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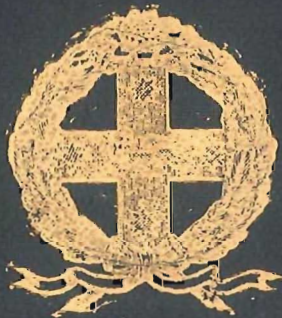
The

Official Year Book

of

New South Wales.

1940-41.



S. R. CARVER.

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The Official Year Book of New South Wales, 1940-41

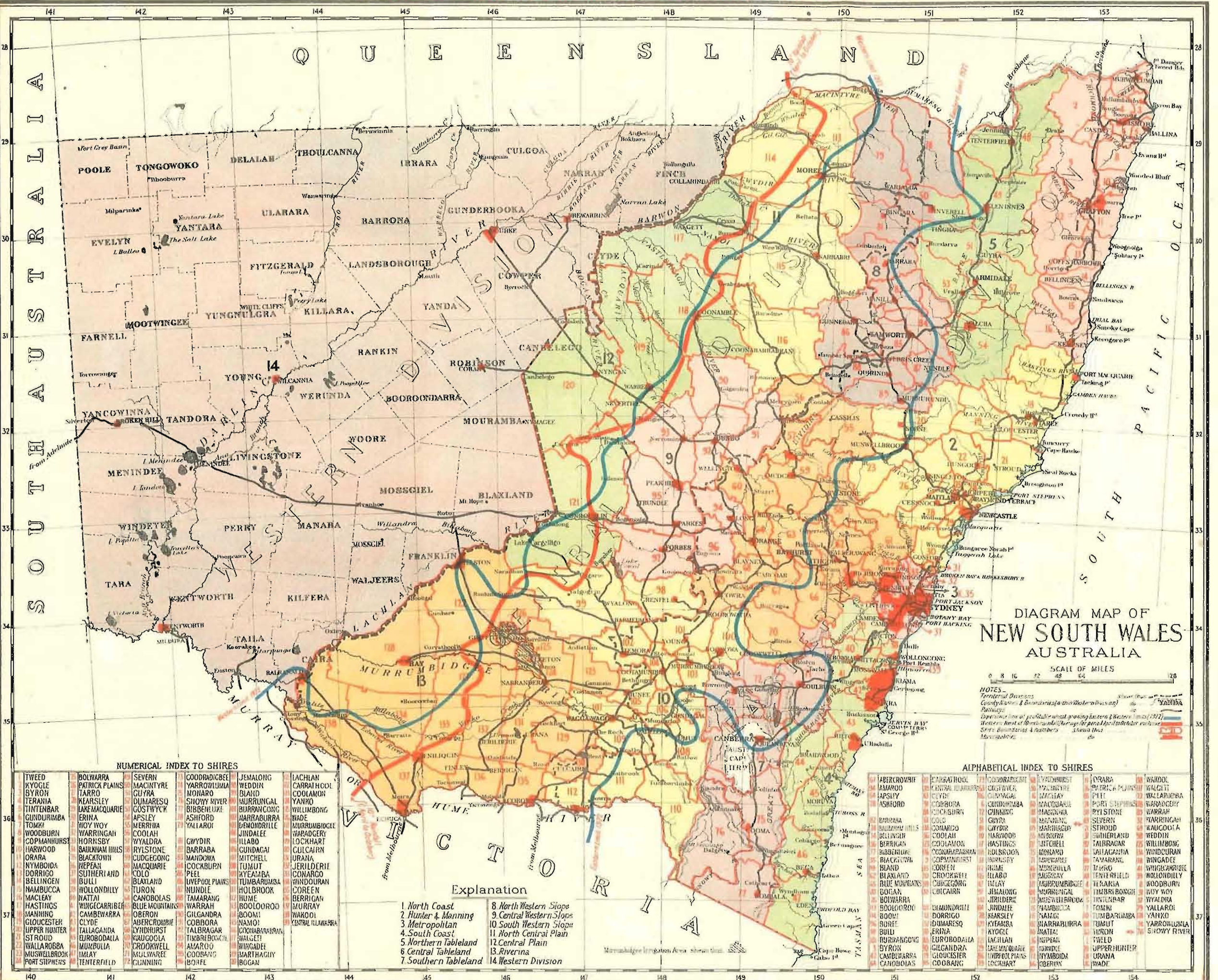


DIAGRAM MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES AUSTRALIA

SCALE OF MILES 0 8 16 24 32 40 48 64 72 80

NOTES -  
Frontier Divisions shown by a thick red line  
County Boundaries & Boundaries of the Water Divisions do not conform  
Railways shown by a black line  
Expansive line of possible road growing future (Western limit 1927)  
Western limit of 1927 shown by a thin blue line  
Shire Boundaries & Numbers shown by a thin red line

NUMERICAL INDEX TO SHIRES

TWEED	BOLWARRA	SEVERN	GOODRIDGE	JEMALONG	LACHLAN
KYOGLE	PATRICK PLAINS	MACINTYRE	YARROWLUNA	WEDDIN	CARRATHOL
BYRON	TARRO	GUYRA	MUNERO	BLAND	COILAMON
TERANIA	KEARSLEY	DUMARESQU	SHOYR RIVER	MURRUMBIDGE	YANDO
TINTINBAR	LAKE MACQUARIE	GOSTYRYK	BIBBE LUKE	BURRANCONG	WILLIMBONG
GUNDURIMBA	ERINA	AFSLEY	ASHFORD	WARRABURRA	WADE
TOMKI	WOY WOY	HERRIWA	YALLARDI	DEMONDRILE	MURRUMBIDGE
WOODBURN	WARRINGAH	COOLAH	GIYDIR	JINDALEE	WARADGERY
COPMANSBURG	HORNBSY	RYLSTONE	BARRABA	ILLABO	LOCKHART
HARWOOD	SAUGHAM HILLS	CUDEGONG	MANDOWA	GUNDAGAI	CULCAIRN
ORARA	BLACKTOWN	MACQUARIE COLO	COCKBURN	MITCHELL	URANA
NYMBODA	HEPEAN	BLAXLAND	PEEL	TUMUT	JERILDERRI
DORRIGO	SUTHERLAND	TURON	LIVEPOOL PLAINS	KYEAMBA	CONARGO
BELLINGEN	BULLI	CANOBOLAS	NUNDLE	TUMBARUMBA	WINDOURAN
NAMBUCCA	WOLLONDILLY	BLUE MOUNTAINS	HUME	HOLBROOK	COREEN
MACLEAY	NATTAI	WINGECARRIBIE	TAMARANG	MURRAY	BERRIGAN
HASTINGS	WINGECARRIBIE	OBERON	WARRAH	WAKOOL	MURRAY
MANNING	CAMBERRA	ADERCROMBIE	GILGANDRA	WAKOOL	WAKOOL
GLOUCESTER	CLYDE	LYNDHURST	COBBORA	WAKOOL	WAKOOL
UPPER HUNTER	TALLAGANDA	YAUHURST	TALBRAGAN	WAKOOL	WAKOOL
STROUD	EUROBODALLA	CROOKWELL	TIMBRI BOSCH	WAKOOL	WAKOOL
WALLAROBBA	MURBULLA	MULWAREE	AMAROO	WAKOOL	WAKOOL
MUSWELLBROOK	IMLAY	GUNNING	COOBANG	WAKOOL	WAKOOL
PORT STEPHENS	TENTERFIELD		BOIFE	WAKOOL	WAKOOL

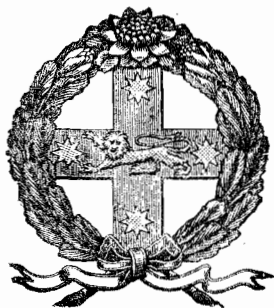
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO SHIRES

ABERCROMBIE	BARRABA	BELLAGH	BERRIGAN	BLAXLAND	BLAYNEY	BLISS	BOGOON	BOHEEN	BOIRN	BULL	BURRANCONG	BYRON	CAMBERRA	CANDORAS
BERKHAMPTON	BERRINA	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI
BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI
BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI
BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI	BERRI

Explanation

- 1. North Coast
- 2. Hunter & Manning
- 3. Metropolitan
- 4. South Coast
- 5. Northern Tableland
- 6. Central Tableland
- 7. Southern Tableland
- 8. North Western Slopes
- 9. Central Western Slopes
- 10. South Western Slopes
- 11. North Central Plain
- 12. Central Plain
- 13. Riverina
- 14. Western Division

THE  
OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK  
OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES.  
1940-41.



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S. R. CARVER,  
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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*Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney, for transmission by post as a book.*

*Price : Vol.—Cloth, 7s. 6d. ; Paper, 5s.,  
Separate Parts, 9d.*

## PREFACE.

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THIS is the forty-eighth issue of the Official Year Book of New South Wales, which from the first issue in 1886 to 1904, was known as the "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales."

Owing to the exigencies of war conditions (including pre-occupation of senior staff with special duties) preparation of this edition has been extended over two years. The earlier chapters (which were published separately as soon as prepared) contain statistics for the year 1940-41. Later chapters contain information current to date of going to press covering the year 1941-42 and, in some cases, 1942-43.

Every care has been taken to keep the work free from errors, but if any be observed by readers, notification regarding them would be appreciated.

The "Statistical Register of New South Wales," published annually from this Bureau, will prove serviceable to those who wish to obtain more details regarding the matters treated generally in this Year Book. The "Statistical Bulletin," issued quarterly, and the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics," published monthly, contain a summary of the latest available statistics of the State.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various State and Commonwealth Departments, and to others who have supplied information, often at considerable trouble. In particular, I wish to express my appreciation of the services of Miss M. C. Ryan, Sub-Editor of the Official Year Book, Mr. K. Davison, Mr. W. Willcocks, Mr. H. L. Clough, and other officers of the Bureau, upon whom the great bulk of work in preparing this volume has devolved. Special acknowledgement is due to the Government Printer and his staff for their highly efficient co-operation.

S. R. CARVER,  
Government Statistician.

Bureau of Statistics and Economics,  
Sydney, 15th September, 1943.

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## GEOGRAPHY.

**N**EW SOUTH WALES is situated entirely in the temperate zone of the Southern Hemisphere, and is on the opposite side of the world from the seat of the British Empire, of which it forms a part. It is distant from London 11,200 miles by the Suez Canal—the shortest shipping route. The length of the air route between Sydney and London via Darwin and Singapore is 12,847 miles.

The name "New South Wales" was given to the eastern part of Australia (then known as New Holland) on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, and for fifty-seven years all Australian territory east of longitude 135° east was known by that name. In 1825, shortly after the separation of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), the western boundary was moved to longitude 129°. The steps by which the territory of the State assumed its present boundaries and dimensions are shown below:—

TABLE 1.—Territorial Adjustments of New South Wales Since 1788.

Date.	Nature of Territorial Adjustment.	Area involved in adjustment.	Area of New South Wales after adjustment §	Population of Territory known as New South Wales at end of year.
1788	New South Wales defined as whole of Australasia east of longitude 135° east.*	sq. miles. ...	sq. miles. 1,584,389	1,024 (26th Jan.) 33,500†
1825	Tasmania practically separated from New South Wales.	26,215	1,558,174	
1825	Western boundary of New South Wales moved to longitude 129° east.	518,134	2,076,308	78,929
1836	South Australia founded as a separate colony.	309,850	1,766,458	
1841	New Zealand proclaimed a separate colony...	103,862	1,662,596	145,303
1851	Victoria proclaimed a separate colony ...	87,884	1,574,712	197,265
1859	Queensland proclaimed a separate colony ...	554,300	1,020,412	327,459
1861-3	Northern Territory and territory between longitude 129° and 132° east separated.	710,040	310,372	377,712
1911	Australian Capital Territory ceded to Commonwealth.	911	309,461	1,701,736
1915	Territory at Jervis Bay ceded to Commonwealth.	28	309,433	1,895,603

\* Literally interpreted, the boundaries defined included Fiji, Samoa, and some neighbouring islands.  
† Approximate. § Exclusive of area of Pacific Islands, except New Zealand.

The area of New South Wales in the years 1788 to 1841, as shown above, is approximate only.

## BOUNDARIES AND DIMENSIONS.

The present boundaries of New South Wales are as follow:—On the east the South Pacific Ocean from Point Danger to Cape Howe; on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude; on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude, proceeding east to the Barwon River, and thereafter along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek; thence along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of that range north to the Macpherson Range, and along the crest of the



Macpherson Range east to the sea; on the south, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the river Indi, thence by a direct marked line to Cape Howe.

The greatest dimension of the State is along a diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State a distance of 850 miles. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 340 miles. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 683 miles, the actual length of seaboard being 907 miles. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 756 miles.

#### AREA.

The total area of New South Wales, including Lord Howe Island, but excluding the Federal Territory, is 309,433 square miles, or 198,037,000 acres, being rather more than one-tenth of the area of Australia. About 4,639 square miles, or 2,969,080 acres, of the total surface are covered by water, including 176 square miles, or 112,750 acres, by the principal harbours. The area of Lord Howe Island is 5 square miles.

The area of New South Wales in relation to the total area of Australia is shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 2.—Area of Australian States and Territories.

State or Territory.	Area.	Per cent. of total Area.
	sq. miles.	
New South Wales ... ..	309,433	10·40
Victoria ... ..	87,884	2·96
Queensland ... ..	670,500	22·54
South Australia ... ..	380,070	12·78
Western Australia ... ..	975,920	32·81
Tasmania ... ..	26,215	·88
Northern Territory ... ..	523,620	17·60
Australian Capital Territory ... ..	911	·03
Federal Territory at Jervis Bay ... ..	28	·00
Commonwealth ... ..	2,974,581	100·00

New South Wales is approximately three and a half times as large as Victoria, nearly twelve times as large as Tasmania, and one-fifth smaller than South Australia. Queensland is more than twice and Western Australia three times as large as New South Wales.

The following table shows the extent of the State of New South Wales and of the Commonwealth of Australia in comparison with the total area of all countries of the world, the British Empire, and certain individual countries:—

TABLE 3.—Area of New South Wales and other Countries.

Country.	Area.	Ratio of Area to Area of New South Wales.	Ratio of Area to Area of Australia.
	sq. miles.		
New South Wales ... ..	309,433	1·000	·104
Commonwealth... ..	2,974,581	9·613	1·000
Great Britain ... ..	89,041	·288	·030
Canada ... ..	3,729,665	12·053	1·254
Argentina ... ..	1,153,119	3·729	·388
United States ... ..	3,026,789	9·782	1·018
British Empire ... ..	13,257,584	42·845	4·456
The World ... ..	52,055,879	168·231	17·500

## LORD HOWE ISLAND.

Lord Howe Island is a dependency of New South Wales, and, for the purpose of representation in the State Parliament, is included in King, one of the metropolitan electorates. It is situated about 300 miles east of Port Macquarie and 436 miles north-east of Sydney. The island was discovered in 1788. It is of volcanic origin, and Mount Gower, the highest point, reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet. The climate and soil are favourable for the growth of subtropical products, but on account of the rocky formation of the greater part of the surface of 3,220 acres, only about 300 acres are arable. The land has not been alienated, and is occupied rent free on sufferance, being utilised mainly for the production of *Kentia* palm seed. A Board of Control at Sydney manages the affairs of the island and supervises the palm seed industry. At the Census of 1933 the population numbered 161 persons.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES.

New South Wales is divided naturally into four main divisions, which are strips of territory extending from north to south, viz., the coastal division; the tablelands, which form the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the western slopes of the Dividing Range; and the western plains.

The coastal division is a narrow fertile plain. Its average width is 50 miles in the north and 20 miles in the south—the widest portion being 150 miles in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches, inlets and river estuaries, and, at intervals, there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist and holiday resorts.

There are two tablelands—the northern and the southern—forming an extensive plateau region varying in width from 30 to 100 miles. The average height of the northern tableland is 2,500 feet, and a large portion in the New England Range has a greater altitude than 4,000 feet. The average height of the Southern Tableland is slightly less than the northern, though it contains the Kosciusko Plateau which is the most elevated part of the State. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the tablelands division.

To the westward the tablelands slope gradually to the great plain district which covers nearly two-thirds of the area of New South Wales. On the slopes there is generally an adequate rainfall. On the plains the surface consists of fertile red and black soils, but the rainfall is scanty, particularly in the far western section. These divisions are watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system and large storage dams have been constructed on the upper courses to maintain the supply in periods of scarce rainfall. The Darling and its tributaries are liable to shrinkage in dry weather, but when heavy rains occur in their upper basins they overflow their banks and spread over the surrounding country for miles, producing a luxuriant growth of grasses. The Broken Hill mining field is located near the western boundary of New South Wales.

*Size of Rivers.*

The length of the principal rivers has been computed by the Lands Department of New South Wales on a uniform basis. Considerable data were obtained from the results of surveys of the greater part of the Murray, Darling, Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers, and where such information

was not available the length was measured on the standard parish map. In every case the starting point was the furthest source of the river. The lengths as determined are as follows:—

TABLE 4.—Length of Principal Rivers.

Inland Rivers.	Length.	Coastal Rivers.	Length.	Coastal Rivers.	Length.
	miles.		miles.		miles.
Murray ... ..	1,609*	Tweed ... ..	50	Wollomba ... ..	46
Darling ... ..	1,702†	Richmond .. ..	163	Hunter ... ..	287
Murrumbidgee ... ..	981	Clarence ... ..	245	Hawkesbury‡ ... ..	293
Lachlan ... ..	922	Bellingen ... ..	68	Shoalhaven ... ..	206
Bogan ... ..	451	Nambucca ... ..	69	Clyde ... ..	67
Macquarie ... ..	590	Macleay ... ..	250	Mornya ... ..	97
Castlereagh ... ..	341	Hastings ... ..	108	Tuross ... ..	91
Namoi ... ..	526	Camden Haven ... ..	33	Bega ... ..	53
Gwydir ... ..	415	Manning ... ..	139	Towamba ... ..	57

\*1,203 miles within New South Wales. †1,626 miles within New South Wales. ‡ And main tributary

The relative magnitude of some of the more important rivers as shown by the average annual volume of water which they carry has been ascertained from the records of river gaugings.

The following comparison is based on the records of the period 1905-1938. An acre-foot of water is the quantity which would cover an acre of land to a uniform depth of one foot:—

TABLE 5.—Drainage Area and Volume of Principal Rivers.

River.	Gauging Station.	Distance from Source of River.	Drainage Area.	Average Annual Run-off of Water.
		miles.	sq. miles.	acre-feet.
Murray ... ..	Tocumwal ... ..	435	10,160	4,931,996
Murrumbidgee ... ..	Wagga Wagga ... ..	396	10,700	2,822,666
Darling ... ..	Menindie ... ..	1,383	221,700	1,462,918
Macquarie ... ..	Narromine ... ..	318	10,090	626,553
Lachlan... ..	Condobolin ... ..	380	10,420	446,623
Namoi ... ..	Narrabri ... ..	302	9,820	491,218
Hunter ... ..	Singleton ... ..	198	6,580	601,136
Lachlan ... ..	Forbes ... ..	253	6,775	600,373

The operation of the Hume Reservoir has affected the Tocumwal run-off since 1929, Burrinjuck has affected Wagga Wagga since 1914, and Wyangala Dam has affected Condobolin and Forbes since 1935.

#### TOURIST RESORTS.

Throughout the tablelands and coastal districts of New South Wales there are many pleasure resorts, centres of scenic beauty, and some remarkable examples of natural phenomena.

Port Jackson, the harbour of the metropolis, is famed for its shipping facilities, as well as for natural beauty. The Sydney Harbour Bridge, spanning one of its many arms, is noted as one of the world's great engineering achievements.

Along the sea-board, scalloped coastline and sandy beaches contrast with the wooded and fern-strewn mountain-sides fringing the coast and from numerous points there are extensive panoramas of coast, coastal plain and mountains. Near the city, the National Park and Kuring-gai Chase are extensive reserves for recreation, intersected by waterways. The natural fauna and flora have been preserved and the scenery is typical of the Australian Bush. The Hawkesbury River, within 50 miles of Sydney, possesses a grandeur and natural beauty reminiscent of the Rhine.

The Blue Mountains (50 to 80 miles west of Sydney) contain many popular tourist resorts with scenery of rugged grandeur. Among the huge wooded valleys there are waterfalls, cascades and fern groves. There is a remarkable series of limestone caves at Jenolan in the central tableland, about 120 miles from Sydney. These caves contain dripstone formations, with stalactites and stalagmites of great delicacy and beauty. There are caves containing similar geological phenomena at Wombeyan and Yarran-gobilly, also in the tablelands.

Canberra, the capital city of the Commonwealth of Australia, is situated in the hills fringing the Monaro Plains. Further inland, at a distance of 150 to 250 miles from the coast are the fertile hills of the sheep and wheat districts and, beyond them, stretching westward for hundreds of miles are the great plains utilised mainly for sheep and cattle grazing.

The Government Tourist Bureau freely issues literature and detailed information concerning resorts and travel throughout the State, and arranges itineraries and accommodation for tourists.

## CLIMATE.

---

NEW South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone, and its climate is generally mild and equable, and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but occasionally very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. On an average the capital city is without sunshine only twenty-three days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is not more than 19° Fahr. In the hinterland there is even more sunshine, and the range of temperature is greater, but observations with the wet bulb thermometer show that the temperature is not maintained in any part of the State at so high a level as to be detrimental to the health and physique of persons engaged in outdoor labour.

Practically the whole of New South Wales is subject to the bracing influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Perennial snow is found only on the highest peaks of the southern tableland.

The seasons are not so well defined in the western interior as on the coast. They are generally as follows:—Spring during September, October, and November; summer during December, January, and February; autumn during March, April, and May; winter during June, July, and August.

### *Meteorological Observations.*

Meteorological services are administered by a Bureau, a branch of the Commonwealth Department of the Interior. A Divisional Meteorologist in Sydney directs observations throughout the State of New South Wales. Climatological stations are established at a number of representative towns, and rainfall recording stations at most centres.

Weather observations are telegraphed daily from many stations to the Meteorological Bureau, Sydney, where bulletins, rain maps and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts for the State, sections of the State and the metropolitan area are prepared daily, telegraphed to country centres and disseminated through the press and broadcasting stations. Forecasts of conditions over the ocean and for aviation purposes are issued daily. On request, detailed forecasts of conditions likely to affect any particular area or function may be obtained from the Divisional Meteorologist and, if required, the advice will be telegraphed on payment of the cost of the message. When occasion warrants, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting stations and to public departments.

Particulars of meteorological observations at various stations in New South Wales are published annually in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

### *Winds.*

The weather in New South Wales is determined chiefly by anticyclones, or areas of high barometric pressure, with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anticyclones pass almost continually across the face of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general

surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the equator. The movement causes sudden changes in the weather—heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the equator.

New South Wales is fairly free from cyclonic disturbances, although occasionally a cyclone may result from an inland depression, or may reach the State from the north-east tropics or from the southern low-pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia. In the summer months the prevailing winds on the coast of New South Wales blow from the north-east and extend to the highlands; in the western districts the winds are usually from the south. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. These winds, which blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in temperature, and are sometimes accompanied by thunderstorms.

During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

#### Rainfall.

Rainfall in New South Wales is associated mainly with two types of depression—tropical and southern. The amount of rainfall varies very greatly over the wide expanse of territory, the average decreasing from about 80 inches per annum in the north-eastern corner to less than 7 inches in the north-western corner. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages as to quantity because consideration must be given also to other important factors such as seasonal distribution and reliability.

The coastal districts receive the largest annual falls, ranging from an average of 30 inches in the south to about 80 inches in the extreme north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not of sufficient elevation to cause any great condensation; so that, with slight irregularities, the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State.

An approximate classification of areas in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) according to average annual rainfall is as follows:—

TABLE 6.—Areas in New South Wales according to Annual Rainfall.

Annual Rainfall.	Area.		Proportion per cent. of total area.	Annual Rainfall.	Area.		Proportion per cent. of total area.
	Sq. Miles.	Acres.			Sq. Miles.	Acres.	
inches. Over 70	365	233,600	·1	inches. 20 to 30	75,679	48,434,560	24·4
60 to 70	1,669	1,068,160	·5	15 to 20	55,762	35,687,680	18·0
50 to 60	4,620	2,956,800	1·5	10 to 15	78,454	50,210,560	25·3
40 to 50	11,517	7,370,880	3·7	Under 10	48,749	31,199,360	15·7
30 to 40	33,557	21,476,480	10·8	Total ..	310,372	198,638,080	100·0

Approximately 41 per cent. of the area of the State receives rains exceeding on the average 20 inches per year. Over the greater part of the State the annual rainfall varies on the average between 20 per cent. and 35 per cent. from the mean, but in the south-eastern corner the degree of variation is less and in the north-western quarter it is more. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon, but simultaneous drought over the whole territory of the State has been experienced only very rarely.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows: A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a direct line from Broken Hill to Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, including the whole of the northern subdivisions, is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then north of a direct line from the north-western corner of the State to Newcastle. Between these there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State where the rains are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but a narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receives its heaviest rains in the autumn.

The chief agencies causing rainfall are southern depressions, tropical depressions, and anticyclonic systems. Southern depressions are the main cause of good winter rains in the Riverina and on the southern highlands. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast, and over that portion of the inland district north of the Lachlan River. A tropical prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not necessarily in southern areas. An anticyclonic prevalence results in good rains over coastal and tableland districts, but causes dryness west of the mountains.

The distribution of rainfall is dependent on three factors—the energy present in the atmospheric systems, the rate of movement of the atmospheric stream, and the prevailing latitudes in which the anticyclones are moving.

A map published on page 728 of the 1924 edition of this Year Book shows the distribution of rainfall in New South Wales.

#### *Rainfall in Divisions.*

Records of monthly rainfall at individual stations are published annually in the Statistical Register of New South Wales. The mean annual rainfall registered at recording stations in the main divisions of the State during each of the last ten years is shown below in comparison with the normal annual rainfall calculated over a long period of years. The divisions (see frontispiece of this Year Book) are subdivided for purposes of the table into northern and southern or eastern and western sections, as indicated by the letters N., S., E., W.

TABLE 7.—Annual Rainfall (in inches).

Division.	Normal Rainfall.	Year.										
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	
<b>Coast—</b>												
North ...	N	56.81	68.10	34.11	66.64	67.65	48.64	41.77	72.47	65.01	58.47	44.51
	S	57.88	55.68	41.47	78.53	63.07	50.04	46.55	70.81	59.82	50.46	39.54
Hunter and Manning	N	53.06	51.78	48.88	61.02	63.81	44.05	39.72	65.58	52.13	43.96	40.11
	S	35.69	42.80	30.85	33.68	39.26	23.60	27.52	33.88	29.93	28.18	24.03
Metropolitan Area		42.50	48.35	33.46	41.92	60.85	50.63	30.97	49.87	38.16	32.67	54.70
Balance of Cumberland South ...	N	30.18	37.24	25.56	33.61	38.54	23.93	27.47	29.17	29.76	21.84	20.32
	S	42.83	45.58	34.69	39.66	66.47	33.56	31.32	40.77	38.62	31.14	24.26
	S	36.15	29.86	35.85	40.42	70.54	33.83	36.71	37.34	30.67	34.22	22.92
<b>Tablelands—</b>												
North ...	E	38.33	39.64	28.10	51.18	43.09	31.75	30.42	48.04	36.28	40.73	23.15
	W	31.56	41.30	29.08	39.53	37.57	24.21	27.99	28.40	28.51	28.32	21.84
Central ...	N	25.51	28.37	23.88	25.36	31.31	20.05	27.01	20.62	18.27	23.58	16.43
	S	33.80	42.26	30.17	35.81	45.35	29.70	33.66	29.95	28.06	31.03	22.01
South ...	N	24.87	27.21	24.08	22.60	41.33	26.94	28.24	24.88	22.29	26.48	18.23
	S	38.67	37.64	39.20	33.66	49.89	34.39	37.15	30.08	22.24	36.72	27.05
<b>Western Slopes—</b>												
North ...	N	26.46	35.28	22.09	30.94	30.61	18.35	21.86	23.27	22.95	20.77	18.91
	S	25.58	30.81	22.03	32.31	28.55	18.77	25.87	23.31	20.77	19.75	17.07
Central ...	N	24.15	30.73	20.70	27.32	28.78	17.51	24.97	21.55	17.49	22.87	13.42
	S	22.70	30.37	21.44	21.07	29.94	18.88	25.64	17.77	16.36	21.91	14.25
South ...	N	24.71	33.79	21.71	20.92	30.42	19.21	27.38	17.73	18.20	31.97	14.52
	S	30.29	42.56	31.24	27.50	38.55	31.49	35.01	25.35	19.03	44.85	20.11
<b>Plains—</b>												
North ...	E	23.01	30.51	18.97	24.85	26.54	15.30	17.05	21.15	21.95	21.23	13.68
	W	19.53	26.08	14.67	21.59	23.32	11.38	16.66	16.87	17.05	21.28	13.06
Central ...	N	18.13	25.92	14.90	17.57	24.19	10.98	21.40	11.29	14.14	21.13	9.49
	S	17.74	24.63	16.79	16.13	22.92	13.06	23.41	11.97	15.36	18.73	10.70
Riverina ...	E	18.32	24.83	18.16	18.13	24.61	17.73	20.53	14.25	10.82	30.23	9.68
	W	13.87	19.21	15.36	14.53	15.85	10.45	16.19	8.78	8.57	22.17	5.83
<b>Western Division—</b>												
Eastern half ...	N	13.69	18.37	9.96	15.33	12.90	6.86	18.94	7.40	9.63	18.39	7.73
	S	13.36	16.19	13.77	13.11	14.07	8.33	19.21	9.42	7.66	21.34	5.91
Western half ...	N	8.51	11.37	9.78	7.58	6.44	5.79	15.37	5.39	4.09	13.14	2.75
	S	10.04	12.06	10.45	9.79	7.06	5.19	10.49	9.77	5.28	13.73	3.19

In relation to the rural industries, the seasonal distribution of the rainfall, rather than the annual aggregate, is the important consideration. In wheat farming, for instance, sufficient moisture is required (1) to enable the soil to be prepared for planting, which takes place usually in May or June; (2) to promote germination of the seed and steady growth; (3) for the filling of the grain (about August or September for early crops) until harvesting, in November or December. Heavy rains may delay ploughing and sowing, or later in the season may cause disease or rank growth, or beat down the crops. For dairy farming, conducted mainly in the coastal areas, a more even distribution of rainfall is desirable to maintain the pastures in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. For sheep, spring and autumn rains are needed to ensure supplies of water and herbage, and summer rains of sufficient quantity to mitigate the effect of warm sunshine on the pastures. Too much rain is likely to cause disease in the flocks.

Monthly indexes of the rainfall in the wheat, sheep, and dairying districts respectively, are shown in the relevant chapters of this Year Book.



The normal monthly rainfall in each of the divisions is shown in the following table. The averages are based on records of rainfall at various stations over a period of years:—

TABLE 8.—Normal Monthly Rainfall.

Division.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	Inches.												
Coast—													
North ... ..	N	6·64	6·56	7·63	5·77	5·52	3·99	3·84	2·58	2·60	3·01	3·90	4·77
	S	6·87	7·07	7·65	6·58	4·91	4·12	3·57	2·27	3·03	3·58	3·79	4·96
Hunter and Manning	N	4·89	5·68	5·79	3·79	4·89	4·29	4·27	2·95	3·39	3·09	3·45	4·57
	S	3·18	3·19	3·68	3·36	2·80	2·88	3·20	2·14	2·52	2·28	2·45	3·41
Metropolitan Area ...	S	3·68	3·37	4·34	3·21	4·41	3·52	4·22	2·45	2·70	2·69	2·63	3·27
Balance of Cumberland	...	3·14	2·89	3·31	2·86	2·32	2·17	2·72	1·71	1·80	2·04	2·33	2·89
South ... ..	N	4·08	3·74	4·47	4·31	3·88	3·88	4·19	2·64	2·66	2·75	2·64	3·60
	S	3·79	3·51	3·87	3·26	3·16	3·23	2·73	2·13	2·39	2·59	2·44	3·05
Tablelands—													
North ... ..	E	5·31	4·97	5·08	3·03	2·23	2·26	1·98	1·30	1·79	2·59	3·44	4·35
	W	3·94	2·90	2·80	1·86	1·71	2·51	2·22	1·95	2·15	2·76	3·08	3·67
Central ... ..	N	2·40	2·08	2·22	1·87	1·76	2·36	1·97	1·96	1·93	2·13	2·26	2·58
	S	3·25	2·92	3·20	2·71	2·37	3·03	2·93	2·54	2·42	2·63	2·64	3·03
South ... ..	N	2·48	2·01	2·18	1·79	1·33	2·27	2·04	1·93	1·90	2·18	1·93	2·33
Kosciusko Plateau ...	...	2·79	2·31	2·64	2·20	2·52	3·38	2·87	3·06	3·18	3·30	2·62	2·81
Western Slopes—													
North ... ..	N	3·17	2·47	2·48	1·68	1·71	2·07	1·96	1·59	1·68	2·24	2·51	2·93
	S	2·78	2·28	2·31	1·69	1·48	2·19	1·91	1·79	1·76	2·15	2·38	2·36
Central ... ..	N	2·41	2·29	2·19	1·83	1·60	2·11	2·07	1·69	1·62	1·74	2·12	2·45
	S	2·08	1·64	1·86	1·79	1·67	2·28	1·91	1·92	1·73	1·89	1·79	2·14
South ... ..	N	1·88	1·52	1·93	1·87	1·89	2·92	2·39	2·38	2·03	2·17	1·77	1·97
	S	1·95	1·72	2·30	2·16	2·46	3·86	3·03	3·21	2·62	2·79	2·07	2·12
Plains—													
North ... ..	E	2·55	2·22	2·22	1·50	1·67	2·03	1·79	1·40	1·41	1·67	2·10	2·46
	W	2·32	2·03	1·95	1·26	1·41	1·75	1·41	1·09	1·09	1·34	1·75	2·13
Central ... ..	N	1·80	1·62	1·67	1·40	1·32	1·71	1·44	1·31	1·16	1·28	1·52	1·81
	S	1·58	1·47	1·41	1·47	1·34	1·88	1·47	1·48	1·26	1·40	1·30	1·68
Riverina ... ..	E	1·25	1·22	1·41	1·43	1·31	2·21	1·65	1·82	1·53	1·70	1·27	1·36
	W	1·00	0·92	1·04	1·08	1·28	1·64	1·18	1·27	1·10	1·23	1·02	1·11
Western Division—													
Eastern half ... ..	N	1·52	1·44	1·30	0·92	1·05	1·28	0·91	0·81	0·78	0·97	1·22	1·49
	S	1·97	1·05	1·06	0·94	1·17	1·43	1·06	1·18	1·05	1·13	1·00	1·22
Western half ... ..	N	0·77	0·89	0·75	0·57	0·73	0·83	0·56	0·50	0·51	0·72	0·66	0·93
	S	0·69	0·81	0·68	0·68	1·04	1·13	0·74	0·89	0·80	0·92	0·82	0·83

## EVAPORATION.

The rate of evaporation is influenced by the prevailing temperature and by the atmospheric humidity, pressure, and movement. In New South Wales evaporation is an important factor, because in the greater part of the inland districts water for use of stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations, and the average monthly evaporation, measured by loss from exposed water over a period of years is shown below, together with the average monthly rainfall over the same period. The total annual loss by evaporation varies from under 40 inches on the coast and southern tablelands to about 90 inches in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which actual records are not available, the total loss from evaporation is probably equal to nearly 100 inches per year.

TABLE 9.—Average Evaporation and Rainfall Over a Period of Years.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Wilcannia— Evaporation	9.50	7.96	7.17	4.96	2.92	1.86	1.93	2.90	4.47	6.34	7.54	8.98	66.53
Rainfall ...	0.75	1.07	0.57	0.60	0.82	0.93	0.67	0.55	0.52	0.79	0.78	1.20	9.25
Walgett— Evaporation	7.43	6.24	5.54	3.78	2.53	1.74	1.71	2.54	3.69	5.29	6.33	7.15	53.91
Rainfall ...	2.20	1.53	1.00	1.17	1.23	1.44	1.37	1.03	0.85	1.28	1.38	1.97	17.05
Coonamble— Evaporation	11.31	9.40	8.85	6.10	4.19	2.43	2.36	3.15	5.03	8.25	10.06	11.27	82.40
Rainfall ...	2.17	1.40	1.71	1.14	1.08	1.34	1.15	0.84	1.13	0.71	2.23	2.27	17.17
Leeton— Evaporation	8.64	6.82	5.66	3.19	2.01	1.26	1.16	1.48	2.58	4.20	6.41	7.86	51.27
Rainfall ...	1.35	0.86	0.92	1.33	1.28	1.88	1.44	1.62	1.46	1.48	1.33	1.40	16.35
Umberumberka— Evaporation	12.81	10.80	9.26	5.94	4.13	2.80	2.87	4.02	5.84	8.57	10.21	12.65	89.30
Rainfall ...	0.40	0.70	0.56	0.41	0.80	0.80	0.56	0.51	0.63	0.67	0.95	0.66	7.59
Burrinjuck Dam— Evaporation	5.99	4.99	4.21	2.40	1.17	0.70	0.71	1.05	1.92	3.01	4.29	5.35	35.79
Rainfall ...	1.85	1.83	2.15	2.72	2.72	4.26	3.81	4.08	2.76	2.95	2.19	2.23	33.55
Canberra— Evaporation	7.29	5.61	4.44	2.71	1.72	1.63	1.16	1.67	2.75	4.65	5.52	6.70	44.65
Rainfall ...	2.21	1.76	2.15	1.78	1.31	2.06	2.03	2.30	1.60	2.64	1.88	2.00	23.72
Sydney— Evaporation	5.44	4.33	3.70	2.68	1.87	1.48	1.56	2.01	2.78	3.93	4.73	5.56	40.01
Rainfall ...	3.59	3.27	4.78	4.97	4.84	4.37	4.82	2.84	2.73	2.84	2.56	3.22	44.83

## CLIMATIC DIVISIONS.

The territory of New South Wales may be divided into four climatic divisions, which correspond with the terrain—the coast, the tablelands, the western slopes of the Dividing Range, and the western plains.\*

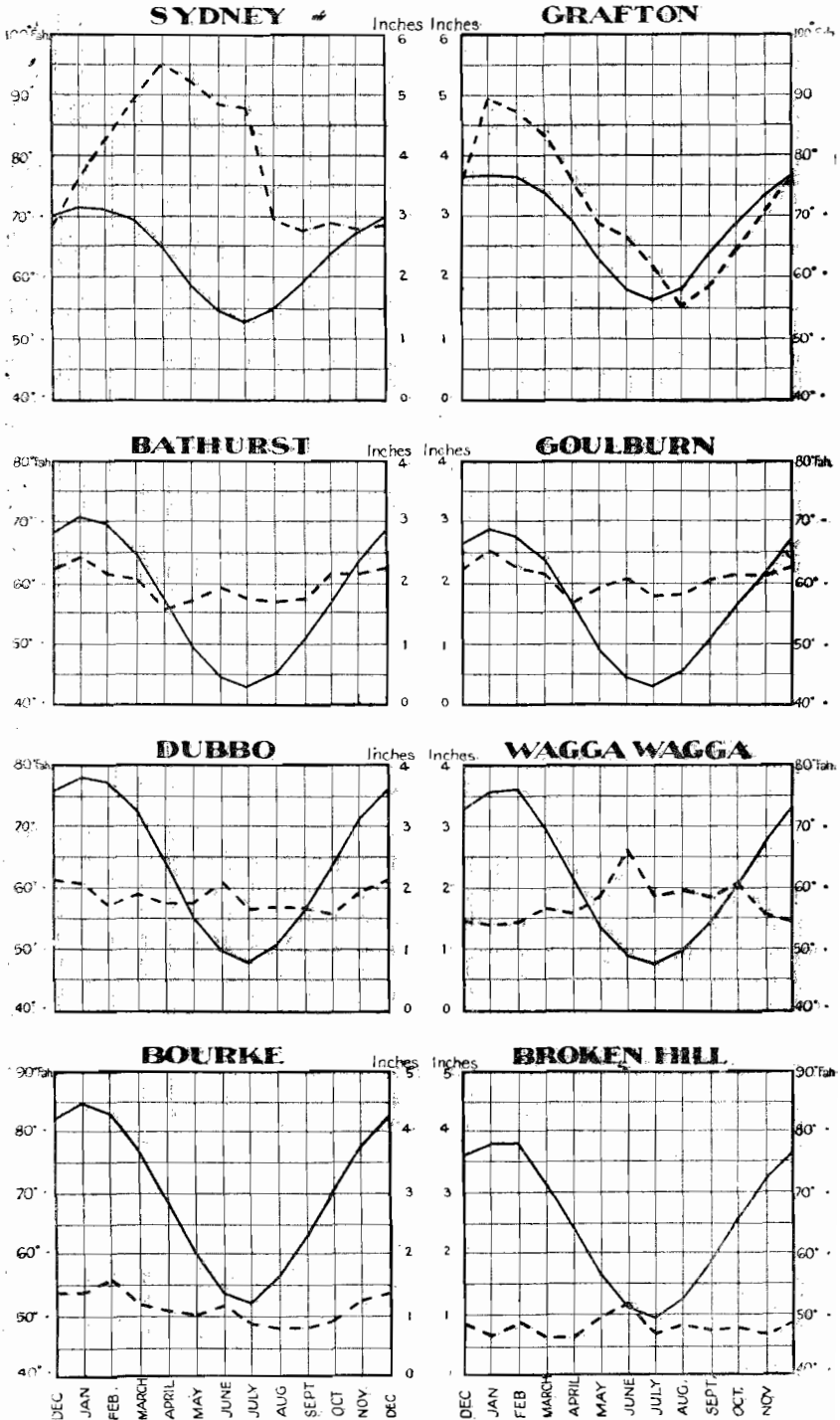
The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 7° on the coast, 5° on the tablelands, and 7° on the slopes and plains. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from nearly 700 miles on the coast to about 340 miles on the western boundary. From east to west the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. Thus at Sydney the average temperatures range from 71° in summer to 54° in winter, as compared with 76° in summer and 52° in winter at Wentworth in the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 30° or less than 13°.

*Coastal Division.*

In the coastal division, which lies between the Pacific Ocean and the Great Dividing Range, the average rainfall is comparatively high and regular, and the climate, though more humid, is generally milder than in the interior.

\*See map in frontispiece.

NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK.  
 MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.



The graph shows Mean Temperature in shade (Deg. Fah.) and the average Monthly Rainfall (inches) at each station over a series of years. Temperature is shown by firm line, Rainfall by broken line.

The following table shows the meteorological conditions of the principal stations in the coastal division, arranged in the order of their latitude. These stations are representative of the whole division, and the figures are the averages of a large number of years:—

TABLE 10.—Temperature and Rainfall—Coastal Division.

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade).						Rainfall— Mean Annual 1921-1940.
			Mean Annual.	Mean Summer.	Mean Winter.	Mean Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	miles.	feet.	°	°	°	°	°	°	inches.
<i>North Coast—</i>									
Lismore ... ..	13	42	66·6	75·1	56·8	22·7	113·0	23·0	57·24
Grafton ... ..	22	21	68·4	77·0	58·1	24·8	114·0	24·9	35·33
<i>Hunter and Manning—</i>									
Jerry's Plains ... ..	53	367	64·5	75·8	52·2	28·7	120·5	19·0	23·94
West Maitland ... ..	18	40	64·5	74·7	53·5	21·7	115·0	28·0	33·33
Newcastle ... ..	1	106	64·4	72·1	55·5	14·4	112·0	31·0	40·72
Sydney ... ..	5	138	63·2	71·0	54·3	14·1	113·6	35·7	42·74
<i>South Coast—</i>									
Wollongong ... ..	0	33	63·0	70·0	55·0	16·6	115·2	33·6	45·85
Nowra ... ..	6	50	62·8	70·5	54·5	19·7	110·8	31·5	37·97
Moruya Heads ... ..	0	55	60·7	67·6	53·0	17·3	111·0	22·6	36·23
Bega ... ..	8	50	59·8	68·8	49·9	26·3	116·5	20·0	34·02

Taking the coast as a whole, the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperature is about 18° only.

The north coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 34 to 80 inches annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 66° to 69°, the summer mean being 75° to 77°, and the winter mean 56° to 59°. On the south coast the rainfall varies from 30 to 60 inches, and the mean temperature ranges between 60° and 63°, the summer mean being from 66° at the foot of the ranges to 70° on the sea coast, and the winter from 50° to 55° over the same area.

Coastal rains come from the sea with both south-east and north-east winds, being further augmented in the latter part of the year by thunderstorms from the north-west.

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 63° Fahr. The mean seasonal range is only 17°, calculated over a period of eighty-two years, the mean summer temperature being 71° and the winter temperature 54°.

The following table shows the average meteorological conditions of Sydney, based on the experience of the eighty-two years ended 1940:—

TABLE 11.—Temperature and Rainfall—Sydney.

Month.}	Average Hourly Reading of Standard Barometer, corrected to 32° Fah.; Standard Gravity and Mean Sea Level.	Temperature (in Shade).			Rainfall.			
		Mean Standard.	Average Reading of Maximum Thermometer.	Average Reading of Minimum Thermometer.	Average.	Greatest.	Least.	Average number of days Rain.
	inches.	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	inches.	
January ... ..	29·892	71·6	78·4	64·9	3·60	15·26	0·25	14
February.. ... ..	29·940	71·3	77·7	65·0	4·13	18·56	0·12	13
March ... ..	30·014	69·4	75·8	63·1	4·88	18·70	0·42	14
April ... ..	30·067	64·7	71·4	58·0	5·41	24·49	0·06	14
May ... ..	30·086	58·9	65·7	52·1	5·00	23·03	0·18	14
June ... ..	30·065	54·8	61·3	48·2	4·69	16·30	0·19	13
July ... ..	30·073	52·9	59·9	45·9	4·72	13·21	0·12	12
August ... ..	30·066	55·3	63·0	47·6	2·93	14·89	0·04	11
September ... ..	30·013	59·2	67·1	51·3	2·85	14·04	0·08	12
October ... ..	29·971	63·6	71·3	55·8	2·84	11·14	0·21	12
November ... ..	29·940	67·0	74·3	59·6	2·79	9·88	0·07	12
December ... ..	29·882	70·0	77·1	62·9	2·97	15·82	0·19	13
Annual ... ..	30·001	63·2	70·3	56·2	46·81	82·76	23·01	154

#### Tablelands.

On the northern tableland the rainfall ranges from 29 inches in the western parts to 40 inches in the eastern. The temperature is cool and bracing, the annual average being between 56° and 60°; the mean summer temperature lies between 66° and 72°, and the mean winter between 44° and 47°. The southern tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about 54°. In summer the mean ranges from 55° to 68°, and in winter from 33° to 45°. At Kiandra, the elevation of which is 4,578 feet, the mean annual temperature is 44·2°. Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Muniung Ranges, snow is usually present throughout the year.

The statement below shows, for the tableland districts, particulars of average temperature and rainfall at typical stations over a period of years:—

TABLE 12.—Temperature and Rainfall—Tablelands.

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade).						Rainfall—Mean Annual, 1921-1941.
			Mean Annual.	Mean Summer.	Mean Winter.	Mean Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	miles.	feet.	°	°	°	°	°	°	inches.
<i>Northern Tableland—</i>									
Tenterfield ... ..	80	2,837	58·4	68·6	46·8	23·9	101·5	18·0	29·64
Inverell ... ..	124	1,980	59·8	71·7	47·3	29·7	107·0	14·0	28·83
Glen Innes ... ..	90	3,518	56·2	66·5	44·5	24·5	101·4	16·0	32·37
<i>Central Tableland—</i>									
Cassilis (Dalkeith) ...	120	1,500	60·1	71·8	47·7	24·0	109·5	17·5	22·40
Mudgee ... ..	121	1,536	60·1	72·8	47·1	27·9	113·2	15·0	23·72
Bathurst ... ..	96	2,204	57·1	69·3	44·5	27·1	112·9	13·0	21·93
Katoomba ... ..	53	3,349	54·1	63·7	43·6	15·6	101·8	26·5	52·27
Crookwell ... ..	81	2,000	53·0	64·4	41·3	23·8	105·0	15·0	34·67
<i>Southern Tableland—</i>									
Goulburn ... ..	54	2,093	56·5	67·9	44·6	23·2	111·0	15·0	24·41
Canberra ... ..	63	1,837	55·9	67·1	43·9	23·7	109·0	14·0	*23·45
Kiandra ... ..	88	4,578	44·3	55·3	32·7	20·9	94·5	<sup>5</sup> below zero	58·07
Bombala ... ..	37	3,000	52·7	62·7	41·9	24·5	104·5	14·0	27·23

\*1924 to 1940.

*Western Slopes.*

On the western slopes the rainfall is distributed uniformly, varying from an annual average of 20 inches in the western parts to 30 inches in the eastern; the most fertile part of the wheat-growing area of the State is situated on the southern part of these slopes, where the average rainfall is about 25 inches per annum. The mean annual temperature ranges from 67° in the north to 59° in the south; in the summer from 80° to 72°, and in the winter from 53° to 46°.

North of the Lachlan River, good rains are expected from the tropical disturbances during February and March, although they may come as late as May, and at times during the remainder of the year.

In the Riverina district, south of the Murrumbidgee generally, and on the south-western slopes, fairly reliable rains, light but frequent, are experienced during the winter and spring months.

The next statement gives information as to average temperature and rainfall for the principal stations on the western slopes over a period of years:—

TABLE 13.—Temperature and Rainfall—Western Slopes.

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade).						Rainfall—Mean Annual, 1921-1940.
			Mean Annual.	Mean Summer.	Mean Winter.	Mean Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	
<i>North Western—</i>	miles.	feet.	°	°	°	°	°	°	inches.
Moree ... ..	204	680	67·5	80·4	53·4	28·4	117·0	19·0	21·10
Narrabri ... ..	193	697	66·6	80·1	52·1	27·7	117·0	20·5	24·34
Quirindi ... ..	115	1,278	61·8	74·3	48·4	29·2	114·0	13·0	25·55
<i>Central Western—</i>									
Dubbo ... ..	177	870	63·7	77·3	49·7	27·2	115·4	16·9	21·02
<i>South Western—</i>									
Young... ..	140	1,416	59·5	72·6	46·6	25·7	113·0	20·0	24·65
Wagga Wagga ... ..	158	612	61·6	74·9	48·6	24·8	117·0	22·0	21·81
Urana... ..	213	395	62·1	75·1	48·8	25·6	119·0	25·0	17·09
Albury ... ..	175	534	60·9	74·2	48·0	26·6	117·3	19·9	27·74

*Western Plains.*

The western district consists of a vast plain, its continuity being broken only by the Grey and Barrier Ranges. Owing to the absence of mountains in the interior, the annual rainfall over a great part of this division, which lies in the zone of high pressure, does not exceed 10 inches. It increases from 7 inches on the north-western boundary of the State to 10 and 15 inches along the Darling River, and 20 inches on the eastern limits of the plain country. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into the western plains, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 69° in the north to 62° in the south; in the summer from 83° to 74°, and in the winter from 50° to 54°.

The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 10° to 20° higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season.

The winter, with an average temperature of 52°, accompanied by clear skies, and an absence of snow, leaves little to be desired from the standpoint of health; and, owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of the highest quality.

The meteorological conditions of the western plains and the Riverina division will be seen from the following statement, corresponding to those given already for the other divisions of the State:—

TABLE 14.—Temperature and Rainfall—Western Plains.

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade).						Rainfall— Mean Annual, 1921–1940.
			Mean Annual.	Mean Summer.	Mean Winter.	Mean Daily Range.	Highest	Lowest.	
	miles.	feet.	°	°	°	°	°	°	inches.
Brewarrina ... ..	345	430	67·9	81·7	53·5	27·6	120·0	22·0	14·59
Bourke ... ..	386	361	69·1	83·2	54·1	27·6	125·0	25·0	12·35
Wilcannia ... ..	473	267	66·5	80·1	52·5	26·6	122·2	21·8	9·03
Broken Hill ... ..	555	1,000	64·5	77·2	51·4	23·2	115·9	27·0	8·17
Condobolin ... ..	227	700	65·0	78·7	50·9	26·7	120·0	20·0	15·91
Wentworth ... ..	478	125	63·8	75·8	51·8	24·0	118·5	21·0	9·59
Hay ... ..	309	310	62·7	75·2	50·1	26·7	118·2	22·9	13·28
Deniliquin ... ..	287	311	61·8	74·1	49·7	24·1	116·5	22·0	15·09

## METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS DURING 1940 AND 1941.

Towards the end of the year 1939 a dry period set in and summer rainfall was generally below normal. The northern districts received good rains in March, 1940, and other divisions in April. Then followed four consecutive months of deficient rainfall, and by September conditions of drought prevailed throughout the State, except in some coastal districts. Relief rains fell during September over a considerable area, but October was dry and rainfall was below normal until the end of December when there were good falls in nearly all districts. The total rainfall in the various divisions during 1940, as compared with normal is shown in Table 7.

In January, 1941, heavy rains fell and in all parts of the State there was a marked excess above normal, which was proportionately greatest in the western, and least in the coastal divisions. During the autumn and winter months there was a deficiency of rain in the coastal section, particularly in the metropolitan catchment areas causing a serious depletion of water storages. Inland, good rain was received in many areas in March, then followed two dry months. In June, falls were above average in the northern and central inland districts. The southern areas received beneficial rains in July, but generally rainfall remained far below normal in this and the following months.

## OBSERVATORY.

Sydney Observatory, lat.  $33^{\circ} 51' 41.1''$  south, long.  $151^{\circ} 12' 17.8''$  east, established in the year 1856, is a State institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the instruments are a 6" meridian circle,  $11\frac{1}{2}''$  equatorial refractor, 13" astrograph and a Milne seismograph. The scientific work consists of the determination of the position, distribution, and movement of stars in the region of the sky allotted to Sydney (viz.,  $52^{\circ}$  to  $65^{\circ}$  of south declination) in the international astrographic programme, and in the observation of comets, occultations of stars by the moon, etc. Readings of earth tremors from the seismograph are sent to other seismological observatories and to the International Seismological Summary. Astronomical observations are made for the determination of time and signals are transmitted from the Observatory for use in navigation and for civil purposes. Educational work consists of lectures on astronomy and reception of visitors interested in the subject.

## STANDARD TIME.

The mean time of the 150th meridian of east longitude, or 10 hours east of Greenwich, has been adopted as the standard time in New South Wales, which is, therefore, 10 hours ahead of the standard time in England. For general purposes, however, legal time in Great Britain has been one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time from 3rd Saturday in April to 1st Saturday in September. Greenwich Mean Time was not restored in September, 1940, but the continuation of summer time was prescribed, as a wartime measure, for other seasons, except in the period from first Sunday in May to second Sunday in August, when legal time in Great Britain is advanced another hour, that is 2 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

In the district of Broken Hill, South Australian standard time is generally observed, viz.,  $142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  of east longitude, or 9 hours 30 minutes east of Greenwich. In the States of Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania, the standard time is the same as in New South Wales. In Western Australia the standard time is the  $120^{\circ}$  of east longitude, or 8 hours east of Greenwich.

## TIDES.

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Port Jackson, since 1867. The tidal datum adopted is low water, ordinary spring tide. Taking this as zero, the mean sea-level is 2.52 feet; ordinary low water, 0.78 feet; ordinary high water, 4.20 feet; and the mean daily range is 3 feet 5 inches. The lowest tide was recorded on 16th July, 1916, when the gauge fell 1 foot 3 inches below datum. The highest tide was recorded on 26th May, 1880, viz., 7 feet  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches; in 1876 the gauge recorded 7 feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches on 22nd June, and 7 feet 3 inches on 21st July. On 3rd August, 1921, the gauge registered 7 feet 2 inches, and on that day occurred the greatest tidal range on record—6 feet  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

At Port Hunter the average rise and fall of ordinary tides is 3 feet 3 inches, and of spring tides 5 feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; the greatest range being 6 feet 5 inches. The highest tide registered was 7 feet 4 inches in May, 1898.

On the coast the average rise of spring tides is 5 feet 6 inches approximately.



## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

THERE are in New South Wales three administrations, viz., the Federal, whose seat is in the Australian Capital Territory at Canberra, controls matters affecting the interests of Australia as a whole; the State, located in Sydney, deals with the more important questions of State and local interest; and the Local Government bodies, with headquarters at convenient centres within their respective areas, control matters of purely local concern in these areas which extend over nearly two-thirds of the State.

The State Government is the oldest, dating in its present form from 1858. The principal modifications in its constitution were in 1901, when the Federal Government was established; in 1906, when Local Government was extended over its present area; and in 1928 when the Federal Constitution was amended to constitute the Australian Loan Council and to sanction the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States.

The constitution of the Local Government bodies and certain corporate bodies under the Crown and the powers exercised by them are described in the chapter "Local Government" of this Year Book.

### SYSTEM OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of New South Wales is not framed completely in the Constitution Act of 1902-1937, and is not entirely written. It is drawn from several diverse sources, viz., certain Imperial statutes, such as the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865) and the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (1900); the Letters Patent and the Instructions to the Governor; an element of inherited English law; some federal statutes, including amendments to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; certain State statutes; numerous legal decisions; and a large element of English and local convention.

The Imperial Parliament is legally omnipotent in local as well as in imperial affairs, and it may exercise effective control over the affairs of the State by direct legislation. The Statute of Westminster, passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1931, made provision for the removal of certain restrictions on the legislative autonomy of the British Dominions. It provided also that laws of the Parliament of the United Kingdom would cease to have effect in the Dominions unless enacted on the request and by the consent of the Parliaments and Governments concerned. The provisions of the statute have not yet been adopted by the Commonwealth Parliament.

Imperial legislation forms the basis of the Constitution, and the Imperial Parliament regulates all matters of Imperial concern in addition to controlling the extensive powers vested in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative. These include such important matters as foreign relations in peace and war, and control of the Forces. The Commonwealth, however, is a member State of the League of Nations, whose representative attends the League Assembly under the sole authority of the Commonwealth Government without any intervention by the Imperial Government or powers from the King in his Imperial capacity. It also has distinct status in the Permanent Court of Arbitration and plenary powers to approve conventions, whilst treaties concluded by the Imperial Government affecting Australia are subject to ratification by the Parliament of the Commonwealth. Thus, the question

of dominion sovereignty has become one of great complexity. It is apparent that, in the determination of its international relationships, the powers of the Commonwealth have expanded.

Matters of Imperial concern are discussed at Imperial conferences, attended by representatives of the British Government and Governments of the Empire. Such conferences, though without constitutional powers, facilitate agreements which may subsequently be validated by the Parliaments of the political units affected, and provide media for the discussion of matters of common interest.

In local affairs the prerogatives of the Crown are generally exercised by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council, but when Imperial interests are involved the prerogative powers are exercised through the medium of the Privy Council, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, and the Governor.

#### *The Governor.*

In New South Wales the position of the Governor is primarily that of local representative of the Crown, and through him the powers of the Crown in matters of local concern are exercised. In addition he is titular head of the Government of New South Wales; he possesses powers similar to those of a constitutional sovereign, and he performs the formal and ceremonial functions which attach to the Crown in its august capacity.

His constitutional functions are defined and regulated partly by various statutes, which from time to time cast new duties upon him, partly by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and partly by the Instructions to the Governor. The Letters Patent and Instructions were given under the Royal Sign Manual in 1900, and amended in 1909.

These functions cover a wide range of important duties, and it is directed that "in the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council." This provision, however, is modified by the further direction that if, in any case the Governor should see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of his Ministers, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authority in opposition to the opinion of his Ministers, reporting the matter to His Majesty through the Secretary of State for the Dominions without delay. The extent of the Governor's powers, however, tends to contract, though he possesses important spheres of discretionary action, *e.g.* in regard to dissolution of Parliament. Moreover, he is entitled to full information on all matters to which his assent is sought, and in this way he may exercise a general supervision over his officers, and use his personal influence for the good of the State. The general nature of his position is such that he is guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest. In extreme cases his discretion constitutes a safeguard against malpractice.

His more important constitutional duties are to appoint the Executive Council and to preside over its deliberations; to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature; to assent to, refuse to assent to, or reserve bills passed by the Legislature; to keep and use the Public Seal of the State; to appoint all ministers and officers of State; and, in proper cases, to remove and suspend officers of State. He exercises the King's prerogative of mercy, but only on the advice of the Executive Council in capital cases, and of a Minister of the Crown in other cases.

With respect to responsibility for his actions the Governor does not occupy the same position as the King. He is amenable to the law; and, although the State accepts responsibility for his official acts, he is personally liable for his unofficial actions, civil and criminal. Politically he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for the Dominions, but in State politics he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, and they take the responsibility for their advice. However, in an extreme case if good reason existed the local Legislature might be justified in asking for his removal.

The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is £5,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances, is provided in terms of the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

The periods for which the Governor may absent himself from the State are limited by the Instructions. When he is absent the Lieutenant-Governor acts in his stead in all matters of State. For this purpose the Chief Justice is usually appointed. In the event of the Lieutenant-Governor not being available to fill the Governor's position, an Administrator assumes office under a dormant Commission appointing the Senior Judge of the State as Administrator.

Captain the Right Honourable John de Vere Baron Wakehurst, K.C.M.G., assumed the office of Governor on 8th April, 1937. Sir Frederick Richard Jordan, K.C.M.G., is Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of New South Wales.

#### *The Executive.*

All important acts of State are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council, and, except in the limited spheres where the Governor possesses discretionary powers, he is required, in matters of local concern, to act on the advice of the Executive Council or of a Minister of the Crown.

The Council is established by virtue of the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor, and it is composed of such persons as the Governor is pleased to appoint. Its members are invariably members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly. When a member resigns from the Ministry he resigns also from the Executive Council, otherwise he may be dismissed by the Governor.

The Executive Council meets only when summoned by the Governor, who is required by his Instructions to preside over its deliberations unless absent for "some necessary or reasonable cause." In his absence the Vice-President presides.

#### *The Ministry or Cabinet.*

In New South Wales the terms "Ministry" and "Cabinet" are synonymous, since both bodies by custom consist of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State, and to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration, and it continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, from which nearly all its members are chosen. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. The constitutional practices of the Imperial Parliament with respect to the appointment and resignation of ministers have been adopted tacitly with some minor modifications. Cabinet acts in a similar way to the English Cabinet under direction of the Premier, who supervises the general legislative and administrative policy and makes all communications to the Governor.

Frequent meetings of Cabinet are held to deliberate upon the general policy of the administration, the more important business matters of the State, and the legislative measures to be introduced to Parliament, and to manage the financial business of the State. Its decisions are carried into effect by the Executive Council or by individual Ministers as each case requires.

Administrative matters of minor importance are determined by ministerial heads of departments without reference to the Executive Council, and every Minister possesses considerable discretionary powers in the ordinary affairs of his department.

The Ministry in office in September, 1941, consisted of the following members:—

- Premier and Colonial Treasurer.—The Hon. W. J. McKell, M.L.A.
- Deputy Premier, Colonial Secretary and Minister for Mines.—The Hon. J. M. Baddeley, M.L.A.
- Minister for National Emergency Services.—The Hon. R. J. Heffron, M.L.A.
- Attorney-General.—The Hon. C. E. Martin, M.Ec., LL.B., M.L.A.
- Minister for Agriculture and Forests.—Captain the Hon. W. F. Dunn, M.L.A.
- Minister for Education.—The Hon. C. R. Evatt, K.C., LL.B., M.L.A.
- Minister for Labour and Industry and Social Services.—The Hon. Hamilton Knight, M.L.A.
- Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—The Hon. R. R. Downing, M.L.C.
- Secretary for Public Works.—The Hon. J. J. Cahill, M.L.A.
- Minister for Health.—The Hon. C. A. Kelly, M.L.A.
- Minister for Local Government and Housing.—The Hon. J. McGirr, M.L.A.
- Secretary for Lands.—The Hon. J. M. Tully, M.L.A.
- Minister for Transport.—The Hon. M. O'Sullivan, M.L.A.
- Assistant Ministers.—The Hon. C. C. Lazzarini, M.L.A.; The Hon. W. E. Dickson, M.L.C.

The salaries of Ministers as fixed by statute in 1925 were reduced by 15 per cent. as from 1st April, 1930, and further reductions were made in August, 1931, and December, 1932. The rates were restored to the former level on 1st July, 1938, as shown below:—

TABLE 15.—Salaries of State Ministers.

Ministers:	As from 1st July, 1925.	As from 1st April, 1930.	As from 7th Aug., 1931.	As from 1st Dec., 1932.	As from 1st July, 1938.
	£	£	£	£	£
The Premier ... ..	2,445	2,078	1,800	1,710	2,445
The Attorney-General ... ..	2,095	1,781	1,564	1,486	2,095
The Vice-President of the Executive Council (and leader of the Govern- ment in the Legislative Council) ...	1,375	1,169	1,072	1,018	1,375
Other Ministers of the Crown ... ..	17,505	14,879	13,167	12,510	17,505
Total ... ..	23,420	19,907	17,603	16,724	23,420

These amounts include the annual allowances paid to Ministers as members of the Legislative Assembly.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature consists of the Crown and two Houses of Parliament, and all State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses—see page 24) are enacted “by the King’s Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled.” It exercises a general power of legislation, and possesses plenary and not delegated authority. The Constitution Act of 1902 provides that “the Legislature shall, subject to the provisions of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, have power to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of New South Wales in all cases whatsoever.” It can delegate its powers, and within its territory its actions are restricted only by legislation of the Imperial Parliament intended to apply to New South Wales, and by valid federal enactments.

The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (or Upper House), and the Legislative Assembly (or Lower House). Their powers are nominally co-ordinate, but it is provided that bills appropriating money or imposing taxation and bills affecting itself must originate in the Legislative Assembly, which is the chamber elected by general franchise, and controls taxation and expenditure. Moreover, the responsibility of the Ministry for financial measures is secured by a provision of the Constitution Act that the Legislative Assembly may not appropriate any part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or of any other tax or impost for any purpose unless it has first been recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the current session.

Every member of Parliament must take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance.

By virtue of the Constitution Act it is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament, but it is provided that both Houses shall meet at least once in every year, so that a period of twelve months shall not elapse between sessions. The continuity of Parliament is ensured by law. The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, passed in 1912 and amended in subsequent years, provides that writs for the election of new members must be issued within four days after the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, that they must be returned within sixty days after issue (unless otherwise directed by the Governor), and that Parliament shall meet within seven days of the return of writs. The duration of Parliament was limited to three years in 1874.

It is agreed tacitly that the procedure of each House shall be conducted according to its prototype in the Imperial Parliament, but comprehensive standing orders for regulation of the business of each House have been drawn up. Provision has been made under the Constitution Act, 1902, as amended by the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act, No. 2 of 1933, to meet cases of disagreement arising between the two Houses, eliminating the possibility of a deadlock. The procedure to be followed is described on page 24.

With the consent of the Legislative Council, any member of the Legislative Assembly who is an Executive Councillor may sit in the Upper House for the purpose of explaining the provisions of bills relating to or connected with the Department administered by him. He may take part in debate and discussion, but may not vote in the Legislative Council.

Much interest and some controversy has centred around the powers of the Governor in granting a dissolution of Parliament. Strictly speaking, only the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, but Parliament is ended thereby,

because both Houses are necessary to constitute a Parliament. The main cases in which a dissolution may be granted arise when, on a question of policy, the Ministry sustains an adverse vote in the Legislative Assembly, and when the Legislative Assembly becomes factious, or will not form a stable administration.

#### *The Legislative Council.*

The Legislative Council was a nominee chamber, consisting of a variable number of members appointed for life without remuneration, until 1934 when it was reconstituted in terms of the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act, No. 2 of 1933.

The Legislative Council, as reconstituted on 23rd April, 1934, consists of sixty elected members, whose services are rendered without remuneration. The members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council comprise the "electorate." They record their votes at simultaneous sittings of both Houses. Voting is by secret ballot. Casual vacancies are filled by a like election. Contested elections in which more than one seat is to be filled are decided according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote; but where only one member is to be elected, a preferential system is used.

Any man or woman who is entitled to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, and has been resident for at least three years in the Commonwealth of Australia, is eligible for election as a member of the Legislative Council, except that members of the Legislative Assembly are debarred. Membership of the Council is rendered void by the acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown, or of any pension from the Crown; but persons in receipt of pay, half pay, or pension by virtue of service in the Defence Forces, or office of profit in those services, together with holders of certain offices (including the office of Vice-President of the Executive Council) created by Act of Parliament as an office of the Executive Government, remain eligible for membership. The seats of members are rendered vacant by death, resignation, absence, acceptance of foreign allegiance, bankruptcy, acceptance of public contracts, or by criminal conviction. Candidature requires nomination with consent under the hand of two "electors", whilst each "elector" may sign only one nomination paper.

In the election of the first House of sixty members, four separate ballots were taken, and in each fifteen members were elected, the term of service being twelve years in the case of the fifteen first elected, and nine, six and three years respectively for each successive group. Thereafter one-fourth of the members are to be elected every three years at an election to take place during the period of six months immediately preceding the retirement of the fifteen members whose term of service is about to expire, and these members will serve for a term of twelve years. Members elected to fill casual vacancies will serve only for the unexpired period of the term of the vacant seat. Elections to fill the fifteen seats becoming vacant on 22nd April, 1937, and 1940, respectively, were held on 8th December, 1936, and 1st November, 1939.

The presence of one-fourth of the members, exclusive of the President, is necessary to form a quorum. The Legislative Council is required to choose a President from amongst their number. He ceases to hold office

if he ceases to be a member of the Legislative Council, and may be removed from office by a vote of the Chamber, or he may resign his office. He receives a salary of £1,200 per annum. There is also a Chairman of Committees to whom a salary of £700 per annum is paid. Members of the Legislative Council are supplied with free passes on the State railways and tramways, covering the period of membership, and persons who were members of the Council prior to its re-constitution retain their passes for a period equivalent to the period of office as a Legislative Councillor.

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of money bills, the new constitutional provisions preserve the traditional right of the Legislative Assembly to control the purse. Bills relating to appropriations for annual services may be presented for Royal Assent with or without any amendment suggested by the Council, and may become Acts notwithstanding the failure of the Upper House to agree to them; but any provisions in any such Act dealing with any matter other than the appropriation may not become law.

To overcome disagreements in regard to bills (other than such Appropriation Bills) passed by the Legislative Assembly it is provided that the Legislative Assembly may pass the bill again after an interval of three months. If the Legislative Council rejects it again (or makes amendments unacceptable to the Legislative Assembly) and if a conference of managers appointed by the two Houses and a joint sitting of the two Houses fails to attain agreement, the Legislative Assembly may direct that the bill be submitted to a referendum of the electors. If approved by a majority of electors, the bill becomes law.

#### *The Legislative Assembly.*

The Legislative Assembly is the elective or popular House of Parliament, and is the most important factor in the government of the State. All bills appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any new rate, tax or impost, must originate in the Assembly, and by its power over Supply it ultimately controls the Executive. It consists of ninety members elected on a system of universal adult suffrage for a maximum period of three years. Any person who is enrolled as an elector of the State is eligible to be elected to the Legislative Assembly, except persons who are members of the Federal Legislature or of the Legislative Council, or who hold non-political offices of profit under the Crown, other than in the army or navy; but any officer of the public service of New South Wales may be elected to the Legislative Assembly on condition that he forthwith resign his position in the service. All legal impediments to the election of women to the Legislative Assembly were removed in 1918. Several women have since contested seats at the elections; one sat in the 28th Parliament, and there is one woman in the present Legislative Assembly. The seat of a member becomes vacant in cases similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors.

A Speaker presides over the House, and his election is the first business when the House meets after election. He presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary, and determines its procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament; he presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole, and acts as Deputy-Speaker.

Payment of members of the Legislative Assembly was introduced as from 21st September, 1889. The amount was fixed originally at £300 per annum. Subsequent changes are shown below:—

TABLE 16.—Payment to Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Date of Change.	Amount per annum.	Date of Change.	Amount per annum.
	£		£
September, 1889... ..	300	April, 1930 ... ..	744
September, 1912... ..	500	August, 1931 ... ..	706
November, 1920 ... ..	870	December, 1932 ... ..	670
July, 1922 ... ..	600	July, 1938 ... ..	875
July, 1925 ... ..	875		

Each member receives an official postage stamp allowance of £30 per annum and a free pass on State railways and tramways. The salary of the Speaker is £1,675, and of the Chairman of Committees £1,115 per annum. The leader of the Opposition receives an annual allowance of £250 in addition to his allowance as member.

STATE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

A number of committees consisting of members of Parliament are appointed to deal with special matters connected with the business of the State and of either House; from time to time select committees are chosen to inquire into and report on specific matters for the information of Parliament and the public. Each House elects a committee to deal with its Standing Orders and with printing, and a joint committee to supervise the library. In addition there are the more important committees described below.

*Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means.*

These committees consist by custom of the whole of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and they deal with all money matters. The Committee of Supply debates and determines the nature and amount of the expenditure, and the Committee of Ways and Means debates and authorises the issue of the sums from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and frames the resolutions on which taxing proposals are based.

*Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.*

The Public Works Act, 1912, and amendments provide for the constitution of a joint committee of members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, called the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, to be elected by ballot in every Parliament. Three of the persons to be elected must be members of the Legislative Council and four must be members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Act prescribes that proposals submitted to Parliament for public works of an estimated cost exceeding £20,000 (except necessary repairs and alteration of existing railway lines and works of water supply, sewerage and drainage) must be referred to the Committee for report.

The Committee has not been constituted since the commencement of the Parliament elected in 1930, and various public works have been excluded from this provision of the Public Works Act by the Acts authorising their construction.



*Public Accounts Committee.*

For the better supervision of the financial business of the State a Public Accounts Committee is elected by the Legislative Assembly in every Parliament, under provisions of the Audit Act, 1902, from among the members of the House, other than Ministers. It consists of five members, and is clothed with powers of inquiry into questions arising in connection with the public accounts and upon all expenditure by a Minister of the Crown made without Parliamentary sanction. It reports on such matters to the Legislative Assembly.

## COURT OF DISPUTED RETURNS.

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act provides for the establishment of a Court of Disputed Returns—a jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court. The business of the Court is to inquire into and determine matters connected with election petitions and questions referred to it by the Legislative Assembly concerning the validity of any election or the return of any member, and questions involving the qualifications of members. The law in this respect has been made applicable to disputed elections of the Legislative Council.

Decisions of the Court are final, but must be reported to the House.

## COMMISSIONS AND TRUSTS.

In addition to the Ministerial Departments, various public services are administered by Commissions, Boards, and Trusts; the more important are:—

- Aborigines Welfare Board.
- Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales.
- Commissioner for Main Roads.
- Commissioner for Railways.
- Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways.
- Commissioner of Police.
- Electoral Commissioner.
- Forestry Commission.
- Homes for Unemployed Trust.
- Hospitals Commission.
- Housing Improvement Board.
- Hunter District Water Board.
- Industrial Commission.
- Maritime Services Board.
- Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner.
- Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board.
- Milk Board.
- Prickly Pear Destruction Commission.
- Public Service Board.
- Public Trustee.
- State Superannuation Board.
- Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.
- Western Lands Commissioner.
- Workers' Compensation Commission.

In each case the authority controls a specific service, and administers the statute law in relation to it, subject to a limited degree of supervision by a Minister.

*Auditor-General.*

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds office during good behaviour. In certain cases he may be suspended by the Governor, but he is removable from office only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. He is required to take an oath that he will faithfully perform his duties, and he is debarred from entering political life. He is endowed with wide powers of supervision, inspection and audit in regard to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and the manner in which the public accounts are kept. He exercises control over the issue of public moneys, and all warrants must be countersigned by him. Matters connected with the public accounts are subject to special or annual report to Parliament by him, and he may refer any matter to the Public Accounts Committee.

*Agent-General in London.*

The State of New South Wales is represented in London by the Agent-General. As official representative he works in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia, keeps the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, seeks to promote trade with the United Kingdom and other countries, and generally acts as the agent of the State in London.

The office of the Agent-General is located at Wellington House, The Strand, London.

## STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

The electoral system is controlled by the Electoral Commissioner—who is charged with the administration of the Act and legal provisions relating to the registration or enrolment of electors, the preparation of rolls and the conduct of elections of the Legislative Assembly and of referenda under the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act. The Electoral Commissioner holds office for seven years and is eligible for reappointment. He may be removed from office only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament or through performing some disqualifying action laid down in the law.

*Franchise.*

The elections of members of the Legislative Assembly are conducted by secret ballot. Adult British subjects, men and women, are qualified for enrolment as electors when they have resided in the Commonwealth for a period of six months, in the State for three months, and in any subdivision of an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment.

Persons are disqualified from voting who are of unsound mind or who have been convicted and are under sentence for an offence punishable in any part of the British Empire by imprisonment for one year or longer.

Each elector is entitled to one vote only. Compulsory enrolment was introduced in 1921, and compulsory voting came into force at the elections of 1930. Joint electoral rolls are compiled for State and Federal purposes.

*Electorates and Electors.*

The electoral law provides that electorates are to be redistributed **whenever** directed by the Governor. In the event of there being no direction by the Governor, a distribution must take place after the expiration of nine years from the date of the last redistribution. The redistribution is made by a special commission of three persons, viz., the Electoral Commissioner, the Government Statistician, and the Surveyor-General. A redistribution was made in 1940.

For the purposes of the distribution it is prescribed by the **Parliamentary Electorates and Elections (Amendment) Act of 1928** that the State must be divided into three parts, viz., the Sydney area, to which 43 seats are allotted, the Newcastle area 5 seats, and the country area 42 seats. Separate quotas of electors are determined for each area by dividing the total number of electors in the area by the number of seats. The number of electors in each electoral district at a redistribution must be within 1,200 of the quota.

The following table shows certain particulars as to parliamentary representation for each year in which elections have been held since 1913. Similar information covering the period 1856 to 1916 was published in the 1931-32 edition of this Year Book at page 26:—

TABLE 17.—Parliamentary Representation in New South Wales, 1913 to 1941.

Year of Elections.	Number of Members of Legislative Assembly.	Population per Member.	Proportion of persons enrolled to Total Population.	Total Number of Electors qualified to Vote.	Average number of Electors per Member.
			per cent.		
1913	90	20,500	55·1	1,037,999	11,533
1917	90	21,000	58·5	1,109,830	12,331
1920	90	22,800	56·1	1,154,437	12,827
1922	90	23,950	58·0	1,251,023	13,900
1925	90	25,500	58·3	1,339,080	14,879
1927	90	26,700	58·6	1,409,493	15,661
1930	90	28,100	57·4	1,440,785	16,008
1932	90	28,700	56·8	1,465,008	16,278
1935	90	29,350	57·9	1,528,713	16,986
1938	90	30,200	59·2	1,607,833	17,865
1941	90	31,100	60·3	1,654,781	18,720

Women voted for the first time in 1904, and since that year practically the whole of the adult population has been qualified to vote.

A member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales is elected for each of the ninety electorates by a system of preferential voting. Voters must number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, and votes are informal unless preferences have been duly expressed for all candidates. In counting votes, the candidate is elected who has secured an absolute majority of votes either of first preferences outright, or of first preferences plus votes transferred to him in due order of preference by excluding in turn candidates with the lowest number of votes and re-allocating their votes according to the next preference indicated.

The following table shows the voting at the general elections of members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in 1930 and later years. In the 1930-31 issue of the Year Book similar particulars are shown regarding each election since 1894, when a system based on single electorates and

the principle of "one man one vote" was introduced. The number of electors as stated represents the number qualified to vote:—

TABLE 18.—Voting at General Elections—Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

Year of Election.	Electors Enrolled (whole State).	Contested Electorates.					
		Electors Enrolled.	Votes Recorded.		Informal Votes.		
			Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	
1930	Men ...	724,471	717,999	682,747	95.1		
	Women ...	716,314	710,649	673,676	94.8		
	Total ...	1,440,785	1,428,648	1,356,423	94.9	15,947	1.17
1932	Men ...	739,069	715,661	690,094	96.4		
	Women ...	725,999	702,480	676,993	96.4		
	Total ...	1,465,068	1,418,141	1,367,087	96.4	30,260	2.21
1935	Men ...	769,220	679,388	654,383	96.1		
	Women ...	759,493	688,496	640,369	95.6		
	Total ...	1,528,713	1,367,884	1,294,752	95.8	39,333	2.92
1938	Men ...	803,517	633,079	608,727	96.1		
	Women ...	804,316	635,901	606,767	95.4		
	Total ...	1,607,833	1,268,980	1,215,494	95.8	32,237	2.65
1941	Men ...	834,752	767,170	698,160	91.0		
	Women ...	850,029	773,804	727,652	94.0		
	Total ...	1,684,781	1,540,974	1,425,752	92.5	35,869	2.52

The number of women enrolled in 1938 exceeded the number of men, but the number of women who voted at the general elections was the smaller. In 1941 there was a greater excess of women enrolled and a marked excess of women voters in contested electorates.

Under war conditions many electors were engaged on war and defence duties, which entailed prolonged absence from their districts and the proportion of votes recorded, especially by men, was smaller than usual.

At general elections polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates. Polling-day is a public holiday from noon, and the hotels are closed during the hours of polling (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.).

Electors absent from their districts are permitted to record their votes at any polling-place in the State, such votes being designated "absent votes." Postal voting is provided for persons who are precluded from attendance at any polling-place by reason of illness or infirmity, being distant over 10 miles, or travelling.

Since the elections of 1930 an elector, who is not enrolled or whose name has been marked as having voted, may in certain circumstances vote after making a declaration that he has not already voted. Votes recorded under this provision are known as "section votes."

The appended table shows the extent to which the franchise has been exercised by absentee and other voters at general elections in recent years:—

TABLE 19.—General Elections—Legislative Assembly of N.S.W.—Absentee and Postal Votes.

Votes Recorded. (Contested Electorates).	1930.	1932.	1935.	1938.	1941.
Absent Votes ...	97,958	87,578	92,583	98,535	135,450
Postal Votes ...	15,947	19,649	19,080	21,069	20,749
"Section" Votes ...	6,757	3,513	2,975	1,937	3,294
All Votes ...	1,356,423	1,367,087	1,294,752	1,215,494	1,425,752

*State Parliaments.*

A list of the Parliaments from 1889, when payment of members was instituted, up to December, 1913, appeared in the 1931-32 issue of this Year Book. A list of Parliaments since 1913 is appended:—

TABLE 20.—Parliaments of New South Wales since 1913.

Number of Parliament	Return of Writs.	Date of Opening.	Date of Dissolution.	Duration.			Number of Sessions.
				yrs.	mths.	dys.	
23	23 and 29 Dec., 1913* ...	23 Dec., 1913...	21 Feb., 1917...	3	1	29	5
24	10, 16, and 23 April, 1917* ...	17 April, 1917..	18 Feb., 1920..	2	10	8	4
25	21 April, 1920...	27 April, 1920...	17 Feb., 1922...	1	10	25	3
26	19 April, 1922...	26 April, 1922...	18 April, 1925†	3	0	0	5
27	20 June, 1925...	24 June, 1925...	7 Sept., 1927...	2	2	17	5
28	29 Oct., 1927...	3 Nov., 1927...	18 Sept., 1930...	2	10	22	4
29	21 Nov., 1930...	25 Nov., 1930...	13 May, 1932...	1	5	23	1
30	30 June, 1932...	23 June, 1932...	12 April, 1935...	2	9	20	4
31	10 June, 1935...	12 June, 1935...	24 Feb., 1938..	2	8	12	4
32	26 April, 1938...	12 April, 1938..	18 April, 1941..	3	0	0	3
33	17 June, 1941...	28 May, 1941...					

\* Under system of second ballot, where no candidate received an absolute majority of votes at first ballot.

† Expired by effluxion of time.

The normal duration of Parliament is three years. Unless previously dissolved Parliament expires by effluxion of time three years after the day prior to the original date of the return of the writs.

On account of war conditions and the disturbed state of public affairs, the Legislative Assembly Continuance Act, 1916, was passed to provide for an extension of the term of the 23rd Parliament to four years. The Parliament, however, terminated after three years and sixty days.

*State Ministries.*

The various Ministries which have held office since 1913, together with the duration in office of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry is not co-terminous with the life of a Parliament. Since 1856 when the present system was inaugurated, there have been forty-nine Ministries, but only thirty-three Parliaments. Up to 29th June, 1913, thirty-four Ministries had held office.

TABLE 21.—Ministries of New South Wales since 1913.

Number.	Ministry. Name of Premier and Party.	In Office.	
		From—	To—
35	Holman (Labour) ... ..	30 June 1913	15 Nov. 1916
36	Holman (National) ... ..	15 Nov. 1916	13 April 1920
37	Storey (Labour) ... ..	13 April 1920	10 Oct. 1921
38	Dooley (Labour) ... ..	10 Oct. 1921	20 Dec. 1921
39	Fuller (National) ... ..	20 Dec. 1921	20 Dec. 1921
40	Dooley (Labour) ... ..	20 Dec. 1921	13 April 1922
41	Fuller (National)* ... ..	13 April 1922	17 June 1925
42	Lang (Labour) ... ..	17 June 1925	26 May 1927
43	Lang (Labour)† ... ..	27 May 1927	18 Oct. 1927
44	Bavin (National)* ... ..	18 Oct. 1927	3 Nov. 1930
45	Lang (Labour) ... ..	4 Nov. 1930	13 May 1932
46	Stevens (National)* ... ..	16 May 1932	11 Feb. 1935
47	Stevens (United Aust.)*† ... ..	11 Feb. 1935	5 Aug. 1939
48	Mair (United Aust.)* ... ..	5 Aug. 1939	16 May, 1941
49	McKell (Labour) ... ..	16 May, 1941	‡

\* And Country Party.

† Reconstruction.

‡ In Office.

COST OF STATE PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

The following statement shows the cost of State Parliamentary Government in New South Wales during recent years. Expenses of Federal and local government are not included:—

TABLE 22.—Cost of State Parliamentary Government.

Head of Expenditure.	1915-16.	1925-26.	1935-36.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Governor—</b>					
Salary ... ..	5,000	5,000	§ 4,259	5,000	5,000
Salaries, etc., of Staff... ..	3,549	4,028	2,720	3,781	4,169
Other expenses ... ..	1,547	1,945	3,554	3,353	2,795
	10,096	10,973	10,533	12,134	11,964
<b>Executive Council—</b>					
Salaries of Officers ... ..	...	570	337	427	...
Other expenses ... ..	...	333	38	58	69
	...	903	375	485	69
<b>Ministry—</b>					
Salaries of Ministers ... ..	11,040	23,420	16,924	23,420	23,420
Other ... ..	5,244	1,078	6,365	1,689	639
	16,284	24,498	23,289	25,109	24,059
<b>Parliament—</b>					
<b>Legislative Council—</b>					
Salaries of President and Chairman of Committees ... ..	1,220	1,900	1,511	2,038	2,050
Railway passes for Members ... ..	6,070	15,906	11,301	12,176	12,329
<b>Legislative Assembly—</b>					
Salaries of Speaker and Chairman of Committees ... ..	1,740	2,790	2,056	2,790	2,671
Allowances to Members* ... ..	40,335	67,417	52,392	69,319	69,092
Railway passes for Members ... ..	10,387	17,462	18,012	19,276	19,496
Postage for Members ... ..	1,770	2,700	2,699	2,692	2,688
<b>Both Houses—Joint expenditure—</b>					
<b>Standing Committee on Public Works—</b>					
Remuneration of Members ... ..	3,599	3,966	...	...	...
Salaries of Staff and contingencies ... ..	2,626	2,145	592	702	719
Salaries of Reporting Staff ... ..	included	8,269	7,470	8,631	8,531
Library—Salaries of Staff ... ..	in	2,541	2,622	3,185	3,248
Contingencies... ..	“ other ”	942	911	980	992
Other Salaries of Staff ... ..	below.	23,516	22,107	27,502	26,662
Printing—Hansard ... ..	6,689	6,189	4,741	5,526	3,988
Other ... ..	14,967	13,562	9,487	13,136	10,024
Other Expenses ... ..	24,490	5,478	7,413	12,291	11,420
	113,893	174,783	143,314	180,244	173,910
<b>Electoral—</b>					
Salaries ... ..	1,123	2,104	2,100	2,463	2,569
Contingencies ... ..	56,491‡	8,195	3,182	8,340	45,948
	57,614	10,299	5,282	10,803	48,517
<b>Royal Commissions and Select Committees</b>	4,114	7,790	7,110	6,579	5,736
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	£ 202,001	229,246	189,903	235,354	264,255
<b>Per head of population ... ..</b>	2s. 2d.	1s. 11·7d.	1s. 5·1d.	1s. 8·4d.	1s. 10·8d.

\* Excluding salaries of Ministers, Speaker, and Chairman of Committees. § Governor, £2,706; Lieut.-Governor, £1,463. ‡ Includes Liquor Referendum, £30,244.

In the case of some items of expenditure included above there is not a clear line of demarcation between costs incurred in respect of parliamentary government and the costs of ordinary administration. This applies particularly to the salaries and expenses of ministers of the Crown who fill dual roles as administrative heads and parliamentary representatives, and to the cost of Royal Commissions, which, in many cases, are partly administrative inquiries. In the absence of any means of dissecting the expenditure of this nature these items have been treated as incidental to the system of parliamentary government. On the other hand such factors as the costs of ministerial motor cars and the salaries of ministers' private secretaries are omitted from account as appertaining mainly to administration.

The foregoing statement does not, however, represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales, because it excludes the cost of the Commonwealth Government. This amounted to £516,455 or 1s. 6d. per head of population in 1938-39 and £539,473 or 1s. 5d. per head in 1939-40.

#### THE COMMONWEALTH.

The federation of the six Australian States was inaugurated formally on 1st January, 1901, for their mutual benefit in matters upon which it was agreed that joint action was desirable. A detailed account of the inauguration of Federation and the nature and functions of the Federal Parliament in their relation to the State was published in the Year Book for 1921 at pages 38-40 and 625. The broad principles of federation were:—The transfer of limited and defined powers of legislation to a Federal Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former being a revisory chamber wherein the States are equally represented, and the latter, the principal chamber, consisting of members elected from the States in proportion to their population; complete freedom of action for the State Parliaments in their own sphere; a High Court to determine the validity of legislation; and an effective method of amending the constitution. State laws remain operative in all spheres until superseded by laws passed by the Federal Parliament in the exercise of its assigned powers. State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid federal enactments.

The Senate consists of 36 members, six being elected in each State.

It is prescribed by the Constitution Act that the number of members in the House of Representatives shall be as nearly as practicable twice the number of senators. The number to be elected in each State is determined in the following manner: A quota is ascertained by dividing the number of people of the Commonwealth by twice the number of senators, then the number of the people of each State is divided by the quota. The result indicates the number of representatives for each State, one more member

being chosen if on the division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota. It is provided also that at least five members shall be elected in each original State. The representation of the States may be adjusted in every fifth year.

The number of representatives elected from the various States to the House of Representatives in 1937 and 1940 was as follows:—New South Wales, 28; Victoria, 20; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 6; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. In addition, one representative of the Northern Territory was elected to attend and participate in debates without having the right to vote except on a motion for the disallowance of any ordinance of the Northern Territory or on an amendment of any such motion.

For the purpose of electing representatives to the Senate of the Federal Parliament, each State is treated as one constituency, returning six members each for six years, three of whom retire triennially. The members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years from single-member constituencies. The system of voting is preferential, and the electoral system is similar to that of the State. Compulsory voting was introduced in 1924.

The voting at elections of members of the House of Representatives from New South Wales since 1913 is shown below. Details relating to elections prior to 1913 appear in the 1931-32 edition of this Year Book at page 32:—

TABLE 23.—General Elections—Federal House of Representatives—Voting in New South Wales.

Year.	Electors Enrolled (Contested Divisions only).		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Votes Re- corded to Electors Enrolled.			Informal Votes.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Number.	Proportion per cent.
1913	554,028	482,159	405,152	312,703	73.13	64.85	69.28	22,262	3.10
1914	491,086	429,906	351,172	257,581	71.51	59.92	66.10	14,816	2.43
1917	484,854	447,437	370,618	292,925	76.44	65.47	71.17	19,874	2.98
1919	527,779	508,129	385,614	308,183	73.06	60.65	66.97	26,517	3.82
1922	517,388	498,209	330,362	239,980	63.85	48.17	56.16	25,823	4.53
1925	640,533	627,214	581,678	563,215	90.81	89.80	90.31	21,389	1.87
1928	584,545	576,857	547,095	534,817	93.59	92.71	93.16	52,229	4.83
1929	624,068	614,550	591,438	583,007	94.77	94.87	94.82	33,158	2.82
1931	722,480	710,672	689,905	671,786	95.49	94.53	95.01	48,824	3.59
1934	771,456	759,973	739,232	728,090	95.82	95.80	95.81	48,801	3.33
1937	744,004	742,827	720,032	717,384	96.78	96.57	96.68	33,052	2.30
1940	832,280	834,776	779,568	796,381	93.67	95.40	94.53	46,193	2.93

At the Senate elections of 1940, the total number of votes cast in New South Wales was 1,575,940 of which 183,015 or 11.61 per cent. were informal. Included in the votes cast were 1,404,943 ordinary votes, 29,091 postal, 132,256 absent, 3,531 certain sections of the Commonwealth Electoral

\*84159—B



Act relating to persons whose names were not on roll by reason of error, etc., and 6,128 votes recorded by members of the Forces overseas. The proportion of votes recorded to electors enrolled was 94.53 per cent.

#### FEDERAL REFERENDA.

Analyses of the voting on federal questions submitted to referenda were shown in the 1921 edition of this Year Book at page 42, the 1926-27 edition at page 47, the 1931-32 edition at page 32, and the 1937-38 edition at page 33.

#### SEAT OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The seat of Federal Government is Canberra, for which a site was ceded to the Commonwealth by New South Wales, in terms of the Constitution Act of the Commonwealth, which prescribes that the Australian Capital City shall be located in this State. The Federal Parliament commenced its regular sittings at Canberra on 9th May, 1927.

## DEFENCE.

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UPON the inauguration of the Commonwealth the duty of providing for the defence of Australia devolved upon the Federal Government, and the Parliament of the Commonwealth has paramount power to legislate for the naval and military defence of Australia, and for the control of the forces to execute and maintain the federal laws. The Constitution provides that the States may not raise nor maintain forces, but enjoins the Commonwealth to protect every State against invasion, and, on the application of the executive government of the State, against domestic violence. It is provided in the Defence Act that the citizen forces may not be called out nor utilised in connection with an industrial dispute.

In terms of the Defence Act male citizens between the ages of 18 and 60 years are liable for service in the citizen forces for home defence in time of war. Male citizens are liable also to undergo military or naval training between the ages of 12 and 26 years.

The system of compulsory training was brought into operation on 1st January, 1911, but was suspended in November, 1929, when the forces were reconstituted on the basis of voluntary enlistment. Universal training was commenced again in 1940.

### MILITARY FORCES.

Under the voluntary system men at ages 18 to 40 years were enlisted in the militia forces for a period of three years subject to re-engagement for further periods of two or three years until they reach the retiring age, 48 years. Youths under 18 years are organised in the senior cadet corps as (a) detachments affiliated with militia units, for which the age for enrolment is 16 or 17 years, or (b) detachments consisting of pupils attending approved educational establishments in which they may be enrolled when they attain the age of 14 years.

The Royal Military College was established in 1911 at Duntroon, in the Australian Capital Territory, for the purpose of providing trained officers for the permanent forces. In January, 1931, the college was transferred to Victoria Barracks, Sydney, but was transferred again to Duntroon in February, 1937. Normally, candidates for admission to the college must be under the age of 20 years and have passed the requisite subjects at the public examinations for intermediate or leaving certificates (or their equivalent) in the various States of the Commonwealth. Special provision is made, however, for the admission of members of the forces.

Rifle clubs form part of the Australian Military Force Reserve, and are linked with the various militia infantry battalions. Members of rifle clubs must fire an annual course of musketry of three different practices, but need not undergo drill.

For the purposes of administration, the Military Board controls the activities of rifle clubs. Government grants are made for the construction and maintenance of rifle ranges, prize meetings, efficiency, travelling, etc., and a quantity of ammunition is issued free to members.

#### NAVAL DEFENCE.

The naval defence of Australia was undertaken by the Imperial Navy under agreement between the Imperial and Australian Governments until 1913, when the Imperial squadron was replaced by Australian war vessels.

Junior officers are trained at the Naval College, Flinders Naval Depot. The general depot of the Navy is at Westernport, Victoria, where the more advanced training of petty officers and men and the training of the men on first entry are conducted.

#### AIR DEFENCE.

A Royal Australian Air Force for defence purposes was established as a separate branch of the defence system on 31st March, 1921, by proclamation under the Defence Act. It is entrusted with the air defence of Australia and the training of personnel for co-operation with the naval and military forces. In addition to Air Force Headquarters with representation in London, the force consists of a number of stations and establishments in various parts of the Commonwealth.

#### MUNITIONS SUPPLY.

The Factory Board is responsible, under the Minister for Munitions, for the provision of armament, arms, ammunition, weapons, vehicles, machines or vessels for the naval, military and air services of the Commonwealth.

#### WORLD WAR, 1939.

Upon the outbreak of war in September, 1939, defence forces in Australia were placed upon war footing, and expeditionary forces—military, naval and air—were organised by voluntary enlistment for service abroad. Later Australia became a party to the Empire Air Training Scheme. Australian naval and air units entered upon active war service at the beginning of the war, and Australian Imperial Forces were in action in the Middle East in December, 1940.

An extensive programme has been put into operation in Australia for the production of war supplies of all kinds for the British Empire and Allies, and arrangements have been made for the disposal of primary products under war-time conditions.

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A brief historical sketch of New South Wales was published in the Official Year Book for 1929-30, at pages 40 to 52, and a chronological table of events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1919 was published in the Official Year Book for 1919, at pages 1 to 8. This table is repeated below in a revised form as from 1901 with a continuation from 1920 to 1941.

- 1901 Federation of Australian Colonies—Interstate free-trade established—Industrial Arbitration Act (State)—Sydney Harbour Trust formed—Closer Settlement Act—Western Lands Act—Introduction of Pacific Islanders prohibited.
- 1902 Mt. Kembla Colliery Explosion (ninety-five lives lost)—Women's Franchise—Pacific Cable completed—First sitting of New South Wales Arbitration Court—Parliamentary Select Committee *re* Greater Sydney—First Federal Tariff.
- 1903 High Court of Australia inaugurated.
- 1904 Reduction of number of members of (State) Parliament from 125 to 90—Educational Reforms commenced—Patents, Trade Marks, etc., transferred to Commonwealth—Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
- 1905 Assisted Immigration reintroduced—Children's Courts instituted—Local Government (Shires) Act extending local government to whole State.
- 1906 Barren Jack (Burrinjuck) Dam authorised—Public School fees abolished—Sydney Central Railway Station opened.
- 1907 Invalidity and Accident Pensions—Telephone connected, Sydney-Melbourne—Opening of blast furnace for manufacture of iron and steel at Lithgow—Medical inspection of School Children initiated—"Harvester" Wage determined.
- 1908 Visit of United States (American) Fleet—Minimum Wage Act—Industrial Wages Boards constituted—Subventions to Friendly Societies Act—Yass-Canberra Federal Capital Site selected—Crown Lands Amendment Act (Conversions)—Cataract Dam completed—Private Hospitals Act.
- 1909 Fisher Library (Sydney University) opened—Old-age Pensions administration transferred to Commonwealth—Pure Food Act.
- 1910 Mitchell Library opened—Referenda favouring transfer of State Debts to Federal Government and rejecting proposed States finance agreement with Commonwealth—Australian Notes Act—Australian silver coinage issued—Saturday Half-holiday instituted in Sydney and the larger towns of N.S.W.—Workmen's Compensation Act—Federal Land Tax—Invalidity and Accident Pensions administration transferred to Commonwealth—Arrival of "Yarra" and "Parramatta," first vessels of Australian Navy—Australian Penny Postage.
- 1911 First Australian Notes issue—Federal Referenda relating to monopolies and industrial legislation; proposals rejected—Federal Capital Site at Yass-Canberra transferred to Commonwealth—Compulsory defence training initiated—Murrumbidgee Irrigation Trust appointed—First wireless station (private) licensed for transaction of public business—Imperial Conference in London—Randwick wireless station transmitted messages over 2,000 miles—First section of North Coast Railway opened—Flight of first Australian Aviator (W. E. Hart) from Sydney to Penrith.
- 1912 Bursary Endowment, Secondary Education—Murray Waters Agreement—Murrumbidgee Irrigation Farms available, and irrigation commenced—Commonwealth Bank (Savings Bank Department) established—Commonwealth Maternity allowances—Sydney (Pennant Hills) Wireless Station opened.

- 1913 Australian Capital City named Canberra; foundation stones laid—Visit of Dominions Royal Commission—British Trade Commissioner's office established at Sydney—First elective Senate, University of Sydney—Arrival at Sydney (4th October) of Australian Fleet, including battle cruiser "Australia" and cruisers "Sydney" and "Melbourne"—Departure of (Imperial) Admiral King-Hall—First Cost of Living and Living Wage Inquiry in Industrial Arbitration Court—Appointment of Interstate Commission—Commonwealth Bank commenced ordinary banking business.
- 1914 Norfolk Island transferred to control of Commonwealth Government—First Aerial Mail, Melbourne to Sydney, carried by M. Guillaux—Direct telephone, Sydney to Adelaide, opened—Murray Waters Agreement (Premiers' Conference)—First Baby Clinic opened—State advances for homes initiated—European War—Expeditionary force of volunteers despatched to co-operate with Imperial forces—Australian Naval Unit transferred to direct Imperial control—Necessary Commodities Control and Wheat Acquisition Acts—War Precautions Act.
- 1915 Australian Expeditionary Forces in action at Dardanelles and in Egypt—Iron and steel works opened at Newcastle—Conservatorium of Music opened—War census—Commonwealth Powers (War) Act—Commonwealth Income Tax—Wheat harvest marketed by Australian Governments.
- 1916 Australian Expeditionary Forces in action in France—Liquor Referendum resulted in closing hotels at 6 p.m.—Fair Rents Court established—Valuation of Land Act—Eight Hours Act (48-hours week)—Soldiers Repatriation Fund established—Military Service Referendum; proposal rejected—Registration of private schools initiated—Workmen's Compensation law extended to all workers—Imperial Wool Purchase Scheme initiated.
- 1917 Transcontinental Railway opened—River Murray Waters Act in operation—Daylight Saving initiated and abandoned—Second Military Service Referendum rejected—Extensive industrial dislocation—Interstate Commission Prices investigation—War-time Profits Tax imposed.
- 1918 European War Armistice declared—N.S.W. Board of Trade constituted—Women's Legal Status Act passed—Commonwealth Repatriation Department created—Poor Persons Legal Remedies Act—Introduction of proportional representation at State Parliamentary elections.
- 1919 Peace signed between European Powers—State Housing scheme initiated—Influenza epidemic—Wheat Silos scheme initiated—First aeroplane flight, England to Australia (twenty-eight days) by Sir Ross and Sir Keith Smith—Commonwealth Royal Commission appointed to inquire into basic wage and cost of living—First Federal General Elections on preferential voting system—Federal Referenda; proposals to extend legislative powers and to provide for nationalisation of monopolies rejected.
- 1920 Proportional representation and multiple electorates (State Parliament)—Profiteering Prevention Act—Control of Australian Note issue transferred to Board of Directors in Note Issue Department, Commonwealth Bank.
- 1921 Forty-four hour week introduced (State)—Voluntary wheat pool inaugurated—First direct wireless press message, England to Australia.
- 1922 Rural Bank established—Sydney Harbour Bridge Act—Conference of employers and employees (Sydney)—Reversion to 48-hour week (State).
- 1923 Agreement to extend certain Victorian Railways into New South Wales.
- 1924 Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane Railway Agreement—Migration Agreement with British Government on basis of £34,000,000 loan—Control of Australian Note Issue transferred to Commonwealth Bank Board.
- 1925 Main Roads Board established—Sydney Harbour Bridge commenced—Broadcasting stations established—Compulsory voting at Federal elections—Visit of American Fleet.

- 1926 First section of City Underground Railway opened—Electrification of suburban railway lines commenced—44-hour week re-introduced—Widows' pensions instituted—Workers' Compensation extended—Sydney Branch of Royal Mint ceased operations.
- 1927 First sitting of Federal Parliament at Canberra opened, 9th May—Commercial wireless communication established with England—Family Endowment instituted in New South Wales—Marketing of Primary Products Act—System of single seats and preferential voting introduced at State elections—Forty-four hour week (federal award, engineers)—Western railway opened to Broken Hill.
- 1928 Financial Agreement signed between Australian States—Loan Council created—Liquor Prohibition proposal negated at referendum—Aeroplane flight, United States to Australia, by Kingsford-Smith and Ulm—Aeroplane flight, England to Australia, in sixteen days (Hinkler)—Visit of British Economic Mission.
- 1929 Protracted disputes in timber and coal-mining industries—Royal Commission on Coal Industry—Compulsory voting at State elections—Suspension of compulsory military training.
- 1930 Wireless telephone service to England established—Reversion to 48-hour week (1st July)—Transport Trusts appointed—Unemployment Relief Tax imposed—Aeroplane flight, England to Australia, in 10½ days (Kingsford-Smith)—Acute economic depression—Moratorium Act—Prohibitive duties and embargoes placed on certain imports—Sales tax imposed—Brisbane-Kyogle railway opened.
- 1931 Forty-four hour week re-introduced (1st January)—Government Savings Bank of New South Wales suspended payment (22nd April)—Premiers' Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure)—Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts £556,000,000)—State Lottery initiated—New trade treaty, Australia and Canada—Government Savings Bank reopened and amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank—Commonwealth wheat bounty—Flour "tax" levied—Legislation for reduction of interest and rents—Commonwealth Court cut wages 10 per cent.
- 1932 Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—Transport commissioners appointed to control transport services and main roads—Conflict between Commonwealth and State Government in reference to State's failure to meet obligations resulted in dismissal of State Cabinet by Governor—Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa—Clarence River bridge opened; final link Albury to Brisbane standard gauge railway—Farmers' Relief Act passed—Conversion Loan successfully completed in London—Industrial Commission reconstituted.
- 1933 Record wheat harvest—Recovery of wool prices—Economic depression passing into early stages of recovery—World Economic Conference in London—New Legislative Council elected—Further conversion loans placed in London—Census, 30th June, 1933—Railway fares and freights reduced—Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934 Legislative Council re-constituted—Hume Reservoir completed—Recession in wool prices—Federal Wheat Commission—New States Boundaries Commission—Bread Inquiry—Visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester—Further successful conversion loans (London)—Revival of building industry—Berruquin irrigation scheme launched—England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated.
- 1935 Silver Jubilee of King George V—Visit of Japanese Goodwill Envoy—Sydney County Council (Electricity) formed—Loss of Sir Charles Kingsford Smith over Bay of Bengal—Partial recovery of wheat and wool prices—State industrial undertakings (brickworks, etc.) sold—Federal Banking Commission appointed.
- 1936 Death of H.M. King George V—Further conversion loan in London—Commonwealth imposed import quotas on certain commodities—Sharp rise in wheat prices—Construction of final section of City railway restarted—Abdication of H.M. King Edward VIII and accession of H.M. King George VI.

- 1937 Federal Aviation and Marketing Referenda, 6th March—Coronation of H.M. King George VI—Imperial Conference in London—Commonwealth Court's "basic wage" (including prosperity loading) adopted for State awards—Scheme initiated to encourage home building by co-operative societies.
- 1938 150th Anniversary of foundation of Australia—British Empire Games in Sydney—Empire Producers' Conference in Sydney—National Health and Pensions Insurance (Commonwealth) Act passed—Empire Air Mail Service (England-Australia) Scheme commenced—British Commonwealth Relations Conference—Imperial Trade Conference in London—City of Parramatta proclaimed; 150th Anniversary of Settlement—Flour "Tax" levied; proceeds for wheat farmers.
- 1939 Defence Measures—National Security Act—National Register and Wealth Census—National Insurance Scheme postponed—Aerial Survey flight over Indian Ocean (flying boat "Guba")—Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44 hours as standard week—War with Germany (3rd September)—Emergency measures for control of exchange transactions, prevention of profiteering, etc.—Imperial purchase of wool, butter, cheese, meat, eggs, metals, canned and dried fruits—Federal wheat pool—Compulsory school period extended, 6 to 14 years (Dec.).
- 1940 Australian Expeditionary Forces abroad—Empire Air Training Scheme—Australian Ministers appointed to United States and Japan—General Coal Mining dispute—Graving dock at Sydney commenced—Stabilisation of prices of Commonwealth Government securities—Co-ordination of public works under Australian Loan Council—Petrol rationing (1st Oct.)—Petrol from shale at Glen Davis—Tasman Air Service inaugurated—Compulsory Defence Training—Home Defence (volunteer) force organised—Enemy sea raiders in Australian waters—Commonwealth powers for industrial arbitration extended—Trade Union Advisory Panel set up—National Advisory War Council—Australian wool storage in United States—Newsprint rationed—Building control regulations—Libraries Act proclaimed.
- 1941 Federal income tax, payment by instalments introduced—Commonwealth Child Endowment replaces New South Wales system—Payroll tax (Federal)—Organisation of man power—Australian Minister appointed to China—Australian News and Information Bureau opened in New York—Youth Welfare Act proclaimed—National Fitness (Federal) Act—School-leaving age rising by 4 months annually (to 15 years in 1943).

## POPULATION.

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### *The Census.*

The number and characteristics of the population of New South Wales have been ascertained by census enumerations at intervals since 1828. Regular musters were held during the first forty years of the existence of the colony, and the first actual census in 1828 was followed by census enumerations in 1833 and 1836 and then at intervals of five years until 1861. Thereafter a census was taken at intervals of ten years until 1921. For reasons of economy, the census due in 1931 was postponed until 30th June, 1933. The date of the next census has not yet been fixed.

The successive censuses up to 1901 were taken under the authority of the State Government, but upon establishment of the Commonwealth the census became a Federal function. The first Australian census taken under Commonwealth control was in 1911.

### *Intercensal Estimates.*

In the periods between census enumerations the population is estimated at quarterly intervals. The factors causing variation in the population therefore require that a careful system of record be maintained whereby natural increase and net migration may be gauged accurately. The compulsory registration of births and deaths ensures reliable information as to the natural increase, and the records of arrivals and departures, although defective in some respects in the past, are now considered to be reliable.

### THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

#### *From 1788 to 1856.*

The growth of the population of New South Wales between 1788 and 1856 is traced on page 223 of the Official Year Book for 1922, and the area and population at each territorial readjustment are shown on page 1 of this Year Book.

#### *From 1861 to 1940.*

With the exception of the territory ceded to the Commonwealth Government in 1911 and 1915, New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island) has occupied its present boundaries since 1859. The regular census enumerations furnish a connected summary of the growth of population



since that date as shown in the following table, with the latest estimate made subsequent to the census:—

TABLE 24.—Population, 1861 to 1940.

Year.	Population.	Index Number of Population. (Census 1861 = 100).	Increase in Population since previous Census.			Number of Persons per Square Mile.
			Numerical.	Proportional.	Average Annual Rate.	
CENSUS RECORDS.†						
				per cent.	per cent.	
1861	350,860	100	168,436*	92·55*	6·76*	1·12
1871	502,998	143	152,138	43·36	3·67	1·62
1881	743,825	214	246,827	49·07	4·07	2·42
1891	1,127,137	321	377,312	50·32	4·16	3·63
1901	1,355,355	386	228,218	20·25	1·86	4·37
1911	1,646,734	469	291,379	21·50	1·97	5·32
1921	2,100,371	599	453,637	27·55	2·46	6·79
1933	2,600,847	741	500,476	23·83	1·76	8·41
ESTIMATE.						
31 Dec., 1940.	2,789,123	795	188,276‡	7·24‡	0·94	9·01

\* Since 1851.

† Census dates were between 31st March and 7th April from 1861 to 1921, and on 30th June, 1933.

‡ Since Census of 1933.

Aboriginals are excluded from the population shown above, but the number of aboriginals enumerated at various dates is shown in Table 40 of this Year Book.

The population of the Australian Capital Territory is excluded in 1911 and subsequent years.

There was a steady growth of population until 1891. This growth was especially marked between 1851 and 1861, when the gold discoveries were attracting eager fortune-hunters from other parts of the world and many remained as settlers. After the gold rushes had ceased, the growth of population proceeded at a slower rate, but though neither the average annual rate of increase nor the proportionate increase of that period was attained again, the actual numerical expansion in later periods has been greater. Indeed, the lull which occurred in the growth of population during the sixties developed gradually into a period of increasingly rapid expansion after 1871, and the next twenty years were, from a relative point of view, a time of unexcelled development. This expansion, however, came to an end when the trade boom ended in the commercial crisis of the early nineties.

During the twenty years 1891 to 1911 there was little progress in the development of population, the reasons being the commercial and industrial stagnation which followed the crisis of 1893, and the heavy decline in the birth rate which lowered the rate of natural increase. State assisted immigration had been suspended in 1885, except for the families of those already assisted to immigrate, and was not resumed until 1905.

A new period of prosperity began early in the twentieth century, and the full weight of the trade revival was felt in the period 1911 to 1921, when the tide of population turned more definitely in favour of the growth of the State. Despite the effects of the war of 1914-1918 in diminishing the birth-rate, in temporarily stopping immigration, and in causing an exodus of men of reproductive ages, many of whom did not return, and despite the losses occasioned by the influenza epidemic of 1919, the decade showed a greater relative expansion than either of its two immediate predecessors, and by far

the greatest average annual numerical increase on record. From 1921 to 1923 the volume of immigration was restricted, and the growth of population depended mainly upon natural increase. Immigration, however, was substantial in the five years 1924 to 1928, but in 1929 the decline which began in 1928 was continued, and with the advent of the severe depression there was an appreciable loss of population by emigration in 1930 and 1931. In subsequent years the annual gain by migration was small. At the same time natural increase was diminished by a decline in the birth rate. (See Tables 59 and 66.)

The average annual rate of increase in population has diminished from 2.46 per cent. (1911 to 1921) to 1.76 per cent. (1921 to 1933) and to 0.94 per cent. (1933 to 1940).

The estimated population at the end of each year and the mean population for each year since 1930 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 25—Population, Annual and Mean, 1930 to 1940.

Year.	Estimated Population at 31st December.			Mean Population.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year Ended 31st December.	Year Ended 30th June.
1930 ...	1,294,419	1,251,934	2,546,353	2,532,289	2,518,553
1931 ...	1,302,893	1,263,421	2,566,314	2,555,871	2,544,691
1932 ...	1,315,003	1,276,728	2,591,731	2,579,741	2,567,639
1933 ...	1,324,839	1,288,680	2,613,519	2,601,782	2,590,840
1934 ...	1,335,123	1,301,080	2,636,203	2,623,560	2,613,063
1935 ...	1,344,339	1,313,327	2,657,666	2,645,575	2,634,353
1936 ...	1,355,493	1,326,243	2,681,736	2,667,839	2,656,512
1937 ...	1,368,505	1,342,233	2,710,738	2,694,679	2,680,730
1938 ...	1,379,962	1,355,733	2,735,695	2,721,196	2,708,833
1939 ...	1,392,174	1,372,608	2,764,782	2,749,134	2,733,936
1940 ...	1,401,005	1,388,118	2,789,123	2,773,341	2,763,027

SOURCES OF INCREASE SINCE 1861.

The following statement shows the extent to which natural increase and net immigration have contributed to the growth of the population in New South Wales during each intercensal period since 1861 in comparison with the seven and a half years 1933 to 1940.

TABLE 26.—Natural Increase and Immigration, 1861 to 1940.

Period.	Numerical Increase.			Average Annual Rate of Increase.		
	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.
1861-1871* ...	106,071	46,067	152,138	per cent. 2.68	per cent. 1.24	per cent. 3.67
1871-1881* ...	139,722	107,105	246,827	2.48	1.95	4.07
1881-1891* ...	204,664	172,648	377,312	2.44	2.09	4.16
1891-1901* ...	230,669	(-) 2,451	228,218	1.90	(-) .02	1.86
1901-1911* ...	250,140	41,239	291,379	1.71	.30	1.97
1911-1921* ...	318,945	134,692	453,637	1.79	.77	2.46
1921-1933§ ...	377,321	123,155	500,476	1.36	.47	1.76
1933-1940† ...	159,402	28,874	188,276	.80	.15	.94
1861-1940 ...	1,786,934	651,329	2,438,263	2.29	1.32	2.63

\* Period of 10 years.

§ Period of 12½ years.

† Period of 7½ years.

Natural increase has been by far the greater factor in the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861. In spite of the fall in the rate of natural increase the average annual addition from this source increased up to 1921. The subsequent decline is illustrated in Table 27. There are further details of the natural increase on page 90.

Immigration has intermittently provided considerable additions to the population, although in the period of seventy-two years between the censuses of 1861 and 1933, the net immigration amounted to only 622,455 or about one-quarter of the total increase. Immigration proceeded rapidly until 1886 when it declined so heavily that between 1892 and 1904 the State actually incurred a net loss of more than ten thousand inhabitants. Thereafter the rate of increase due to migration was very variable; there was considerable gain in the years 1907, 1911 to 1914, and 1924 to 1928, then the average annual inflow of migrants became very small.

*Sources of Increase, 1921-1940.*

The sources of increase in population in New South Wales (exclusive of aboriginals of full blood) during each year since 1921 were as follows.

TABLE 27.—Natural Increase and Immigration, 1921 to 1940.

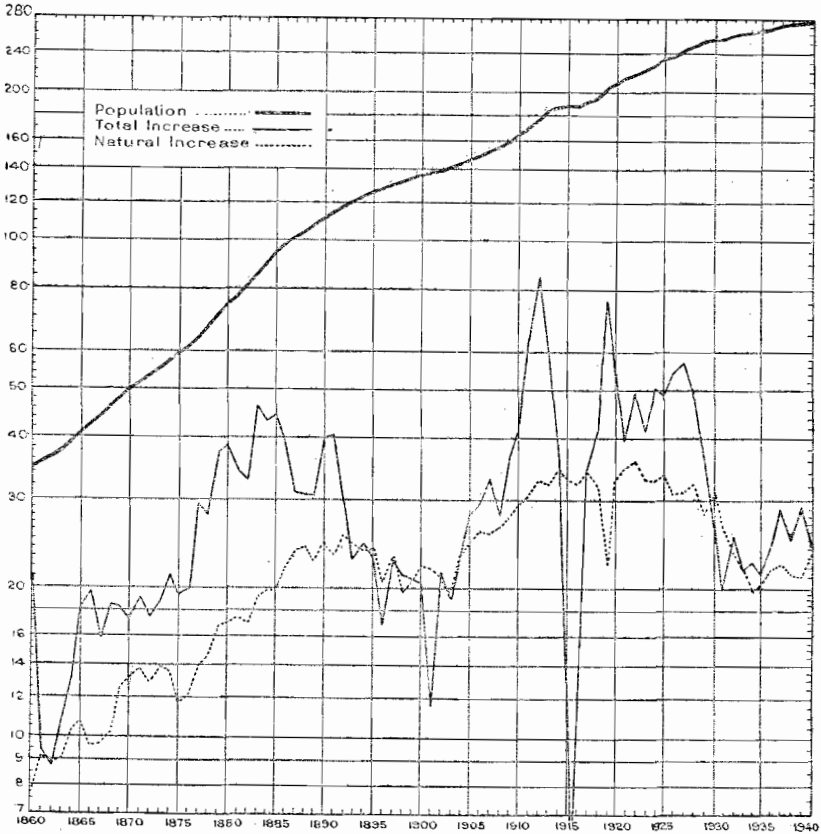
Year	Numerical Increase.			Annual Rate of Increase.		
	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.
1921 ... ..	34,610	5,358	39,968	per cent. 1·65	per cent. ·26	per cent. 1·91
1922 ... ..	36,004	13,823	49,827	1·69	·65	2·34
1923 ... ..	33,021	8,341	41,362	1·52	·38	1·90
1924 ... ..	32,870	17,274	50,144	1·48	·78	2·26
1925 ... ..	33,793	15,524	49,317	1·49	·68	2·17
1926 ... ..	30,957	23,381	54,338	1·33	1·01	2·34
1927 ... ..	31,090	25,887	56,977	1·31	1·09	2·40
1928 ... ..	32,134	17,340	49,474	1·32	·71	2·03
1929 ... ..	28,089	8,475	36,564	1·13	·34	1·47
1930 ... ..	30,893	(—) 4,233	26,660	1·23	(—) ·17	1·06
1931 ... ..	26,451	(—) 6,490	19,961	1·04	(—) ·26	·78
1932 ... ..	23,552	1,865	25,417	·92	·07	·99
1933 ... ..	21,873	(—) 85	21,788	·84	(—) ·00	·84
1934 ... ..	19,861	2,823	22,684	·76	·11	·87
1935 ... ..	20,129	1,334	21,463	·76	·05	·81
1936 ... ..	21,817	2,253	24,070	·82	·08	·90
1937 ... ..	22,262	6,740	29,002	·83	·25	1·08
1938 ... ..	21,214	3,743	24,957	·78	·14	·92
1939 ... ..	21,188	7,899	29,087	·77	·29	1·06
1940 ... ..	23,239	1,102	24,341	·84	·04	·88

(—) Denotes an excess of Departures over Arrivals.

Net immigration grew rapidly though irregularly from 1921 until 1927, then a decline set in and there was a loss by emigration in 1930 and 1931. The decline was arrested in 1932, but subsequent gains have been relatively small. A plan commenced in 1937 to encourage an inflow of migrants by the provision of assisted passages was interrupted by the outbreak of war in 1939.

## POPULATION AND ANNUAL INCREASE, 1860 TO 1940.

## Ratio Graph.



NOTE.—(i) The numbers at the side of the graph represent 10,000 of population, 1,000 Total Increase and 1,000 Natural Increase.

(ii) In 1916 there was a decrease of 8,711 in the population owing to the departure of troops and the curve fell below the limits of the graph.

The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic, and the curves rise and fall according to the percentage of increase or decrease. Actual numbers are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

The natural increase in 1922 was numerically the greatest on record, though proportionately it was considerably below that of former years. After 1922 the number began to decline rapidly, due mainly to a sharp drop in the number of births, although in several years, notably 1926 and 1929, there was an increase in the number of deaths and natural increase was very small. The natural increase in 1934 was the lowest recorded since 1885, excepting 1898 and 1903. There was some improvement in the next three years due to an increase in births, but it was not sustained in 1938 and 1939. In 1940 an appreciable increase in the number of births again caused a rise in the natural increase.

The rate of natural increase fell below 1 per cent. for the first time in 1932, and there was further decline to .76 per cent. in 1934 and 1935. It was slightly higher in the next two years, then declined to .78 per cent. in 1938 and .77 in 1939.

The total rate of increase in the population in 1931 was the lowest annual rate since New South Wales has been within its present boundaries, except in 1915 and 1916, when large numbers of troops were transferred overseas.

Details of migration to and from the State are shown on later pages.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The population of New South Wales is preponderantly urban and industrial. At the 31st December, 1940, the city of Sydney contained 88,840 persons in a small area surrounded by an extensive group of suburbs with 1,221,690 inhabitants, making a total of 1,310,530 dwellers in the metropolis. Then scattered throughout the State are 109 municipalities, with a total population of 611,810; of these, 11 municipalities in the County of Cumberland contained 54,500 persons, and the large mining and industrial centres of Greater Newcastle, Broken Hill, Wollongong, Cessnock and Lithgow, 198,660 inhabitants; leaving 358,650 in 93 rural towns incorporated as municipalities. Distributed over the remainder of the State—99.3 per cent. of its area—are 866,783 persons, of whom about one-third live in unincorporated towns of 500 persons or more. Only 18,860 live in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, which covers 40.5 per cent. of the area of the State.

The distribution of population at the 31st December, 1940, together with the proportion in each division and the average population per square mile, are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 28.—Distribution of Population in Areas, 1940.

Division.	Area (including Harbours, Rivers and Lakes).	Population (excluding full blood Aborigines).		
		Total.	Proportion in each Division.	Average per : q. mile.
	sq. miles.		per cent.	
Sydney ... ..	5	88,840	3.2	17,768.0
Suburbs of Sydney ... ..	241	1,221,690	43.8	5,069.3
Metropolis ... ..	246	1,310,530	47.0	5,327.4
Greater Newcastle ... ..	36	119,590	4.3	3,321.9
Other Municipalities				
Population 10,000 and over ...	158	199,350	7.1	1,261.7
„ 5,000 to 9,999 ... ..	202	108,410	3.9	536.7
„ below 5,000 ... ..	1,494	184,460	6.6	123.5
Country Shires... ..	181,874	842,710	30.2	4.6
Western Division (Part unincorporated) ... ..	125,382	18,860	.7	.2
Lord Howe Island ... ..	5	164	.0	32.8
Migratory* ... ..	...	5,049	.2	...
Harbours and Quarantine † ... ..	36	...	...	..
Total, New South Wales ...	309,433	2,789,123	100.0	9.0

\* Shipping and railway travellers. † Portions not included within Municipal or Shire boundaries.

The population of the metropolis, with the residents of adjoining areas who derive their livelihood in the city, represents approximately one-half of the total population. About one-fifth of the people reside in the larger towns including the industrial centres at Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla. Less than one-third of the population live in the rural districts.

The density of population in the metropolitan area of Sydney is 5,327 persons per square mile, whilst in the similar, though smaller, area of Greater Newcastle the density is 3,322 per square mile. That part of County Cumberland which is outside the metropolitan area has a density of 118 and the northern coalfields adjacent to Newcastle has an average of 76 per square mile. The balance of the Coastal division, where the principal industry is dairying (but including the mining and the industrial population of Wollongong-Port Kembla), supports an average of over 12 persons per square mile; the most populous portion is the North Coast with an average of nearly 15. In the Tablelands division where mixed farming, mining and industrial activities are carried on, the density averages 6 persons per square mile. This average is influenced by the average of 9 in the Central Tablelands where there are mining and industrial activities. The Western Slopes (mixed farming) has a density of nearly 6, but in the Plains division, which is for the greater part beyond the western limit of commercial wheat growing, the density is only 2.3 persons per square mile. These areas (from coast to plains) constitute the Eastern and Central land divisions of the State and the average density therein is 14.8 persons per square mile.

The extensive Western Division is likely to remain sparsely settled unless means are found to overcome the natural disability of a low average rainfall. At Broken Hill (near the far western border) rich silver lead deposits support the third largest town in the State. The remainder of the division is under sparse pastoral occupation, and has an average density of only one person to every 5 square miles.

The average density of population in New South Wales is 9.0 persons per square mile.

#### *Urban and Rural Population.*

The population of New South Wales, in common with that of most other countries of the world, tends to congregate in metropolitan and urban centres. This is illustrated by comparative statistics recorded at the censuses of 1911 to 1933 which are published in the 1938-39 issue of the Year Book at pages 47 to 52 and the censuses of 1891 to 1921 at page 236 of the Year Book of 1922.

Mechanisation and increasing efficiency tend to restrict employment in the rural industries, and the consequent diversion of rural population to industrial centres may be regarded as a natural phenomenon. The redistribution of the population of New South Wales which has occurred in recent decades is probably, in large part, attributable to such causes as these, and to the extent that this is so, it is a consequence of the economic development of the State.

#### THE POPULATION OF THE METROPOLIS.

Until 31st December, 1928, the metropolis (for statistical purposes) included the City of Sydney, forty municipalities, the Ku-ring-gai Shire (proclaimed a municipality 1st November, 1928), and the islands of Port Jackson, embracing an area of 181 square miles. On 1st January, 1929, the municipalities of Auburn, Bankstown, Granville, Lidcombe, and Parramatta were added, and the area embraced by the metropolis was 233 square miles. On 1st January, 1933, the boundaries of the metropolis were

further extended to include the municipalities of Dundas, Ermington and Rydalmere, and the Pitt and Merrylands wards of Holroyd municipality, so that the metropolitan area now embraces all municipalities shown in the following table. This is the area to which the population and vital statistics of the metropolis refer. It measures 246 square miles and the population was 1,310,530 as at 31st December, 1940.

The boundaries of the local government areas which form the metropolis were delimited at least forty-five years ago, and they have not been adjusted with the development and spread of settlement within the metropolis. Moreover, the spread of settlement in outer districts has been determined by the development of means of transport—particularly railways. It is therefore impracticable to encompass within the metropolitan boundaries all the people who derive their livelihood therein. The contiguous areas which contain centres of population more or less suburban in character are shown at the end of Table 29.

The following statement shows the population of each municipality within the present boundaries of the metropolis, and of the additional areas mentioned above, at the censuses of 1911, 1921, and 1933, and at 31st December, 1940, excluding shipping and full blood aboriginals.

TABLE 29.—Population of Metropolitan Municipalities, 1911 to 1940.

Municipality.	Population at Census—			Proportional Increase 1911 to 1933.	31st December, 1940.	
	1911.	1921.	1933.		Estimated Population.	Average Number of Persons per acre
City of Sydney ...	112,921	104,153	88,308	per cent. (-) 22	88,840	27.59
<b>Inner Industrial—</b>						
Paddington ...	24,317	26,364	24,674	1	23,910	56.79
Redfern ...	24,427	23,978	18,834	(-) 23	17,460	43.22
Waterloo ...	10,072	11,199	11,659	16	11,420	13.81
Alexandria ...	10,123	9,793	9,018	(-) 11	8,460	8.05
Mascot ...	5,836	10,929	14,363	146	15,770	7.09
Botany ...	4,409	6,214	8,287	88	8,940	4.12
St. Peters ...	8,410	12,700	12,554	49	12,520	13.99
Erskineville ...	7,299	7,553	6,645	(-) 9	6,260	33.66
Newtown ...	26,498	28,168	25,290	(-) 5	24,630	51.31
Darlington ...	3,816	3,651	3,053	(-) 20	2,770	51.30
Glebe ...	21,943	22,754	19,874	(-) 9	19,070	37.01
Annandale ...	11,240	12,648	12,205	9	11,640	33.64
Leichhardt ...	24,254	29,356	30,209	25	30,120	26.08
Balmain ...	32,038	32,104	28,272	(-) 12	27,740	28.39
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>214,682</b>	<b>237,411</b>	<b>224,937</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>220,710</b>	<b>18.84</b>
<b>Illawarra-Bankstown—</b>						
Marrickville ...	30,653	42,240	45,385	48	46,300	24.51
Rockdale ...	14,095	25,189	39,123	178	42,640	8.36
Bexley ...	6,517	14,746	20,539	215	22,800	11.94
Kogarah ...	6,953	18,226	30,646	341	33,850	7.04
Hurstville ...	6,533	13,394	22,663	247	26,180	4.28
Canterbury ...	11,335	37,639	79,050	597	84,450	10.22
Enfield ...	3,444	8,530	14,782	329	15,340	9.16
Bankstown ...	2,039	10,670	25,384	1,145	29,220	1.52
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>81,569</b>	<b>170,634</b>	<b>277,572</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>300,780</b>	<b>6.14</b>

TABLE 29.—Population of Metropolitan Municipalities, 1911 to 1940—  
*continued.*

Municipality.	Population at Census—			Proportional Increase 1911 to 1933.	31st December, 1940.	
	1911.	1921.	1933.		Estimated Population	Average Number of Persons per acre.
Inner Western—				per cent.		
Petersham ... ..	21,712	26,236	26,941	24	27,580	32.45
Ashfield ... ..	20,431	33,636	39,356	93	41,210	20.18
Drummoyne ... ..	8,678	18,761	29,215	237	30,970	15.83
Burwood ... ..	9,380	15,709	19,373	107	20,220	18.28
Strathfield ... ..	4,046	7,594	12,147	200	13,350	7.27
Homebush ... ..	676	1,622	3,189	372	3,290	5.15
Concord ... ..	4,076	11,013	23,213	470	24,490	9.16
Total ... ..	68,999	114,571	153,434	122	161,110	14.51
Outer Western—						
Lidcombe ... ..	5,418	10,522	17,379	221	18,080	3.46
Auburn ... ..	5,559	13,563	20,114	262	20,710	8.00
Granville ... ..	7,231	13,328	19,718	173	20,930	5.21
Parramatta ... ..	12,465	14,594	18,076	45	19,720	8.67
Holroyd* ... ..	2,082†	4,626†	8,426	305	9,420	4.28
Total ... ..	32,755	56,633	83,713	156	88,860	5.44
Northern—						
Manly ... ..	10,465	18,507	23,259	122	26,190	8.45
Mosman ... ..	13,243	20,056	23,665	79	25,240	11.72
North Sydney ... ..	34,646	48,438	49,752	44	52,690	20.84
Willoughby ... ..	13,036	23,067	42,511	226	46,540	8.44
Ku-ring-gai ... ..	9,458	19,209	27,931	195	32,720	1.57
Lane Cove ... ..	3,306	7,592	15,138	358	16,590	6.46
Hunter's Hill ... ..	5,013	7,300	8,989	79	9,770	6.90
Ryde ... ..	5,281	14,854	27,861	428	31,170	4.47
Eastwood ... ..	968	2,133	3,025	212	3,340	1.13
Dundas ... ..	1,136	3,523	6,017	431	6,740	2.48
Ermington and Rydal- mere... ..	1,716	1,981	2,364	38	2,500	1.23
Total ... ..	98,268	171,660	230,512	135	253,490	4.80
Eastern—						
Vaucluse ... ..	1,672	3,727	7,205	331	8,280	10.39
Woollahra ... ..	16,989	25,439	34,727	104	39,340	20.87
Waverley ... ..	19,831	36,797	55,902	182	63,000	28.88
Randwick ... ..	19,463	50,841	78,957	306	86,120	10.10
Total ... ..	57,955	116,804	176,791	205	196,740	14.69
Total, Metropolis Proper†	667,149	971,866	1,235,267	85	1,310,530	8.32
Contiguous Areas—						
Cabramatta and Canley Vale ... ..	1,181	3,106	6,107	417	7,540	.96
Fairfield... ..	2,226	5,303	8,709	291	10,270	.64
Holroyd** ... ..	1,850†	4,111†	7,488†	305	9,140	1.23
Liverpool ... ..	3,938	6,302	6,315	60	7,120	.27
Hornsby Shire ... ..	8,901	15,287	22,596	154	26,320	.21
Sutherland Shire ... ..	2,896	7,705	13,525	367	17,940	.20
Warringah Shire ... ..	2,823	9,643	16,054	469	20,080	.31
Total ... ..	23,815	51,457	80,794	239	98,410	3.12
Total, Metropolitan and Contiguous Areas ...	690,964	1,023,323	1,316,061	89	1,408,940	3.12

\* Pitt and Merrylands Wards only. \*\* Guildford and Wentworth Wards only. † Estimated.  
‡ 1933 Boundaries—for previous changes see text, page 48.

The population of the metropolis is not distributed evenly. At the 31st December, 1940, the City of Sydney and the inner industrial suburbs occupying only 9.5 per cent. of the area of the metropolis, contained 23.6 per cent. of the inhabitants. In slightly more than half of this area the density of the



population ranged from 26 to 57 persons per acre. On the other hand, the density of the outlying suburbs is little more than one or two persons to the acre, but considerable development is taking place in these areas.

The population of most of the suburbs in the inner industrial area is either stationary or diminishing as dwellings are being replaced by industrial and commercial establishments. Improved transport facilities have also tended to a movement of population from the more congested areas to the less thickly populated suburbs. Whereas the population in the City of Sydney and the inner industrial suburbs decreased by 9 per cent. between 1921 and 1940 there were proportionate increases in the other groups of suburbs, viz.:—Inner western 41 per cent., northern 48 per cent., outer western 57 per cent., eastern 68 per cent., Illawarra-Bankstown 76 per cent., and contiguous areas 91 per cent.

The population in the city and eight of the nearest suburbs,† decreased by more than 5,000 between 1911 and 1921, and by more than 33,000 between 1921 and 1933, representing a total decrease of nearly 16 per cent in the twenty-two and a quarter years. On the other hand, the aggregate population of the outlying suburbs of Bankstown, Canterbury, Concord, Dundas, Ryde, Homebush, Lane Cove, Kogarah, Vaucluse, Enfield, Randwick, increased from 59,381 in 1911 to 168,237 in 1921 and to 311,442 in 1933 or by 424 per cent. in the twenty-two and a quarter years. Despite this marked growth, the density of population in these suburbs in 1940 was only 5.8 persons per acre, compared with 28.6 persons per acre in the city and the eight adjacent suburbs. On the whole, Sydney has a very low average density of population as compared with other cities of the British Empire (see Table 31) and there is ample room for a very great increase without creating undue congestion. If a population of about 4,000,000 persons were accommodated within the present metropolitan boundaries it would not raise the density above the existing average in the inner suburbs,‡ viz., 6 dwellings to the acre and 4.3 persons per dwelling.

The population of the metropolis proper, excluding aboriginals and shipping, at each census since 1861, is shown in the following table, together with the proportion which the metropolitan population bears to that of the whole State. The latest estimate made subsequent to the census is also shown:—

TABLE 30.—Population of Metropolis, 1861 to 1940.

Date.	Population.			Increase during Interval.		Proportion of Males to Total Population.	Proportion of Population of State.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Numerical.	Proportional		
CENSUS RECORDS.							
7th April, 1861	46,550	49,239	95,789	41,865*	77·64*	48·60	27·3
2nd „ 1871	66,707	70,879	137,586	41,797	43·63	48·50	27·4
3rd „ 1881	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,353	63·49	50·13	30·0
5th „ 1891	193,753	189,580	383,333	158,394	70·42	50·54	34·0
31st March, 1901	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25·69	48·98	35·6
3rd April, 1911	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30·65	48·57	38·2
4th „ 1921	433,492	465,867	899,059	269,556	42·82	48·22	42·8
30th June, 1933	(a) 531,902	585,982	1,117,884	218,825	24·34	47·58	43·0
	(b) 591,104	644,163	1,235,267	336,266	37·41	47·85	47·5
ESTIMATE.							
31st December, 1940 (b)	623,760	686,770	1,310,530	75,263¶	6·09¶	47·60	47·0

\* Since 1851.

(a) Same area as in 1921.

(b) Area as extended on 1st January, 1933.

¶ Since Census of 1933. For details of changes in boundaries, see page 48.

† Annandale, Balmain, Glebe, Erskineville, Newtown, Redfern, Darlington and Alexandria.  
‡ Leichhardt, Ashfield, Marrickville, Petersham, Balmain and Paddington.

To permit of more accurate comparison with previous censuses the figures for the 1933 census have been shown on the basis of the past and present boundaries.

The tendency for population to concentrate in the metropolis was very marked in the period from 1871 to 1921, but between 1921 and 1933 it slackened appreciably.

Since 1891 the proportion of females in the metropolis has increased, so that at the census of 1933 there was an excess of four females in every hundred of the population.

The following comparison shows that Sydney is the third largest city of the British Empire:—

TABLE 31.—Population of Principal Cities of British Empire.

City.	Census.				Latest Estimate.	
	Year.	Area.	Population	Average Number of persons per acre.	Year.	Population.
		Acres.				
London (Registration Area or Administrative County) ... ..	1931	74,850	4,397,003	58·7	1938	4,062,800
“ Outer Ring ” ... ..	1931	363,603	3,806,939	10·3	1938	4,637,200
Greater London ... ..	1931	443,455	8,203,942	18·5	1938	8,700,000
Sydney ... ..	1933	156,149	1,235,267	7·9	1940	1,310,530
Calcutta ... ..	1931	39,040	1,485,582	38·1	...	...
Bombay ... ..	1931	15,360	1,161,383	75·6	...	...
Glasgow ... ..	1931	39,725	1,088,417	27·4	1939	1,131,600
Melbourne ... ..	1933	125,926	901,934	7·9	1940	1,076,700
Birmingham ... ..	1931	51,147	1,002,608	19·6	1938	1,041,000
Montreal ... ..	1931	29,920	818,577	27·4	1939	900,000
Liverpool ... ..	1931	24,795	855,688	34·5	1938	827,400
Manchester ... ..	1931	27,257	766,378	28·1	1938	732,900
Toronto ... ..	1931	21,760	631,207	29·0	1938	648,309
Madras ... ..	1931	18,624	647,230	34·8	...	...

The population of the capital cities (including suburbs) of Australia is shown below:—

TABLE 32.—Population of Capital Cities of Australia, 1911 to 1940.

Metropolis.	Area at 1933 Census.	Population.*					Estimated Population 31st December, 1940.
		Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.			
		Total.	Total.	Total.	Proportion to Population of Whole State.	Average Number of Persons per Acre.	
	acres.				per cent		
Sydney ...	156,149	665,067†	967,240†	1,235,267	47·5	7·9	1,310,530
Melbourne ...	125,926	588,971	766,465	991,934	54·5	7·9	1,076,700
Brisbane ...	246,400	139,480	209,946	299,748	31·6	1·2	335,520
Adelaide ...	102,987	189,646	255,375	312,619	53·3	3·0	330,030
Perth ...	119,520	106,792	154,873	207,440	47·3	1·7	228,000
Hobart ...	54,890	39,937	52,361	60,406	26·5	1·1	66,620

\*Excluding aboriginals and shipping. † Population within the area embraced by the 1933 boundaries.

## THE TOWNS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The development of iron and steel works and subsidiary industries in association with coal-mining has led to the growth of two important industrial centres outside the metropolis. Greater Newcastle, the larger, with a population of 119,590, ranks as the second largest town in the State, but the rapid development of the Wollongong-Port Kembla district has attracted a population of 40,780 to the municipalities of Wollongong and North Illawarra and the Shire of Central Illawarra. The silver-lead mining town of Broken Hill has a population of 27,770 and Lithgow, under the impetus of mining and industrial activities, has reached a population of 18,850. Cessnock is a coal-mining town with a population of 14,480. Goulburn, the centre of a thriving farming district with some industrial development, has a population of 15,440. Apart from the centres in the County of Cumberland dependent upon the city, but including those already mentioned, there were at the census of 1933, only eleven country towns with a population exceeding 10,000; thirteen, including one in a shire, between 5,000 and 10,000; and twenty-eight, including seven in shires, between 3,000 and 5,000.

The following table is a comparison of the populations at the last five censuses of the towns which had more than 3,000 inhabitants at the end of 1940. They are listed in the order of numerical importance at that date. Aborigines and shipping population are not included.

TABLE 33.—Population, Principal Towns of N.S.W., 1891 to 1940.

Municipality.	Population.					
	Census 1891.	Census 1901.	Census 1911.	Census 1921.	Census 1933.	Estimated Dec., 1940.
Sydney and Suburbs ...	383,333	481,830	629,503*	899,059	1,235,267*	1,310,530
Greater Newcastle†	49,910	53,741	54,603	84,372	104,485	119,590
Wollongong—Pt. Kembla‡	8,803	11,399	14,817	18,268	27,827	40,780
Broken Hill ...	19,789	27,500	30,972	26,337	26,925	27,770
Lithgow ...	3,865	5,268	8,196	13,275	13,444	18,850
Goulburn ...	10,916	10,612	10,023	12,715	14,849	15,440
Cessnock§	203	165	5,102	9,340	14,385	14,480
Lismore ...	2,925	4,378	7,381	8,700	11,762	13,390
Wagga Wagga ...	4,596	5,108	6,419	7,679	11,631	13,330
Maitland (East and West)	10,214	10,073	11,313	12,008	12,329	12,820
Albury ...	5,447	5,821	6,309	7,751	10,543	11,720
Bathurst ...	9,162	9,223	8,575	9,440	10,413	11,210
Tamworth ...	4,602	5,799	7,145	7,264	9,913	11,130
Grafton & Grafton Sth.‡‡	4,445	5,147	5,888	6,077	8,551	10,530
Orange ...	5,064	6,331	6,721	7,398	9,634	10,440
Dubbo ...	3,551	3,409	4,452	5,032	8,344	8,920
Katoomba... ..	1,592	2,270	4,923	9,055	6,445	7,440
Armidale ...	3,826	4,249	4,738	5,407	6,794	7,020
Parkes ...	2,449	3,181	2,935	3,941	5,846	6,340
Casino ...	1,486	1,926	3,420	3,455	5,287	6,260
Inverell ...	2,534	3,293	4,549	4,360	5,305	6,080
Forbes ...	3,011	4,294	4,436	4,376	5,355	5,820
Cowra ...	1,546	1,811	3,271	3,716	5,056	5,540
Glen Innes ...	2,532	2,918	4,089	4,974	5,352	5,520
Cootamundra ...	2,026	2,424	2,967	3,531	4,683	5,520
Kempsey ...	2,194	2,329	2,862	3,613	4,824	5,470
Taree ...	716	871	1,205	1,765	4,581	5,190

For reference notes see next page.

## POPULATION.

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TABLE 33.—Population, Principal Towns of N.S.W., 1891 to 1940—  
*continued.*

Municipality.	Population.					
	Census 1891.	Census 1901.	Census 1911.	Census 1921.	Census 1933.	Estimated Dec., 1940
Moree ... ..	1,143	2,298	2,931	3,020	4,355	4,920
Murwillumbah¶ ... ..	492	772	2,206	2,861	3,895	4,640
Wellington ... ..	1,545	2,984	3,958	3,924	4,320	4,540
Narrandera ... ..	1,815	2,255	2,374	2,985	4,119	4,430
Junee ... ..	1,682	2,190	2,531	3,560	4,213	4,360
Young ... ..	2,746	2,755	3,139	3,283	4,011	4,340
Queanbeyan ... ..	1,262	1,219	1,273	1,825	4,019	4,350
Temora ... ..	915	1,603	2,784	3,048	3,823	4,340
Mudgee ... ..	2,410	2,789	2,942	3,170	3,993	4,180
Gunnedah ... ..	1,362	1,910	3,005	2,664	3,591	4,180
Penrith ... ..	3,099	3,539	3,682	3,604	3,911	4,160
Gosford** ... ..	685	751	††	††	††	3,880
Singleton ... ..	2,595	2,872	2,996	3,270	3,668	3,840
Windsor ... ..	2,033	2,039	3,466	3,808	3,247	3,520
Muswellbrook ... ..	1,298	1,710	1,861	2,152	3,287	3,470
Narrabri ... ..	1,977	2,286	2,514	2,358	2,911	3,430
Deniliquin ... ..	2,273	2,644	2,494	2,660	3,192	3,390
Hay ... ..	2,741	3,012	2,461	2,572	3,156	3,360
Nowra ... ..	1,705	1,904	1,884	2,202	2,978	3,250
Ballina ... ..	1,084	1,819	2,061	2,768	3,042	3,240
Bowral ... ..	2,258	1,752	1,751	2,620	3,005	3,150
Richmond ... ..	1,242	1,202	1,857	2,008	2,343	3,090
Corowa§§ ... ..	1,171	2,046	2,063	2,387	2,757	3,050
Yass ... ..	1,770	2,220	2,136	2,502	2,866	3,040

\* Area extended since previous census. † Area slightly extended in 1933. ‡ Municipalities of Wollongong and North Illawarra and Shire of Central Illawarra. ¶ Incorporated 1902.  
 \*\* Incorporated 1936. A municipality from 1883 to 1908. § Incorporated 1926 and district enlarged. †† Grafton South incorporated 1896. ††† Population of area within present municipal boundary is not available. §§ Incorporated 1903.

In addition to the municipalities shown above, there are a number of relatively large towns not incorporated as municipalities, including those situated in the extra-metropolitan shires of Hornsby, Sutherland and Warringah with populations more or less dependent upon the city. At the census of 30th June, 1933, they were:—Hornsby, 5,068; Cronulla, 3,156; Sutherland, 3,143; Deewhy, 3,030. Those situated in the country were—Kurri Kurri, 6,341; Cardiff, 3,432; Weston, 3,346; Thirroul, 3,151; Portland, 3,082; and Corrimal, 3,042. The foregoing list excludes municipalities with extensive areas and those which embrace more than one distinct locality.

The population of the larger towns has grown at a fairly uniform rate since 1891 and some towns have shown rapid increase. Newcastle after twenty years of slow progress, has made rapid headway since 1911, largely on account of the growth of its manufacturing industries. The growth of the rural towns of Lismore, Wagga Wagga, Albury, Dubbo, Taree and Queanbeyan, and the mining and industrial town of Wollongong in the last intercensal period has been marked. The other rural towns have maintained a steady growth throughout, but fluctuations in the silver-lead mining industry—due largely to derangement of the markets of the world—has arrested the growth of Broken Hill, where the population at the census of 1933 was 4,000 less than in 1911. Lithgow, a coal-mining and partly a manufacturing town, continued to grow rapidly.

until 1927, when the population became stationary owing to slackness in the coal-mining industry and the gradual removal of the ironworks to Port Kembla. Activity in mining and secondary industries has caused a rapid increase in the last two years. The removal of the Lithgow ironworks to Port Kembla has been reflected in a considerable increase in the population of Wollongong. By 1921 Goulburn had developed, after twenty years of stagnation, into the leading town of the interior not dependent on mining, and still occupies that place. Katoomba, a tourist centre 60 miles from Sydney, grew rapidly between 1901 and 1921. The population shown above for 1921 and previous years includes tourists, but for 1933 and 1940 it represents substantially the resident population only.

#### SEX DISTRIBUTION.

As is the case in most of the younger countries, the population of New South Wales contains a surplus of males over females, although in older countries females are usually the more numerous.

The distribution of the sexes at each census from 1871 to 1933 was as follows:—

TABLE 34.—Sexes of Population, 1871 to 1933.

Census.	Distribution of Population in Sexes (excluding aborigines).				Males per 100 Females.
	Number.		Proportion.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
			per cent.	per cent.	
1871	274,842	228,156	54·64	45·36	121
1881	410,211	339,614	54·71	45·29	121
1891	609,666	517,471	54·09	45·91	118
1901	710,264	645,091	52·40	47·60	110
1911	857,698	789,036	52·08	47·92	109
1921	1,071,501	1,028,870	51·01	48·99	104
1933	1,318,471	1,282,376	50·69	49·31	103

The disparity in New South Wales is brought about by the operation of several factors. The development of the colony was first stimulated by the "gold rushes" and later depended on the pastoral and mining industries. This, combined with its remoteness from the Old World, led to far greater immigration of men than of women. In later years the predominance of males among immigrants tended to increase the disparity between the sexes. On the other hand, the higher rate of mortality among males renders the natural increase of females the greater, despite the excess of male over female births. As a consequence the excess of males diminished, and the diminution was hastened by the war of 1914-1918.

The effects of these forces are clearly seen in the following table, which shows the excess of males in each quinquennial age group at each census from 1891 to 1933:—

TABLE 35.—Masculinity of Population at Various Ages, 1891 to 1933.

Age Group.	Excess of Males.					Males per 100 Females.				
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
Years.										
0-4 ...	2,285	1,755	3,140	3,718	4,757	103	102	103	103	104
5-9 ...	1,535	2,243	2,017	3,144	3,759	102	103	102	103	103
10-14 ...	975	1,485	1,138	2,732	3,255	102	102	102	103	103
15-19 ...	(-) 224	(-) 313	1,966	1,774	2,913	100	100	102	102	102
20-24 ...	4,408	(-)2,370	4,464	(-)5,420	3,561	108	96	105	94	103
25-29 ...	12,910	230	4,040	(-)3,794	5,094	128	100	106	96	105
30-34 ...	15,356	5,899	4,332	4,058	1,903	142	112	107	105	102
35-39 ...	13,010	10,742	4,413	3,851	(-)5,467	148	126	109	105	94
40-44 ...	9,132	11,494	7,485	4,510	1,867	142	134	117	107	102
45-49 ...	8,293	9,337	9,055	3,996	5,025	145	139	124	108	106
50-54 ...	7,858	6,288	9,381	6,648	4,586	154	133	131	116	107
55-59 ...	5,876	4,258	6,639	6,843	1,549	155	128	132	120	103
60-64 ...	4,793	4,541	3,671	5,283	1,054	163	137	122	119	103
65-69 ...	2,060	3,768	2,356	3,606	1,659	142	141	118	120	105
70-74 ...	1,339	2,570	2,026	1,013	1,145	137	149	124	108	105
75-79 ...	934	734	1,416	268	83	149	126	127	104	101
80-84 ...	415	309	496	35	(-) 412	147	120	122	101	93
85 and over ...	199	122	(-) 60	(-) 52	(-) 604	150	118	94	97	80
Not stated ...	898	2,072	687	418	368	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	92,052*	65,164*	68,662	42,631	36,095	120	110	109	104	103

\* Full blood aborigines are excluded throughout, and half-caste aborigines in a nomadic state are excluded in 1891 and 1901.

The censuses of 1861 to 1881 disclosed an excess of males at ages from the early twenties onwards. This was maintained by the greater net immigration of males than of females, especially in the period up to 1891. At the census of 1891 the excess was apparent from age 25, but more especially from age 30, and the higher ages reflected the cumulative effects of earlier migration. After 1891 migration had no appreciable effect on the population for twenty years and when it again became prominent it was on a relatively lower scale than before. As a result the excess masculinity apparent in 1891 at ages 25 and over is noticeable at each succeeding census at progressively later ages, while the greater male mortality at higher ages was beginning to assert its influence. By 1921 the masculinity in each age group was assuming a more natural and stable order. The excess of females at ages 20 to 29, in that year, was the result mainly of the loss of men at the war and the excess of male deaths in the influenza epidemic of 1919, a further factor being the immigration of war brides. The effect of this disturbance was still apparent in the age group 30-44 years at the 1933 census, and the equalising effect of the greater male mortality after middle age was more apparent.

The numerical increase in the excess of males at the earlier ages is due principally to an increase in the annual number of births until about 1928, and the masculinity reflects the average masculinity of births, which

varies between 104 and 106 males per 100 females, and the higher death rate among male infants. At these early ages migration has little effect and a natural order is observable in ages under 20 throughout the whole period reviewed in the table.

#### AGE CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION.

As in many other countries, the average age of the population of New South Wales is increasing. Although variations in the age constitution have been due, in part, to immigration and the loss occasioned by war and epidemics, the greatest factors in this State are the steadily decreasing birth rate and an increase in the average duration of life.

The following table shows the number of persons in quinquennial age groups as recorded at each of the last two censuses, exclusive of full-blood aboriginals.

TABLE 36.—Age Constitution of Population, 1921 and 1933.

Age Group.	4th April, 1921.			30th June, 1933.			Increase* 1921-1933.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
Years.							
0-4 ... ..	121,529	117,811	239,340	117,281	112,524	229,805	(-) 9,535
5-9 ... ..	118,284	115,140	233,424	127,800	124,041	251,841	18,417
10-14 ... ..	104,166	101,434	205,600	126,664	123,409	250,073	44,473
15-19 ... ..	88,476	86,702	175,178	123,438	120,525	243,963	68,785
20-24 ... ..	83,333	88,753	172,086	116,312	112,751	229,063	56,977
25-29 ... ..	87,361	91,155	178,516	105,279	100,185	205,464	26,948
30-34 ... ..	92,215	88,157	180,372	93,247	91,344	184,591	4,219
35-39 ... ..	79,737	75,886	155,623	87,139	92,606	179,745	24,122
40-44 ... ..	66,785	62,275	129,060	91,077	89,210	180,287	51,227
45-49 ... ..	54,723	50,727	105,450	85,401	80,376	165,777	60,327
50-54 ... ..	49,235	42,587	91,822	69,000	64,414	133,414	41,592
55-59 ... ..	41,877	35,034	76,911	50,674	49,125	99,799	22,888
60-64 ... ..	33,694	28,411	62,105	42,643	41,589	84,232	22,127
65-69 ... ..	21,737	18,131	39,868	33,452	31,793	65,245	25,377
70-74 ... ..	13,030	12,017	25,047	23,996	22,851	46,847	21,800
75-79 ... ..	7,698	7,430	15,128	13,351	13,268	26,619	11,491
80-84 ... ..	3,402	3,267	6,769	5,511	5,923	11,434	4,665
85 and over ...	1,580	1,632	3,212	2,389	2,993	5,382	2,170
Not stated ...	2,639	2,221	4,860	3,817	3,449	7,266	2,406
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,071,501</b>	<b>1,028,870</b>	<b>2,100,371</b>	<b>1,318,471</b>	<b>1,282,376</b>	<b>2,600,847</b>	<b>500,476</b>

\* Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

To eliminate a tendency to mis-statement at certain ages, and to distribute the unstated ages, the recorded figures have been subjected to a process of graduation or smoothing. The resultant graduated number of persons at each age at the censuses of 1921 and 1933 is shown on pages 371 and 372 of the "Statistical Register" for 1935-36.

The sex distribution of the population at various ages is analysed in Table 35.

The changing age constitution of the population is illustrated in the following table, which shows the proportion of persons recorded in quinquennial age groups at each census since 1861 and as estimated at 30th June, 1940.

TABLE 37.—Age Distribution of Population, 1861 to 1940.

Age Group.	Proportion per cent. of Total Population.								
	Census.								Estimate.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	
Years.									
0-4	16.22	16.30	14.84	14.66	11.75	12.26	11.40	8.86	8.15
5-9	12.10	14.02	13.22	12.76	12.29	10.27	11.11	9.71	7.63
10-14	10.38	11.47	11.81	10.92	11.95	9.59	9.79	9.64	8.91
15-19	9.77	8.48	10.11	9.62	10.44	10.01	8.37	9.41	9.22
20-24	9.69	8.41	9.95	9.85	9.41	10.38	8.22	8.83	8.69
25-29	10.00	8.67	8.08	9.45	8.31	9.08	8.53	7.92	8.53
30-34	7.80	7.55	6.76	7.86	7.34	7.58	8.62	7.12	7.71
35-39	5.82	6.56	6.19	5.99	6.95	6.46	7.43	6.93	6.81
40-44	5.74	5.15	5.28	4.75	5.80	5.76	6.17	6.95	6.38
45-49	4.17	3.61	4.18	4.04	4.24	5.14	5.04	6.39	6.38
50-54	3.39	3.54	3.27	3.33	3.33	4.23	4.39	5.14	6.00
55-59	1.81	2.26	2.00	2.43	2.59	2.96	3.67	3.85	5.00
60-64	1.71	1.85	1.85	1.81	2.14	2.22	2.97	3.25	3.61
65-69	.64	.97	1.11	1.06	1.65	1.73	1.90	2.51	2.77
70-74	.43	.72	.74	.77	.96	1.17	1.20	1.81	2.03
75-79	.18	.25	.35	.42	.48	.73	.72	1.03	1.28
80-84	.15	.19	.26	.19	.26	.30	.32	.44	.65
85 and over				.09	.11	.13	.15	.21	.25
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under 15	38.70	41.79	39.87	38.34	35.99	32.12	32.30	28.21	24.69
15-64	59.90	56.08	57.67	59.13	60.55	63.82	63.41	65.79	68.33
65 and over	1.40	2.13	2.46	2.53	3.46	4.06	4.29	6.00	6.98
21 and over	†	48.06	48.02	49.93	51.62	55.77	57.57	60.55	64.35

† Not available.

1861-1911 calculated from total population including aboriginals; 1921 and 1933 excluding aboriginals.

The age constitution of the population in 1861 was rendered abnormal by the large influx of persons in early manhood during the gold rushes of the preceding decade and by the large number of births in the preceding quinquennium, but, thereafter, as the result of a more steady growth of the population, it became more uniform. The birth rate commenced to decline steadily in 1864, and although the effect of this influence was offset to some extent by the arrival of immigrants, its extent is indicated by the decline in the proportion of children at ages under 10 years at each census. The decline in the birth rate, accentuated as it was in the years immediately preceding the census of 1933, culminated in an actual loss of numbers in the age group 0-4 years in 1933, as shown in Table 36. The loss was confined to ages under two years, which declined by 12,994, representing the difference in the number of births in the two years preceding the censuses of 1921 and 1933. The other three single ages in the group increased slightly to reduce the loss in the group to 9,535.



During the period of sixty-nine years from 1871 to 1940, the proportion of children under 15 years of age to the total population fell from 41.8 per cent. to 24.7 per cent., and the proportion of aged persons over 64 years of age and of persons at what may be called the productive ages (15 to 64 years) increased considerably. The proportion of persons of dependent age, viz., those under 15 years and over 64, decreased from 43.92 per cent. in 1871 to 31.67 per cent. in 1940.

The proportion of adults in the population has grown very steadily since 1881.

#### CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

The proportion of married persons in New South Wales at the census of 1933 was considerably more than one-third of the population, being 39.58 per cent., as compared with 37.4 per cent. in 1921 and 33.5 per cent. in 1911. The population (exclusive of aboriginals) at the census of 1933 arranged according to conjugal condition, was as follows:—

TABLE 38.—Conjugal Condition of Population, 1933.

Conjugal condition.	Number.			Proportion.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never married—				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under age 15 ...	371,745	359,974	731,719	28.29	28.13	28.21
Age 15 and over ...	386,919	311,619	698,538	29.44	24.36	26.93
Married ...	512,886	513,786	1,026,672	39.03	40.16	39.58
Widowed ...	37,488	88,171	125,659	2.85	6.89	4.85
Divorced ...	5,179	5,895	11,074	0.39	0.46	0.43
Not stated ...	4,254	2,931	7,185	...	...	...
Total ...	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847	100.00	100.00	100.00

The persons never married constituted 55.14 per cent. of the total population, but of these 731,719 (or 28.21 per cent. of the population) were under the age of 15 years. The males over the age of 15 years who had never been married numbered 386,919, and females 311,619. The proportion of married to persons over the age of 15 years rose from 49.2 per cent. in 1911 to 55.1 per cent. in 1921, but declined to 54.9 per cent. in 1933.

The proportion of males and females in each group as recorded at each census from 1861 to 1933 is shown below:—

TABLE 39.—Proportionate Conjugal Condition of Population, 1861 to 1933.

Census	Males.				Females.			
	Never married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Never married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1861	69.34	28.23	2.43	*	61.09	35.14	3.77	*
1871	69.96	27.59	2.45	*	62.89	32.82	4.29	*
1881	70.64	26.94	2.42	*	63.52	31.75	4.73	*
1891	69.78	27.41	2.78	.03	62.87	32.11	5.00	.02
1901	68.46	28.69	2.75	.10	62.43	32.00	5.46	.11
1911	65.00	32.18	2.67	.15	59.30	35.03	5.52	.15
1921	60.51	36.68	2.60	.21	55.70	38.16	5.91	.23
1933	57.73	39.03	2.85	.39	52.49	40.16	6.89	.46

\* Divorce proceedings were first permitted under Matrimonial Causes Act, 1873.

There has been a steady decline since 1881 in the proportion of males and females never married, and a corresponding increase in the proportion married. This has been due in a large measure to the altered age constitution of the population consequent on the declining birth-rate. The proportion of widowers has shown no appreciable increase during the period, although the proportion of widows has increased continuously, attaining the high proportion of nearly 7 per cent. of the total female population in 1933. The increase in the proportion of divorced persons of both sexes has been relatively very rapid. The number and proportion of widowed and divorced persons are exclusive of those who had re-married.

#### BIRTHPLACES OF THE POPULATION.

Broadly speaking, nationality is determined in New South Wales by the common law principle of locality of birth, although it is also provided that, irrespective of place of birth, any child whose father was a British subject, or a child born on a British vessel, shall be deemed a British subject.

The nationality of the population of the State at the census of 1933 was preponderatingly British, no less than 99.3 per cent. of the inhabitants being of British allegiance. The proportion born in Australia was 86.2 per cent.

#### ABORIGINALS.

The number of aboriginals in New South Wales during the first century after the date of settlement is not accurately known, but it is certain that they have never been numerous.

At the censuses of 1871 and 1881 aboriginals living in a wild or semi-wild state were not enumerated. The first careful enumeration was made in 1891, when it was found that there were only 5,097 aboriginals of full blood. Since that date the number recorded at successive censuses has declined greatly. The number of aboriginals of full blood enumerated at censuses since 1871 was as follows:—

TABLE 40.—Aboriginals, 1871 to 1933.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871 ... ..	709	274	983*
1881 ... ..	938	705	1,643*
1891 ... ..	2,896	2,201	5,097
1901 ... ..	2,192	1,586	3,778
1911 ... ..	1,152	860	2,012
1921 ... ..	923	674	1,597
1933 ... ..	617	417	1,034

\* Excluding aboriginals in wild or semi-wild state.

Since 1924 endeavour has been made to obtain an annual census of aboriginals with the assistance of the Aborigines' Protection Board and the police. Owing to the difficulty of tracing individuals, it is not considered that a precise enumeration is obtained by this means, but the figures may be regarded as reliable estimates. The number recorded at

the annual collection of 30th June, 1933, was 195 greater than at the census enumeration of the whole population. At 30th June, 1940, the number of aboriginals of full blood recorded in this way was 690, of whom 416 were males and 274 were females. Of the total 34 were nomadic, 98 were in regular employment, and there were 553 others. The number living in supervised camps was 454.

The numbers of half-castes enumerated at successive censuses were as follow:—In 1891, 3,183; in 1901, 3,147; in 1911, 4,512; and in 1921, 4,588, of whom 2,367 were males and 2,221 females. There were 8,309 enumerated at the census of 1933, of whom 4,358 were males, and 3,951 females. The number recorded at the annual collection of 30th June, 1940, was 10,171, of whom 5,357 were males and 4,814 females. However, it is probable that this number is considerably overstated through the inclusion of full-bloods, and possibly of quadroons and persons of lesser caste.

Of the half-castes recorded in 1940, 274 were nomadic, 1,676 were in regular employment, and there were 8,221 others. The number living in supervised camps was 5,681.

#### POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES.

The following table shows the population of each State of the Commonwealth at the last two censuses, together with the latest estimate, and the proportion of population in each State. Aboriginals of full blood are excluded.

TABLE 41.—Population of Each State, 1921, 1933 and 1940.

State or Territory.	Population, Census, 1921.	Population, Census, 1933.	Estimated Population 31st Dec., 1940.	Proportion in each State or Territory.		
				Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	31st Dec., 1940.
New South Wales ...	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,789,123	per cent. 33·67	per cent. 39·23	per cent. 39·46
Victoria ... ..	1,531,280	1,820,261	1,918,774	28·19	27·46	27·15
Queensland ... ..	755,972	947,534	1,029,613	13·92	14·29	14·57
South Australia ...	495,160	580,949	598,091	9·13	8·76	8·46
Western Australia ...	332,732	438,852	468,311	6·06	6·62	6·62
Tasmania ... ..	213,780	227,599	243,057	3·91	3·43	3·44
Northern Territory ..	3,867	4,850	8,852	0·07	0·07	0·12
Australian Capital Ter.	2,572	8,947	12,868	0·05	0·14	0·18
Commonwealth ...	5,435,734	6,629,839	7,063,689	100·00	100·00	100·00

During the inter-censal period 1921 to 1933, the population of New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 1·76 per cent., which was faster than that of any other State of the Commonwealth, excepting Western Australia and Queensland, where the rates were 2·10 and 1·85 per cent. respectively. The next highest rate was in Victoria, 1·42 per cent.; South Australia, 1·31 per cent., and Tasmania, 0·51 per cent. The average for the whole of Australia was 1·63 per cent.

## POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

The ratio of the population of New South Wales to that of the rest of the world may be gauged by reference to the following table, derived from the Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations, 1939-40. Although based on the latest information available comparisons should not be drawn between totals for continents (and some countries) published from year to year as the figures in some instances fluctuate irregularly, being mere approximations founded on estimates for which little data exists. Apart from such cases, the populations given are estimates founded on the latest available census figures:—

TABLE 42.—Population of World.

Region or Country.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1938.	Proportionate Distribution.		Number of Persons per Square Mile.
			Area.	Population.	
Continental Divisions—	000	000	per cent.	per cent.	
Europe§ ... ..	2,093	400,100	4·1	18·6	191·2
Asia§ ... ..	10,348	1,134,500	20·2	52·9	109·6
U.S.S.R. † in Europe and Asia	8,176	170,400	16·0	7·9	20·8
Africa ... ..	11,711	155,500	22·9	7·3	13·3
North and Central America ...	8,665	182,800	16·9	8·5	21·1
South America ... ..	6,934	91,300	13·5	4·3	13·2
Australasia and Oceania ...	3,301	10,670	6·4	·5	3·2
World Total* ... ..	51,228	2,145,270	100·0	100·0	41·9
Countries (including Dependencies)†					
British Empire ... ..	11,327	519,011	22·1	24·2	45·8
China‡ ... ..	4,287	450,000	8·4	21·0	105·0
U.S.S.R. † ... ..	8,176	170,400	16·0	7·9	20·8
United States of America ...	3,738	148,948	7·3	6·9	39·8
France ... ..	4,623	105,886	9·0	4·9	22·9
Japan ... ..	262	104,390	·5	4·9	398·4
Netherlands ... ..	809	77,402	1·6	3·6	95·7
Germany ** ... ..	225	79,200	·4	3·7	352·0
Italy ... ..	1,466	52,041	2·9	2·4	36·0
Brazil ... ..	3,286	44,116	6·4	2·1	13·4
Other Countries ... ..	13,029	393,876	25·4	18·4	30·2
World Total* ... ..	51,228	2,145,270	100·0	100·0	41·9

\* Excluding Arctic and Antarctic Regions. † Excluding Mandated Territories.

‡ Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia). § Excluding U.S.S.R.

¶ Including Manchukuo. \*\* Including the Saar Territory; Austria and Sudetenland.

## MIGRATION.

A large movement of population takes place each year between New South Wales and other Australian States, but is due more to the movement of tourists, business men, and persons following itinerant callings, than to immigration or emigration of a permanent nature.

Such a qualification might also be applied to the overseas movement but in this case the position varies according to the operation of several factors; the principal of which are the arrival of State assisted migrants and the fact that in times of economic stability the State has always attracted a large number of permanent settlers who have arrived unassisted.

The interstate and oversea movement of people to and from New South Wales is shown in the following table:—

TABLE 43.—Interstate and Overseas Migration, 1930 to 1940.

Year.	Arrivals in New South Wales.			Departures from New South Wales.			Excess of Arrivals over Departures. (Net Immigration.)		
	Inter-state.	From Oversea Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state.	To Oversea Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state.	Oversea Countries Direct.	Total.
1930	172,390	41,987	214,377	172,587	46,023	218,610	(-) 197	(-) 4,086	(-) 4,233
1931	132,171	28,637	160,808	134,804	32,494	167,298	(-) 2,633	(-) 3,857	(-) 6,490
1932	140,866	29,092	169,958	138,700	29,393	168,093	2,166	(-) 301	1,865
1933	144,320	30,991	175,311	145,323	30,073	175,396	(-) 1,003	918	(-) 85
1934	150,370	33,738	184,108	149,509	31,776	181,285	861	1,962	2,823
1935	143,368	34,959	178,327	142,991	34,602	176,993	977	357	1,334
1936	148,479	38,619	187,098	146,496	38,349	184,845	1,983	270	2,253
1937	151,586	45,203	196,789	146,812	43,237	190,049	4,774	1,966	6,740
1938	155,606	50,040	205,646	155,231	46,672	201,903	375	3,368	3,743
1939	142,400	49,119	191,519	140,213	43,407	183,620	2,187	5,712	7,899
1940	115,607	27,320	142,927	121,608	20,217	141,825	(-) 6,001	7,103	1,102

(-) Denotes excess of departures.

\* Including movement of population to and from oversea countries *via* other States.

The arrivals from and departures to "oversea countries direct" as shown above represent complete records of persons arriving or departing oversea direct. They include persons permanently transferring their residences as well as casual movements of Australians and of oversea visitors. The numbers are dissected into these categories in Table 44.

The records of interstate migration are not complete but relate to interstate movement by sea and air plus such transfers by land as are represented by single rail tickets interstate (since 1st July, 1926). Part of the decline in interstate migration (as recorded above) is due to an increase in motor transport by road. The number of persons crossing the borders by this means is not recorded. Although it has undoubtedly increased it is improbable that the net annual movement of population is affected by it.

The fluctuations in net migration are largely due to the influence of economic conditions. The onset of depression in 1929 was marked by a heavy diminution in net immigration and followed in 1930 and 1931 by substantial net emigration. With a recovery in economic conditions in the subsequent years, the State has shown small annual gains of population by migration.

#### *Oversea Migration.*

The aggregate oversea movement of population shown in the last table may be analysed to distinguish between persons migrating for permanent settlement, Australians travelling abroad, and visitors from other countries.

These statistics as to intention in regard to residence of persons arriving and departing overseas have been collected from the 1st July, 1924. The classification is made according to the declared intention at the time of embarkation or disembarkation, but as the intentions of travellers may be subject to subsequent modification, the figures cannot be taken as an exact record of the actual movement of the nature indicated. In the classification, "permanent residence" denotes residence for one year or more. The following summary shows the number in the various categories in the years 1937 to 1940, comparing the totals for New South Wales with those for all Australia.

TABLE 44.—Migrants—New South Wales and Commonwealth, 1937 to 1940.

Arrivals and Departures Oversea Direct.	1937.		1938.		1939.		1940.		
	New South Wales.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Commonwealth.	
<b>Arrivals—</b>									
Permanent New Arrivals ... ..	7,533	16,291	9,113	19,548	12,135	24,068	6,988	11,609	
Australians returning ... ..	15,520	25,198	15,285	24,900	16,139	24,756	6,568	8,267	
Visitors ... ..	22,150	28,313	25,642	33,480	20,845	26,261	13,764	18,727	
Total arrivals	45,203	69,802	50,040	77,928	49,119	75,085	27,320	38,603	
<b>Departures—</b>									
Australian residents departing permanently ... ..	6,055	11,216	6,575	11,403	7,496	11,541	3,877	5,476	
Australians who intend to return ... ..	14,231	24,350	13,855	24,163	11,625	19,361	3,982	4,726	
Visitors ... ..	22,951	29,033	26,242	33,225	24,286	30,292	12,358	15,001	
Total departures	43,237	64,599	46,672	68,791	43,407	61,194	20,217	25,203	

The New South Wales figures relate to persons leaving overseas ships at New South Wales ports, irrespective of which State is their ultimate destination, and persons from other States joining overseas ships at New South Wales ports. The majority of travellers between Australia and other countries (particularly visitors from abroad) embark or disembark at ports in New South Wales (principally Sydney).

## Nationality of Oversea Migrants.

The following table shows the nationalities of persons who arrived in or departed from Australia via the ports of New South Wales in the last three years:—

TABLE 45.—Nationality of Overseas Migrants, 1938 to 1940.

Nationality.	1938.			1939.			1940.		
	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess of Arrivals.*	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess of Arrivals.*	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess of Arrivals.*
British ... ..	41,144	40,896	248	38,266	37,376	890	23,035	16,177	6,858
French ... ..	507	493	14	378	438	(-) 60	263	301	(-) 38
German ... ..	1,554	336	1,218	3,281	540	2,741	177	113	64
Greek ... ..	341	120	221	406	104	302	99	25	74
Italian ... ..	835	294	541	766	245	521	255	110	145
Russian ... ..	197	74	123	215	121	94	80	80	...
United States of America ...	1,727	1,547	180	1,564	1,541	23	844	988	(-) 144
Yugoslav ... ..	335	239	96	217	143	74	96	60	36
Other European ... ..	1,191	717	474	1,854	828	1,026	1,090	723	367
Total, European ... ..	47,831	44,716	3,115	46,947	41,336	5,611	25,939	18,577	7,362
Chinese ... ..	1,360	1,229	131	1,342	1,283	59	845	975	(-) 130
Indian ... ..	468	412	56	449	430	19	275	351	(-) 76
Japanese ... ..	151	173	(-) 22	178	200	(-) 22	129	197	(-) 68
Syrian ... ..	79	13	66	59	16	43	2	6	(-) 4
Other Asiatic ... ..	43	39	4	49	39	10	50	48	2
Polynesian, Melanesian, etc.	81	75	6	57	72	(-) 15	59	39	20
Other Non-European ... ..	27	15	12	38	31	7	21	24	(-) 3
Total, Non-European ... ..	2,209	1,956	253	2,172	2,071	101	1,381	1,640	(-) 259
Grand Total ... ..	50,040	46,672	3,368	49,119	43,407	5,712	27,320	20,217	7,103

\* (-) Denotes excess of departures.

The numbers in the table lose a certain significance because they include, in addition to the permanent movement, visitors from overseas and Australian residents travelling abroad. Analysed according to intention as to residence expressed at the time of arrival or departure the figures give a better indication of the trends in oversea migration and its relation to the nationality or racial origin of the population.

The following table shows the net permanent movement of persons of certain nationalities since 1932. The figures represent the gain or loss between those departing permanently and those who intend to reside for one year or more.

TABLE 46.—Net Permanent Oversea Migration by Nationality, 1932 to 1940.

Nationality.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
British ... ..	(-) 1,769	(-) 846	(-) 210	(-) 51	(-) 407	(-) 581	(-) 762	(-) 435	2,362
German ... ..	26	7	19	13	51	262	1,211	2,708	119
Greek ... ..	(-) 34	...	59	89	181	443	259	288	68
Italian ... ..	26	247	549	513	342	645	626	544	156
Yugoslav ... ..	5	27	17	47	56	145	158	114	41
United States America ...	(-) 46	(-) 20	28	83	43	48	93	57	46
Other European ... ..	(-) 112	34	74	26	189	445	617	1,216	407
Total European ... ..	(-) 1,904	(-) 565	536	720	455	1,407	2,202	4,490	3,199
Chinese ... ..	(-) 182	(-) 220	(-) 37	(-) 15	(-) 32	1	235	73	(-) 78
Natives of India, Ceylon ...	9	...	22	20	39	15	20	5	19
Japanese ... ..	(-) 23	30	13	20	(-) 43	(-) 4	1	(-) 12	(-) 38
Syrian ... ..	3	17	17	22	14	4	50	43	(-) 1
Other Asiatic ... ..	(-) 7	(-) 10	(-) 7	1	(-) 2	13	17	35	1
Other Non-European ... ..	(-) 5	...	(-) 8	1	2	6	13	5	9
Total Non-European ... ..	(-) 205	(-) 183	...	49	(-) 22	71	336	149	(-) 88
Grand Total ... ..	(-) 2,109	(-) 748	536	769	433	1,478	2,538	4,639	3,111

\* Approximate. (-) Denotes excess of departures.

*Immigration Restriction.*

At Common Law aliens have no legal right of admission to any British country; and migration to and from New South Wales is regulated principally by statutes of the Federal Parliament, *e.g.*, the Immigration Act, 1901-1940, and the Contract Immigrants Act, 1905.

Any person may be refused admission to Australia who fails to write from dictation by an officer not less than fifty words in any prescribed European language; any person who has not the prescribed certificate of health; any feeble-minded person; any person suffering from serious transmissible disease or defect, tuberculosis or certain other serious diseases; any person convicted of crime in certain circumstances; any prostitute or person living by prostitution; any advocate of revolution, assassination, or the unlawful destruction of property; any Turk of Ottoman race; or any person 16 years of age or over not possessed of a passport as prescribed. Should such persons gain admission, they may be deported. Usually persons formerly domiciled in the State cannot be excluded from return after temporary absence. For a period of five years from 2nd December, 1920, persons of German, Austro-German, Bulgarian or Hungarian parentage and nationality were excluded, but upon the expiration of that period further restrictions were not imposed until the outbreak of war in 1939.

*Registration of Aliens.*

Regulations under the immigration laws of the Commonwealth provide effective machinery for checking and regulating the entry of aliens and for collecting comprehensive personal records upon entry into the Commonwealth, but not, except in war-time, for recording their movements within the Commonwealth.

The War Precautions Aliens Regulations, 1916, was the first Commonwealth law for this purpose, and was followed by the Aliens Registration Act, 1920, which came into force on the 1st January, 1921, but proved virtually ineffective. The 1920 Act was suspended by the Aliens Registration Act Suspension Act, 1926, and was repealed later.

The Aliens Registration Act, 1939, which was to have come into force late in 1939, contained provision for the continuous registration of aliens, but it has been superseded by the Aliens Control Regulations under the National Security Act. These regulations are more stringent than the peace time measure, particularly in respect to enemy aliens. They provide for the registration of aliens, and, if necessary, for control of their residence, travel, movement, possessions, employment, assembly and propaganda and for internment of enemy aliens.

All aliens over the age of 16 years must register, excepting:—

- (a) Consuls (other than those of an enemy country), and their staffs, and their wives.
- (b) Aliens exempted from registration by the Minister; and
- (c) Masters and crews of public vessels or aircraft of any Government.

Upon registration, an alien receives a certificate of registration which must be produced upon demand by a competent authority.



*Contract Migrants.*

The admission of migrants under contract to perform manual labour is regulated by the Contract Immigrants Act, 1905. Such contracts must be made by or on behalf of an Australian resident on the one part. In every case they are subject to Ministerial approval which may be withheld if the fulfilment of the contract is likely to prejudice the public welfare as affecting an industrial dispute or the conditions or standards prevailing in local industry. Except in the cases of contract migrants who are British subjects born in the United Kingdom or descended from a British subject there born, it must be shown that there is difficulty in obtaining workers of equal skill and ability within the Commonwealth. The Act, however, does not apply to domestic servants, nor to personal attendants accompanying their employers.

*Assisted Migration.*

Particulars of the history of assisted migration will be found in earlier issues of the Year Book.

Assisted migration throughout the years has been intermittent. The degree of assistance afforded, types of persons to be admitted, method of choosing them and countries whence they came, as matters of Government policy, have always been dependent to a very large extent upon local conditions.

Since the war of 1914-18, Governments of the State and Commonwealth and Great Britain have co-operated in migration policy.

The principal scheme was the Joint Commonwealth and States Scheme in which the British Government joined under a series of agreements, the final one being popularly known as "The £34,000,000 Agreement." The original agreement between the Commonwealth and the States operated from 1st March, 1921. Development and migration under this scheme were interrupted by world-wide economic depression, and in December, 1930, assisted immigration activities thereunder were suspended. Further commitments of the Government of Great Britain under the agreement were cancelled as from 1st May, 1932.

Following an improvement in economic conditions, the Government of New South Wales and of the Commonwealth, decided, in the latter part of 1937, to revive assisted migration on a limited scale, and the various categories of migrants to whom assistance was offered are shown on pages 70 and 71 of the Year Book for 1938-39. The number of assisted migrants in each category who arrived in New South Wales in 1938, 1939 and 1940 is shown below:—

TABLE 47.—Migrants Assisted, 1938 to 1940.

Migrants Assisted by—	1938.	1939.	1940.
Commonwealth—			
Nomination by individuals or single nomination			
by approved organisations ... ..	61	265	20
Group nominations by approved organisations	...	...	28
Persons possessing certain capital ... ..	17	60	...
Retired army officers and civil servants, etc. ...	...	6	...
State—			
Nomination by individuals or single nomination			
by approved organisations ... ..	146	323	44
Group nominations by approved organisations	178	655	...

Upon the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the United Kingdom Government and the State and Commonwealth Governments decided to suspend assisted migration. Exceptions are made in cases of family reunion involving wives and dependent children, and in exceptional cases for which special approval is obtained; also personal nominees, whose nomination was approved prior to the outbreak of war and whose sailing was deferred on account of ships being requisitioned for other duties.

Details are shown later regarding the approved auxiliary organisations from whom group nominations were accepted, and under whose care juvenile migrants and others were brought to the State.

*Numbers of Assisted Migrants.*

The following table shows particulars of the manner of choosing and the age and sex of assisted migrants who arrived in New South Wales under schemes in operation since 1st July, 1919. A small number in 1919-21 came under the revived State scheme; there were 10,972 between 1919 and 1925 who were assisted under the Imperial Ex-Service Settlement Scheme and the remainder came under the Joint Commonwealth and States Scheme. The total for 1937 includes the first arrivals under the most recent assisted passage scheme.

TABLE 48.—Arrivals of Assisted Migrants, 1919 to 1940.

Period.	Selected.	Nominated.	Adults and Children over 12 years of age.		Children under 12 years of age.		Total Assisted Migrants.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
1st July 1919 to 31st Dec 1926	8,195	40,019	19,661	17,237	5,824	5,492	43,214
1927 ... ..	1,542	8,718	3,593	4,174	1,268	1,225	10,260
1928 ... ..	1,628	7,104	3,190	3,726	940	876	8,732
1929 ... ..	1,008	4,423	2,005	2,344	564	518	5,431
1930 ... ..	169	1,005	357	588	106	123	1,174
1931 ... ..	7	67	12	38	13	11	74
1932 ... ..	...	21	1	7	8	5	21
1933 ... ..	...	11	1	6	2	2	11
1934 ... ..	...	11	...	5	4	2	11
1935 ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
1936 ... ..	...	4	...	1	2	1	4
1937 ... ..	...	60	3	17	16	14	60
1938 ... ..	...	402	156	161	50	35	402
1939 ... ..	...	1,309	630	444	143	92	1,309
1940 ... ..	...	92	15	38	19	20	92

Nominations were restricted by the State Government from October, 1927, until December, 1930, when it was decided that all assisted migration should cease. In March, 1931, approval was granted for the acceptance of wives and children (under the age of 14 years) of men in regular employment in New South Wales. The nominated migrants who arrived in the years 1932 to 1937 were wives and children of persons in the State with the exception of 41 Barnardo children in 1937 who were the first arrivals under the revised proposals. Activities were again suspended upon the outbreak of war in September, 1939.

The following statement shows the migration to the State since 1832, and the total number of assisted migrants who arrived in New South Wales inclusive of Victoria and Queensland before their separation. The number of migrants nominated by residents of the State and the number selected abroad since 1905 are shown separately.

TABLE 49.—Arrivals of Assisted Migrants, 1832 to 1940.

Period.	Migrants assisted.				
	Selected.	Nominated.	Total Arrivals.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
1832-1905 § ...	...	...	104,106	107,866	211,972
1905-1909 § ...	2,713	6,144	*	*	8,857
1909-1914 § ...	12,444	32,406	23,816	21,034	44,850
1914-1919 § ...	1,322	4,123	2,067	3,378	5,445
1919-1924** ...	4,384	22,214	13,927	12,671	26,598
1925-1929 ...	7,989	38,650	23,117	22,922	46,039
1930-1934 ...	176	1,115	504	787	1,291
1935 ...	...	1	...	1	1
1936 ...	...	4	2	2	4
1937 ...	...	60	29	31	60
1938 ...	...	402	206	196	402
1939 ...	...	1,309	773	536	1,309
1940 ...	...	92	34	58	92
1832-1940 ...	29,028†	105,920†	168,581†	169,482†	346,920

\* Information not available.  
§ To 30th June.

† Excluding migrants, 1905-1909.

‡ 1905 to 1940.

\*\* 5½ years ended 31st December, 1924.

### Country of Origin of Assisted Migrants.

Nearly all the assisted migrants since 1919 have come from the United Kingdom; a relatively small number being from other countries, as shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 50.—Country of Origin of Assisted Migrants, 1919 to 1940.

Year	Assisted Migrants from—						Total Assisted Migrants.		
	United Kingdom		Other British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.		Nomin-ated.	Selected.	Total.
	Nomin-ated.	Selected.	Nomin-ated.	Selected.	Nomin-ated.	Selected.			
1st July 1919 to									
31st Dec. 1926	39,501	8,195	290	...	228	...	40,019	8,195	48,214
1927 ...	8,533	1,542	183	...	2	...	8,718	1,542	10,260
1928 ...	6,988	1,628	116	...	...	...	7,104	1,628	8,732
1929 ...	4,384	1,008	34	...	5	...	4,423	1,008	5,431
1930 ...	975	169	29	...	1	...	1,005	169	1,174
1931 ...	59	7	8	...	...	...	67	7	74
1932 ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
1933 ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
1934 ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
1935 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1936 ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
1937 ...	60	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
1938 ...	402	...	...	...	...	...	402	...	402
1939 ...	1,309	...	...	...	...	...	1,309	...	1,309
1940 ...	92	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	92

*Group Nomination.*

A number of auxiliary migration organisations operate in conjunction with the Government schemes for assisting migrants. Their activities are confined mainly to nominating juvenile migrants under the group nomination provisions, and caring for their training and welfare upon arrival. Particulars of some of these organisations are published in the 1938-39 issue of the Year Book. The more important are the Dr. Barnardo Homes, the Fairbridge Farm School, the Dreadnought Fund Trust, the Salvation Army, Y.M.C.A. (in conjunction with the churches), the Catholic Immigration League, the Church of England Council of Empire Settlement, the Big Brother Movement, the Boy Scouts' Association, the Presbyterian Church (Burnside Homes) and the Overseas League. The activities of these organisation were suspended from December, 1930, until late in 1937, but the Dr. Barnardo Homes brought out parties of juveniles without Government assistance during the period of suspension.

With the reintroduction of assisted migration at the end of 1937 a new departure was made in respect to juvenile migration. Both the State and Commonwealth Governments approved of a subsidy for maintenance to the Fairbridge, Barnardo, Salvation Army and Burnside Homes schemes. This represents a contribution from each Government of 3s. 6d. per week per child, up to a certain maximum, payment to continue only until the child reaches the age of 14 years. Subsidies for maintenance are also paid to some of these organisations by the Imperial Government.

*Migrants Welfare Committees.*

Some of the auxiliary migration organisations confine their attention to reception, welfare and after-care. The most important is the British Settlers' Welfare Committee.

It was formed to undertake the obligations entered into with the British Government as to the after-care of migrants, and works in close co-operation with the State Government to this end. Its officers, with the aid of committees in important centres, keep in touch with all lads and other migrants.

Other organisations which engage in reception, welfare and after-care are the Travellers' Aid Society and the Returned Soldiers and Sailors' Imperial League. The latter assists in after-care of Imperial ex-service migrants.

*Summary of Activities of Auxiliary Migration Organisations.*

The following table shows the number of persons who arrived in New South Wales, as group nominees under the auspices of various auxiliary migration organisations, in the last four years.

TABLE 51.—Migrants Assisted by Organisations, 1937 to 1940.

Organisation.	Year of Inauguration.	Arrivals.				
		1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	Total from Inauguration to 1940.
Dreadnought Trust Fund—Boys ...	1911	...	...	73	...	8,021
Dr. Barnardo Homes—Boys ...	1921	23	...	35	...	870
Girls ...	1923	18	...	18	...	520
Church of England Migration Council—						
Farm learners ...	1921	...	47	124	...	871
Household workers ...	...	...	35	87	...	*
Burnside Homes (Presbyterian Church)—						
Boys ...	1922	...	...	13	...	35
Girls ...	1939	...	...	4	...	4
Big Brother Movement—Little brothers	1925	...	...	78	...	470
Fairbridge Farm School—Boys ...	1938	...	49	38	19	106
Girls ...	1938	...	8	10	9	27
Salvation Army—Farm learners ...	...	...	19	112	...	*
Household workers ...	...	...	20	60	...	*
Presbyterian Church—						
Household workers ...	1939	...	...	3	...	3

\* Totals not known.

## NATURALISATION.

Under certain conditions a person of foreign allegiance may be granted a certificate of naturalisation, which entitles him to all the political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and subjects him to all obligations to which natural-born British subjects are entitled, or subject in the Commonwealth of Australia, except in so far as special distinction is made by law between the prerogatives of natural born and naturalised British subjects. The issue of these certificates is a function of the Commonwealth.

On account of the small non-British element in the population of New South Wales the number of naturalisations has not been large. There were 915 persons naturalised during 1940. The total number of persons naturalised since 1849 was 25,565, of whom 7,158 were of German origin; 3,263 were Italians; 1,939 Greeks; 1935 Swedes; 1,400 Danes; 1,031 Norwegians and 1,009 French. The number classified as Russians was 1,592, and (since 1922) 302 as Poles, 167 as Finns, and 402 as natives of Esthonia, Latvia or Lithuania. The number of Asiatics was 1,401, of whom 927 were Chinese and 432 Syrians. Over 35 per cent. of the persons naturalised obtained their certificates since 1919. The relatively largest group consisted of Greeks, of whom 1,511 changed during the last twenty-one years as against 428 previously. Corresponding figures for other nationalities were Italians 2,368 and 895; Syrians 289 and 143; Russians, 522 and 1,070; Danes 284 and 1,116; Swedes 269 and 1,666; and Germans 772 and 6,386. Only 19 Chinese have been naturalised in New South Wales since the passage of the Chinese Restriction and Regulation Act of 1888. Certificates of naturalisation issued under former State laws remain in force under the Federal statute, the Nationality Act, 1920-1936.

## PASSPORTS.

The Passports Act, 1938, of the Commonwealth, which came into operation on 1st July, 1939, replaced an Act of 1920. It is uniform with similar legislation in other British countries. Under its provisions it is not compulsory for persons leaving Australia to be possessed of a valid passport. But in practice a passport is usually needed because it must be produced for entry into most British and foreign countries. Moreover it is prescribed by the Immigration Act, 1901-1940, that all persons over 16 years of age who desire to enter Australia must be in possession of a valid passport in addition to landing permit or other necessary authority even on return after temporary absence.

The fee for a Commonwealth passport is £1, and it is valid for a period of five years. It may be renewed for any consecutive period from one to five years provided the total period does not exceed ten years; then a fresh passport must be obtained. A fee of 2s. is charged for each year of renewal.

British visas are added to the passports of aliens, the fees being 8s. for an ordinary visa and 2s. for a transit visa.

British subjects travelling to foreign countries must have their passports endorsed for travel to those countries and bearing, where required, the visa of the respective consular representatives. The necessity for consular visas has been dispensed with in respect of travel to some foreign countries.

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## VITAL STATISTICS.

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### REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

CIVIL registration of births, deaths, and marriages was inaugurated in New South Wales in March, 1856, when a general registry was established, and a Registrar-General appointed by the Governor. The laws relating to registration were consolidated by the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act, 1899, amended in 1930 and 1934, and those relating to marriage by the Marriage Act, 1899, amended by the Marriage (Amendment) Acts, 1924, 1925, and 1934. For registration purposes New South Wales is divided into 125 registry districts, each having a registry office in the charge of a district registrar. Some districts have additional registry offices each in charge of an assistant district registrar. On 1st January, 1941, there were 203 registry offices.

The births of all children born alive are required to be registered within sixty days of the birth. After the expiration of sixty days a birth cannot be registered unless some person present at the birth or the parent makes a statutory declaration within six months of the birth. Prior to 1st April, 1935, no birth could be registered after the expiration of six months, but the amending Act, which came into operation on that date, provides for such registrations upon proper authority being obtained. A child is considered to have been born alive if it has breathed and has been wholly born into the world whether it has had an independent circulation or not. As a general rule, births are registered promptly in order to obtain the benefit of the maternity allowances.

The registration of stillbirths was commenced on 1st April, 1935, and the law requires that registrations be made within 21 days. For purposes of registration a stillborn child is one of seven months gestation or over not born alive, and includes any child not born alive which measures at least fourteen inches, but does not include any child which has actually breathed.

Before interment or cremation, notice of the death of any person must be supplied to the District Registrar by a relation of the deceased, or by the householder or tenant of the house or place in which the death occurs. Such notice must be accompanied by a proper certificate as to the cause of death. When a dead body is found, the death is registered by the coroner or by the nearest Justice of the Peace.

Marriages may be celebrated only by a minister of religion registered for that purpose by the Registrar-General, or by the District Registrar of the district in which the intended wife ordinarily resides. In the latter case the parties to be married must sign, before the District Registrar, a declaration that they desire to be married, and affirming the usual place of residence of the intended wife. Marriage of minors is permissible only with the written consent required by law. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister or a deceased brother's widow is valid in law in New South Wales.

At the beginning of 1941 there were 2,470 persons registered as ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. The distribution amongst the various denominations is shown below, viz.: 638 belonged to the Church of England, 749 were Roman Catholic, 313 Methodist, 302 Presbyterian, 82 Congregational, 109 Baptist, 70 belonged to the Salvation Army, 75 were Seventh Day Adventists, 35 belonged to the Church of Christ, 14 to the Latter Day Saints, and 9 to the Jewish faith. There were 32 other religious bodies, represented by 74 ministers.

## MARRIAGES.

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages and the crude rates per 1,000 of the population since 1880:—

TABLE 52.—Marriages, 1880 to 1940.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1880-84	6,738	8·39	1925-29	19,481	8·11
1885-89	7,679	7·67	1930-34	17,746	6·88
1890-94	7,954	6·80	1935-39	23,694	8·79
1895-99	8,700	6·74			
1900-04	10,240	7·37	1936	22,873	8·57
1905-09	12,080	7·97	1937	23,188	8·61
1910-14	15,978	9·17	1938	24,579	9·03
1915-19	15,345	7·96	1939	25,471	9·27
1920-24	18,374	8·52	1940	30,364	10·95

A review of the marriage rates since 1880 shows that the rates declined steadily for ten years prior to 1894, when the rate was only 6.25 per 1,000 of population. After that year an improvement, remarkable for its regularity, was experienced, until in 1912 the rate (9.56 per 1,000) was the highest then recorded. In 1915 the rate was slightly higher, probably due in part to marriages contracted by soldiers prior to their departure for the war. Owing to the absence of many marriageable men the rates declined in the next three years, then after the return of men from active service rose appreciably in 1919 and 1920. The average for the five years 1925-1929, though less than in the quinquennia immediately before and after the war, was greater than for any other similar period since 1880. The low average of the years 1930-1934 was coincident with a period of acute economic depression, and the increase from 1933 to 1938 synchronised with improved economic conditions.

In the early part of 1939 there was a slackening in the post-depression increase in marriages, and the number in the twelve months ended August, 1939 was less by 79 than in the preceding twelve months. After the outbreak of war in September, 1939, there was a sudden change, and the number in the last four months of 1939 was higher by 1,056 than the number in these months of 1938. The number in the year 1939 was the highest recorded to that date and the rate 9.27 per 1,000 of population, was exceeded only in the years 1912, 1914, 1915 and 1920. In 1940, the number of marriages rose by 4,893 to 30,364 and the rate 10.95 per 1,000 far exceeded any earlier record.



The following statement shows the marriage rate per 1,000 of the population in each State, the Commonwealth of Australia, and in New Zealand in 1940, compared with the rates of the previous five years:—

TABLE 53.—Marriage Rates, States, 1935 to 1940.

State.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
<i>New South Wales</i> ...	8·45	8·57	8·61	9·03	9·27	10·95
Victoria ...	8·38	8·61	8·74	9·16	9·23	11·76
Queensland ...	8·57	8·49	8·44	8·85	8·99	10·09
South Australia ...	8·23	8·82	9·06	9·26	9·51	11·66
Western Australia ...	8·85	9·43	9·18	9·03	9·04	11·25
Tasmania ...	8·16	8·98	8·73	8·83	9·51	10·36
Commonwealth ...	8·45	8·66	8·70	9·05	9·23	11·11
New Zealand ...	8·20	9·25	9·55	10·09	11·12	11·28

### *Conjugal Condition before Marriage.*

The males married during the year 1940 were 28,208 bachelors, 1,281 widowers, and 875 divorced men. Of the females 28,418 were spinsters, 946 were widows, and 1,000 were divorced. The proportion of males re-married was 7.10 per cent., and of females 6.41 per cent.

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and re-marriages in quinquennial periods since 1890.

TABLE 54.—Conjugal Condition at Marriage, 1890 to 1940.

Period.	Males who were—			Females who were—			Rates per 10,000 Married.					
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
							Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.
1890-94	36,610	3,063	97	36,565	3,040	165	9,205	770	25	9,194	764	42
1895-99	39,982	3,246	273	40,031	3,036	424	9,191	746	63	9,202	698	110
1900-04	47,243	3,657	301	47,593	3,122	486	9,227	714	59	9,295	610	95
1905-09	56,322	3,708	170	56,762	3,129	509	9,325	614	61	9,398	518	84
1910-14	75,155	4,193	541	75,227	3,846	816	9,407	525	68	9,416	482	102
1915-19	71,502	4,461	784	71,559	4,235	933	9,319	581	100	9,326	552	122
1920-24	84,834	5,571	1,463	84,723	5,423	1,717	9,234	607	159	9,222	591	187
1925-29	89,794	5,555	2,055	90,622	4,394	2,888	9,219	570	211	9,304	451	245
1930-34	81,899	4,771	2,061	83,703	3,244	2,284	9,230	538	232	9,377	366	257
1935-39	109,131	5,778	3,563	110,915	3,847	3,710	9,211	488	301	9,362	325	313
1936	21,148	1,116	609	21,434	778	661	9,246	488	266	9,371	340	289
1937	21,319	1,154	715	21,642	807	739	9,104	498	308	9,333	348	319
1938	22,588	1,198	793	22,962	784	833	9,190	487	323	9,342	319	339
1939	23,367	1,237	867	23,809	834	828	9,174	486	340	9,348	327	325
1940	28,208	1,281	875	28,418	946	1,000	9,290	422	288	9,359	312	329

The proportion of re-marriages is greater among men than women. The numbers of widowers re-married has exceeded the number of widows in every year except the three years 1920 to 1922, when the variation was probably due to re-marriages of war widows. The excess of widowers over widows re-married has increased since 1925; this is probably due in part to the introduction of widows' pensions in March, 1926.

In each year from 1893 to 1940 (except 1939) the proportion of re-marriages of divorced women exceeded that of divorced men, but to a diminishing extent.

In 1915 the proportion of re-marriages reached its lowest point among both bridegrooms and brides, but has since increased, mainly due to the re-marriage of divorced persons. The increase among brides was not as great as among bridegrooms, the increase in the divorced women among the former being offset by a decrease in the proportion of widows.

*Age at Marriage.*

The number of brides and bridegrooms in age groups in each of the last five years is shown in the following table. The ages recorded are those stated at marriage by the contracting parties, without verification, as representing age last birthday.

TABLE 55.—Age at Marriage, 1936 to 1940.

Year.	Ages of Bridegrooms.				Ages of Brides.				
	Under 21 years.	21 to 29 years.	30 to 44 years.	45 and over.	Under 21 years.	21 to 29 years.	30 to 44 years.	45 and over.	
1936 ..	1,312	14,860	5,367	1,334	5,266	13,932	3,008	667	
1937 ..	1,246	14,777	5,712	1,453	5,151	14,104	3,156	777	
1938 ..	1,263	15,707	6,095	1,514	5,380	15,112	3,284	803	
1939 ...	1,300	16,418	6,177	1,576	5,439	15,827	3,382	823	
1940	{ B	1,589	19,823	6,194	602	S. 6,993	17,947	3,171	307
	{ W	2	73	428	778	W. 6	108	409	423
	{ D.	...	106	544	225	D. 2	277	596	125

B, bachelors; S, spinsters; W, widowed; D, divorced.

Further details of the ages and conjugal condition of persons married each year are published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

In 1940 approximately 76 per cent. of first marriages among men and 88 per cent. among women were celebrated before attaining age 30, and the majority of marriages of persons over 45 years of age were re-marriages of one or both of the contracting parties, the proportion of such marriages being 62 per cent. among men and 61 per cent. among women.

The following statement shows the average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in various years since 1905. The difference between the ages at marriage of males and females is on the average about 3½ years, the males being the older.

TABLE 56.—Average Age at Marriage, 1905 to 1940.

Year.	Average Age of—		Average Age of—		Year.	Average Age of—		Average Age of—	
	All Bridegrooms.	Bachelors.	All Brides.	Spinsters.		All Bridegrooms.	Bachelors.	All Brides.	Spinsters.
1905	years. 29·1	years. 28·2	years. 25·0	years. 24·4	1935	years. 28·9	years. 27·6	years. 25·4	years. 24·5
1910	29 0	28·2	25·3	24·7	1936	28·9	27·6	25·5	24·5
1915	28·7	28 0	25·5	25 0	1937	29·2	27·8	25·7	24·6
1920	29·5	28·5	26·1	25·2	1938	29·2	27·8	25·6	24·6
1925	29·4	28 0	25 8	24·8	1939	29·2	27 7	25·6	24·7
1930	29 0	27·6	25·3	24·2	1940	28 8	27·5	25·5	24·6

The average age at marriage shows little variation from year to year.

*Marriages of Minors.*

The number of minors married at each individual age is shown annually in the Statistical Register. The number of brides at each age under 21 in 1940 was 9 at 14, 50 at 15, 283 at 16, 793 at 17, 1,489 to 18, 2,065 at 19 and 2,312 at 20. The corresponding numbers of bridegrooms were 13 at 16, 42 at 17, 194 at 18, 529 at 19 and 813 at 20.

The following are the numbers and proportions of brides and bridegrooms married under the age of 21 years:—

TABLE 57.—Minors Married, 1875 to 1940.

Period.	Minors.		Proportion to Total Marriages.		Period.	Minors.		Proportion to Total Marriages.	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.	Bridegrooms.	Brides.		Bridegrooms.	Brides.	Bridegrooms.	Brides.
			per cent.	per cent.				per cent.	per cent.
1875-79...	683	7,278	2.74	29.19	1925-29...	7,000	25,508	7.19	26.19
1880-84...	827	9,203	2.45	27.32	1930-34...	6,830	24,429	7.70	27.53
1885-89...	939	9,623	2.45	25.06	1935-39...	6,372	26,502	5.38	22.37
1890-94...	847	9,803	2.13	24.65					
1895-99...	1,197	10,475	2.75	24.08	1936 ...	1,312	5,266	5.74	23.02
1900-04...	1,669	11,970	3.26	23.38	1937 ...	1,246	5,151	5.37	22.21
1905-09...	2,609	14,378	4.32	23.80	1938 ...	1,263	5,380	5.14	21.89
1910-14...	3,579	17,821	4.48	22.31	1939 ...	1,300	5,439	5.10	21.35
1915-19...	3,188	15,718	4.15	20.49	1940 ...	1,591	7,001	5.24	23.06
1920-24...	4,712	19,982	5.13	21.75					

The proportion of minors among bridegrooms trended upwards, except in war years, until 1931, when the proportion was 9.12 per cent. There was a decline in each subsequent year to 1939.

Among brides the proportion of minors has always been much larger than among bridegrooms, but it declined continuously for a long period until it fell below 20 per cent in the post war years 1919 and 1920. Then the proportion increased rapidly to 30.55 per cent in 1931, the highest level since 1875. It declined in each of the eight years 1932 to 1939, but rose in 1940.

*Mark Signatures in Marriage Registers.*

In 1860 the proportion of signatures made in the marriage register with marks was as high as 264.7 per 1,000 persons married, but it fell rapidly to 66.7 in 1880, to 14.5 in 1900, 2.0 in 1920, and in recent years it has been less than 1 per 1,000. The number of persons who signed in this way was only 29 in 1940 equal to 0.5 per 1,000 persons married in the year.

*Marriages according to Denomination.*

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1940, 27,334, equivalent to 90.02 per cent. of the total, were celebrated by ministers of religion licensed under the authority of the Registrar-General. The number contracted before district registrars was 3,030, being 9.98 per cent. of the total.

The following table gives the number and proportion per cent. of marriages registered by the several denominations during 1940 in comparison with the previous ten years:—

TABLE 58.—Denominational and Civil Marriages, 1930 to 1940.

Denomination.	1930-1939.		1940.		1931-1940.	
	Marriages.	Proportion.	Marriages.	Proportion.	Marriages.	Proportion.
Church of England ... ..	83,431	per cent. 40.26	12,300	per cent. 40.51	88,598	per cent. 40.24
Roman Catholic ... ..	43,490	20.99	6,281	20.69	46,157	20.96
Presbyterian ... ..	24,903	12.02	3,573	11.77	26,281	11.93
Methodist ... ..	23,401	11.29	3,376	11.12	24,807	11.27
Congregational ... ..	4,239	2.04	608	2.00	4,483	2.03
Baptist ... ..	3,623	1.75	519	1.71	3,894	1.77
Church of Christ ... ..	1,153	.56	149	.49	1,232	.56
Salvation Army ... ..	951	.46	143	.47	1,027	.47
Hebrew ... ..	599	.29	93	.31	635	.29
All Other Sects ... ..	2,939	1.42	292	.95	3,063	1.39
Total Denominational ... ..	188,729	91.08	27,334	90.02	200,177	90.91
Registrar's Offices ... ..	18,474	8.92	3,030	9.98	20,007	9.09
Total Marriages ... ..	207,203	100.00	30,364	100.00	220,184	100.00

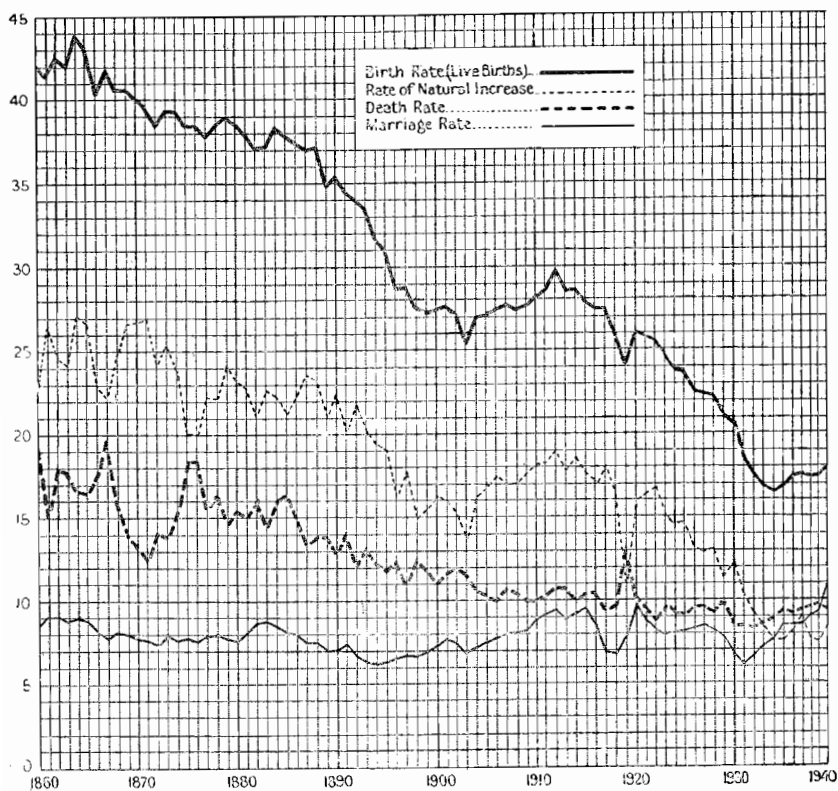
*Divorces.*

The number of marriages dissolved annually by divorce and decree for nullity is increasing rapidly and they represent a substantial ratio to the number of marriages celebrated.

The number dissolved by decrees for divorce and nullity of marriage made absolute in 1940 was 1,414, being in the proportion of 4.6 per cent. to the number of marriages celebrated during the year.

Particulars of the duration of marriages dissolved and number of issue are shown in the chapter, "Law Courts," of this Year Book.

### RATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, AND OF NATURAL INCREASE, 1860-1940.



*The numbers at the side of the Graph represent rates per 1000 of mean population*

#### LIVE BIRTHS.

The crude birth rate showed a steady downward tendency from 1864 to 1888. It fell sharply from 1888 until 1903, then there was an improvement until 1912. During the war years (1914-1919) coincident with the decline in the marriage rate, there was a very rapid falling-off in the birth rate, with a recovery in 1920. After 1920, despite a temporary revival in the marriage rate until 1927, the birth rate was at a record low figure in each successive year until 1934, but it has since increased slightly, as a consequence of a rapid increase in the marriage rate since 1931.

The following table shows the average annual number of live births and the crude birth rate per 1,000 of the total population since 1880:—

TABLE 59.—Live Births, 1880 to 1940.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Live Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Period.	Average Annual Number of Live Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.
1880-84	30,417	37·89	1925-29	53,814	22·40
1885-89	36,877	36·85	1930-34	46,459	18·02
1890-94	39,550	33·80	1935-39	46,738	17·34
1895-99	37,042	28·68			
1900-04	37,498	26·99	1936	46,193	17·31
1905-09	41,788	27·56	1937	47,497	17·63
1910-14	50,190	28·79	1938	47,319	17·39
1915-19	51,331	26·64	1939	48,003	17·46
1920-24	54,321	25·20	1940	49,382	17·81

The rates shown above are calculated by the usual "crude" method of relating the births to the total population.

Rates calculated in the same way for the Commonwealth, each State and New Zealand, for the last six years, are shown in the following table. No allowance has been made for differences in sex and age constitution of the respective populations.

TABLE 60.—Live Births, Comparative Rates, 1935 to 1940.

State.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
<i>New South Wales</i> ...	16·89	17·31	17·63	17·39	17·46	17·81
Victoria ...	15·16	15·63	16·02	16·25	16·20	16·86
Queensland ...	18·31	19·17	19·36	18·98	20·08	20·02
South Australia ...	14·14	15·17	15·25	15·88	16·13	16·80
Western Australia ...	18·23	18·84	18·95	19·87	19·43	19·60
Tasmania ...	19·41	19·84	20·59	20·82	21·03	20·90
Commonwealth ...	16·55	17·13	17·43	17·46	17·65	18·02
New Zealand ...	16·13	16·64	17·29	17·93	18·73	21·19

### *Relative Fertility.*

Crude birth rates may not be a true indicator of the trend in fertility over a period of time, and they are of limited use in comparisons with other States or countries. To obtain rates suitable for such purposes it is essential to eliminate the effects of changing age and sex constitution of the population and changes in the conjugal condition.

Fertility rates may be calculated by relating nuptial births to the number of married women; ex-nuptial births to single, widowed and divorced women; and total births to all women; or, for each of these groups, the specific fertility at each year of age or the general fertility for the whole of the reproductive ages combined (approximately 15 to 44 years), may be calculated. Data for precise calculations are available only in census years and years immediately preceding or succeeding a census.

In a long-term comparison to determine the trend in fertility, it is convenient to relate total births to the number of women (irrespective of conjugal condition) at each age and at the combined reproductive ages.

This has been done in the following table which shows the birth rate per 1,000 women in various age groups from 15 to 44 years in each census year, 1891 to 1933 and in the year 1940.

TABLE 61.—Births per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, 1891 to 1940.

Age Group (years).	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1940.	Decrease per cent. in rates 1891 to 1940.
15-19	35·30	30·87	33·75	32·72	29·73	24·78	29·8
20-24	170·90	134·65	141·45	146·57	106·05	113·66	33·5
25-29	247·48	177·95	187·35	169·99	119·68	134·79	45·5
30-34	238·81	168·42	161·20	140·18	94·39	95·20	60·1
35-39	196·15	136·60	122·27	101·71	59·23	53·55	72·7
40-44	96·61	70·79	54·51	43·78	24·04	18·99	80·3
15-44	161·74	117·46	118·50	109·84	72·57	75·47	53·3

There has been a decline of 53·3 per cent. in the birth rate since 1891 and the decline has been general in all age-groups. It was greater at the later than at the earlier ages, and became more pronounced as age advanced. The contrast in experience in regard to the first and last quinquennia of the normal years of child-bearing is particularly striking. Whereas the birth rate for women at ages 40 to 44 years in 1891 was 174 per cent. greater than the rate for those aged 15 to 19 years, the corresponding proportion in 1921 was only 34 per cent. greater, and in 1940 it was 23 per cent. lower. The fluctuations in the age groups 20-24 years and 25-29 years are probably the result of the trend in the marriage rate. This is particularly noticeable in the year 1933 which was in a period of economic depression. The marriage rate in 1931 was the lowest ever recorded and the increase in marriages in subsequent years did not cause recovery in the birth rate until 1935. Because of this the 1940 figures give a better indication of the decline in the birth rate than those for 1933.

An outstanding feature of the comparison is the rapidity with which the downward trend of the birth rate gathered momentum after 1921. The relative decline during the twelve years 1921 to 1933 was greater than the decline during the previous thirty years—1891 to 1921. This was most marked in the group 20 to 24 years, the fall being 27·6 per cent. between 1921 and 1933 as compared with 14·2 per cent. between 1891 and 1921. The relative decline of births to women of reproductive age in each group is shown below:—

TABLE 62.—Decline in Birth Rates, 1891 to 1940.

Age Group.	Proportionate Decrease in Birth Rates.			
	1891 to 1921. (30 years.)	1921 to 1933. (12 years.)	1933 to 1940. (7 years.)	1921 to 1940. (19 years.)
Years.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
15-19 ... ..	7·3	9·9	16·7	24·5
20-24 ... ..	14·2	27·6	+ 7·2	22·5
25-29 ... ..	31·3	29·6	+12·6	20·7
30-34 ... ..	41·3	32·7	+ ·9	32·1
35-39 ... ..	48·1	41·8	9·6	47·4
40-44 ... ..	54·7	45·1	21·0	56·6
15-44 ... ..	32·1	33·9	+ 4·0	31·3

+ Denotes increase.

The crude birth rate for New South Wales was 25.0 per cent. lower in 1921 than in 1891 and 34.5 per cent. lower in 1933 than in 1921. The rate, calculated on the basis of the number of women of reproductive age, was lower by 32.1 per cent. and 33.9 per cent., respectively.

The particulars in Table 61 do not illustrate the differential fertility at each age, for within age groups the rates change rapidly from age to age. The following table of fertility rates according to single ages, although it was constructed primarily for the purpose of calculating gross reproduction rates and shows fertility as measured by female births only, gives an indication of the rapid changes between certain ages. Fertility as measured by male births would be approximately equal to that shown because over all ages combined the average masculinity was as follows:—

1910-12	..	..	..	105.60	males per 100 females.
1920-22	..	..	..	105.08	" " " "
1932-34	..	..	..	105.60	" " " "

TABLE 63.—Female Births per 1,000 Women, 1911 to 1933.  
(Average annual number of female children born per 1,000 women at each age.)

Age.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	Age.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.
13	.07	.10	...	30	85.64	74.82	50.60
14	.19	.32	.26	31	76.25	72.15	52.00
				32	88.28	67.08	46.26
				33	79.35	65.92	39.07
15	1.36	.96	1.26	34	72.08	62.93	41.47
16	4.91	3.95	4.10				
17	11.96	11.94	11.98	35	68.77	56.91	35.46
18	23.83	23.98	21.52	36	66.23	52.39	32.42
19	39.50	41.33	32.29	37	63.62	49.52	30.01
				38	53.91	45.78	26.03
				39	53.06	39.54	21.64
20	47.20	47.75	39.87				
21	65.41	62.27	48.08	40	40.67	30.59	17.55
22	69.46	74.46	54.83	41	30.72	22.92	15.75
23	82.24	82.70	56.74	42	28.95	21.92	11.99
24	88.75	84.10	59.68	43	21.50	16.27	8.48
				44	12.74	9.92	5.95
25	90.34	86.14	58.81	45	8.36	5.60	3.03
26	93.03	87.13	60.13	46	4.42	2.88	1.75
27	93.59	82.22	59.11	47	2.10	1.25	.84
28	93.58	80.51	55.36	48	.91	.57	.31
29	89.93	81.06	55.91	49	.43	.43	.14

The specific female fertility rates shown above form the basis of gross and net reproduction rates, which may be used to measure the reproductive capacity inherent in birth rates at any time.

The sum of each column of specific female birth rates may be taken as the number of female children born to 1,000 mothers who live right through the child-bearing age.

If these female children were to live through the child-bearing age and were to reproduce female children at the same rate as they themselves were produced, then, on the 1910-12 level, 1,753 female children would result



from 1,000 mothers; on the 1920-22 level 1,550, and on the 1932-34 level 1,061. Reduced to unity these represent gross reproduction rates of 1.753, 1.550, and 1.061 respectively.

From the life tables for New South Wales, however, it is possible to ascertain how many of these females would have survived to each year of the child-bearing age on the level of mortality prevailing in the periods specified. If the specific female birth rate at each age is applied only to the number, who, from 1,000 females born, would live throughout that year of age, the actual reproduction which would occur on the level of experience for each period can be measured. The addition of these results and reduction to unity in the manner described above gives the net reproduction rates. For New South Wales, in the periods shown, such rates were: 1910-12, 1.449; 1920-22, 1.349; and 1932-34, .968.

Both the gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales shown above may be compared with those for the countries listed below, which have been calculated in the same manner. These figures have been taken mostly from the Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations, 1939-40.

TABLE 64.—Gross and Net Reproduction Rates.

Country.	Year.	Gross.	Net.	Country.	Year.	Gross.	Net.
<i>Africa—</i>				<i>Europe—continued.</i>			
Union of South Africa ...	1924-29	1.674	1.424	Estonia ... ..	1933-35	.901	.728
(white population)	1936	1.444	1.264		1938	.976	.790*
	1938	1.482	1.304*	Finland ... ..	1911-20	1.716	1.161
<i>America—</i>					1931-35	1.178	.956
Canada ... ..	1931	1.555	1.319		1938	1.179	.960*
	1938	1.281	1.094*	France ... ..	1908-13	1.232	.930
United States (whites) ...	1931	1.156	1.031		1920-23	1.233	.977
	1935	1.062	.961		1928-33	1.088	.905
	1938	1.091*	1.003*		1935	1.003	.866
<i>Asia—</i>					1937	...	.870*
Japan ... ..	1925	2.599	1.640	Germany... ..	1931	.862	.748
	1930	2.372	1.571		1936	1.063	.934
	1937	2.145*	1.440*	Hungary ... ..	1932-35	1.251	1.008
<i>Europe—</i>					1938	1.230	1.000*
Austria ... ..	1923	.969	.782	Italy ... ..	1931	1.570	1.209
	1935	...	.64		1935-37	1.425	1.131
Belgium ... ..	1936	.958	.831	Netherlands ... ..	1937	1.236	1.119
Bulgaria ... ..	1921-26	2.502	1.534	Poland ... ..	1934	1.50	1.11
	1933-36	1.673	1.192		1936	1.069	.914
Czechoslovakia ... ..	1929-32	1.204	.939	Scotland ... ..	1938	1.073	.961
Denmark ... ..	1931-25	1.384	1.186	<i>Oceania—</i>			
	1931-35	1.036	.932	Australia ... ..	1920-22	1.517	1.319
	1938	1.057	.935		1932-34	1.047	.955
	1939	1.041	.919		1935-36	1.048	.956
England and Wales ...	1920-22	1.35	1.11		1938	1.069	.976
	1930-32	.93	.81		1939	1.080	.986
	1934-36	.87	.76	New Zealand ... ..	1921-22	1.442	1.291
	1937	.883	.782		1935-36	1.021	.949
					1937	1.076	1.001
					1939	1.160	1.070*

\* Approximate data.

*Live Births to Mothers at Individual Ages.*

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers in age groups during 1940 is shown in the following table. These figures should be distinguished from the number of confinements shown in Table 76. The summary contained in Table 75 shows the relationship between the two sets of figures:—

TABLE 65.—Live Births, Age of Mother, 1940.

Age Group.	Nuptial Live Births.			Ex-nuptial Live Births.			All Live Births.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Years.									
Under 15 ... ..	1	1	2	8	3	11	9	4	13
15-19 ... ..	1,330	1,340	2,670	239	237	476	1,569	1,577	3,146
20-24 ... ..	6,693	6,262	12,955	316	293	609	7,009	6,555	13,564
25-29 ... ..	7,835	7,654	15,489	180	171	351	8,015	7,825	15,840
30-34 ... ..	5,014	4,723	9,737	128	103	231	5,142	4,826	9,968
35-39 ... ..	2,412	2,432	4,844	73	66	139	2,485	2,498	4,983
40-44 ... ..	898	829	1,667	32	21	53	870	850	1,720
45-49 ... ..	67	74	141	2	3	5	69	77	146
50 and over ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Total ... ..	24,190	23,315	47,505	980	897	1,877	25,170	24,212	49,382

Similar information for single ages is published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

*Birth-Rates—Metropolis and Remainder of the State.*

Data for distinguishing the births in the metropolis from those in other districts are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1st January, 1927, because the births since that date have been allocated according to the usual address of the mother and not as formerly according to the district in which the birth occurred. Within the period covered by the following table the metropolitan boundary was extended (in 1933) and for the purpose of comparison the figures in the following table for the metropolis and the remainder of the State for years prior to 1933 have been adjusted to the present boundaries.

TABLE 66.—Live Births, Metropolis and Country, 1930 to 1940.

Year.	Number of Live Births.			Live Births per 1,000 of Population.		
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.
1930	22,201*	29,935*	52,136	18·51*	22·46*	20·59
1931	19,293*	28,431*	47,724	15·92*	21·15*	18·67
1932	17,774*	27,131*	44,905	14·52*	20·01*	17·41
1933	17,083	27,112	44,195	13·83	19·84	16·98
1934	16,538	26,797	43,335	13·30	19·41	16·52
1935	16,907	27,769	44,676	13·52	19·91	16·89
1936	17,759	28,434	46,193	14·11	20·18	17·31
1937	18,158	29,339	47,497	14·28	20·62	17·63
1938	18,559	28,760	47,319	14·48	19·98	17·39
1939	19,323	28,640	48,003	14·93	19·71	17·46
1940	19,942	29,440	49,382	15·29	20·04	17·81

\* These figures are on the basis of boundaries as existing from 1933.

The age and sex constitution of the metropolitan population differs considerably from that of the remainder of the State, therefore, comparisons of crude birth-rates are to be taken with reserve. The birth-rate per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years in 1933 was 54.66 in the metropolis and 92.19 in the remainder of the State. The proportion of married women amongst those of child bearing age was 51 per cent. in the metropolis and 57 per cent in the remainder of the State in 1921—the latest date for which the information is available.

### The Sexes of Children.

Of the 49,382 children born during 1940 (exclusive of those still-born), 25,170 were males and 24,212 were females, the proportion being 104.0 males to 100 females. As far as observation extends, the number of female births has not exceeded that of males in any year, although the difference has sometimes been very small.

The table below shows the number of males born alive to every 100 females born alive, both in nuptial and ex-nuptial births, since 1880:—

TABLE 67.—Live Births, Masculinity, 1880 to 1940.

Period.	Nuptial Live Births.	Ex-Nuptial Live Births.	All Live Births.	Period.	Nuptial Live Births.	Ex-Nuptial Live Births.	All Live Births.
1880-84	104.9	103.9	104.8	1925-29	105.6	106.5	105.7
1885-89	105.4	98.8	105.1	1930-34	105.5	103.1	105.4
1890-94	105.7	105.4	105.7	1935-39	104.4	106.0	104.5
1895-99	105.0	105.4	105.1				
1900-04	104.3	102.8	104.2	1936	105.2	102.7	105.1
1905-09	105.0	104.9	105.0	1937	103.7	109.6	104.0
1910-14	105.2	105.0	105.2	1938	104.6	105.5	104.6
1915-19	105.3	104.0	105.2	1939	104.8	103.8	104.7
1920-24	104.6	107.3	104.8	1940	103.8	109.3	104.0

### Ex-nuptial Live Births.

The number of ex-nuptial live births in 1940 was 1,877, equal to 3.80 per cent. of the total live births and 0.68 per 1,000 of population. A statement of the ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1900 is given below:—

TABLE 68.—Ex-nuptial Live Births, 1900 to 1940.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births.	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births.	Crude Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Year.	Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births.	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births.	Crude Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1900-04	2,596	6.92	1.87	1933	2,233	5.05	.86
1905-09	2,915	6.98	1.92	1934	2,069	4.77	.79
1910-14	2,872	5.72	1.65	1935	2,023	4.53	.76
1915-19	2,681	5.03	1.34	1936	2,094	4.53	.78
1920-24	2,657	4.89	1.23	1937	2,106	4.43	.78
1925-29	2,725	5.06	1.13	1938	1,983	4.19	.73
1930-34	2,348	5.05	.91	1939	1,989	4.14	.72
1935-39	2,039	4.36	.76	1940	1,877	3.80	.68

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births has declined in a marked degree since 1905. It rose gradually to 7.37 per cent in 1905, then declined rapidly to 4.80 per cent in 1916. The ratio rose again during the years 1917 to 1919, when the number of legitimate births declined, and it fell to 4.88 per cent in 1920. In subsequent years the ratio was fairly constant until 1930, and a rise to 5.34 per cent in 1931 was followed by a continuous decline.

The most accurate test as to the extent of ex-nuptial births is obtained by relating the total number of such births recorded to the number of unmarried women of child-bearing age. This can only be done satisfactorily at census periods, and it indicates that the proportion of such births was increasing up to about 1890 and it declined considerably in the next forty years. The proportion of ex-nuptial children born, per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15 to 44, was 18.41 in 1891, 14.18 in 1911, and 8.20 in 1933, a decrease of 55 per cent. since 1891.

*Previous Issue.*

Details of the previous issue of women who gave birth to children were recorded for the years 1894 to 1907, the record was then discontinued until 1938. The summarised figures for 1940 are as follow:—

TABLE 69.—Previous Issue and Age of Mother, 1940.

Age of Mother.	Previous Issue.										Total Mothers	Average Number of Children.	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10 & over.
Under 15 ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.00
15-19 ...	2,138	460	51	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,654	1.22
20-24 ...	7,307	3,675	1,337	438	101	12	2	1	...	...	...	12,873	1.64
25-29 ...	5,860	4,673	2,386	1,317	635	200	103	41	17	6	1	15,329	2.22
30-34 ...	2,185	2,661	1,809	1,072	729	523	320	179	84	26	16	9,604	3.02
35-39 ...	631	864	857	586	483	414	318	250	160	109	93	4,765	4.22
40-44 ...	130	150	191	183	191	184	136	135	122	78	144	1,647	5.75
45-49 ...	8	7	9	8	12	23	14	12	9	10	29	141	7.14
50 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18,261	12,490	6,640	3,611	2,152	1,446	893	618	392	229	283	47,015	2.51
Proportion per cent of Total Mothers.	38.84	26.57	14.12	7.68	4.58	3.08	1.90	1.31	.83	.49	.60	100.00	...

Fuller details are published in the Statistical Register for 1939-40.

In 1894, 51 per cent. of the children born represented the fourth or later child. In 1939 such proportion was only 21.4 per cent., and in 1940 only 20.5 per cent. Comparison indicates that since 1894 there has been an increase in the proportion of first and second children, the proportion of third children has remained almost constant, but a decrease is apparent for the fourth child and this becomes greater as the number of previous issue increases.

*First Live Births.*

A record has been kept of the number of first live births in each year since 1893. By first live birth is meant the first child born alive to a mother since the marriage and includes only the first born alive of twins and triplets. The figures are restricted to births to married mothers as details as to other issue of the mother are not recorded in registrations of ex-nuptial births.

In the following table are shown details of the first live births related to the total nuptial births in quinquennial periods since 1895:—

TABLE 70.—First Live Births, 1895 to 1940.

Period.	Nuptial Live Births.			Proportion of First Births to Total.
	To Mothers with no Previous Issue.	To Mothers with Previous Issue.	Total.	
1895-99 ...	34,793	137,876	172,669	per cent. 20·2
1900-04 ...	40,956	133,551	174,507	23·5
1905-09 ...	48,856	145,508	194,364	25·1
1910-14 ...	65,413	171,176	236,589	27·6
1915-19 ...	62,990	180,762	243,752	25·8
1920-24 ...	74,022	184,296	258,318	28·7
1925-29 ...	75,531	179,916	255,447	29·6
1930-34 ...	67,874	152,681	220,555	30·8
1935-39 ...	81,523	141,970	223,493	36·5
1936 ...	16,057	28,042	44,099	36·4
1937 ..	16,421	28,970	45,391	36·2
1938 ..	16,699	28,637	45,336	36·8
1939 ...	17,585	28,429	46,014	38·2
1940 ..	18,261	29,244	47,505	38·4

There has been a persistent rise in the proportion of first births, but the proportion of first births to recent marriages began to fall only in the last decade, and there has been a much greater decline in births after the first than in first births. Evidence of this trend is seen in the birth rates in age groups, as shown in Table 61, which indicate that between 1891 and 1940 the decrease in birth rates in quinquennial age groups became progressively greater as age advanced, and the lower ages at which first births are most frequent showed a smaller decline than the higher ages.

Details of the interval between marriage and first live birth in relation to the age of the mother are published in the "Statistical Register." A summary for 1940 is as follows:—

TABLE 71.—First Live Births, Age of Mother and Interval Since Marriage, 1940.

Interval.	Age of Mother—Years.								Total.
	Under 15.	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over.	
Under 1 month ...	...	29	39	22	10	4	1	...	105
1-2 months ...	1	40	67	26	13	4	...	...	151
2-3 ,, ...	...	86	81	27	6	8	2	...	210
3-4 ,, ...	...	138	138	39	14	1	3	...	333
4-5 ,, ...	...	163	223	56	20	6	...	...	468
5-6 ,, ...	1	287	360	95	19	7	1	...	770
6-7 ,, ...	...	372	600	131	35	10	3	...	1,151
7-8 ,, ...	...	276	490	154	34	2	2	...	958
8-9 ,, ...	...	103	324	165	45	17	1	...	655
9-10 ,, ...	...	134	599	367	98	29	6	...	1,233
10-11 ,, ...	...	102	518	277	73	22	9	...	1,001
11-12 ,, ...	...	60	461	240	77	26	5	...	869
1-2 years ...	...	313	2,362	1,853	541	148	27	1	5,245
2-3 ,, ...	...	32	727	1,097	328	84	17	1	2,286
3-4 ,, ...	...	3	230	586	230	57	11	1	1,118
4-5 ,, ...	...	...	65	382	212	47	9	2	717
5 years and over ...	...	...	23	343	430	159	33	3	991
	2	2,138	7,307	5,860	2,185	631	130	8	18,261

STILLBIRTHS.

The number of stillbirths registered in the State in 1940 was 1,342. Of these 760 were males and 582 females, the masculinity (131 males to 100 females) being considerably higher than amongst the live births (104 males to 100 females).

Amongst ex-nuptial births the frequency of stillbirth is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1940 the respective proportions were 31.48 ex-nuptial and 26.26 nuptial stillbirths to 1,000 of all births (live and still).

Of the total stillbirths 573 were in the metropolis and 769 in the remainder of the State the proportion per 1,000 of all births (live and still) being 27.93 in the former and 25.46 in the latter.

Details of the stillbirths registered since the inception of compulsory registration on the 1st April, 1935, are as follow:—

TABLE 72.—Stillbirths (N.S.W.) 1935 to 1940.

Year.	Number of Stillbirths.				Total.	Rate per 1,000 of All Births (Live and Still).			Proportion of Ex-nuptial to Total Stillbirths.	Male Stillbirths per 1,000 Female Stillbirths.
	Nuptial.		Ex-nuptial.			Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Total.		
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females						
1935 (April to December).	532	464	38	28	1,062	29.84	40.99	30.35	6.21	1,159
1936 ... ..	776	560	44	39	1,419	29.40	38.13	29.80	5.85	1,369
1937 ... ..	818	571	28	35	1,452	29.69	29.05	29.66	4.34	1,396
1938 ... ..	765	633	38	37	1,473	29.91	36.44	30.19	5.09	1,199
1939 ... ..	741	542	48	29	1,360	27.13	37.27	27.55	5.66	1,382
1940 ... ..	727	554	33	28	1,342	26.26	31.48	26.46	4.55	1,306

A comparison of the experience of New South Wales with that of other Australian States where stillbirths are registered or notified and New Zealand is shown below.

TABLE 73.—Stillbirths, States, 1937 to 1940.

State.	Number.				Per 1,000 of all Births (Live and Still).			
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
New South Wales ...	1,452	1,473	1,360	1,342	29.66	30.19	27.55	26.46
Victoria ... ..	789	897	862	895	25.85	28.71	27.49	27.24
South Australia ...	163*	285	268	263	23.38	29.40	27.11	26.06
Western Australia ...	241	224	213	242	27.23	23.92	23.03	25.85
New Zealand (excludes Maoris) ... ..	761	743	900	965	28.42	26.54	30.27	28.60

\* Eight months, May-December.

## PLURAL BIRTHS.

Prior to 1935 cases of plural births with one child only born alive were often recorded as single births. Since the introduction of compulsory registration of stillbirths (from 1st April, 1935), all cases of plural births are recorded.

During the year 1940 there were 563 cases of plural births. They consisted of 559 cases of twins and 4 cases of triplets. The live children born as twins numbered 1,040 (528 males and 512 females), and 78 were stillborn; the live children born as triplets numbered 11 (8 males and 3 females), and one was stillborn. Of the plural births, 14 cases of twins were ex-nuptial, including 1 case in which both were stillborn.

The following table shows the number of cases of twins and triplets born in New South Wales during the year 1940 distinguishing nuptial and ex-nuptial:—

TABLE 74.—Plural Births, 1940.

Plural Births.	Twins.				Triplets.		
	Both Born Living.	One Born Living, One Stillborn.	Both Still-born.	Total.	All Born Living.	One Still-born.	Total.
Number of cases.							
Nuptial ...	483	48	14	545	3	1	4
Ex-nuptial ...	13	...	1	14	...	...	...
Total ...	496	48	15	559	3	1	4

The number of cases of plural births recorded in 1940 represented 11.22 cases per 1,000 confinements, while the number of children born at plural births was 2.23 per cent. of all births (both live and still).

There were 2,700 cases of twins, and 22 cases of triplets in the five years 1936-1940. In this period the number of confinements was 242,696, hence the rates per 100,000 confinements were 1,113 cases of twins and 9 cases of triplets. Otherwise stated there were 11 cases of plural births in every 1,000 confinements.

The last case of quadruplets occurred in 1930, previous cases being in 1913, 1897, 1895, 1893, 1888 and 1877.

SUMMARY OF LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS.

The following table shows the number of confinements, live births, stillbirths and plural births in the year 1940:—

TABLE 75.—Confinements and Children Born, 1940.

Class of Birth.	Confinements.		Children.						
	Married Mothers.	Un-married Mothers.	Born Living.		Stillborn.		All Births.		
			Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Total.
Single Births ...	47,684	1,910	46,480	1,851	1,204	59	47,684	1,910	49,594
Twins—									
Both Living ...	483	13	966	26	...	...	966	26	992
One living, one stillborn ...	48	...	48	...	48	...	96	...	96
Both stillborn	14	1	...	...	28	2	28	2	30
			1,014	26	76	2	1,090	28	1,118
Triplets—									
All living ...	3	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9
One stillborn ...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	3
Two stillborn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			11	...	1	...	12	...	12
Total	48,233	1,924	47,505	1,877	1,281	61	48,786	1,938	...
	50,157		49,382		1,342		.....		50,724

The number of confinements to married and unmarried mothers in age groups in 1940 is shown below. Details are shown in the Statistical Register:—

TABLE 76.—Confinements, Ages of Mothers, 1940.

Age Group.	Number of Confinements.		
	Married Mothers.	Unmarried Mothers.	Total.
Years—			
Under 15 ...	2	11	13
15-19 ...	2,709	486	3,195
20-24 ...	13,139	625	13,764
25-29 ...	15,664	355	16,019
30-34 ...	9,872	232	10,104
35-39 ...	4,952	142	5,094
40-44 ...	1,748	56	1,804
45-49 ...	147	6	153
50 and over ...	...	11	11
Not stated ...	...	...	...
Total ...	48,233	1,924	50,157



## THE LEGITIMATION ACT, 1902.

In 1902 an Act was passed to legitimise children born before the marriage of their parents, provided that no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of birth. On registration in accordance with the provisions of the Legitimation Act, any child who comes within the scope of its purpose born before or after the passing thereof, is deemed to be legitimised from birth by the post-natal union of its parents, and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. The total number of registrations under the Act up to the end of the year 1940 was 15,026. The number in each of the last ten years is shown in the following table:—

TABLE 77.—Legitimations, 1902 to 1940.

Year	Registrations.	Year.	Registrations.
1902-1930	10,508	1936	395
1931	472	1937	463
1932	443	1938	371
1933	456	1939	385
1934	478	1940	548
1935	507		
		1902-1940	15,026

## NATURAL INCREASE.

Figures as to natural increase are intended to show the rate at which the population of the State has increased by the excess of births over deaths. When used for other purposes consideration should be given to the effect upon the birth and death rates of the changing age distribution of the population. A measure of the reproductive capacity inherent in the birth rates of different periods is given by the Net Reproduction Rates shown on pages 81 and 82. During 1940 the natural increase was equal to 8.38 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table shows the natural increase of population since 1880:—

TABLE 78.—Natural Increase, 1880 to 1940.

Period.	Natural Increase—Whole State. (Excess of Births over Deaths.)			Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1880-84 ... ..	41,405	48,627	90,032	37.89	15.46	22.43
1885-89 ... ..	52,187	59,675	111,862	36.85	14.49	22.36
1890-94 ... ..	57,233	64,413	121,646	33.80	13.01	20.79
1895-99 ... ..	49,885	57,746	107,631	28.68	12.01	16.67
1900-04 ... ..	49,695	58,152	107,847	26.99	11.47	15.52
1905-09 ... ..	61,652	68,993	130,645	27.56	10.33	17.23
1910-14 ... ..	75,648	84,539	160,187	28.79	10.41	18.38
1915-19 ... ..	71,992	82,005	153,997	26.64	10.66	15.98
1920-24 ... ..	80,484	89,075	169,559	25.20	9.47	15.73
1925-29 ... ..	73,812	82,169	155,981	22.40	9.42	12.98
1930-34 ... ..	57,160	65,446	122,606	18.02	8.51	9.51
1935-39 ... ..	47,702	58,908	106,610	17.34	9.43	7.91
1936 ... ..	10,051	11,766	21,817	17.31	9.14	8.17
1937 ... ..	9,865	12,397	22,262	17.63	9.36	8.27
1938 ... ..	9,446	11,768	21,214	17.39	9.59	7.80
1939 ... ..	9,441	11,747	21,188	17.46	9.75	7.71
1940 ... ..	10,289	12,950	23,239	17.81	9.43	8.38

The general decline in the rate of natural increase since 1890 is due to a more rapid decline in the birth rate than in the death rate. The decrease in the birth rate ceased between 1903 and 1917 and this is reflected in the rate of natural increase for the period. In 1919 deaths were increased by the influenza epidemic, and the birth rate was low. There was an improvement in both rates in the years 1920 to 1922. Then the birth rate declined rapidly and the death rate remained relatively steady at approximately 9 per 1,000 population. The birth rate continued to fall until 1934, and despite the slight improvement in the years 1935 to 1937 the rate of natural increase in the five years 1934-1938 was the lowest on record. Owing to the increase in births in 1940 following a marked rise in the number of marriages and a decline in deaths, the natural increase in 1940 was the highest for seven years.

Although there are more males born than females, the increase of population from the excess of births over deaths is greatly in favour of the latter, since the death rate is higher among males. During the ten years ended 1940 the number of females added to the population by excess of births over deaths, exceeded the males by 20,274, or over 20 per cent.

The increases in population from natural and migratory causes are shown in Chapter "Population" of this Year Book.

In the twelve years up to 1934, despite slight fluctuations, there was a considerable decline in the rates of natural increase in all the Australian States, and an almost general rise in subsequent years. In New Zealand the rate declined up to 1936. The table below shows the rates per 1,000 of population since 1935.

TABLE 79.—Natural Increase, States, 1935 to 1940.

State.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
<i>New South Wales</i> ...	7·61	8·17	8·27	7·80	7·71	8·38
<i>Victoria</i> ...	5·13	5·47	5·99	6·10	5·48	6·16
<i>Queensland</i> ...	9·15	10·39	10·26	9·79	10·68	10·99
<i>South Australia</i> ...	5·31	5·87	6·34	6·53	6·50	7·23
<i>Western Australia</i>	8·98	9·44	10·00	10·67	10·11	9·96
<i>Tasmania</i> ...	9·16	9·50	11·18	11·11	10·84	10·91
<i>Commonwealth</i> ...	7·09	7·70	7·99	7·82	7·72	8·27
<i>New Zealand</i> ...	7·91	7·89	8·21	8·22	9·53	11·95

## DEATHS.

Although for purposes of record stillbirths are registered as deaths as well as births, they are excluded from all death tables, both in this Year Book and in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

The deaths (excluding stillbirths) during 1940 numbered 26,143, equal to a rate of 9·43 per 1,000 of the mean population. Of the total, 14,881 were males and 11,262 females, the rate for the former being 10·68 and

for the latter 8.16 per 1,000 living. The average annual number of deaths since 1880, with the rate per 1,000 of population, in quinquennial periods, was as follows:—

TABLE 80.—Deaths, 1880 to 1940.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Deaths. (excluding Stillbirths.)			Death rate per 1,000 of Population.			Proportion per cent. of Male to Female Rate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1880-84	7,286	5,124	12,410	16.55	14.14	15.46	117
1885-89	8,461	6,043	14,504	15.43	13.36	14.49	115
1890-94	8,877	6,344	15,221	14.06	11.77	13.01	119
1895-99	9,002	6,514	15,516	13.11	10.77	12.01	122
1900-04	9,195	6,733	15,928	12.65	10.17	11.47	124
1905-09	9,076	6,583	15,659	11.52	9.04	10.33	127
1910-14	10,598	7,555	18,153	11.59	9.11	10.41	127
1915-19	11,919	8,613	20,532	12.20	9.07	10.66	135
1920-24	11,696	8,713	20,409	10.64	8.25	9.47	129
1925-29	12,886	9,732	22,618	10.52	8.27	9.42	127
1930-34	12,410	9,528	21,938	9.48	7.50	8.51	126
1935-39	14,344	11,072	25,416	10.54	8.30	9.43	127
1936	13,618	10,758	24,376	10.10	8.16	9.14	124
1937	14,347	10,888	25,235	10.54	8.17	9.36	129
1938	14,748	11,357	26,105	10.74	8.42	9.59	128
1939	15,116	11,699	26,815	10.91	8.58	9.75	127
1940	14,881	11,262	26,143	10.68	8.16	9.43	131

The death rate has fallen continuously for both sexes, but faster for females than for males. As shown above, the rate for both sexes combined during the five years 1880-84 was 63 per cent. higher than in the five years 1936-40. Many causes are responsible for this improvement, such as the enforcement of Health Acts, the advance of science, and the better education of the people. The remarkable effect of these factors on the death rates of the population in the early years of life is discussed later in connection with deaths of children under 1 year and under 5 years.

A table of the death rates per 1,000 of mean population in each of the Australian States and New Zealand from 1935 to 1940 is shown below:—

TABLE 81.—Death Rates, States, 1935 to 1940.

State.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
New South Wales...	9.23	9.14	9.36	9.59	9.75	9.43
Victoria ...	10.03	10.16	10.03	10.15	10.72	10.70
Queensland ...	9.16	8.78	9.10	9.19	9.40	9.03
South Australia ...	8.83	9.30	8.91	9.35	9.63	9.57
Western Australia	9.25	9.40	8.95	9.20	9.32	9.64
Tasmania ...	10.25	10.34	9.51	9.71	10.19	9.99
Commonwealth ...	9.46	9.43	9.44	9.64	9.93	9.75
New Zealand ...	8.22	8.75	9.08	9.71	9.20	9.24

This comparison is based on crude death rates and should be used with caution in so far as differences in the age and sex constitution of the individual populations have not been taken into account, therefore the rates are not strictly comparable with each other as showing the true incidence of mortality in the various States.

Such a comparison can be made by applying the rates of mortality in age and sex groups to a standard population embodying a fixed distribution according to age and sex. The resultant rates constitute an index of mortality or weighted average death rate which, in effect, shows what would have been the death rate if the age and sex distribution of the population concerned had been in accordance with the standard adopted. The standard used is identical with that provided by the International Statistical Institute in Part II, p. viii of the *Annuaire International de Statistique*, 1917.

The following table shows, for the last two census years, the comparison between the crude death rates for each of the Australian States, and the standardised rates as described above.

TABLE 82.—Comparison of "Crude" and "Standardised" Death Rates, 1921 and 1933.

Year.	N.S.W	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
"Crude" Death Rate (Deaths at all ages combined per 1,000 of total population).							
1921	9.50	10.52	9.37	10.02	10.42	10.30	9.91
1933	8.58	9.59	8.84	8.44	8.64	9.60	8.92
"Standardised" Death Rate (Calculated as described in text.)							
1921	10.35	10.79	10.24	10.38	11.88	10.83	10.58
1933	8.52	8.74	9.10	7.66	8.74	8.86	8.62

Adequate data as to age distribution of population in individual States are not available since 1933 for the purpose of calculating standardised rates, but the standardised rate for Australia, in each of these years, indicates that there has not been any significant change.

#### *Death Rates—Age and Sex.*

The remarks already made regarding limitations in the use of crude birth rates apply also to the tables of crude death rates published above. The age and sex distribution of a population are most important factors to be considered in comparing death rates between different States or in the same State over a period of years. This becomes evident in respect to New South Wales if the relative changes in the specific death rates in the various age groups over a period of fifty years, as shown on the next page, are studied in conjunction with the changing age distribution as shown in Table 37.

The variation in the proportion of persons in the various age groups will have a considerable bearing on the crude death rate of the whole population.

Again the death rate of males is much higher than that of females. Consequently the increase in the proportion of females as shown in Table 34 will be reflected in a corresponding decrease in the general rate.

In the following table death rates are given for each sex in the principal age groups during the three years around each census since 1881.

TABLE 83.—Specific Death Rates, All Causes, 1880 to 1934.

Age Group (Years).	Death rate per 1,000 Living—All Causes.						Reduction per cent. 1880-82 to 1932-34.
	1880-82.	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	
Males.							
0-4 ... ..	47.45	38.70	33.88	24.69	21.49	12.52	74
5-9 ... ..	3.13	3.51	2.16	2.05	1.85	1.41	55
10-14 ... ..	2.45	2.21	2.01	1.70	1.58	1.23	56
15-19 ... ..	3.85	3.33	3.43	2.43	2.17	1.68	56
20-24 ... ..	5.79	4.74	4.71	3.32	2.70	2.28	61
25-34 ... ..	7.64	6.50	5.56	4.31	3.75	2.49	67
35-44 ... ..	12.25	9.92	8.77	6.98	6.02	4.56	63
45-54 ... ..	18.99	16.23	14.56	12.45	10.86	9.56	50
55-64 ... ..	35.50	29.76	27.59	25.13	23.04	21.31	40
65-74 ... ..	67.23	61.89	60.13	55.69	51.61	49.26	27
75 and over ... ..	162.71	146.35	149.50	144.47	142.99	128.48	21
All Ages (Crude Rate)	16.72	14.24	12.90	11.59	10.72	9.60	43
Rate in 1880-82 = 100 ... ..	100	85	77	69	64	57	...
Females.							
0-4 ... ..	42.19	33.45	30.37	20.71	16.94	10.06	76
5-9 ... ..	2.77	3.26	1.99	1.76	1.64	1.18	57
10-14 ... ..	2.22	1.75	1.69	1.37	1.20	.83	63
15-19 ... ..	3.56	3.03	2.49	1.92	1.61	1.34	62
20-24 ... ..	5.31	4.14	3.82	3.17	2.43	2.03	62
25-34 ... ..	7.90	6.07	5.44	4.21	3.65	2.64	67
35-44 ... ..	11.10	8.86	7.53	5.96	4.88	3.99	64
45-54 ... ..	15.09	11.86	10.36	9.06	7.90	7.03	53
55-64 ... ..	26.83	22.56	20.02	17.60	15.73	14.21	47
65-74 ... ..	56.95	52.69	46.18	44.46	39.11	36.45	36
75 and over ... ..	138.58	142.28	134.48	125.29	124.53	107.40	22
All Ages (Crude Rate)	14.07	11.82	10.23	9.09	8.23	7.57	46
Rate in 1880-82 = 100 ... ..	100	84	73	65	58	54	...
Persons.							
0-4 ... ..	44.86	36.12	32.15	22.74	19.25	11.31	75
5-9 ... ..	2.95	3.39	2.08	1.91	1.75	1.30	56
10-14 ... ..	2.33	1.98	1.85	1.54	1.39	1.03	56
15-19 ... ..	3.70	3.18	2.96	2.18	1.90	1.51	59
20-24 ... ..	5.57	4.45	4.26	3.24	2.56	2.16	61
25-34 ... ..	7.75	6.32	5.50	4.26	3.70	2.56	67
35-44 ... ..	11.79	9.49	8.23	6.50	5.47	4.27	63
45-54 ... ..	17.54	14.48	12.79	10.97	9.46	8.33	52
55-64 ... ..	32.07	26.98	24.34	21.84	19.71	17.81	44
65-74 ... ..	63.37	58.07	54.43	50.61	45.81	43.02	32
75 and over ... ..	154.09	144.72	142.78	135.86	133.86	117.72	24
All Ages (Crude Rate)	15.52	13.13	11.63	10.40	9.50	8.60	45
Rate in 1880-82 = 100 ... ..	100	85	75	67	61	55	...

There was a steady reduction in the death rates throughout the period, the improvement being greatest at ages under 5 years, then in the group 25 to 34 years. The rates for females were reduced to a greater extent

than the rates for males in every age group up to 75 years, except at ages 25 to 34 years. It is noticeable that the reduction at ages 10 to 14 years was 63 per cent. amongst females and only 50 per cent. amongst males, the difference in the rate of reduction amongst males and females being greatest in this group and at ages 65 to 74 years. Above that age improved conditions naturally had less effect.

The ages at which death rates are most favourable are between 10 and 14 years; and between the ages of 5 and 45 years they are generally considerably below the average.

### *Expectation of Life.*

The effect of the improvement in death rates in increasing the duration of life in Australia is indicated in the following statement, which shows the average expectation of life at specified ages according to the Australian mortality experience of the decades from 1881 to 1910 and the three years around the censuses of 1921 and 1933.

TABLE 84.—Expectation of Life, 1881 to 1934.

Age.	Males.					Females.				
	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
0	47·20	51·08	55·20	59·15	63·48	50·84	54·76	58·84	63·31	67·14
10	48·86	51·43	53·53	56·01	58·01	51·95	54·46	56·39	59·20	61·02
20	40·58	42·81	44·74	46·99	48·81	43·43	45·72	47·52	50·03	51·67
30	33·64	35·11	36·52	38·44	39·90	36·13	37·86	39·33	41·48	42·77
40	26·50	27·65	28·56	30·05	31·11	29·08	30·49	31·47	33·14	34·04
50	19·74	20·45	21·16	22·20	22·83	22·06	22·93	23·69	24·90	25·58
60	13·77	13·99	14·35	15·08	15·57	15·39	15·86	16·20	17·17	17·74
70	8·82	8·90	8·67	9·26	9·59	9·70	9·89	9·96	10·41	10·97
80	5·11	5·00	4·96	5·00	5·22	5·27	5·49	5·73	5·61	6·01
90	2·91	2·91	2·64	2·60	2·98	2·98	3·07	2·99	2·91	3·05
100	1·32	1·29	1·18	1·17	1·10	1·37	1·23	1·24	1·24	1·02

### *Deaths—Metropolis and Remainder of the State.*

A summary of the annual deaths and death rates in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State during the last eleven years is shown below. Data are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1st January, 1927. Since then deaths have been allocated according to the usual residence of the deceased persons, whereas they were allocated formerly to the district in which death occurred. Within the period covered by the following table the metropolitan boundary was extended (in 1933), and for the purposes

of the comparison shown below the figures for the Metropolis and the remainder of the State for years prior to 1933 have been adjusted to the present boundaries.

TABLE 85.—Deaths, Metropolis and Country, 1930 to 1940.

Year.	Metropolis.		Remainder of the State.		New South Wales.	
	Number of Deaths (excluding stillbirths.)	Rate per 1,000 Living.	Number of Deaths (excluding stillbirths.)	Rate per 1,000 Living.	Number of Deaths. (excluding stillbirths.)	Rate per 1,000 Living
1930	10,976*	9·15*	10,276*	7·71*	21,252	8·39
1931	11,020*	9·09*	10,264*	7·63*	21,284	8·33
1932	10,981*	8·97*	10,376*	7·66*	21,357	8·28
1933	11,580	9·37	10,742	7·86	22,322	8·58
1934	11,847	9·53	11,627	8·42	23,474	8·95
1935	12,552	10·04	11,995	8·60	24,547	9·28
1936	12,435	9·88	11,941	8·48	24,376	9·14
1937	13,168	10·36	12,067	8·48	25,235	9·36
1938	13,461	10·50	12,644	8·74	26,105	9·59
1939	13,621	10·53	13,194	9·07	26,815	9·75
1940	13,686	10·49	12,457	8·48	26,143	9·43

\* These figures on basis of boundaries as existing from 1933.

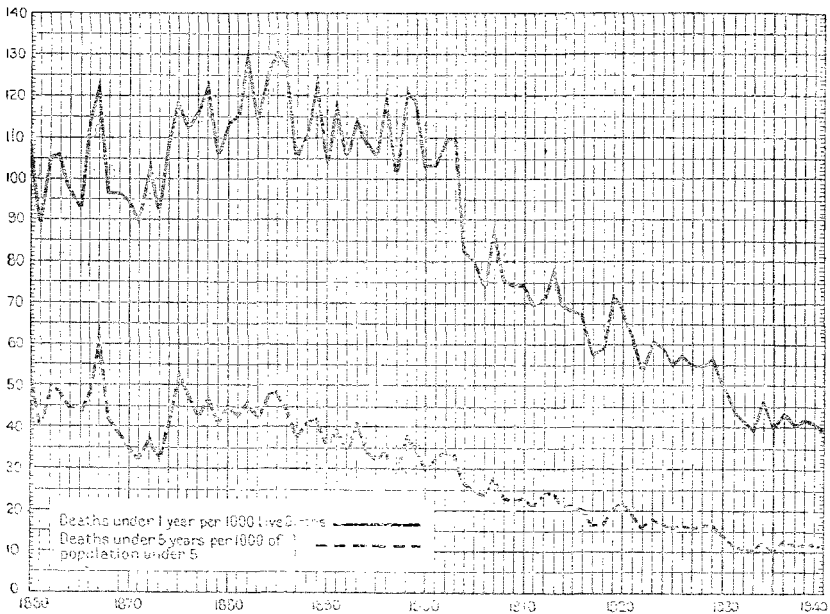
The death rate appears to be higher in the metropolis than in the country, but crude rates should be used with caution, owing to differences in the proportions of each sex and in the age composition of the population of these divisions.

#### THE MORTALITY OF INFANTS.

##### *Deaths of Children under 1 Year of Age (excluding Stillbirths).*

During the year 1940 the children who died before completing the first year of life (excluding stillbirths) numbered 1,927, equivalent to a rate of 39.02 per 1,000 live births.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1860-1940.



The death rate is higher for male infants than for females, the rates in 1940 being 41.9 and 36.1 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1880.

TABLE 86.—Infantile Mortality, 1880 to 1940.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Annual Average Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Annual Average Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Annual Average Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
1880-84	1,992	127.9	1,671	112.5	3,663	120.4
1885-89	2,405	127.2	2,019	112.3	4,424	120.0
1890-94	2,413	118.7	1,966	102.3	4,379	110.7
1895-99	2,304	121.4	1,914	105.9	4,218	113.9
1900-04	2,077	108.5	1,738	94.6	3,815	101.7
1905-09	1,832	85.6	1,458	71.5	3,290	78.7
1910-14	2,038	79.2	1,610	65.8	3,648	72.7
1915-19	1,892	71.9	1,440	57.6	3,332	64.9
1920-24	1,900	68.4	1,436	54.1	3,336	61.4
1925-29	1,682	60.8	1,319	50.4	3,001	55.8
1930-34	1,176	49.3	877	38.8	2,053	44.2
1935-39	1,098	46.0	832	36.4	1,930	41.3
1936	1,100	46.5	908	40.3	2,008	43.5
1937	1,081	44.6	851	36.5	1,932	40.7
1938	1,173	48.5	807	34.9	1,980	41.8
1939	1,136	46.3	833	35.5	1,969	41.0
1940	1,054	41.9	873	36.1	1,927	39.0

In 1930 the rate was less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record and in 1933 it fell below 40 per 1,000. The rate in 1940 is the lowest ever recorded.

During the period reviewed the excess of the male rate over the female rate has always been pronounced, but it has grown greater with the passing of time. In the ten years 1880 to 1889 the excess was between 13 and 14 per cent., and in the last few years it has been double that figure.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infantile mortality rate in the period covered by the table is due in a large degree to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education. The first important step was taken in 1881, when the Infectious Diseases Supervision Act became law. In 1896 the Public Health Act was passed, and in 1902 the acts relating to public health were consolidated. About this time a world-wide movement drew attention to the benefit of breast-feeding and the dangers attending the methods of artificial feeding then in vogue. A scheme for the preservation of infant health was formulated by the Sydney Municipal Council in 1903, and instructional pamphlets were circulated for the guidance of mothers in the care and feeding of young children. In the following year trained women inspectors were appointed to visit mothers in the populous parts of the city and in the surrounding suburbs.

Further efforts to reduce the rate of infantile mortality have been made since 1914 through the establishment in Sydney and in various country localities of baby health centres, the formation of a number of public bodies which are affiliated with the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies and the establishment of a division of Maternal and Baby Welfare in the Department of Public Health. Particulars relating to these are published in chapter "Social Condition" of this Year Book.



The decline in infantile mortality, especially in diarrhœal diseases, is illustrated by the following table, which gives the mortality rate from diarrhœal diseases, and from all other causes since 1900:—

TABLE 87.—Infantile Mortality, Diarrhœal Diseases, 1900 to 1940.

Period.	Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births.			Year.	Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births.		
	Diarrhœal Diseases.	All other Diseases.	All causes		Diarrhœal Diseases.	All other Diseases.	All causes.
1900-04	29·52	72·21	101·73	1933	2·24	37·11	39·35
1905-09	21·06	57·66	78·72	1934	2·54	43·82	46·36
1910-14	20·64	52·04	72·68	1935	2·06	37·38	39·44
1915-19	13·94	50·97	64·91	1936	2·38	41·09	43·47
1920-24	13·77	47·64	61·41	1937	2·53	38·15	40·68
1925-29	8·94	46·83	55·77	1938	2·43	39·41	41·84
1930-34	4·14	40·05	44·19	1939	3·23	37·79	41·02
1935-39	2·53	38·77	41·30	1940	2·83	36·19	39·02

The work of the baby health centres has been instrumental in bringing about a reduction in the death rate from diarrhœal diseases. Seasonal conditions, however, tend to cause a fluctuation in the rate as in 1926 when the rainfall was below normal during several months and diarrhœal diseases caused 20 per cent. of the deaths of infants under one year of age. In recent years the number of deaths from diarrhœal diseases has been reduced to very small proportions as compared with former years, and the effect of seasonal conditions is difficult to trace. In 1940 the proportion was 8 per cent. of the total—the second highest for nine years.

#### Infantile Mortality by Age.

Of the total number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age in 1940 54 per cent. occurred within a week of birth, 66 per cent. within the first month, and 75 per cent. within three months. The following statement shows the number of deaths at various ages under 1 year in the metropolis and in the whole State and the rates per 1,000 live births.

TABLE 88.—Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and State, Age, 1939 and 1940.

Age at Death.	1939.				1940.			
	Metropolis.		State.		Metropolis.		State.	
	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.
Under 1 week	373	19·30	1,102	22·96	390	19·56	1,043	21·12
1 week	40	2·07	121	2·52	41	2·06	99	2·01
2 weeks	19	·98	52	1·08	27	1·35	72	1·46
3 "	14	·73	42	·88	25	1·25	49	·99
Under 1 month, Total	446	23·08	1,317	27·44	483	24·22	1,263	25·58
1 month	33	1·71	66	1·38	54	2·71	106	2·15
2 months	23	1·19	53	1·10	38	1·91	84	1·70
3 "	21	1·08	66	1·37	36	1·81	74	1·50
4 "	12	·62	49	1·02	18	·90	47	·95
5 "	13	·67	56	1·17	22	1·10	58	1·17
6 "	27	1·40	69	1·44	22	1·10	53	1·07
7 "	19	·98	54	1·12	17	·85	53	1·07
8 "	16	·83	59	1·23	17	·85	58	1·18
9 "	17	·88	68	1·42	21	1·06	49	·99
10 "	22	1·14	50	1·04	15	·75	40	·81
11 "	14	·73	62	1·29	15	·75	42	·85
Under 1 year, Total	663	34·31	1,969	41·02	758	38·01	1,927	39·02

Despite the marked decline in infantile mortality, the death rate of children under 1 week old is higher now than it was thirty-five years ago, while at all other ages under one year there has been a sustained

improvement. Thus the rate of mortality among children within one week of birth was 21.84 per 1,000 live births in the five years 1901-05, and 22.77 per 1,000 live births in the five years 1936-40—an increase of 4 per cent.—and the corresponding rates among children over one week and under twelve months old were 75.18 per 1,000 in 1901-05, and 18.41 per 1,000 in 1936-40—a decline of 76 per cent.

It is shown on a later page that the principal causes of death among children in their first week of life were malformations and the diseases of early infancy, *e.g.*, congenital debility, premature birth, injury at birth which in 1940 were responsible for 96 per cent. of the deaths of children during the first week of life, and caused 20.36 deaths per 1,000 live births out of the total rate of 21.12. These causes are not generally connected with post-natal care of children, and they tend, when considered in relation to the rate of mortality, to obscure the remarkable improvement which has been effected by the dissemination of knowledge and the promotion of health measures for the care of infants. Although more skilful attention after birth may decrease the number of infants who die from pre-natal causes, it is recognised that the rate of mortality among infants in the first week of life will not be reduced appreciably except through increased pre-natal care, and considerable attention is being given to the care and instruction of expectant mothers.

The following table shows the rates of mortality among infants in age groups during the first year of life in quinquennial periods since 1901.

TABLE 89.—Infantile Mortality, Age, 1901 to 1940.

Period.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Live Births among Children aged—						
	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 1 month.	1 month and under 3 months.	Total under 3 months.	3 months and under 6.	6 months and under 12.	Total under 1 year.
1901-04*	21.19	11.37	19.65	52.21	22.26	26.88	101.35
1905-09	22.36	10.12	13.21	45.69	15.34	17.69	78.72
1910-14	22.28	9.14	11.53	42.95	13.07	16.66	72.68
1915-19	24.53	8.02	9.15	41.70	9.22	13.99	64.91
1920-24	23.10	7.64	8.95	39.69	9.08	12.64	61.41
1925-29	23.37	6.76	6.90	37.03	7.35	11.39	55.77
1930-34	22.64	5.29	4.28	32.21	4.33	7.65	44.19
1935-39	23.16	5.05	3.57	31.58	3.32	6.40	41.30
1936	23.64	5.93	4.07	33.64	3.66	6.17	43.47
1937	22.80	5.58	3.10	31.48	3.05	6.15	40.68
1938	23.42	4.48	3.80	31.70	3.46	6.63	41.84
1939	22.96	4.48	2.48	29.92	3.56	7.54	41.02
1940	21.12	4.46	3.85	29.43	3.62	5.97	39.02

\* Four year period.

Allowing for the operation of pre-natal causes upon the mortality in the first week of life, it is evident that pronounced improvement took place in the rates of infantile mortality immediately after the adoption of special educative measures in 1904 and 1914, and that, although special factors have operated to increase infantile mortality in certain years there has been a steady and sustained improvement. The improvement has been greatest among children aged one month and over. Up to that age the majority of deaths are due to pre-natal causes.

*Infantile Mortality in Metropolis and Remainder of State.*

The number of deaths of children under one year of age in the metropolis in 1940 was 758 or 38.01 per 1,000 live births, and in the remainder of the State 1,169 or 39.71 per 1,000 live births.

The following table shows the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State, and the rate per 1,000 live births, in 1940 and the previous ten years. The basis of the tabulation as to locality is the usual residence of the mother:—

TABLE 90.—Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and Country, 1930 to 1940.

Year.	Metropolis.		Remainder of State.		New South Wales.	
	Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
1930	1,103*	49.68*	1,494*	49.91*	2,597	49.81
1931	860*	44.58*	1,217*	42.81*	2,077	43.52
1932	691*	33.88*	1,153*	42.50*	1,844	41.06
1933	629	36.82	1,110	40.94	1,739	39.35
1934	731	44.20	1,278	47.69	2,009	46.36
1935	602	35.61	1,160	41.77	1,762	39.44
1936	741	41.73	1,267	44.56	2,008	43.47
1937	703	38.72	1,229	41.89	1,932	40.68
1938	714	38.47	1,266	44.02	1,980	41.84
1939	663	34.31	1,306	45.54	1,969	41.02
1940	758	38.01	1,169	39.71	1,927	39.02

\* These figures on basis of boundaries as existing from 1933.

The following table shows a comparison of the rates of infantile mortality in the Australian States, in New Zealand, and in various other countries. The rates indicate the deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births. As the rates quoted are for a single year only and fluctuate from year to year they do not show the permanent relation between the rates prevailing in the countries named.

TABLE 91.—Infantile Mortality, States and Countries, 1938 and 1940.

State or Country.	Infantile Mortality Rate.		Country.	Infantile Mortality Rate, 1938.
	1938.	1940.		
New Zealand ...	35.63	30.21	Netherlands ...	36
Queensland ...	41.28	35.32	Norway ...	37
South Australia ...	30.50	35.54	Sweden ...	41
Tasmania ...	39.74	38.25	Switzerland ...	43
Commonwealth ...	38.26	38.67	United States ...	51
<i>New South Wales</i> ...	<i>41.84</i>	<i>39.02</i>	England and Wales ...	52
Victoria ...	34.21	39.45	*South Africa ...	52
Western Australia ...	33.80	46.49	Denmark ...	59
			Germany ...	60
			Canada ...	63
			France ...	66
			Eire ...	66
			Scotland ...	70
			Northern Ireland ...	75
			Belgium ...	75
			Japan ...	106
			Italy ...	106
			Spain ...	110†
			Czechoslovakia ...	122
			Hungary ...	137‡
			Ceylon ...	161
			Rumania ...	183

\* White people only.

† Year 1935.

‡ Year 1936.

|| Year 1937.

ERRATUM—TABLE 92.

The first three Causes of Death should read—

Tuberculosis.

Syphilis.

Other Parasitic and Infectious Diseases.

The rate of infantile mortality in New Zealand is lower than in any of the Australian States. The rates for Australasia generally are greatly superior to those prevailing in most other countries for which comparable records are available. In comparing the rates for various countries, allowance should be made for wide differences in climate and economic conditions.

*Causes of Infantile Mortality.*

A table published annually in the Statistical Register shows the rates of infantile mortality from each of the principal causes in the last forty years. This indicates that there has been a great decline in the mortality from diarrhoea and enteritis and other digestive diseases, nervous diseases, tubercular diseases, and bronchitis, accident, and general diseases. There has also been a decline in congenital debility, but a proportionate increase in deaths from malformation, premature birth, and diseases of early infancy. The mortality from epidemic diseases fluctuates considerably with a tendency to decline.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life in 1940, showing the experience in the metropolis in comparison with that in the whole State:—

TABLE 92—Infantile Mortality—Causes of Death, 1940.

Cause of Death,	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age per 1,000 Live Births.								
	Metropolis.				State.				
	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 1 month.	1 month and under 1 year.	Total.	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 1 month.	1 month and under 1 year.	Total.	
Epidemic Diseases ...	...	...	.10	.10	...	.02	.08	.10	
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	.20	.20	...	...	.10	.10	
Syphilis ...	...	...	.05	2.41	2.46	...	.06	1.76	1.82
Meningitis ...	...	...	.15	.35	.50	...	.06	.49	.55
Convulsions ...	.15	...	.05	.20	.18	...	.06	.24	
Bronchitis ...	...	...	.10	.10	...	...	.22	.22	
Pneumonia ...	.35	.50	3.26	4.11	.24	.53	3.60	4.37	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	...	.40	2.71	3.11	.02	.24	2.57	2.83	
Malformation ...	2.26	.90	1.30	4.46	2.51	.65	1.54	4.70	
Congenital Debility ...	.40	.05	.10	.55	.91	.26	.33	1.50	
Premature Birth ...	9.98	1.36	.40	11.74	10.37	1.36	.38	12.11	
Injury at Birth ...	3.71	.65	.15	4.51	3.89	.45	.12	4.46	
Other Diseases of early Infancy ...	2.51	.35	.20	3.06	2.67	.47	.12	3.26	
All Other Causes ...	.20	.25	2.46	2.91	.33	.36	2.07	2.76	
Total ...	19.56	4.66	13.79	38.01	21.12	4.46	13.44	39.02	

In the State in 1940, 96 per cent. of the deaths during the first week after birth and 67 per cent. of the deaths which occurred during the first year after birth were due to exclusively pre-natal causes, and diseases of early infancy or syphilis. Deaths from these causes during the first year of life represented 26.13 per 1,000 live births during the year. The incidence of diarrhoea and enteritis was comparatively light among children under the age of one month.

*Deaths of Ex-nuptial Children under 1 year.*

During 1940 there were 47,505 nuptial and 1,877 ex-nuptial children born alive. During the same period the deaths of nuptial children under 1 year of age numbered 1,800 and of ex-nuptial children 127.

The infantile mortality rate of ex-nuptial children was almost double the rate for nuptial children, partly owing to premature birth, infantile debility and inherited diseases, but to an equally great extent to causes arising from neglect. The mortality rates from various causes among ex-nuptial children are shown annually in the Statistical Register.

How these combined causes operate to produce a comparatively high death rate among ex-nuptial children is shown in the following table which relates to the year 1940 and the quinquennium 1936-40.

TABLE 93.—Infantile Mortality, Nuptiality and Age, 1936 to 1940.

Age at Death.	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, 1940.				Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, 1936-1940.			
	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.		Total.	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.		Total.
		Rate.	Per cent. of Nuptial Rate.			Rate.	Per cent. of Nuptial Rate.	
Under 1 week ...	20.61	34.10	165	21.12	22.15	36.82	166	22.77
1 week ...	1.96	3.20	163	2.01	2.53	4.68	185	2.63
2 weeks...	1.41	2.66	189	1.46	1.26	2.68	213	1.32
3 ,, ...	.92	2.65	289	.99	.98	2.19	223	1.03
Total— under 1 month	24.90	42.62	171	25.58	26.92	46.37	172	27.75
1 month ...	2.04	4.79	235	2.15	2.02	3.28	162	2.07
2 months ...	1.64	3.19	195	1.70	1.29	3.58	278	1.39
3 ,, ...	1.37	4.79	350	1.50	1.21	3.29	272	1.29
4 ,, ...	.65	1.07	113	.95	1.03	1.69	164	1.05
5 ,, ...	1.18	1.07	91	1.17	1.10	1.79	163	1.13
6 ,, ...	1.01	2.66	263	1.07	1.22	2.89	237	1.29
7 ,, ...	1.05	1.60	152	1.07	1.10	1.89	172	1.13
8 ,, ...	1.18	1.07	91	1.18	.99	2.39	241	1.05
9 ,, ...	.95	2.13	224	.99	1.02	1.79	175	1.05
10 ,, ...	.80	1.07	134	.81	.84	2.19	261	.90
11 ,, ...	.82	1.60	195	.85	1.06	1.39	131	1.08
Total— under 1 year	37.89	67.66	179	39.02	39.80	72.54	182	41.18

The number of ex-nuptial children who die during one year is comparatively small, consequently the rates of mortality for such children based on the experience of a single year are unstable.

A more reliable comparison is obtained by using figures based upon the quinquennial period. The experience of the five years 1936-40 shows that the largest proportional excess of deaths of ex-nuptial children over those of nuptial children is not immediately after birth, but usually two months or more later. The mortality of ex-nuptial children exceeded that of nuptial children by 72 per cent. in the first month of life, by 62 per cent. in the second, by 178 per cent. in the third, 172 per cent. in the fourth and 64 per cent. in the fifth. The excess of the ex-nuptial rate was considerable also in later months.

The following table shows the number of births and deaths and the rate per 1,000 live births of ex-nuptial as compared with those of nuptial children in New South Wales since 1900.

TABLE 94.—Deaths under 1 Month and 1 Year, 1900 to 1940.

Period.	Total Live Births.		Deaths under 1 month.				Deaths under 1 year.			
			Nuptial.		Ex-Nuptial.		Nuptial.		Ex-Nuptial.	
	Nuptial.	Ex-Nuptial.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
1900-04	174,507	12,982	*	*	*	*	15,712	90.04	3,361	258.90
1905-09	194,364	14,574	4,758†	30.16†	637†	54.62†	13,780	70.90	2,668	183.07
1910-14	236,589	14,363	7,150	30.22	734	51.10	15,901	67.21	2,338	162.78
1915-19	243,752	12,903	7,675	31.49	678	52.55	14,956	61.36	1,703	131.98
1920-24	258,318	13,286	7,726	29.91	624	46.97	15,194	58.82	1,485	111.77
1925-29	255,447	13,624	7,507	29.39	599	43.97	13,643	53.41	1,363	100.04
1930-34	220,555	11,740	5,957	27.01	532	45.32	9,354	42.41	912	77.68
1935-39	223,493	10,195	6,095	27.27	496	48.65	8,888	39.77	763	74.84
1936	44,099	2,094	1,280	29.03	86	41.07	1,882	42.68	126	60.17
1937	45,391	2,106	1,238	27.27	110	52.23	1,764	38.86	168	79.77
1938	45,336	1,983	1,228	27.08	92	46.39	1,829	40.34	151	76.15
1939	46,014	1,989	1,219	26.49	98	49.27	1,812	39.38	157	78.93
1940	47,505	1,877	1,183	24.90	80	42.62	1,800	37.89	127	67.66

\* Not available.

† Four Years 1906-09.

The table shows that the ex-nuptial death rates are uniformly high compared with the nuptial rates, but they have improved considerably in the period covered by the table. In 1901, one out of every four ex-nuptial children died within a year of birth; the rate in 1940 was one in fifteen.

#### *Deaths of Children under 5 years.*

Apparently there has been a general improvement in the death rate of all groups of children under 5 years of age, though the improvement has not been so marked at ages over 1 year as in the rates of infantile mortality.

The following table shows the mortality of children under 5 years of age:—

TABLE 95.—Deaths under 5 Years, 1890 to 1940.

Period.	Deaths under 5 years.		Year.	Deaths under 5 years.	
	Average Annual Number.	Rate per 1,000 Living.		Number.	Rate per 1,000 Living.
1890-94	6,220	37.5			
1895-99	5,693	34.2	1936	2,680	12.4
1900-04	5,056	31.4			
1905-09	4,335	24.7	1937	2,532	11.7
1910-14	4,881	22.9			
1915-19	4,676	19.5	1938	2,600	11.9
1920-24	4,518	18.5			
1925-29	4,070	16.0	1939	2,646	11.9
1930-34	2,852	11.8			
1935-39	2,567	11.8	1940	2,509	11.0

The rate of mortality in the quinquennium 1936-40 compared with that of 1890-94, represents an annual saving of 26 lives in every 1,000 children under 5 years in the State.

Children are more susceptible to the attacks of disease in the earlier years of life than later, and the death rate decreases steadily until the age of 10 years is reached. The high death rate for preventable diseases in earlier years was due partly to parental ignorance of the proper food or treatment required, and improvement in the rate may be attributed in a large measure to more widespread knowledge of infant hygiene and mothercraft.

#### *Infantile Mortality and Stillbirths.*

Pre-natal causes being a common factor in both stillbirth and the mortality of infants subsequent to birth, it is of interest to note the combined rate for stillbirths and deaths of children under one year of age.

In 1940 there were 1,342 stillbirths and 1,927 deaths under one year of age, making a total loss of 3,269 infants out of 50,724 live births and stillbirths. This represents a rate of 64.45 per 1,000 of all births.

The rate on this basis was 59.07 in the metropolis and 68.74 in the remainder of the State—the difference between the rates being less than the difference in the respective death rates of live-born children only.

The year 1936 is the first for which figures are available on this basis.

#### CAUSES OF DEATH.

The classification used in tabulating causes of death is in accordance with the International List of Causes of Death, with slight modification for use throughout Australia. The year 1940 was the first for which the fifth decennial revision of the list was used.



The complete list of causes of death is published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales, which shows the number of deaths from each cause according to age, sex, and month of occurrence.

The table published below is a summary of the principal individual causes of death in 1940, compared with the average annual number in the period 1935-39, adjusted to the population of the year 1940. The proportion to the total in the five years 1936-40 is also shown:—

TABLE 96.—Causes of Death, 1940.

Causes of Death;	Adjusted, Average, 1935-39.	Number, 1940.	Proportion of Total, 1936-40.	Causes of Death;	Adjusted, Average, 1935-39.	Number, 1940.	Proportion of Total, 1936-40.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ... ..	18	9	·06	Infantile Convulsions ...	12	19	per cent. ·05
Cerebro-spinal (Meningococcal) Meningitis ...	6	13	·03	Other Diseases of the Nervous System ...	361	319	1·35
Scarlet Fever ... ..	17	15	·06	Diseases of the Heart ...	6,613	7,386	26·14
Whooping-cough ... ..	77	97	·32	Arteriosclerosis and other Diseases of the Arteries	1,547	539	5·23
Diphtheria ... ..	186	74	·61	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	41	58	·18
Erysipelas ... ..	19	12	·06	Bronchitis ... ..	274	222	·97
Tetanus ... ..	23	26	·07	Pneumonia ... ..	1,786	1,376	6·48
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	978	892	3·66	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ...	274	268	1·06
Tuberculosis of Meninges and Central Nervous System ... ..	34	22	·12	Diseases of the Stomach... Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)...	141	163	·56
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	61	44	·22	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (over 2 years of age) ...	157	185	·64
Dysentery ... ..	16	29	·07	Appendicitis ... ..	106	135	·44
Syphilis ... ..	203	179	·73	Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ... ..	252	139	·88
Influenza—with respiratory complications specified	249	82	·66	Cirrhosis of the Liver ...	214	195	·80
Influenza—without respiratory complications specified	93	49	·28	Peritonitis ... ..	119	112	·45
Measles ... ..	44	22	·12	Other Diseases of the Digestive System ...	28	23	·11
Acute Poliomyelitis and Acute Polioencephalitis				Nephritis ... ..	376	337	1·40
notifiable		1	} ·04	Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	1,557	1,388	5·76
non-notifiable	13 {	6		Criminal Abortion ...	417	415	1·58
Acute Infectious Encephalitis (Lethargic or Epidemic).....	9 {	3	} ·03	Puerperal Septicæmia and Post-abortive Septicæmia ... ..	48	34	·17
non-notifiable	6 {	6		Puerperal Thrombophlebitis, Embolism and Sudden Death (Sepsis)...	60	50	·21
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ... ..	99	114	·39	Other Puerperal Diseases	18	18	·07
Cancer ... ..	2,983	3,082	11·51	Congenital Malformations	129	107	·47
Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	465	517	1·80	Congenital Debility ...	271	275	1·04
Other General Diseases ...	470	470	1·82	Premature Birth ... ..	96	74	·36
Vitamin Deficiency Diseases ... ..	2	3	·01	Other Diseases Peculiar to the First Year of Life...	646	598	2·45
Diseases of the Blood ...	188	207	·72	Senility ... ..	378	381	1·45
Chronic Poisoning and Intoxication ... ..	27	36	·11	Suicide ... ..	770	863	2·98
Encephalitis & Meningitis	106	124	·41	Accident ... ..	325	309	1·21
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	706	1,623	3·41	Other Violence ... ..	1,496	1,423	5·81
Cerebral Embolism, Thrombosis, Softening and Hemiplegia ... ..	275	639	1·34	All other ... ..	44	49	·17
Apoplexy and other Intracranial Effusions ...	24	41	·11	Total ... ..	201	196	·76
				Total ... ..	26,148	26,143	100 00

Generally speaking, the mortality from tuberculosis, bronchitis, diarrhoea and enteritis, diphtheria, and typhoid fever is decreasing and, on the basis of crude death rates, the mortality from diseases of the heart, cancer, diabetes, and Bright's disease is increasing.

The figures in the foregoing table cannot be compared as absolute numbers of the same relative importance because of the limitations of a system of classification depending upon a large number of independent observers

#### DEATH RATES—PRINCIPAL DISEASES—1875-1940.



with varying degrees of diagnostic equipment, and because the age incidence is very different for the several diseases. Some diseases of the heart and diseases of the arteries, etc., affect persons of advanced years, and from the standpoint of rate of natural increase are relatively less important than are diseases like tuberculosis and pneumonia, which cause heavy mortality between ages 20 and 65.

Interesting features of the table are that 6.47 per cent. of all deaths in the quinquennium of 1936-40 were due to the following diseases, which are generally diseases of early childhood:—Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years), malformations, diseases of infancy, whooping cough, convulsions of infants, measles, and poliomyelitis. Of the remaining deaths, more than half were due to five major causes, diseases of the heart, cancer, pneumonia, tuberculosis and nephritis. Deaths from violence represented 7.19 per cent. of the total.

In the pages which follow, the experience in respect of a number of individual diseases is traced. Where a lengthy period is covered, due allowance must be made for the effect of improvements in methods of diagnosis

and classification and the general advance of medical knowledge. In some cases these factors have exercised a considerable influence upon the trend of the figures.

Apart from the records obtained by the compulsory notification by medical practitioners of certain infectious diseases, reliable statistics are not available to show the number of cases of the various diseases occurring annually, but statistics have been collected of the occurrence of communicable diseases among school children since 1913. These show that epidemics of such diseases as measles, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, and diphtheria are of periodical recurrence, and, from time to time, assume large proportions. A large proportion of the deaths from these diseases are among children under school age, but the rate of mortality from them rises and falls with the recurrence of epidemics among school children. Statistics of the occurrence of infectious diseases among school children are collected quarterly, with the object of facilitating steps towards preventive and remedial measures.

*Typhoid Fever.*

A steady improvement in the incidence of this disease is apparent, and the consequent mortality has been reduced to very small proportions.

The compulsory notification by medical practitioners of cases of typhoid fever has been in force since the 1st January, 1898.

The number of cases notified and deaths from typhoid fever, and the equivalent annual rates since 1884, are stated below:—

TABLE 97.—Typhoid Fever, 1884 to 1940.

Period.	Cases Notified.		Deaths.					
	Number.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
			Number.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 living.
1884-88	*	*	1,356	5.12	1,115	5.13	2,471	5.13
1889-93	*	*	959	3.11	714	2.74	1,673	2.94
1894-98	*	*	1,107	3.27	731	2.46	1,838	2.89
1899-1903	16,406	23.95	1,054	2.93	733	2.25	1,787	2.61
1904-08	11,548	15.54	748	1.93	507	1.42	1,255	1.69
1909-13	11,506	13.66	773	1.75	464	1.15	1,237	1.47
1914-18	7,868	8.28	569	1.17	330	.71	899	.95
1919-23	4,401	4.18	353	.66	241	.47	594	.56
1924-28	2,912	2.48	245	.41	140	.28	385	.33
1929-33	1,579	1.24	115	.18	72	.11	187	.15
1934-38	653	.49	72	.11	24	.04	96	.07
1936	132	.49	13	.10	6	.05	19	.07
1937	118	.44	12	.09	6	.04	18	.07
1938	89	.33	17	.12	3	.02	20	.07
1939	62	.23	10	.07	3	.02	13	.05
1940	67	.24	5	.04	4	.03	9	.03

\*Notifiable throughout the State from 1st January, 1898.

The rate of mortality from typhoid fever in 1940 represents only 3 persons per million living. This rate is 51 per cent. below that of the previous five years.

The decrease in the number and proportion of deaths due to this disease may be attributed to the operation of the Dairies Supervision Act, which became law in 1889, the extension of sewerage services and greater attention given to sanitary inspection and garbage disposal.

Experience shows that most deaths from typhoid fever occur during the summer and autumn. In 1940 all the deaths occurred in these two seasons, viz., 7 deaths during the summer months of December, January, and February, and 2 during the autumn months of March, April and May.

#### *Smallpox.*

There has been no death from smallpox in New South Wales since the year 1915.

Vaccination is not compulsory in this State, and the precaution is rarely adopted unless epidemics threaten, as in the year 1913, when about 425,000 persons voluntarily submitted themselves to vaccination.

#### *Measles.*

Although measles is a common complaint, the resultant mortality is comparatively very small. The following statement shows the deaths from this cause, and the rate for each sex.

TABLE 98.—Measles, 1884 to 1940.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.
1884-88	166	·63	165	·76	331	·69
1889-93	393	1·28	369	1·41	762	1·34
1894-98	338	1·00	324	1·09	662	1·04
1899-1903	160	·44	219	·67	379	·55
1904-08	82	·21	107	·30	189	·25
1909-13	309	·70	267	·66	576	·68
1914-18	301	·62	221	·48	522	·55
1919-23	207	·39	183	·35	390	·37
1924-28	177	·30	161	·28	338	·29
1929-33	137	·21	117	·19	254	·20
1934-38	81	·12	66	·10	147	·11
1936	11	·08	11	·08	22	·08
1937	4	·03	4	·03	8	·03
1938	...	...	...	...	...	...
1939	55	·40	45	·33	100	·36
1940	8	·06	14	·10	22	·08

The high rates during the second and third quinquennial periods were due to severe outbreaks in 1893 and 1898.

Measles is a disease chiefly affecting children, and is periodically epidemic.

*Scarlet Fever.*

In 1940 the number of deaths from scarlet fever was 15, equivalent to a rate of 0.05 per 10,000 of the population. Of these, 3 occurred in the metropolis, and 12 in the remainder of the State, showing rates of 0.02 and 0.08 per 10,000 for the respective divisions. The rate of mortality from this cause during 1940 was 13 per cent. below that of the preceding quinquennium. The number of cases notified and the deaths from scarlet fever and the equivalent annual rates have been as follows:—

TABLE 99.—Scarlet Fever, 1884 to 1940.

Period.	Cases Notified.		Deaths.					
	Number.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
			Number.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 living.
1884-88	*	*	287	1.08	342	1.57	629	1.30
1889-93	*	*	185	.60	236	.90	421	.74
1894-98	*	*	162	.48	218	.73	380	.60
1899-1903	10,940	15.97	84	.23	114	.35	198	.29
1904-08	14,239	19.16	88	.23	91	.26	179	.24
1909-13	13,220	15.70	41	.09	57	.14	98	.12
1914-18	20,864	21.95	112	.23	161	.35	273	.29
1919-23	6,732	6.39	34	.06	38	.07	72	.07
1924-28	25,119	21.38	142	.24	185	.32	327	.28
1929-33	23,260	18.21	115	.18	165	.26	280	.22
1934-38	13,457	10.08	47	.07	45	.07	92	.07
1936	3,939	14.76	12	.09	14	.11	26	.10
1937	2,493	9.25	10	.07	7	.05	17	.06
1938	2,609	9.59	6	.04	6	.04	12	.04
1939	3,205	11.66	3	.02	8	.06	11	.04
1940	3,025	10.91	7	.05	8	.06	15	.05

\*Notifiable throughout the State from 1st January, 1893.

Like measles, scarlet fever is an epidemic disease which mainly affects children, the rate generally being somewhat higher for females than for males. Of the deaths during 1940, 12 were of children under 10 years of age, viz., 6 males and 6 females. Though not nearly so fatal as formerly, its sporadic recrudescence demands constant vigilance on the part of the authorities responsible for the health of the State.

*Whooping-cough.*

Whooping-cough is another disease which mainly affects children, and to which, like scarlet fever, females are more susceptible than males. The number of deaths and rates of mortality for each sex since 1884 are shown below.

TABLE 100.—Whooping-cough, 1884 to 1940.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.
1884-88	327	1·24	472	2·17	799	1·66
1889-93	495	1·61	666	2·55	1,161	2·04
1894-98	343	1·01	502	1·69	845	1·33
1899-1903	573	1·59	726	2·23	1,299	1·90
1904-08	369	·95	445	1·25	814	1·10
1909-13	377	·86	436	1·09	813	·97
1914-18	335	·69	382	·82	717	·75
1919-23	440	·82	497	·96	937	·89
1924-28	390	·65	462	·80	852	·72
1929-33	285	·44	363	·58	648	·51
1934-38	285	·42	356	·54	641	·48
1936	51	·33	69	·52	120	·45
1937	30	·22	63	·47	93	·35
1938	34	·25	45	·33	79	·29
1939	6	·04	15	·11	21	·08
1940	44	·32	53	·38	97	·35

Whooping-cough may justly be regarded as a constantly recurring ailment of infancy and childhood. The table shows that periods of decline have generally been followed by increases in the death rate, which is maintained by epidemic outbreaks. An epidemic occurred in 1907, when 594 cases proved fatal, and the death rate was the highest since 1878. In 1934 there were 286 deaths and this is the only year since 1929 in which the number exceeded 200. Owing to the seasonal nature of the disease the figures for calendar years do not completely cover each epidemic. It is shown in Table 127 that whooping-cough is most fatal during the months of January and September to December.

Records kept since 1913 show that epidemics of whooping-cough among school children are only second in magnitude to those of measles.

*Diphtheria and Croup.*

The death rate from diphtheria and croup was very high in the earlier years shown in the table below, but the death rate fell sharply after the introduction of diphtheria antitoxin in 1894.

Compulsory notification by medical practitioners of cases of diphtheria was instituted from 1st January, 1898, but in the first ten years the notifications were not complete.

Diphtheria and croup, under which heading membranous laryngitis is included, caused 74 deaths in 1940. Deaths from these diseases in the metropolitan area numbered 30, and those in the remainder of the State

44, the respective rates per 10,000 living being 0.23 and 0.30. The following table shows the number of cases notified and deaths and the equivalent annual rates since 1884:—

TABLE 101.—Diphtheria, 1884 to 1940.

Period.	Cases notified.		Deaths.					
			Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number	Rate per 10,000 living.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Number	Rate per 10,000 living.
1884-88	*	*	1,069	4.04	980	4.51	2,049	4.25
1889-93	*	*	1,433	4.65	1,399	5.36	2,832	4.98
1894-98	*	*	712	2.10	710	2.39	1,422	2.24
1899-1903	4,360	6.36	310	.86	299	.92	609	.89
1904-08	7,298	9.82	367	.95	338	.95	705	.95
1909-13	24,012	28.51	604	1.37	640	1.59	1,244	1.48
1914-18	29,213	30.74	659	1.36	682	1.47	1,341	1.41
1919-23	22,297	21.17	583	1.09	509	.99	1,092	1.04
1924-28	18,841	16.03	448	.75	394	.68	842	.72
1929-33	20,979	16.42	434	.67	454	.72	888	.70
1934-38	26,334	19.72	467	.69	439	.66	906	.68
1936	7,064	26.48	118	.87	102	.77	220	.82
1937	4,244	15.75	76	.56	67	.50	143	.53
1938	3,946	14.50	79	.58	77	.57	156	.57
1939	4,113	14.96	97	.70	95	.70	192	.70
1940	1,838	6.63	34	.24	40	.29	74	.27

\* Notifiable throughout the State from 1st January, 1898.

Mortality from diphtheria was heaviest during two lengthy periods, viz., from 1881 to 1898, and omitting the year 1919, from 1909 to 1921, although the rate was much lower in the latter period than in the former.

The experience of the quinquennial period 1936-1940 shows the disease to be most fatal during the months of April, May, and June. Ninety-seven per cent. of the persons who died from diphtheria during 1940 were under 10 years of age, and 56 per cent. were under 5 years of age.

Between 1923 and 1928 the Department of Health conducted a campaign of systematic testing of children for susceptibility to diphtheria followed by immunisation.

After a lapse of some years further measures were taken in co-operation with municipal and shire councils with a view to immunise the majority of children at ages 1 to 14 years. The Department pays the cost of the anatoxin used at the councils' depots, and certain other expenses. Immunisation is purely voluntary, and children may be treated at the Department of Public Health or at public depots or by private medical practitioners.

At the end of November, 1941 the number immunised exceeded 300,000.

*Influenza.*

During 1940 there were 131 deaths due to influenza, the rate of mortality being 72 per cent. lower than the average of the previous quinquennium. Prior to 1891 the average annual number of deaths was 44, but during that year 988 deaths occurred from this cause. From 1892 to 1917 the average number of deaths was 198, but in 1918 an outbreak resulted in 372 deaths, and there was a severe epidemic in 1919, when 6,387 persons died from the disease. An examination of the experience of this year will be found in the 1920 issue of this Year Book. The mortality was very great in 1923, 1929 and 1935.

In the following table the deaths at each outbreak are shown together with those in the intervening periods:—

TABLE 102.—Influenza, 1875 to 1940.

Period.	Deaths.			Annual Rate per 10,000.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1875-1890	388	322	710	·53
1891	549	439	988	8·65
1892-1917	2,799	2,397	5,196	1·27
1918	218	154	372	1·91
1919	3,851	2,536	6,387	31·93
1920-1922	460	420	880	1·39
1923	268	243	511	2·32
1924-1928	637	562	1,199	1·02
1929	293	248	541	2·16
1930-1934	612	529	1,141	·88
1935	316	262	578	2·18
1936	127	87	214	·80
1937	101	77	178	·66
1938	178	176	354	1·30
1939	166	169	335	1·22
1940	80	51	131	·47

Prior to 1919 influenza was regarded as a disease fatal to young children and persons past 45 years of age, but in the severe world-wide epidemic of that year the disease was most fatal to persons in the prime of life (25 to 44 years). A comparison of the deaths from 1920 to 1934 with those of 1914-18 and 1919 in age groups representing approximately the different stages of life has been published in issues of this Year Book up to 1933-34. This indicates that the character of the disease has reverted to the type experienced prior to 1919.

*Tuberculous Diseases.*

The number of deaths ascribed to the several classified forms of tuberculous disease during 1940 was 958, or 4 per cent. of the actual mortality in the State, and equal to 3.45 per 10,000 living—a rate of nearly 11 per cent. below the average for the preceding quinquennium.

A comparison of death rates from tuberculous diseases in the Australian States and New Zealand for the last six years is given below. The rates



are stated per 1,000 of the total population, and do not take account of differences in the distribution of age and sex which have a material influence on the rates.

TABLE 103.—Tuberculous Diseases, States, 1935 to 1940.

State.	Death-rate from tuberculous diseases per 1,000 of Total Populat					
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
New South Wales ...	0·39	0·39	0·40	0·38	0·37	0·35
Victoria ...	0·48	0·47	0·43	0·41	0·45	0·43
Queensland ...	0·34	0·34	0·30	0·31	0·30	0·28
South Australia ...	0·44	0·40	0·43	0·37	0·38	0·37
Western Australia ...	0·51	0·46	0·43	0·41	0·42	0·42
Tasmania ...	0·57	0·58	0·51	0·52	0·53	0·43
Commonwealth ...	0·42	0·42	0·49	0·39	0·39	0·37
New Zealand ...	0·39	0·46	0·39	0·39	0·40	0·39

Mortality from tuberculous diseases is usually lower in New South Wales than in any other Australian State except Queensland.

#### *Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.*

Tuberculosis of the respiratory system, or phthisis, was the cause of 892 deaths, or 93 per cent. of the number due to tuberculosis during the year 1940, being fifth in the order of magnitude among the fatal diseases in New South Wales. The mortality rate was 9 per cent. lower than in the previous quinquennium. The male rate in 1940 was 4.15 per 10,000 of population, and the female rate 2.28.

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and the rates for each sex since 1884. This cause of death was formerly designated tuberculosis of the lungs:—

TABLE 104.—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, 1884 to 1940.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.
1884-88	3,132	11·83	2,022	9·30	5,154	10·69
1889-93	3,269	10·61	1,925	7·38	5,194	9·13
1894-98	3,191	9·43	1,983	6·68	5,174	8·15
1899-1903	3,322	9·24	2,304	7·08	5,626	8·21
1904-08	2,985	7·72	2,184	6·13	5,169	6·96
1909-13	3,220	7·31	2,286	5·69	5,506	6·54
1914-18	3,373	6·95	2,194	4·72	5,567	5·86
1919-23	3,484	6·49	2,173	4·21	5,657	5·37
1924-28	3,337	5·57	2,217	3·85	5,554	4·73
1929-33	3,094	4·77	2,013	3·20	5,107	4·09
1934-38	2,996	4·44	1,790	2·71	4,786	3·58
1936	586	4·34	369	2·80	955	3·58
1937	647	4·75	344	2·58	991	3·68
1938	607	4·42	339	2·51	946	3·48
1939	592	4·27	330	2·42	922	3·35
1940	578	4·15	314	2·28	892	3·22

The general rate in the last 5 years has decreased by 70 per cent. in comparison with the first quinquennium shown, the rate for females slightly more than for males. The female rate ranged from 54 per cent. of the male rate in the year 1937 to 79 per cent. during the periods 1904-08 and 1884-88.

The improvement in the death rate is due to many factors, such as the regulation of immigration and conditions of employment, etc., the enforcement of the health laws, but principally to improved methods of medical treatment.

Notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis by medical practitioners has been compulsory throughout the State since 1st March, 1929.

The table below shows the death rates from tuberculosis of the respiratory system or phthisis according to age and sex during the three years around each census since 1891.

TABLE 105.—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, Specific Mortality, 1890 to 1934.

Age Group (Years).	Death Rate per 10,000 Living.				
	1890-92.	1900-02	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.
Males.					
0-4 ... ..	·63	2·04	·57	·57	·09
5-9 ... ..	·41	·47	·31	·25	·08
10-14 ... ..	·85	·28	·49	·25	·08
15-19 ... ..	3·89	3·22	2·31	2·28	·75
20-24 ... ..	12·52	10·56	5·99	5·12	2·80
25-34 ... ..	17·91	14·37	9·72	9·18	4·66
35-44 ... ..	20·21	18·15	12·55	11·07	6·92
45-54 ... ..	20·07	19·79	15·49	12·97	10·06
55-64 ... ..	19·63	17·74	17·06	14·17	10·99
65-74 ... ..	15·84	19·24	13·37	10·27	9·36
75 and over ... ..	6·97	7·84	7·81	5·21	4·68
All Ages (Crude Rate) ...	10·38	9·48	7·17	6·44	4·43
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	91	69	62	43
Females.					
0-4 ... ..	·93	1·43	·63	·42	·09
5-9 ... ..	·42	·48	·24	·35	·05
10-14 ... ..	·92	1·20	·59	·39	·27
15-19 ... ..	5·29	5·46	3·80	2·40	1·90
20-24 ... ..	10·47	7·99	7·74	5·92	5·21
25-34 ... ..	16·43	13·56	10·00	7·12	5·20
35-44 ... ..	15·84	13·41	9·80	6·46	4·24
45-54 ... ..	12·85	10·96	7·75	5·63	3·72
55-64 ... ..	9·81	11·96	8·34	5·32	3·29
65-74 ... ..	11·17	7·31	10·60	6·14	3·52
75 and over ... ..	4·18	2·59	3·84	3·19	2·55
All Ages (Crude Rate) ...	7·50	6·95	5·64	4·02	2·91
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	93	75	54	39
Persons.					
0-4 ... ..	·78	1·74	·60	·50	·09
5-9 ... ..	·41	·48	·27	·30	·07
10-14 ... ..	·88	·73	·54	·32	·17
15-19 ... ..	4·59	4·34	3·04	2·34	1·32
20-24 ... ..	11·54	9·26	6·84	5·53	3·98
25-34 ... ..	17·28	13·98	9·86	8·15	4·93
35-44 ... ..	18·43	16·09	11·27	8·84	5·57
45-54 ... ..	17·17	16·06	12·10	9·50	6·99
55-64 ... ..	15·84	15·26	13·25	10·13	7·20
65-74 ... ..	13·90	14·36	12·12	8·35	6·51
75 and over ... ..	5·85	5·49	6·03	4·21	3·59
All Ages (Crude Rate) ...	9·06	8·28	6·44	5·25	3·68
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	91	71	58	41

The rate improved to a greater extent amongst males than amongst females between 1890-92 and 1910-12, but in later years there has been a greater reduction amongst females.

A comparison of the death rates from phthisis in the various age groups shows a remarkable difference in respect of men and women. Excluding the age groups below 15 years where mortality is comparatively light the rates for females are the higher in the groups up to 35 years and above that age there is a large excess of deaths amongst males, the rate amongst men in the group 55-64 years being more than three times the corresponding rate amongst women. In this group the male death rate from phthisis reaches the maximum. Amongst females the rate has generally been highest at ages 25 to 34 years, then decreases up to ages 55 to 64 years, but in the group 65-74 years it rises slightly.

*Other Tuberculous Diseases.*

Of the 958 deaths during 1940 from tuberculosis, only 66 were from tuberculosis of organs other than the respiratory system, and of these 22, or 33 per cent., were of children under 5 years of age. Taking the age group under 5 years, and all ages, the following table shows the great improvements in the death rates since the decennium 1891-1900:—

TABLE 106.—Other Tuberculous Diseases, 1891 to 1940.

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 living—Tuberculosis other than Respiratory System.					
	Ages under 5 Years.			All Ages.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891-1900	15.93	13.41	14.69	2.76	2.62	2.69
1901-1910	7.11	5.98	6.55	1.70	1.51	1.61
1911-1920	3.13	2.96	3.05	1.00	.86	.93
1921-1930	1.85	1.67	1.76	.63	.52	.58
1931-1939	1.33	1.00	1.17	.42	.31	.37
1936	1.00	.66	.84	.37	.35	.36
1937	1.36	.66	1.02	.39	.25	.32
1938	1.08	.84	.96	.44	.29	.37
1939	1.33	.77	1.03	.40	.25	.32
1940	.69	1.25	.97	.26	.21	.24

*Cancer.*

In 1940 the deaths from cancer numbered 3,082, equal to a rate of 11.11 per 10,000 living. The average mortality in the five years 1936-40, measured by crude death rates, was much higher than in any preceding period, being 10.88 per 10,000 living as compared with 3.30 for the period 1884-88. The total for 1940 included 1,567 males and 1,515 females, the rates being 11.25 and 10.98 per 10,000 living of each sex respectively.

Classified according to the parts of the body affected (according to the grouping of the International List) and arranged in order of fatality, cancer caused the following deaths in 1940:—Stomach and duodenum 671,

intestines 415, other of digestive tract 514, female genital organs 311, breast 271, respiratory organs 181, male genital organs 174, skin 130, buccal cavity 110, male and female urinary organs 104 and other organs 201. Details of the particular sites grouped under these headings are shown in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

The following table shows the deaths and rates of each sex since 1884:—

TABLE 107.—Cancer, 1884 to 1940.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.
1884-88	859	3·25	732	3·37	1,591	3·30
1889-93	1,262	4·10	1,038	3·98	2,300	4·04
1894-98	1,719	5·09	1,387	4·68	3,106	4·89
1899-1903	2,295	6·38	1,877	5·77	4,172	6·09
1904-08	2,671	6·91	2,418	6·73	5,089	6·85
1909-13	3,362	7·63	2,860	7·12	6,222	7·39
1914-18	3,886	8·00	3,458	7·44	7,344	7·73
1919-23	4,738	8·82	4,292	8·31	9,030	8·57
1924-28	5,790	9·66	5,068	8·80	10,858	9·24
1929-33	6,501	10·01	5,704	9·08	12,205	9·55
1934-38	7,242	10·73	6,810	10·32	14,052	10·52
1936	1,379	10·22	1,402	10·63	2,781	10·42
1937	1,497	11·00	1,373	10·30	2,870	10·65
1938	1,546	11·26	1,421	10·54	2,967	10·90
1939	1,590	11·48	1,517	11·12	3,107	11·30
1940	1,567	11·25	1,515	10·98	3,082	11·11

Although fatal cancer occurs at all ages, the disease is one of advanced age, and 97 per cent. of the persons who died from cancer in 1940 were 35 years or over. This fact, taken in conjunction with the increasing proportion of persons of advanced age in the population (see Table 37) makes it difficult to draw valid conclusions from comparisons of crude rates as shown above.

The following table shows the death rates for cancer in age groups and the standardised rate for "all ages," which represents the death rate which would have resulted if the age constitution of the male and female population had been the same as it was at the census of 1933. (Standardised rates for both sexes combined have not been calculated.) Crude rates are shown also in order to emphasise the fact that these greatly exaggerate the increase in death rates from cancer.

TABLE 108.—Cancer, Specific Mortality 1900 to 1940.

Age Group (years).		Death Rate per 10,000 Living—Cancer.				
		1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1938-40.
Males.						
25-29	...	·70	·64	·91	·85	1·08
30-34	...	1·37	1·31	·97	1·14	1·34
35-39	...	2·45	2·53	2·82	2·13	2·09
40-44	...	5·70	6·06	4·55	4·12	4·54
45-49	...	9·84	9·68	8·57	8·90	8·20
50-54	...	16·40	17·99	19·33	14·91	15·13
55-59	...	29·55	30·89	29·50	27·96	27·69
60-64	...	45·74	44·55	48·74	46·22	40·44
65-69	...	65·52	72·04	69·63	69·23	66·04
70-74	...	68·71	79·20	90·07	108·08	99·12
75-79	...	77·89	86·39	115·48	122·48	128·49
80-84	...	76·40	113·03	109·64	139·18	144·54
85-89	...	104·35	114·21	140·21	138·03	147·91
90-94	...	55·66	51·90	119·05	175·04	120·94
95-99	...	132·45	285·71	77·52	45·87	311·11
All Ages—Crude	...	6·46	7·67	8·74	10·53	11·33
Standardised	...	9·16	9·90	10·39	10·53	10·15
Females.						
25-29	...	·59	·86	·76	·66	·88
30-34	...	1·55	2·24	2·17	1·89	1·83
35-39	...	4·28	4·84	4·05	4·34	3·86
40-44	...	9·47	9·42	9·03	8·45	6·78
45-49	...	17·45	15·77	15·97	13·67	12·22
50-54	...	18·76	21·52	21·58	20·57	19·53
55-59	...	28·33	32·25	31·33	29·00	27·19
60-64	...	40·80	39·41	41·55	38·25	38·89
65-69	...	47·82	58·05	61·08	46·89	54·40
70-74	...	74·15	62·11	73·99	67·85	68·22
75-79	...	76·46	95·00	100·49	82·82	92·33
80-84	...	68·97	89·86	100·26	104·18	119·32
85-89	...	110·17	79·20	135·62	128·15	121·43
90-94	...	73·17	161·29	103·57	95·61	79·58
95-99	...	...	104·17	80·64	73·26	170·07
All Ages—Crude	...	5·57	7·12	8·36	9·48	10·88
Standardised	...	9·52	10·12	10·58	9·48	9·51
Persons.						
25-34	...	1·03	1·21	1·20	1·11	*
35-44	...	5·10	5·50	4·91	4·77	*
45-54	...	14·97	15·60	15·97	14·08	*
55-64	...	35·65	36·10	37·11	34·79	*
65-74	...	62·87	67·98	72·15	71·13	*
75 and over	...	78·33	95·23	110·34	111·02	*
All Ages—Crude	...	6·04	7·41	8·55	10·01	*

\* Figures had not been calculated at time of publication.

The death rate from cancer is higher amongst females than males up to 55 years, but the male rate is the higher in later ages. It is for this reason that the crude rate is higher for males than for females. The standardised rate, however, shows that the female mortality from cancer was the higher in the first thirty years covered by the table, but the standardised male rate was higher in the period 1932-34 and has apparently remained so.

This change may be due to the operation of two factors, viz., (1) the success of operations upon the relatively more accessible cancers of females; and (2) the better diagnosis of the less accessible cancer of females as a consequence of improved medical appliances and knowledge.

The crude rate for males increased by 75 per cent. between 1900-02 and 1938-40, and the crude rate for females increased by 95 per cent. during this period. When correction is made for change in the age structure of

the population as outlined above, the standardised rate for males shows an increase of only 11 per cent., and the standardised rate for females a decline of 0.11 per cent.

In all countries for which records are kept the death rate from cancer has been increasing and great attention is being given to the problem of the control of cancer.

A number of centres for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer have been established in various metropolitan hospitals and it is proposed to set up a consultative clinic at the Newcastle Hospital.

Radium purchased by the Commonwealth Government has been distributed on loan to various centres in New South Wales and other States for the treatment of cancer; and research regarding the use of X-rays and radium, is conducted at the Commonwealth X-ray and Radium Laboratory in Victoria.

Co-ordination of action throughout Australia is made possible by the Australian Cancer Conference, convened annually by the Commonwealth Department of Health. Through this department, also, cancer workers in Australia are kept in touch with investigations in other countries.

In the following table the rates of mortality from cancer are given for the Australian States and New Zealand. The comparison is upon the crude basis of total population and is uncorrected for age and sex incidence.

TABLE 109.—Cancer, States, 1935 to 1940.

State.	Cancer Death-rate per 1,000 of Total Population.					
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
<i>New South Wales</i> ... ..	1.05	1.04	1.07	1.09	1.13	1.11
Victoria ... ..	1.23	1.24	1.27	1.27	1.33	1.33
Queensland... ..	.96	.99	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.03
South Australia ... ..	1.04	1.26	1.23	1.30	1.18	1.26
Western Australia... ..	1.06	1.07	.98	1.22	1.05	1.14
Tasmania ... ..	1.14	1.23	1.23	1.08	1.14	1.09
Commonwealth ... ..	1.09	1.11	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.17
New Zealand ... ..	1.12	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.20

#### *Diabetes.*

Although diabetes is responsible for less than 2 per cent. of the annual number of deaths the rate of mortality from this cause has increased, the average of the last five years being 116 per cent. higher than that for the period 1906-10.

The deaths due to diabetes in 1940 numbered 517, equal to a rate of 1.86 per 10,000 living. The rate for males was 1.31 and for females 2.43 per 10,000 living of each sex. Most of the deaths occurred after middle life, 473 out of 517 deaths in 1940, or 91 per cent. being persons over 45 years of age.

*Meningitis.*

The diseases included under the above heading—encephalitis, simple meningitis, and non-epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis—caused 124 deaths during 1940; the corresponding rate being 0.45 per 10,000 living. Of this number, 76 were males and 48 females, and the rates per 10,000 living of each sex were 0.55 and 0.35 respectively. The deaths in the metropolis and country were 57 and 67, with corresponding rates of 0.44 and 0.46 per 10,000 living.

Of those who died during 1940, 55, or 44 per cent., were under 5 years of age.

*Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Other Intracranial Lesions.*

Owing to changes in certification and classification of deaths from cerebral hæmorrhage during the last sixteen years comparable statistics are not available concerning mortality from this disease.

Under the revised classification introduced in 1940, all intracranial lesions of vascular origin are grouped together and deaths are assigned to this group whether the lesion was stated to be due to arteriosclerosis or arterial hypertension, or not.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the rates as recorded for each type of lesion in 1940.

TABLE 110.—Intracranial Lesions of Vascular Origin, 1940.

Lesion.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000.
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ... ..	759	5.45	864	6.26	1,623	5.85
Cerebral Embolism ... ..	16	.11	20	.14	36	.13
Cerebral Thrombosis ... ..	253	1.82	258	1.87	511	1.84
Softening of the Brain ... ..	16	.11	16	.12	32	.11
Hemiplegia and other Paralysis	31	.22	29	.21	60	.22
Apoplexy and other Intra-cranial Effusions ... ..	18	.13	23	.17	41	.15
Total ... ..	1,093	7.84	1,210	8.77	2,303	8.30

*Convulsions of Children.*

Convulsions of children (under 5 years of age) caused 19 deaths during 1940, or 0.07 per 10,000 living at all ages, which is 59 per cent. above the rate for the previous five years.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the rates from convulsions of children for both sexes in periods since 1875:—

TABLE 111.—Convulsions of Children, 1875 to 1940.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.
1875-79	1,538	8.93	1,291	8.94	2,829	8.93
1880-84	2,007	9.12	1,600	8.83	3,607	8.99
1885-89	1,916	6.99	1,615	7.14	3,531	7.06
1890-94	1,601	5.07	1,355	5.03	2,956	5.05
1895-99	1,281	3.73	1,119	3.70	2,400	3.72
1900-04	781	2.15	625	1.89	1,406	2.02
1905-09	550	1.40	480	1.32	1,030	1.36
1910-14	458	1.00	343	0.83	801	0.92
1915-19	404	0.83	291	0.61	695	0.72
1920-24	208	0.38	183	0.35	391	0.36
1925-29	145	0.23	98	0.16	243	0.20
1930-34	38	0.06	35	0.06	73	0.06
1935-39	35	0.05	23	0.03	58	0.04
1936	12	0.09	3	0.02	15	0.06
1937	8	0.06	7	0.05	15	0.06
1938	5	0.04	6	0.04	11	0.04
1939	7	0.05	...	...	7	0.03
1940	13	0.09	6	0.04	19	0.07

The rates of mortality ascribed to this cause show a remarkable decline, due partly to increasing skill in diagnosing the diseases of children. Numerous deaths having convulsions as their immediate cause are now ascribed to some other cause which led to convulsions.

Only deaths of children under 5 years of age are listed under this heading and the deaths in 1940 represent 0.84 per 10,000 children in this age group as compared with 0.57 in the previous quinquennium. Of the deaths in 1940, 12 occurred during the first year of life, the equivalent rate being 0.24 per 1,000 births.

#### *Diseases of the Heart.*

Statistics of mortality from diseases of the heart are of limited value, because there are important factors connected with the mode of certification and classification which affect the numbers from year to year.

The causes classified as diseases of the heart include pericarditis, endocarditis and other valvular diseases, diseases of the myocardium, angina pectoris, and, in 1931 and subsequent years, diseases of the coronary arteries.

The figures in the following statement indicate that the death rate in respect of diseases of the heart has more than doubled during the last thirty years. This may be due to an actual increase in mortality from these causes or it may be rather a result of more highly specialised biological knowledge and of greater attention to pathological diagnoses. There is no doubt, for instance, that many deaths recorded in former years as being caused by senile decay would be assigned now to some cardiac trouble. Moreover, it is considered that there has been an increasing tendency on the part of medical practitioners in recent years to give prominence to myocarditis as a cause of death, whether it was chronic or a terminal condition supervening in illness due primarily to some other cause. Again death certificates frequently show diseases of the heart in combination with one or more other diseases as the cause of death, and in classifying such



certificates according to cause, definite principles are observed, a large measure of preference being given to diseases of the heart. This is another factor which may have operated in the direction of swelling the increase in the number of deaths ascribed to this group of diseases. It is not practicable, however, to gauge the effects of the various changes which occur over a period of years, so that the figures may not be regarded as a satisfactory basis for comparison.

A further factor contributing to the apparent increase is the changing age composition of the population. A larger proportion of the people is reaching the ages at which the death rate from these causes is highest. An analysis of the deaths according to age is shown on page 57. Comparisons of the rates for any particular age-group from period to period are subject to the factors mentioned above.

The number of deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart since 1884, and the death rates of each sex, are shown below:—

TABLE 112.—Diseases of the Heart, 1884 to 1940.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.
1884-88	2,149	8·12	1,390	6·39	3,539	7·34
1889-93	2,250	7·30	1,357	5·20	3,607	6·34
1894-98	2,434	7·19	1,478	4·98	3,912	6·16
1899-1903	2,917	8·11	1,932	5·94	4,849	7·08
1904-1908	3,791	9·81	2,727	7·65	6,518	8·77
1909-1913	5,054	11·47	3,633	9·04	8,687	10·31
1914-1918	5,950	12·26	4,168	8·97	10,118	10·65
1919-1923	6,901	12·85	5,384	10·42	12,285	11·66
1924-1928	9,360	15·61	7,377	12·81	16,737	14·24
1929-1933	12,070	18·59	9,245	14·72	21,315	16·69
1934-1938	17,794	26·36	12,612	19·10	30,406	22·77
1936	3,386	25·10	2,443	18·52	5,829	21·85
1937	3,854	28·31	2,660	19·95	6,514	24·17
1938	3,972	28·93	2,796	20·74	6,768	24·87
1939	4,195	30·28	2,943	21·58	7,138	25·96
1940	4,399	31·57	2,987	21·64	7,386	26·63

Part of the increase in 1931 and subsequent years was due to the inclusion of deaths from diseases of the coronary arteries, but there was a steady increase in the mortality rate, apart from these cases.

Of the persons who died from diseases of the heart during 1940, 94 per cent. were 45 years or over.

In the following table are shown the death rates for each sex in age groups during the three years around each census since 1891:—

TABLE 113.—Diseases of the Heart, Specific Mortality, 1890 to 1934.

Age Group (Years).	Death Rate per 10,000 Living—Diseases of the Heart.				
	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.
Males.					
0-4 ... ..	·75	1·96	·92	·49	·17
5-9 ... ..	·91	1·05	1·22	·90	·60
10-14 ... ..	1·59	1·61	1·56	1·43	·74
15-19 ... ..	2·07	1·82	2·23	1·49	1·21
20-24 ... ..	2·11	1·73	1·90	1·71	1·17
25-34 ... ..	3·21	2·14	2·84	2·80	1·70
35-44 ... ..	7·44	5·70	5·97	5·30	5·62
45-54 ... ..	15·96	13·45	15·03	13·48	19·19
55-64 ... ..	40·05	31·61	39·92	38·61	58·52
65-74 ... ..	77·02	77·12	105·21	107·23	160·11
75 and over ... ..	101·80	123·89	228·18	293·63	433·83
All Ages (Crude Rate) ...	7·78	8·10	11·73	12·78	21·82
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	104	151	164	280
Females.					
0-4 ... ..	·65	1·55	·70	·51	·30
5-9 ... ..	1·16	·77	·75	1·33	·56
10-14 ... ..	·76	1·61	2·06	1·47	·81
15-19 ... ..	1·52	1·63	2·10	1·60	1·21
20-24 ... ..	2·05	1·63	2·25	1·45	1·33
25-34 ... ..	3·48	2·57	2·75	2·21	1·98
35-44 ... ..	7·29	5·63	5·77	5·17	4·55
45-54 ... ..	11·46	10·88	13·67	10·24	11·60
55-64 ... ..	26·57	25·48	31·53	29·86	33·93
65-74 ... ..	62·78	61·41	94·64	88·82	118·67
75 and over ... ..	91·86	104·09	190·99	248·91	367·98
All Ages (Crude Rate) ...	5·29	5·92	9·33	10·10	16·56
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	112	176	191	313
Persons.					
0-4 ... ..	·70	1·76	·81	·50	·23
5-9 ... ..	1·03	·91	·99	1·11	·58
10-14 ... ..	1·18	1·61	1·81	1·45	·77
15-19 ... ..	1·79	1·73	2·17	1·55	1·21
20-24 ... ..	2·08	1·68	2·07	1·58	1·25
25-34 ... ..	3·33	2·35	2·80	2·51	1·84
35-44 ... ..	7·38	5·67	5·88	5·24	5·08
45-54 ... ..	14·16	12·37	14·43	11·95	15·66
55-64 ... ..	34·84	28·97	36·25	34·62	46·41
65-74 ... ..	71·11	70·70	100·43	98·68	139·92
75 and over ... ..	97·82	115·04	211·48	271·51	400·22
All Ages (Crude Rate) ...	6·64	7·07	10·59	11·47	19·23
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	106	159	173	290

Although the rate for all ages has increased nearly threefold during the period reviewed, the increase is confined to ages 45 and over, due to causes explained on page 120. The rates in all groups below 45 years have declined since 1890.

Under the age of 35 there is very little difference between the rates of males and females, thereafter the male rate is much higher, the result, no doubt, of the more strenuous life of males.

#### *Bronchitis.*

Bronchitis caused 222 deaths during 1940, equal to a rate of 0.80 per 10,000 living. Of the total, 120 were males and 102 females, the corresponding rates per 10,000 of each sex being 0.86 and 0.74. The rate for the State was slightly lower than during the previous five years.

Deaths in the metropolis numbered 98 and there were 124 in other parts of the State. The corresponding rates were 0.75 and 0.84 per 10,000 of population.

Of the total deaths, 60 were caused by acute bronchitis, 118 cases were recorded as being due to the disease in its chronic form, and 44 were unspecified. Of those persons who died of acute bronchitis, 3 per cent. were under 1 year of age, and 85 per cent. were 55 years or over, whilst 81 per cent. of those who succumbed to chronic bronchitis were 55 years of age and over.

Experience shows the disease to be most prevalent during the months of June, July, August and September.

#### *Pneumonia.*

Pneumonia, including broncho-pneumonia, was the cause of 1,376 deaths during 1940, the equivalent rate per 10,000 of population being 4.96, which was 23 per cent. below the average for the preceding quinquennium. Of the total, 784 were males and 592 females. The rates for males and females per 10,000 living were 5.63 and 4.29 respectively. The deaths in the metropolis numbered 673 and those in the remainder of the State 703, the rates being 5.15 and 4.79 per 10,000 living respectively.

An analysis of the deaths according to age shows that the majority of cases are children under 5 years of age and adults over 55 years; these represented 23 per cent. and 57 per cent. respectively of the total number in 1940. The rate of mortality from pneumonia is lowest among children between 10 and 14 years of age, then it increases with advancing age.

The following table gives deaths and rates, according to sex, since the year 1884:—

TABLE 114.—Pneumonia, 1884 to 1940.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.
1884-88	2,032	7.68	1,301	5.98	3,333	6.91
1889-93	2,158	7.00	1,373	5.26	3,531	6.21
1894-98	2,514	7.43	1,528	5.15	4,042	6.37
1899-1903	3,191	8.87	2,000	6.15	5,191	7.58
1904-1908	2,816	7.28	1,824	5.12	4,640	6.24
1909-1913	2,983	6.77	1,931	4.81	4,914	5.83
1914-1918	3,779	7.78	2,402	5.17	6,181	6.50
1919-1923	4,217	7.85	3,042	5.89	7,259	6.89
1924-1928	4,810	8.02	3,498	6.08	8,308	7.07
1929-1933	4,318	6.65	3,205	5.10	7,523	5.89
1934-1938	5,028	7.45	3,574	5.41	8,602	6.44
1936	997	7.39	737	5.59	1,734	6.50
1937	1,036	7.61	688	5.16	1,724	6.40
1938	1,133	8.25	767	5.69	1,900	6.98
1939	935	6.75	673	4.93	1,608	5.85
1940	784	5.63	592	4.29	1,376	4.96

The greatest mortality from pneumonia occurs in the cold weather and early spring.

The following table shows the death rates for each sex in age groups, during the three years around each census since 1891:—

TABLE 115.—Pneumonia, Specific Mortality, 1890 to 1934.

Age Group (Years).	Death Rate per 10,000 Living—Pneumonia.				
	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.
<b>Males.</b>					
0-4 ... ..	18.14	24.18	19.69	21.12	15.42
5-9 ... ..	1.22	1.64	1.41	1.60	1.12
10-14 ... ..	.69	.80	.78	.83	.53
15-19 ... ..	2.55	3.49	1.25	1.79	1.02
20-24 ... ..	3.02	5.25	2.46	2.30	1.20
25-34 ... ..	3.77	6.09	3.03	2.94	1.42
35-44 ... ..	7.49	8.27	4.99	5.07	2.96
45-54 ... ..	10.86	13.01	8.16	8.52	5.65
55-64 ... ..	16.71	22.60	11.94	13.07	11.31
65-74 ... ..	26.76	36.90	24.99	28.61	23.68
75 and over ... ..	26.50	57.50	43.45	58.36	72.41
All Ages (Crude Rate) ...	7.22	9.78	6.85	7.55	6.03
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	135	95	105	84
<b>Females.</b>					
0-4 ... ..	15.64	20.66	17.88	17.60	12.50
5-9 ... ..	1.07	1.09	1.14	1.35	.99
10-14 ... ..	.70	1.61	.92	.88	.86
15-19 ... ..	1.88	2.15	.61	1.30	.96
20-24 ... ..	2.23	2.80	1.03	1.30	1.12
25-34 ... ..	3.48	3.66	1.46	2.34	1.42
35-44 ... ..	4.88	5.89	2.68	2.87	2.37
45-54 ... ..	7.61	5.63	3.10	3.93	3.72
55-64 ... ..	9.81	15.07	8.08	7.66	6.15
65-74 ... ..	21.18	25.34	14.69	21.27	18.41
75 and over ... ..	19.83	48.49	44.10	65.22	55.69
All Ages (Crude Rate) ...	5.46	6.62	4.74	5.52	4.63
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	121	87	101	85
<b>Persons.</b>					
0-4 ... ..	16.91	22.45	18.80	19.39	13.99
5-9 ... ..	1.15	1.37	1.23	1.48	1.06
10-14 ... ..	.70	1.20	.85	.86	.69
15-19 ... ..	2.22	2.82	.93	1.55	.99
20-24 ... ..	2.64	4.01	1.76	1.79	1.16
25-34 ... ..	3.65	4.91	2.27	2.64	1.42
35-44 ... ..	6.42	7.23	3.91	4.01	2.66
45-54 ... ..	9.56	9.89	5.94	6.35	4.71
55-64 ... ..	14.05	19.37	10.25	10.60	8.77
65-74 ... ..	24.45	32.18	20.33	25.21	21.11
75 and over ... ..	23.83	53.47	43.74	61.76	63.88
All Ages (Crude Rate) ...	6.41	8.28	5.84	6.56	5.34
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	129	91	102	83

The male death rate is higher than the female rate at all ages excepting 10-14 years. The rates have fluctuated, but show a general decline of about 17 per cent. during the period under review, and the fall is apparent at all ages, except 75 and over. This increase is due probably to more information being available as to cause of death.

*Diseases of the Digestive System.*

Diseases of the digestive system caused the deaths of 823 males and 516 females during 1940, the respective rates per 10,000 living being 5.91 and 3.74. The rate corresponding to the total deaths from these diseases in the State was 4.83 per 10,000 living, and was 4 per cent. below that experienced during the previous five years. Deaths resulting from diseases of the digestive system are caused mainly by diarrhoea and enteritis, appendicitis, hernia and intestinal obstruction, ulcer of the stomach or duodenum, diseases of the gall bladder and ducts, and cirrhosis of the liver. Some of these causes are discussed later.

*Diarrhœa and Enteritis.*

The incidence of these diseases is mainly upon young children, the deaths under 1 year of age from these causes in 1940 being 140—71 males and 69 females. In 1940 there were 320 deaths from these causes at all ages, equivalent to a rate of 1.15 per 10,000 of the general population, the rate for males being 1.21 and for females 1.10. The combined rate was 22 per cent. above the average for the preceding quinquennium. The following table shows the number of deaths and the rates since 1884, distinguishing between the sexes:—

TABLE 116.—Diarrhoea and Enteritis, 1884 to 1940.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.
1884-88	3,412	12.89	3,048	14.02	6,460	13.40
1889-93	3,451	11.20	2,851	10.92	6,302	11.07
1894-98	4,042	11.94	3,638	12.26	7,680	12.09
1899-1903	4,422	12.29	3,901	11.99	8,323	12.15
1904-1908	3,714	9.61	3,000	8.41	6,714	9.03
1909-1913	4,257	9.66	3,471	8.64	7,728	9.18
1914-1918	3,622	7.46	2,957	6.36	6,579	6.92
1919-1923	3,813	7.10	3,039	5.88	6,852	6.50
1924-1928	2,436	4.06	2,036	3.54	4,472	3.81
1929-1933	1,353	2.08	998	1.59	2,351	1.84
1934-1938	634	.94	558	.85	1,192	.89
1936	127	.94	129	.98	256	.96
1937	125	.92	114	.85	239	.89
1938	142	1.03	103	.76	245	.90
1939	172	1.24	151	1.11	323	1.17
1940	168	1.21	152	1.10	320	1.15

The low mortality in recent years is probably due in a large measure to the work of the Baby Health Centres previously mentioned. Seasonal conditions may also have helped, but the effects of this factor are difficult to determine for the State as a whole.

A comparison of rates calculated on the population at all ages is not satisfactory because those who die from this cause are mainly children in the early years of life and the proportion of the population under 5 years of age has declined considerably since 1871. This has been an important factor in the decline in the rates shown in Table 116. In 1940, 58 per cent. of those who died were under 2 years and 68 per cent. were under 5 years of age.

The following table shows the deaths from this cause, of children under 2 years of age and under 5 years of age. The rates are based upon the population living in these age groups.

TABLE 117.—Diarrhoea and Enteritis, Specific Mortality, 1881 to 1940.

Year.	Under 2 years of Age.		Year.	Under 5 years of Age.	
	No.	Rate per 10,000 Living.		No.	Rate per 10,000 Living.
1881	733	335.0	1933	160	6.8
1891	985	147.6	1934	161	7.1
1901	1,165	181.0	1935	143	6.5
1911	963	112.1	1936	172	8.0
1921	988	100.8	1937	165	7.6
1931	283	29.4	1938	174	8.0
1935	127	15.2	1939	226	10.2
1936	150	17.6	1940	218	9.6
1937	141	16.0			
1938	148	16.4			
1939	198	21.8			
1940	185	20.1			

In the five years 1936-40, 38 per cent. of the deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis occurred in the summer, 28 per cent. in the autumn, 19 per cent. in the spring and 15 per cent. in winter.

#### *Appendicitis.*

To this cause 189 deaths were ascribed in 1940, the rate being 0.68 per 10,000 living, which is 25 per cent. lower than the average of the preceding quinquennium. Appendicitis is more fatal to males than to females, the rate for the former in 1940 being 0.96 and for the latter 0.40 per 10,000 living.

#### *Cirrhosis of the Liver.*

Information relating to mortality from cirrhosis of the liver is of interest in connection with alcoholism.

Deaths from cirrhosis of the liver in 1940 numbered 112—68 males and 44 females, the rate being 0.40 per 10,000 living—5 per cent. below the average for the previous quinquennial period. This disease is more prevalent among males than females—the rate for the former in 1940 being 0.49 and for the latter 0.32 per 10,000 living of each sex.

*Nephritis.*

Nephritis or Bright's disease has grown from a comparatively infrequent cause to a prominent position among the major causes of death whose incidence falls upon the general population.

During 1940 there were 1,803 deaths due to diseases of the genito-urinary system, of which 1,388 were caused by all forms of nephritis. The rate was 5.01 per 10,000 living, and for males and females 5.58 and 4.42 respectively, the general rate being approximately 11 per cent. below that experienced during the previous quinquennium. The deaths due to these diseases in the metropolis were 721, and in the rest of the State 667, the corresponding rates per 10,000 living being 5.52 and 4.55. Experience shows that the fatality of these diseases increases slightly during the winter months.

The number of deaths and the rates of mortality due to nephritis are shown below:—

TABLE 118.—Nephritis, 1884 to 1940.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.
1884-88	626	2.37	386	1.78	1,012	2.10
1889-93	907	2.94	570	2.18	1,477	2.60
1894-98	1,291	3.81	821	2.77	2,112	3.33
1899-1903	1,659	4.61	996	3.06	2,655	3.88
1904-1908	2,056	5.32	1,199	3.36	3,255	4.33
1909-1913	2,649	6.01	1,539	3.83	4,188	4.97
1914-1918	3,080	6.34	1,682	3.62	4,762	5.01
1919-1923	2,914	5.43	1,886	3.65	4,800	4.56
1924-1928	3,391	5.66	2,324	4.04	5,715	4.86
1929-1933	3,841	5.92	2,902	4.62	6,743	5.28
1934-1938	4,315	6.39	3,375	5.11	7,690	5.76
1936	890	6.60	659	5.00	1,549	5.81
1937	862	6.33	675	5.06	1,537	5.70
1938	838	6.10	697	5.17	1,535	5.64
1939	784	5.66	624	4.58	1,408	5.12
1940	778	5.58	610	4.42	1,388	5.01

During the period covered by the foregoing table the rate of mortality (unadjusted for changing age constitution) both for males and females has more than doubled. The rate for males in the last five years was 25 per cent. higher than that for females. Comparatively few persons under 35 years of age die from nephritis, the proportion in 1940 being 6.9 per cent of the total.

A more reliable indication of the trend of the death rate from nephritis is provided by the following table which shows the death rates for each sex in age groups during the three years around each census since 1891:—

TABLE 119.—Nephritis, Specific Mortality, 1890 to 1934.

Age Group (Years).	Death Rate per 10,000 Living.—Nephritis.				
	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.
Males.					
0-4 ... ..	1.30	2.00	.99	.71	.57
5-9 ... ..	.59	.23	.42	.31	.29
10-14 ... ..	.11	.28	.37	.51	.18
15-19 ... ..	.67	.75	.78	.63	.38
20-24 ... ..	.74	.89	1.34	1.11	1.00
25-34 ... ..	1.44	2.11	1.78	1.36	1.19
35-44 ... ..	4.22	4.49	4.13	3.00	2.96
45-54 ... ..	5.83	9.45	10.76	8.96	7.54
55-64 ... ..	11.67	19.09	24.16	20.16	15.32
65-74 ... ..	22.12	35.96	47.60	39.55	38.30
75 and over ... ..	17.43	40.77	71.58	73.99	104.24
All Ages (Crude Rate) ...	2.77	4.57	5.98	5.42	6.14
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	165	216	196	222
Females.					
0-4 ... ..	1.34	1.13	.93	.51	.47
5-9 ... ..	.60	.28	.35	.35	.30
10-14 ... ..	.22	.33	.42	.59	.32
15-19 ... ..	.67	.61	.61	.57	.58
20-24 ... ..	1.30	1.22	1.54	1.12	.97
25-34 ... ..	1.90	1.90	1.46	1.66	1.37
35-44 ... ..	4.01	4.44	3.72	3.06	3.36
45-54 ... ..	5.53	7.84	8.29	6.38	5.92
55-64 ... ..	7.85	11.60	15.55	11.15	11.02
65-74 ... ..	16.18	22.83	31.35	25.99	29.29
75 and over ... ..	9.39	30.39	41.04	49.25	70.06
All Ages (Crude Rate) ...	2.17	3.01	3.87	3.63	4.85
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	139	178	167	224
Persons.					
0-4 ... ..	1.32	1.57	.96	.61	.52
5-9 ... ..	.60	.26	.39	.33	.29
10-14 ... ..	.16	.31	.39	.55	.25
15-19 ... ..	.67	.68	.70	.60	.48
20-24 ... ..	1.01	1.06	1.44	1.11	.99
25-34 ... ..	1.64	2.01	1.62	1.51	1.28
35-44 ... ..	4.14	4.47	3.94	3.03	3.16
45-54 ... ..	5.71	8.77	9.68	7.74	6.76
55-64 ... ..	10.19	15.87	20.39	16.05	13.20
65-74 ... ..	19.66	30.59	40.25	33.25	33.91
75 and over ... ..	14.21	36.13	57.86	61.76	86.80
All Ages (Crude Rate) ...	2.50	3.83	4.97	4.54	5.50
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	153	199	182	220



Although the total rates show a decided increase during the period reviewed, it is only in the oldest group, 75 years and over, that the rate in 1932-34 was higher than twenty years earlier. For each sex a slow increase is noted till the age of 45 is reached, then the increase becomes rapid. From this age the rates for males show a marked excess over the rates for females.

#### *Deaths from Puerperal Causes.*

The word "puerperal" is used in the broadest sense and includes all deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth, or the puerperium.

Details of the deaths due to puerperal causes according to age, duration of marriage, previous issue, cause, locality and conjugal condition are shown in the Statistical Register. In 1940 the deaths of 209 women—17 single and 192 married—were due to puerperal causes. The ages of the single women ranged from 17 years to 42 years, 8 being under 21. The ages of the married women ranged from 18 years to 45 years, 8 being under 21 years. The age at marriage of these mothers ranged from 15 to 41 years. In 14 cases the duration of marriage was 20 years or over, but 5 mothers died within a year of marriage. In 67 cases there was no previous issue and in 32 of these cases the death occurred within two years of marriage; in two cases 10 children survived the mother.

The incidence of deaths from puerperal causes falling only upon women bearing children, the rates of mortality are not quoted as a proportion of general population, but have been related to the live births as being the nearest approximation to the number of pregnancies. Whilst not perfectly accurate the method gives useful results where live births only are recorded. Commencing with 1936, however, it is possible to calculate the rates for New South Wales in two further ways giving a greater measure of accuracy. The deaths may be related to the live births and stillbirths combined or to the number of confinements calculated from such figure by allowing for plural births. These rates are shown on a later page, but are still not an absolutely accurate measure, because the deaths include women dying from conditions associated with abortion or miscarriage or dying in an undelivered state, whereas the number of non-fatal abortions, etc., are not recorded and cannot be estimated. This shortcoming, however, is general in the statistical records of all countries.

In order to preserve uniformity with former years and with other States and countries which adopt the same method, rates are still stated as per thousand live births. Such rates showed a persistent decline from 1895

to 1922. The succeeding fourteen years was a period in which the rate was on a higher level, but a sudden improvement occurred in 1937 and the decline has continued. The following table provides a summary for the period under review:—

TABLE 120.—Maternal Deaths, 1895 to 1940.

Period.	Number of Deaths.				Rate per 1,000 Live Births.					
	Including Criminal Abortion.		Excluding Criminal Abortion.		Including Criminal Abortion.			Excluding Criminal Abortion.		
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Total.
1895-1899	1,248	138	...	...	7.23	11.00	7.48	...	...	...
1900-1904	1,192	134	...	...	6.83	10.32	7.07	...	...	...
1905-1909	1,222	153	1,191	124	6.29	10.50	6.58	6.13	8.51	6.29
1910-1914	1,342	128	1,311	104	5.67	8.91	5.86	5.54	7.24	5.64
1915-1919	1,301	125	1,247	101	5.34	9.69	5.56	5.12	7.83	5.25
1920-1924	1,338	127	1,233	75	5.18	9.56	5.39	4.77	5.65	4.82
1925-1929	1,423	135	1,289	78	5.57	9.91	5.79	5.05	5.73	5.08
1930-1934	1,231	146	1,075	80	5.58	12.44	5.93	4.87	6.81	4.97
1935-1939	1,094	144	940	67	4.89	14.12	5.30	4.21	6.57	4.31
1936	260	32	221	15	5.90	15.28	6.32	5.01	7.16	5.11
1937	209	24	181	17	4.60	11.40	4.91	3.99	8.07	4.17
1938	197	34	170	11	4.35	17.15	4.88	3.75	5.55	3.82
1939	182	18	154	8	3.96	9.05	4.17	3.35	4.02	3.38
1940 (a)	189	17	163	9	3.98	9.06	4.17	3.43	4.79	3.48
(b)	192	17	166	9	4.04	9.06	4.23	3.49	4.79	3.54

(a) On basis of classification in use to end of 1939.

(b) On basis of classification introduced in 1940. Difference due to 3 deaths caused by acute yellow atrophy of liver.

Details as to conjugal condition, etc., have been recorded annually since 1893. Throughout the ensuing period the maternal death rate was always higher among single than among married women—particularly if criminal abortion is taken into account. During the last ten years half the deaths of single women in this group were due to criminal abortion, as compared with 14 per cent. of the deaths of married women.

A comparison of deaths in childbirth in New South Wales with those of other countries must be made with caution. Apart from possible differences in the method of calculating the rate (as indicated above) and in the definition of "live birth" a further difference arises in the classification of criminal abortion (illegal operations). In the International List of Causes of Death in use up to the end of 1939 these are classified with homicide, but in the revised List which came into use in 1940, criminal abortion is grouped with other deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth or the puerperium. In the table below deaths from this cause are included to show the total deaths incidental to childbirth, and totals excluding criminal abortion are shown to enable comparison to be made on this basis.

The revised list also introduces a new basis for classifying maternal deaths according to whether or not a delivery had occurred, viz.: Abortion (gestation less than 28 weeks), ectopic gestation, conditions of pregnancy (death before delivery), conditions of childbirth and the puerperium (death during or after delivery, gestation 28 weeks or more).

Two further departures from past procedure are (1) the addition of deaths from acute yellow atrophy of the liver associated with pregnancy or childbirth, not formerly included in maternal deaths; and (2) a change

in the classification of maternal deaths so that puerperal thrombophlebitis, embolism and sudden death "not specified as septic" are now grouped as "infection" (septicaemia). To preserve continuity, the results for 1940 are here classified according to the old arrangement.

TABLE 121.—Maternal Deaths, 1939 and 1940.

Cause of Death.	Deaths, 1939.		Deaths, 1935-39.		Deaths, 1940.		Deaths, 1936-40	
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
Accidents of Pregnancy ...	16	·33	99	·43	20	·40	106	·44
Puerperal Hæmorrhage ...	29	·61	176	·75	29	·59	166	·70
Puerperal Septicæmia ...	24	·50	176	·75	24	·49	156	·65
Post Abortive Septicæmia ...	14	·29	115	·49	26	·53	113	·47
Thrombophlebitis, Embolism, Sudden Death. (b)	11	·23	88	·38	18	·36	85	·36
Albuminuria and Eclampsia ...	45	·94	245	1·05	34	·69	219	·92
Other Casualties of Childbirth	23	·48	108	·46	21	·42	104	·44
Total, excluding Criminal Abortion.	162	3·38	1,007	4·31	172	3·48	949	3·98
Criminal Abortion ...	38	·79	231	·99	34	·69	213	·89
Total, including Criminal Abortion.	200	4·17	1,238	5·30	206 (a)	4·17 (a)	1,162 (a)	4·87 (a)

(a) Exclusive of 3 deaths from acute yellow atrophy of liver in 1940.

(b) See paragraph above the table.

More than any other cause of death during childbirth, puerperal septicæmia (including post-abortive sepsis) can be classed as a preventable disease. In the last five years nearly 28 per cent. of the total deaths (excluding criminal abortion) were due to this cause, but the proportion was lower than previously.

The annual rates of mortality of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live births in the Metropolis and the remainder of the State in the last eleven years were as follows:—

TABLE 122.—Maternal Deaths, Metropolis and Country, 1930 to 1940.

Year.	Deaths from Puerperal Septicæmia per 1,000 Live Births.			Total Deaths of Mothers in Childbirth per 1,000 Live Births,					
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	State.	Including Criminal Abortion.			Excluding Criminal Abortion.		
				Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	State.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	State.
1930	2·01	1·19	1·53	6·06	5·66	5·83	5·15	4·87	4·99
1931	2·04	1·50	1·72	6·66	5·62	6·03	4·93	5·20	5·09
1932	1·71	1·06	1·31	7·79	5·09	6·14	5·80	4·54	5·03
1933	1·93	1·22	1·49	6·79	4·79	5·57	5·21	4·54	4·80
1934	1·63	1·34	1·45	7·01	5·49	6·07	5·2	4·89	4·94
1935	1·72	1·55	1·61	6·92	5·94	6·31	4·38	5·62	5·15
1936	2·25	1·48	1·78	7·43	5·63	6·32	5·80	4·68	5·11
1937	·94	1·19	1·09	5·51	4·53	4·91	4·57	3·92	4·17
1938	·92	1·04	·99	5·82	4·28	4·88	3·88	3·79	3·82
1939	·83	·77	1·79	4·61	3·87	4·17	3·05	3·59	3·38
1940(a)	1·05	·99	·01	4·06	4·25	4·17	2·96	3·84	3·48
(b)	1·25	1·46	1·38	4·06	4·35	4·23	2·96	3·94	3·54

(a) On basis of classification in use to end of 1939.

(b) On basis of classification introduced in 1940.

Rates for the year 1940 calculated by the two additional methods mentioned earlier are shown in the following table. The rates on one base should not be compared with those on another.

TABLE 123.—Maternal Deaths, Special Rates, 1940.

Cause of Death.	Deaths per 1,000 All Births (Live and Still).			Deaths per 1,000 Confinements.		
	Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Total.
Accidents of Pregnancy ... ..	.37	1.03	.40	.37	1.04	.40
Puerperal Hæmorrhage ... ..	.55	1.03	.57	.56	1.04	.58
Puerperal Septicæmia ... ..	.45	1.03	.47	.46	1.04	.48
Post Abortive Septicæmia ... ..	.49	1.03	.51	.50	1.04	.52
Albuminuria and Eclampsia ... ..	.68	.52	.67	.68	.52	.67
Thrombophlebitis, Embolism, Sudden Death.	.37	...	.36	.37	...	.36
Other Casualties of Childbirth... ..	.43	...	.41	.44	...	.42
Total, excluding Criminal Abor- tion.	3.34	4.64	3.39	3.38	4.68	3.43
Criminal Abortion ... ..	.53	4.13	.67	.54	4.16	.68
Total, including Criminal Abor- tion.	3.87	8.77	4.06	3.92	8.84	4.11

NOTE: See notes under Table 121; also text.

The proportion of deaths due to each cause in 1940 is shown below in comparison with the average for the previous five years, and the five years 1936-40.

TABLE 124.—Maternal Deaths, Proportion each Cause, 1940.

Cause of Death.	Proportion per cent. due to each Cause.								
	1935-39.			1940.			1936-40.		
	Mar- ried.	Single.	Total.	Mar- ried.	Single.	Total.	Mar- ried.	Single.	Total.
Accidents of Pregnancy ...	7.7	10.4	8.0	9.5	11.8	9.7	8.7	12.8	9.1
Puerperal Hæmorrhage ...	15.6	3.5	14.2	14.3	11.8	14.1	15.6	3.2	14.3
Puerperal Septicæmia ...	15.0	8.3	14.2	11.6	11.8	11.7	13.8	10.4	13.4
Post Abortive Septicæmia	9.5	7.6	9.3	12.7	11.8	12.6	9.9	8.0	9.7
Albuminuria and Eclampsia	20.8	11.8	19.8	17.5	5.8	16.5	20.1	8.8	18.9
Thrombophlebitis, Embolism Sudden Death.	7.9	1.4	7.1	9.5	...	8.7	8.1	.8	7.3
Other Casualties of Child- birth.	9.4	3.5	8.7	11.1	...	10.2	9.5	4.0	9.0
Total, excluding Crimi- nal Abortion.	85.9	46.5	81.3	86.2	53.0	83.5	85.7	48.0	81.7
Criminal Abortion ... ..	14.1	53.5	18.7	13.8	47.0	16.5	14.3	52.0	18.3
Total, including Crimi- nal Abortion.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE—See notes under table 121; also text.

In the five years 1936-40, criminal abortion caused 52 per cent. of the puerperal deaths of single women.

*Deaths from Violence.*

Deaths from violence are deaths from accident (including deaths in respect of which "open verdicts" were recorded at Coroners' inquests), suicide and homicide. In proportion to the population the annual number of suicides has not shown any marked variation. Deaths from homicide have remained fairly constant in number, and their proportion to the population has decreased.

Deaths from violence in 1940 numbered 1,781 or 7.2 per cent. of the total deaths in the year. This number includes 309 suicides, 1,423 accidents and 48 homicides. The rate, 6.42 per 10,000 living, was 5 per cent. below the rate in the preceding quinquennium, which was 6.73. In the year 1940 the males numbered 1,345, or 9.65 per 10,000 living, and the females 436 or 3.16 per 10,000, which is 33 per cent. of the male rate.

*Deaths from Suicide.*

The number of persons who took their own lives in 1940 was 309, and the rate 1.11 per 10,000 living, was slightly below the average for the preceding quinquennium. The number of suicides by males was 226, and the rate 1.62 per 10,000 living, was nearly three times the rate amongst females, 0.60 per 10,000 living.

The number of deaths from suicide and the rates since 1884 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 125.—Suicide, 1884 to 1940.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.
1884-88	428	1.62	96	0.44	524	1.09
1889-93	519	1.68	110	0.42	629	1.11
1894-98	679	2.01	169	0.57	848	1.34
1899-1903	651	1.81	142	0.44	793	1.16
1904-1908	719	1.86	160	0.49	879	1.18
1909-1913	857	1.95	238	0.59	1,095	1.30
1914-1918	888	1.83	223	0.48	1,111	1.17
1919-1923	887	1.65	244	0.47	1,131	1.07
1924-1928	1,100	1.84	269	0.47	1,369	1.16
1929-1933	1,244	1.92	301	0.48	1,545	1.21
1934-1938	1,235	1.83	367	0.56	1,602	1.20
1936	217	1.61	74	0.56	291	1.09
1937	233	1.71	64	0.48	297	1.10
1938	254	1.85	76	0.56	330	1.21
1939	251	1.81	78	0.57	329	1.20
1940	226	1.62	83	0.60	309	1.11

The means usually adopted for self-destruction by men are either shooting, poisoning, cutting, or hanging. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons, and resort mostly to poison. Of every 100 cases of suicide during the five years 1936-40, 25 were by the agency of poison, 26 by shooting, 14 by gas, 12 by cutting, 11 by hanging, and 6 by drowning.

Experience indicates that the suicidal tendency is probably influenced by the seasons. During the last ten years, 1931-40, the proportion of male suicides per 1,000 was approximately as follows:—In spring, 249, summer, 263, autumn, 248 and winter, 240. Female suicides, being numerically smaller give more variable results as to seasonal trends; in the last ten years the proportion per 1,000 was—spring, 248, summer, 263, autumn, 253, winter, 236.

#### *Deaths from Accident.*

During the year 1940 the number of deaths due to accident was 1,423, viz., 1,089 of males and 334 of females, or equal to rates of 7.82 and 2.42 per 10,000 living of each sex, and the general rate was 5.13 per 10,000 living.

The number of deaths from accident and the rates since 1884 are shown in the table below. The figures for 1927 and later years include deaths in respect of which an "open verdict" was given.

TABLE 126.—Accident, 1884 to 1940.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.
1884-88	3,550	13.41	944	4.34	4,494	9.32
1889-93	3,666	11.90	966	3.70	4,632	8.14
1894-98	3,498	10.33	1,095	3.69	4,593	5.23
1899-1903	3,432	9.54	1,103	3.39	4,535	6.62
1904-1908	3,145	8.13	1,056	2.96	4,201	5.65
1909-1913	3,894	8.84	1,119	2.79	5,013	5.95
1914-1918	3,821	7.87	1,088	2.34	4,909	5.17
1919-1923	3,677	6.85	1,102	2.13	4,779	4.54
1924-1928	4,860	8.11	1,363	2.37	6,223	5.30
1929-1933	4,748	7.83	1,389	2.21	6,137	4.80
1934-1938	5,082	7.53	1,588	2.41	6,670	5.00
1936	1,016	7.53	318	2.41	1,334	5.00
1937	1,136	8.35	336	2.52	1,472	5.46
1938	1,143	8.33	370	2.74	1,513	5.56
1939	1,291	9.32	446	3.27	1,737	6.32
1940	1,089	7.82	334	2.42	1,423	5.13

The figures in the table include deaths due to inattention at birth, and, prior to 1896, injury at birth and traumatic tetanus.

The experience of the five years ended 1940 shows that out of every 1,000 fatal accidents 382 are due to vehicles and horses, 99 to drowning, 152 to falls, 55 to burns or scalds, 56 to railway or tramway accidents, and 19 to accidents in mines and quarries. Fatalities due to weather, i.e., excessive cold or heat, or lightning were responsible for 52 in every 1,000 but this figure is above normal because there was a large number of deaths from heat in the early part of 1939.

Out of 532 deaths caused by accidents with vehicles and horses in 1940, 493 were due to accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved.

Detailed statistics relating to fatal and non-fatal traffic accidents are published elsewhere in this Year Book.

THE SEASONAL PREVALENCE OF DISEASES.

The following table shows for each month of the year the proportion of deaths due to each of nine principal causes. The figures are based on the experience of the five years 1936-40, and in order to make the results of the computation comparable, adjustments have been made to correct the inequality of the number of days in each month:--

TABLE 127.—Seasonal Prevalence of Diseases, 1936-40.

Month.	Typhoid Fever.	In- fluenza.	Diph- theria and Croup.	Whoop- ing- Cough.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.	Pneu- monia.	Bron- chitis.	Diarrhoea, Enteritis, and Dysentery.	Neph- ritis.
January ..	49	34	64	91	77	66	48	141	82
February..	162	28	91	55	72	62	58	125	76
March ...	198	31	87	38	78	57	67	97	71
April ...	154	28	111	25	82	62	59	105	75
May ...	161	61	122	50	80	85	85	76	83
June ...	38	93	111	32	96	93	115	55	90
July ..	37	158	95	41	97	118	127	50	98
August ...	25	203	69	87	93	134	133	50	96
September.	13	177	65	127	87	114	105	53	94
October ...	...	94	60	115	79	78	85	59	82
November.	64	56	65	161	77	67	60	75	79
December .	99	37	60	178	82	64	58	114	74
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

In interpreting the foregoing table comparison should be made vertically and not horizontally; the figures are proportions per thousand and not absolute numbers.

The chief feature of the foregoing table is the contrast between the figures relating to typhoid fever and diarrhœa and enteritis on the one hand, and to influenza, pneumonia, and bronchitis on the other. In the first group the influence of the hot weather is the controlling factor; in the second, the cold. The warmest months in the year are January, February, and December; the coldest, June, July, and August. The morbidity from tuberculosis of the respiratory system varies little throughout the year, but it is somewhat higher in the colder months. Nephritis also shows a higher mortality during the cold weather.

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## SOCIAL CONDITION.

In New South Wales conditions of climate and soil and ample living space form a solid basis for a high standard of social welfare. Nevertheless constant effort, individual and collective, is necessary to promote a healthy growth of national life, and to meet problems which become more complex as social interests expand and scientific research and discovery bring to light weaknesses in the social structure. Progressive measures must be designed to foster a high standard of justice and morality and to combat such evils as faulty distribution of food and other essentials, errors in dietary resulting in malnutrition, overcrowding and slum conditions in housing, the occurrence of preventable diseases and accidents, lack of facilities for efficient education and recreation, and for the care of the sick and those incapable of earning a livelihood.

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND RELIEF SERVICES.

Social services in relation to public health and welfare, and relief in necessitous circumstances or sickness or infirmity are provided in New South Wales by the Governments of State and Commonwealth; many private organisations also are active in the relief of distress.

#### *Departments of Public Health—State and Federal.*

The Department of Public Health of New South Wales is organised in two branches, one directed by the Board of Health and the other by the Director-General of Public Health. Their functions, though distinct, are closely co-ordinated, and the Director-General, who is a medical practitioner and a permanent salaried officer of the Government, is *ex officio* President of the Board of Health. The Board is the central executive and administrative authority. It consists of ten members, including five legally qualified medical practitioners, all being nominated by the Government. It acts in an advisory capacity towards the Minister for Public Health and the Government, and exercises general supervision in regard to public health matters. The Director-General of Public Health controls the State medical services and the State institutions for the treatment of the sick and infirm.

In the Department there are divisions for maternal and baby welfare, social hygiene, tuberculosis, industrial hygiene, laboratories, sanitation and pure food, each in charge of a specially-qualified officer.

The executive personnel of the Department of Public Health includes medical officers and sanitary inspectors. The former are appointed by the Government, and are permanent salaried officers, who devote the whole of their time to matters relating to public health.

Medical officers of the Department exercise constant supervision over public health in the metropolitan area, in the Hunter River district, which includes Newcastle, and in Broken Hill; and they visit other localities when required. In every town a local medical practitioner is appointed as a Government medical officer for the purpose of attending to Government medical work, *e.g.*, inquests, sickness in gaols, etc.

Public hospital services are supervised by the Hospitals Commission under the presidency of the Minister for Public Health, and there is a school medical service in the Department of Education.

The Federal Department of Public Health administers quarantine services and conducts research into matters affecting public hygiene. Its activities embrace the Australian Institute of Anatomy at Canberra, serum laboratories, an X-ray and radium laboratory in Victoria and health laboratories in various localities throughout the Commonwealth. There is a School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine at the University of Sydney which was established under agreement between the Commonwealth and the University.

In order to co-ordinate the work of the Commonwealth and the various State health services the National Health and Medical Research Council has been constituted; it consists of the principal health officers in Australia. The Council advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on health questions generally and devises measures for co-operation and for uniformity in health legislation and administration.

#### *Social Welfare Services.*

Social welfare services of the State Government include the social aid service and widows' pensions under the control of the Minister for Labour and Industry and Social Services, with a permanent officer of the Public Service as Director of Government Relief. The Child Welfare Department is administered by the Minister for Education. Youth welfare services concerned largely with industrial training and employment and provision made for the welfare of factory workers are described in the chapter Employment. There is a central bureau for co-ordinating charitable relief by State and private organisations in order to prevent fraud and duplication.

Old-age pensions, invalid pensions, war pensions, maternity allowances, and since 1st July, 1941, family allowances are provided by the Commonwealth Government.

#### *National Fitness.*

A movement for the advancement of national fitness, particularly the fitness of young persons, is fostered in New South Wales by the activities of a State Council for Physical Fitness under the presidency of the Minister for Education; similar bodies have been formed in the other Australian States.

The Commonwealth has contributed grants to meet organising expenses and to subsidise courses of physical education in schools, universities and other institutions. These are allocated by the Commonwealth Council for National Fitness which is composed of the Commonwealth Ministers for Health and Labour and National Service and a nominee from each State Council.

#### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The expenditure from revenue by the Government of New South Wales on eleemosynary objects, exclusive of capital charges on loans expended on such objects, amounted to £9,732,834, or £3 10s. 1d. per head of population, in 1940-41, and the Commonwealth expenditure on old-age and invalid pensions and maternity allowances in this State was £7,209,038 or £2 11s. 11d. per head. In addition, large sums were expended from loans on works for the relief of unemployment and on buildings such as hospitals.

A comparative statement of the principal items of expenditure from revenue during 1931-32 and the last four years is shown below. The amounts shown as State expenditure represent disbursements from the

Consolidated Revenue Fund, and, in 1931-32, payments from the Unemployment Relief and Family Endowment Funds, subsequently merged into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and in the last two years payments from the Unemployment Relief and Social Services Funds.

TABLE 128.—Government Expenditure of Public Health and Charitable Relief, 1932 to 1941.

Expenditure from Revenue on—	1931-32.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
<b>Public Health—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Government hospitals; subsidies to hospitals, etc. ....	727,638	1,153,918	1,160,640	1,426,647	1,436,892
Mental hospitals and like institutions	594,737	768,211	509,705	815,491	848,416
Baby health centres, maternity homes, etc. ....	47,594	74,330	70,476	68,618	69,728
Inspection of food, dairies, etc. ....	17,756	16,955	18,007	18,048	18,528
Medical examination of school children	20,939	23,447	37,540	40,019	38,677
Administration, medical services, etc.	124,635	163,344	171,395	169,283	175,255
Other ... ..	9,614	1,092	523	65	79
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,542,913</b>	<b>2,206,297</b>	<b>2,268,286</b>	<b>2,538,176</b>	<b>2,587,575</b>
<b>Social amelioration—</b>					
Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc....	332,623	390,344	430,369	487,360	456,307
Maintenance of deserted wives, widows and children ... ..	502,674	305,608	334,278	324,118	297,651
Widows' pensions ... ..	645,457	601,511	630,321	630,721	609,037
Care of aboriginals ... ..	47,885	53,773	76,454	69,000	62,773
Unemployment Relief... ..	766,613	†1,495,969	†608,579	†2,007,962	2,420,785
Food relief ... ..	5,070,732	1,263,001	1,419,836	1,791,222	1,370,700
Family allowances ... ..	1,805,685	1,469,932	1,363,833	1,337,020	1,337,489
Administration ... ..	*329,876	239,884	264,550	†357,736	337,816
Homes for Unemployed Trust ... ..	...	25,000	...	13,000	100,000
Other ... ..	67,245	53,939	78,553	55,892	152,701
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>9,568,790</b>	<b>5,899,861</b>	<b>5,206,773</b>	<b>7,074,031</b>	<b>7,145,259</b>
<b>Grand Total (State) ... ..</b>	<b>11,111,703</b>	<b>8,106,158</b>	<b>7,475,059</b>	<b>9,612,207</b>	<b>9,732,834</b>
<b>Commonwealth—</b>					
Old age and invalid pensions ... ..	4,276,522	6,315,550	6,414,899	6,827,718	7,054,022
Maternity allowances ... ..	149,870	154,613	167,710	161,259	155,006
<b>Total (Commonwealth) ... ..</b>	<b>4,426,392</b>	<b>6,470,163</b>	<b>6,582,609</b>	<b>6,788,977</b>	<b>7,209,038</b>
<b>Grand Total—</b> (State and Commonwealth) ... ..	<b>15,538,095</b>	<b>14,576,321</b>	<b>14,057,668</b>	<b>16,401,184</b>	<b>16,941,872</b>
<b>Expenditure per head of population—</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By State ... ..	4 5 7	2 19 10	2 14 8	3 9 6	3 10 1
By Commonwealth ... ..	1 14 6	2 7 9	2 8 2	2 9 1	2 11 11
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>6 0 1</b>	<b>5 7 7</b>	<b>5 2 10</b>	<b>5 18 7</b>	<b>6 2 0</b>

\* Includes interest on Treasury advances to Family Endowment Fund.

† Exclusive of capital debt charges on loans. ‡ Includes cost of collection of Social Services and Unemployment Relief Taxes.

State expenditure on hospitals and other health services and Commonwealth expenditure on pensions have increased in each of the last four years. State expenditure from revenue on social amelioration has fluctuated with changes of policy in regard to apportioning expenditure on unemployment relief works as between revenue and loans. State loan expenditure on unemployment relief works was nil in 1931-32; £3,373,386 in 1937-38; £4,026,900 in 1938-39; £2,133,232 in 1939-40; and £1,295,649 in 1940-41. Particulars of the aggregate expenditure on relief works—from revenue and loans—are shown in the chapter *Employment* of this volume.

The increase in the cost of pensions paid by the Commonwealth was due mainly to increased rates of benefit.

## SOCIAL AID SERVICE.

As a means of preventing and relieving distress arising from poverty or unemployment the Government of New South Wales established (towards the end of 1937) a Social Aid Service, with the aim not only of relieving the persons concerned, but, as far as practicable, of improving their health and living conditions and their fitness for employment.

This social aid system is a development from the food relief system, which in turn had developed from an arrangement whereby charitable societies, such as the Benevolent Society of New South Wales, in co-operation with the State Government, distributed relief to necessitous persons. When the onset of depression brought about a rapid increase in unemployment the Government gradually took over the function of providing sustenance.

Social service bureaux in the metropolis, Newcastle and the northern and southern coalfields are operated in conjunction with the State employment exchanges, and welfare officers supervise social aid in the various districts with the assistance of departmental medical officers and welfare nurses. A service of medical attention and medicine (on a basis similar to that provided by friendly societies) is provided for families in receipt of social aid, the cost being met by the Government.

Ordinary food relief is issued on a uniform scale graduated according to the size of the family to be maintained, and in determining eligibility the family income is taken into consideration. Supplementary special foods (milk, eggs and green vegetables) are provided for persons certified as being in need of them, also special diets for indigent invalids or sick persons. Food orders are supplemented by a pint of milk per day for mothers (before and after child birth) and for children under seven years of age in families receiving social aid. Persons for whom special foods are issued must be examined by the departmental medical officers and/or welfare nurses with a view to arranging where possible for appropriate medical, dental or other remedial treatment of physical disabilities. Clothing and boots are issued twice a year to persons in receipt of social aid or part-time relief work. Cases of special distress are partly relieved by cash payments.

In the country districts the police administer food relief and exercise a measure of discretion to determine eligibility in the light of personal knowledge of the applicants.

Assistance by the Homes for Unemployed Trust is described later in this chapter, and unemployment relief works and the State Employment Exchanges are described in the chapter dealing with employment.

*Eligibility for Social Aid.*

The general conditions precedent to the issue of social aid are (1) the applicant must have been unemployed for at least 14 days; (2) he must have been registered at a State labour exchange for at least 7 days; and (3) he must sign a declaration that his income during the fortnight preceding application did not exceed a certain limit—known as permissive income—which varies according to the number of his dependants. The condition as to registration for employment does not apply where the applicant is aged or incapacitated, or an invalid, or a woman responsible for the care of invalids or young children.

The recipient of social aid selects from approved traders the suppliers from whom he wishes to obtain his requirements, and indicates the proportion of the total value of his food order which he wishes to be allocated to the various traders—grocer, butcher, baker and milk-vendor. Orders to supply food to a specified value are issued direct to the suppliers. The recipient also selects a doctor and chemist from approved lists. Clothing and boots as selected by the recipient from standardised lists are obtained and distributed by officers of the Social Service Bureaux.

In assessing the permissive income, the income of all members of the family, except old-age and invalid pensioners, is taken into consideration, and the following items are included: Earnings (except where exempt as shown below), gifts of money, family allowances, Government charitable allowances (except where paid away in rent), rents from property, 25 per cent. of amounts paid by boarders, military and war widows' pensions in excess of 15s. per fortnight, other pensions and similar payments (excluding old-age and invalid pensions and maternity allowances). Earnings of each son, daughter, brother or sister in the household of a recipient of food relief are exempt up to 60s. per fortnight. Similar exemption has been allowed in respect of earnings of juveniles since 17th July, 1941; previously the exemption was 40s. per fortnight. Appropriate exemption is allowed also in respect of earnings by the head of the household.

Old-age and invalid pensioners in the household are disregarded in the determination of the permissive income limit and the scale of food relief. Children under twelve months are excluded in regard to the relief scale. Relief on the same scale as for single adults is issued for juveniles from the age of 15 years, also for children aged 14 years for whom family endowment, or widows' pension, or similar allowance, is not paid.

*Scales of Food Relief.*

The scales of permissive income and the value of food orders (exclusive of special foods) current since 17th July, 1941, are shown below. The scale of relief was increased on this date by 3s. a fortnight for each family unit.

TABLE 129.—Scales of Food Relief and Permissive Income.

Family Unit.	Limit of Income per Fort-night. (a)	Value of Food Relief per Fortnight.	Family Unit.	Limit of Income per Fort-night. (a)	Value of Food Relief per Fortnight.
	s.	s. d.		s.	s. d.
Single man or woman ...	25	20 0	Married couple, 3 children ...	65	52 0
Married couple ...	40	34 0	„ „ 4 children ...	70	58 0
„ „ 1 child ...	50	44 0	„ „ 5 children ...	75	64 0
„ „ 2 children ...	60	46 0	Each additional child ...	10	6 0

(a) Excluding income mentioned above.

In Broken Hill, Silverton and certain other western towns the scales of food relief are higher than those shown in the foregoing table.

*Recipients of Food Relief.*

The following statement shows the number of recipients and their dependants for whom food relief was issued in June, 1933, and each of the last six years; also, for the purpose of comparison, the number of men engaged in part-time employment on relief work at these dates:—

TABLE 130.—Recipients of Food Relief and Relief Workers, 1933 to 1941.

Particulars.	June, 1933.	June, 1936.	June, 1937.	June, 1938.	June, 1939.	June, 1940.	June 1941.*
Food Relief—							
Recipients ...	83,151	24,988	30,135	33,694	37,795	37,302	16,590
Recipients and de- pendants ...	192,777	58,680	71,615	82,343	94,033	95,382	38,561
Relief Workers—							
Part-time... ..	34,229	55,770	24,976	19,198	20,229	11,302	8,226

\* In December, 1941, there were 11,966 Food Relief Recipients, 26,565 Recipients and Dependants and approximately 2,563 Part-time Relief Workers.

The increase in the number of recipients of food relief during 1937-38 was due to some extent to the more liberal conditions of eligibility for social aid introduced in 1937. There was another increase during 1938-39, especially in country districts. This followed a slackening of expenditure on works which provide employment for large numbers of unskilled workers, and a diminution in returns from rural activities by reason of drought in 1938 and low prices for staple products. The increase persisted until October, 1939.

The number of recipients was declining slowly in 1940, when the industrial dispute in coalmining, lasting from 11th March to 17th May, caused a temporary increase. But the number of recipients of food relief in June, 1940, was less by 500, and the number of relief workers was less by 8,900 than twelve months ago.

During the year ended June, 1941, there were further decreases, viz., 20,712 or 55 per cent. in recipients of food relief and 3,076 or 27.2 per cent. in relief workers. The decreases were due mainly to enlistments for war service and a greater volume of employment. A large proportion of the persons in receipt of food relief are not available for work on account of age or infirmity or, in the case of women, domestic responsibilities.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

The State maintains four homes for the aged and infirm—three for men and one for women. After the introduction of the old-age pension system the character of the work of three of the institutions was changed considerably, so that they are used to a large extent for the treatment of chronic ailments. They contain special wards for persons suffering from cancer, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases, and a hospital for infectious diseases is attached to the institution at Lidcombe.

The average number resident in the State asylums during the year 1940 was 2,975. The average cost per inmate was £58 8s. 3d.; receipts from various sources represented £14 16s. 9d. per inmate, so that the net cost to the State was £43 11s. 6d. In the hospitals attached to the three institutions 5,947 cases of illness were treated during 1940—Males 4,847 and females 1,100—and at the end of the year 1,622 patients remained under treatment.

A number of societies are active in the matter of charitable relief; some conduct institutions such as homes for children and the aged; others supply casual aid for indigent persons, help for discharged prisoners, shipwreck relief, etc., and in many suburbs and country towns benevolent societies have been formed for the relief of local distress.

Charitable societies as a general rule must be registered under the Charitable Collections Act, 1934, and it is not lawful for any person to make an appeal for support for any charity unless the charity is registered, or is exempted from registration, under the Act.

Registered charities must be administered by a responsible committee or other body consisting of not less than three persons; proper books of account must be kept and the accounts are subject to audit and inspection as prescribed. If the provisions of the Act are not observed the charity concerned may be removed from the register.

A summary of the receipts and expenditure of the registered charitable organisations for which returns were furnished in 1939-40 is shown below; particulars of State charities or charitable institutions or of hospitals registered under the Public Hospitals or Private Hospitals Act are not included.

TABLE 131.—Registered Charitable Organisations—Receipts and Expenditure, 1939-40.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
£				£			
State aid	...	...	29,868	Salaries and Wages	...	...	132,351
Public Subscriptions, etc.	...	...	248,762	Upkeep and Repair of Buildings	...	...	15,074
Fees	...	...	41,324	Other	...	...	203,551
Other	...	...	48,206				
Total Receipts	...	...	£368,160	Total Expenditure	...	...	£350,976

In 94 institutions conducted by registered charitable organisations there were 12,450 inmates under care in 1939-40, viz., 1,285 men, 1,994 women and 9,171 children. Persons discharged during the year numbered 6,296 and there were 184 deaths. The number of inmates at 30th June, 1940, was 5,970 including 4,495 children, of whom particulars are shown in Table 139.

#### WELFARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

The Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Children, incorporated in 1919, was established with the object of co-ordinating measures for the welfare of mothers and children. The society provides premises in the city for the use as baby health centres, day nurseries and free kindergartens, and conducts training schools, where nurses may receive post-graduate training in infant hygiene and mothercraft. Associations of medical practitioners and of nurses, charitable organisations and institutions for children are affiliated with the Society.

The maternal and baby welfare division of the State Department of Public Health administers the State health services for mothers and young children, including the baby health centres and a number of pre-natal clinics for the benefit of mothers. A blood donor service with a mobile transfusion unit is available when required for maternity cases, and the advice of a specialist may be obtained, without cost to the patient, for

mothers in poor circumstances. A medical committee has been set up for the investigation of maternal deaths and efforts are directed toward the control of puerperal infection by means of compulsory notification of cases. Midwifery nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act. The subject of maternal mortality is discussed in the chapter Vital Statistics.

#### Maternity Allowances.

On 10th October, 1912, the Commonwealth Government commenced to pay as maternity allowance the sum of £5 in respect of each birth occurring in Australia. Since 1931 the amount of allowance has been varied from time to time and payment has been restricted to cases where the income of the claimant and her husband (or in the case of a posthumous or ex-nuptial child, the income of the claimant) during the twelve months preceding claim did not exceed a certain limit. Since August, 1934, the limit has been graded, within a range of £91, according to the number of the claimants' children, £13 being added to the minimum for each surviving child under fourteen years of age born prior to the birth in respect of which the allowance is claimed. From this date also the amount of allowance has been related to the number of children in the family.

The current rate of allowance is £4 10s. where there is no other child under fourteen years, £7 10s. where there are three or more other children under fourteen years, and £5 in other cases. The income limit ranges from £247 to £338 according to the number of children in the family. Children of the claimant's husband by a former marriage are taken into account in assessing income limits and allowances.

Payments are made in respect of still-born children if viable, but one allowance only is payable in the case of plural births. The allowances may be paid only to women who are inhabitants of, or who intend to settle in the Commonwealth, and they are not payable to Asiatics or to aboriginal natives of Australia or of the Pacific Islands.

The following statement shows the number of claims passed for payment in New South Wales in the years stated, in comparison with the number of confinements:—

TABLE 132.—Maternity Allowances Paid in New South Wales, 1921 to 1941.

Year ended June.	Amount of Allowance.	Income Limit.	Confinements, excluding Still-births, (approximate).	Claims passed for Payment.	
				Number.	Amount.
1921	£ 5	No limit.	No.		
1929	5	"	54,620	56,378	£ 281,890
1931	5	"	53,310	54,275	271,375
1932	5	260	50,530	51,660	258,300
1933	4	260	45,230	36,569	149,870
1934	4	208	44,400	31,699	126,740
1934	4	208	42,740	29,960	119,750
1935	4 to 5	208 to 299	43,150	30,354	130,886
1936	4 to 5	208 to 299	44,650	30,463	133,055
1937	4½ to 5	221 to 312	47,190	31,086	145,495
1938	4½ to 7½	221 to 312	46,760	30,440	154,613
1939	4½ to 7½	247 to 338	47,360	30,860	167,710
1940	4½ to 7½	247 to 338	47,610	29,700	161,259
1941	4½ to 7½	247 to 338	49,480	28,540	155,006

The maternity allowances paid in New South Wales up to 30th June, 1941, numbered 1,297,486 and the aggregate amount was £7,389,000 approximately.



*Baby Health Centres and Day Nurseries.*

With the object of reducing the wastage of child life due to preventable causes the Government has established baby health centres in various parts of the city and suburbs, and in country towns. The centres are specially concerned with the health of children below school age.

A staff of nurses and an honorary medical officer are attached to each centre. The nurses instruct the mothers in hygiene at the centres and in their homes, and make arrangements for medical or dental treatment of mothers and children when necessary.

In December, 1940, there were 221 centres, viz., 58 in the metropolitan area, 18 in the districts of Newcastle and Maitland, 4 in Broken Hill, and 141 in other country districts. During the year 1940 the attendances at the centres numbered 938,827, and the nurses made 69,008 visits to cases within the area served by the centres.

Eight day nurseries and nursery schools have been established in the metropolis by the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association. Mothers who work outside their homes may leave their children at the nurseries during the daytime. Food, clothing and medical and dental care are provided. The charge is 6d. per day.

In the outlying country districts nurses engaged by the Bush Nursing Association at 44 centres give assistance to mothers and advise them as to the feeding and treatment of children, and the Far West Children's Health Scheme conducts four travelling units of which three are baby health clinics. The Society for Crippled Children assists such children in the matter of surgical treatment and in vocational training.

*Medical Inspection of School Children.*

A system of medical inspection of school children, under the control of the Principal Medical Officer of the Department of Education, is conducted by a staff consisting of 21 medical officers, 18 dental officers, 12 nurses, 8 dental assistants, 2 psychologists and 2 social workers.

It is the aim of the School Medical Service that every child be examined at least twice during the period of compulsory school attendance. Metropolitan schools are inspected annually and country schools triennially. Oculists visit schools in outlying districts and carry out eye refractions, and prescribe glasses where necessary.

The following summary gives particulars of children medically examined during the years 1937 to 1940:—

	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Number examined	48,973	45,669	81,493	87,271
Number reviewed...	20,845	23,497	24,249	29,422
Percentage of those examined notified for defects (medical and dental)	40·0	37·4	39·2	36·72

School dental service is provided by 18 dental clinics. In addition to general examination, dental treatment is provided for young children and emergency work is done for children of all ages. The number of children treated during 1940 was 23,203, treatment being completed in 82 per cent. of the cases.

The expenditure on the school medical and dental services in 1940-41, exclusive of administration, was £35,443.

*State System of Family Allowances.*

Family allowances in New South Wales were paid by the State Government from 23rd July, 1927, until the Commonwealth child endowment commenced on 1st July, 1941. The introduction of the State system was an outcome of the system of wage regulation which is described in the chapter relating to wages. Nevertheless, endowment was not restricted to the children of wage and salary earners, but was payable under like conditions for the children of other families whose income in the twelve months preceding claim for endowment did not exceed the living wage, plus £13 for each dependent child (except one in each family). The exclusion of one child in the family dates from December, 1929, formerly endowment was payable for all dependent children under 14 years of age in eligible families.

The allowances were payable until the children reached the age of 14 years (or in 1941 the age of 14 years 4 months), but were continued to 16 years if the child was incapacitated. Children in charitable institutions were included within the scope of the system. Illegitimate children were excluded except in special cases. Others excluded were children of fathers who were aliens, Asiatics or aboriginal natives of Africa, the Pacific Islands, or New Zealand, unless born in Australia; children for whom pension was payable under the Widows' Pensions Act or any other State or Federal Act except war pensions; children for whom family allowance was paid in the Commonwealth Public Service.

The maximum rate of endowment was 5s. per week per endowable child, but the amount at this rate was reduced where necessary to comply with a condition that endowment might not raise the family income above the living wage, plus £13 for each dependent child except one. Changes in the living wages since the introduction of family allowances are shown in the chapter "Wages" of this Year Book.

As a general rule endowment was granted for a period of twelve months.

Particulars relating to claims for endowment granted and the amount of endowment paid during the last eleven years are shown below. The number of claims as stated is exclusive of claims by charitable institutions and of claims for additional endowment on account of children born in families already receiving allowances.

TABLE 133.—Family Endowment—Claims and Endowment Paid, 1931 to 1941.

Year.	Number of Claims granted.				Amount of Endowment Paid.		
	For period of one year.			Other Claims.	Average per Fortnight.	During the year.	
	Original.	Renewals.	Total.			Amount.	Per head of Population.
1930-31 ..	14,955	39,045	54,000	12,320*	£ 46,019	£ 1,196,484	s. d. 10 5
1931-32 ..	16,014	53,957	69,971	4,114*	69,449	1,805,685	14 1
1932-33 ..	9,229	60,342	69,571	914	77,987	2,105,659	16 3
1933-34 ...	7,038	64,687	71,725	324	78,439	1,960,972	15 0
1934-35 ...	5,747	62,111	67,858	204	73,012	1,898,315	14 5
1935-36 ...	5,387	55,949	61,336	274	66,836	1,804,392	13 7
1936-37 ...	4,541	48,552	53,093	277	61,353	1,595,183	11 11
1937-38 ...	4,816	43,157	47,973	185	56,536	1,469,932	10 10
1938-39 ...	5,662	40,828	46,490	352	52,455	1,363,833	10 0
1939-40 ...	5,410	40,480	45,890	394	51,424	1,337,020	9 8
1940-41 ...	5,725	35,272	40,997	308	51,442	1,337,489	9 8

\*Quarterly periods in most cases.

The allowances were paid fortnightly, so that there were usually 26 pay days per annum, but there were 27 in 1932-33 and 1935-36 and 25 in 1933-34. Therefore the fortnightly averages, rather than the amounts paid in each year, reflect the rise and fall in the annual cost of endowment.

The following summary relates to particulars furnished by claimants for endowment in regard to average endowment and to family income and unemployment during the twelve months preceding the date of claim. Unemployment from such causes as illness, old age, industrial strife, etc., as well as scarcity of work, has been taken into account, and heads of families whose employment during the twelve months preceding claim consisted of less than six weeks' relief work have been counted as unemployed throughout the whole year.

TABLE 134.—Family Endowment—Children, Income and Unemployment of Claimants.

Year ended June.	Average per claim granted during the year.			
	Number of Endowable Children.*	Endowment Authorised per annum.	Family Income per annum.	Period of Unemployment (Principal Breadwinner)†
		£ s.	£ s.	Weeks.
1931 ... ..	2.40	27 10	122 0	19.8
1932 ... ..	2.30	28 11	87 2	28.5
1933 ... ..	2.23	27 13	84 13	28.1
1934 ... ..	2.23	27 0	91 19	23.4
1935 ... ..	2.25	26 13	105 12	19.8
1936 ... ..	2.26	26 9	114 15	16.6
1937 ... ..	2.28	26 14	117 18	16.5
1938 ... ..	2.32	27 1	123 14	16.2
1939 ... ..	2.35	27 7	131 18	16.1
1940 ... ..	2.36	28 2	129 0	17.8
1941 ... ..	2.36	27 18	134 2	17.9

\* Dependent children, except one, in each family. † Unemployment from all causes including illness, old age, etc.

#### *Family Allowances in Commonwealth Public Service.*

Officers of the Public Service of the Commonwealth, of whom a large number are employed in New South Wales, received child endowment, in terms of their employment, from November, 1920, until 30th June, 1941. The payments were at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child under the age of 14 years, provided that it did not bring the remuneration of the officer above £500 per annum. In effect the cost was borne by the employees in the service, because in assessing the basic wage upon which he determined their salaries and wages, the Public Service Arbitrator deducted from the rate, which otherwise would have been awarded, a sum to cover the cost of endowment. This arrangement ceased upon the introduction of the general system of child endowment by the Commonwealth.

#### *Commonwealth System of Family Allowances.*

The Commonwealth system of child endowment commenced on 1st July, 1941, and allowances are payable by the Commonwealth Government, irrespective of the amount of family income, at a flat rate of 5s. per week for children (including ex-nuptial children) under sixteen years of age (except one in the family), also for children under sixteen years maintained

by approved charitable institutions. Endowment is not payable in respect of children substantially supported by State or Commonwealth Government nor children of alien fathers unless the child was born in Australia or the mother is a British subject.

As a general rule, endowment is paid to the mother. Residence in Australia at date of claim is a qualification applying to claimants and children and, if not Australian born, residence for twelve months immediately preceding that date. Endowment may be granted to aboriginals unless they are nomadic, or the children concerned are dependent upon State or Federal Government for support.

The scheme is administered by a Commissioner, who is also the Commissioner of Pensions, in the Commonwealth Department of Social Services, and there is a Deputy Commissioner in each State. Part of the funds for endowment are obtained by means of a tax on pay rolls, which is payable by employers whose wages bill exceeds £1,040 per annum. The tax is assessed monthly at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the amount of wages paid, after deducting from the wages an amount calculated at the rate of £20 a week. Further particulars of the tax are published in the chapter, Public Finance.

#### *Widows' Pensions.*

Pensions are payable by the Government of New South Wales to widows in terms of the Widows' Pensions Act, 1925-1937. Conditions of eligibility for pension are domicile in New South Wales at date of husband's death, and residence in the State at date of application for pension and during the previous three years.

A widow without dependent child may be granted a pension if she is at least 50 years of age and in destitute circumstances, or if on the death of her husband she is left unprovided for—the pension in the latter case being limited to the period of six months after the death of her husband. Except in such cases a widow is not entitled to a pension unless she has wholly or mainly dependent upon her for support a child, stepchild, or child legally adopted before her widowhood, who is under the age at which school attendance is no longer compulsory, i.e., 14 years to December, 1940, and  $14\frac{1}{2}$  years in 1941. If a child is suffering from mental or physical disability or possesses special scholastic ability the age limit is 16 years.

A pension may not be paid to any widow if she is receiving any other pension or allowance exceeding the amount of pension which, if otherwise qualified, she would receive under this Act; nor if she or her children, individually or collectively, own property exceeding £1,000 in value—apart from their dwelling, furniture and other personal effects.

The maximum rates of pension have been £1 per week for the widow and 10s. for each eligible child since the introduction of these pensions, except in the period dating from 1st February, 1933, to 6th October, 1937, when they were 17s. 6d. and 8s. 9d. respectively. Pension at maximum rates is paid if the widow's income does not exceed £39 per annum and it is reduced by £1 per annum for each £1 of income in excess of £39.

In assessing the widow's income it is deemed to include any pension or allowance under any other Act; the earnings of the widow or her children under school-leaving age from personal effort; 5 per cent. of any real or personal property of the widow or her children which produces less than 5 per cent. per annum, except the house in which they reside and the furniture and personal effects therein; and any payment for the children's maintenance or education from any estate, etc.

The widow's income is deemed to include also 50 per cent. of the earnings of unmarried children over school-leaving age residing with her, and 25 per cent. of the earnings of unmarried children not residing with her. In special circumstances, however, the whole or part of such earnings may be disregarded. Sick pay or funeral benefit from any society, or insurance benefit on property damaged or destroyed, or child endowment paid by the Commonwealth is not assessed as income.

Pensions are not payable for any period while the pensioner resides out of New South Wales, except during occasional absences during which her family or home is in the State. Pensions are terminated on the marriage of a pensioner or on the date she becomes qualified to receive an old-age or invalid pension under federal legislation. On the death of a widow her children's pensions may be paid to their guardian.

The number of pensions granted and the amount of pensions paid during each of the last ten years are shown below:—

TABLE 135.—Widows' Pensions—1932 to 1941.

Year.	Pensions Granted during year.	Pensions Paid.	
		Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	£	s. d.
1931-32 ... ..	7,218	638,970	5 0
1932-33 ... ..	7,180*	618,685	4 9
1933-34 ... ..	8,433	529,764	4 1
1934-35 ... ..	8,268	532,416	4 1
1935-36 ... ..	8,168	558,431	4 2
1936-37 ... ..	8,108	539,623	4 0
1937-38 ... ..	8,454	601,511	4 5
1938-39 ... ..	8,665	630,321	4 7
1939-40 ... ..	8,732	630,721	4 7
1940-41 ... ..	8,475	609,037	4 5

\* Estimated.

The number of original claims granted during 1940-41 was 1,216, the total number of pensions, including renewals, granted was 8,475, and the average amount authorised was £67 2s. 1d. per annum. The pensions are subject to review from time to time throughout each year, and may be varied in amount or suspended or cancelled in cases where the widow's circumstances have changed since issue or previous review.

The annual payments are affected by variations in the number of fortnightly pay-days, viz., 27 in the years ended June, 1933 and 1936, 25 in 1933-34 and 26 in the other years.

#### *Activities of the Department of Child Welfare.*

The care of children under the supervision of the State is a function of the Department of Child Welfare, in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939—a consolidating measure brought into operation on 1st December, 1939. Provision is made for the care and maintenance of State wards, the assistance of children of necessitous parents and the supervision of children in foster homes and in institutions, for protecting children from ill-treatment and neglect, preventing their employment in dangerous occupations, and regulating the adoption of children and their employment in

public performances and in street trading. Special courts, called Children's Courts, are maintained to deal with offences committed by or against children, and to adjudicate in regard to affiliation proceedings.

Orders of a magistrate to compel parents to meet the obligation of maintaining their legitimate children are made in terms of the Deserted Wives and Children's Acts of 1901-1939.

In legal disputes regarding the guardianship of infants, the Supreme Court, or in certain cases the lower courts, may make orders as to the custody and as to access by either parent, having regard to the welfare of the child. In such cases the mother has equal rights with the father as to guardianship, in terms of the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934.

The use of tobacco by juveniles and the supply of intoxicating liquor to them are prohibited by the Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act and the Liquor Act, respectively. A period of compulsory school attendance is prescribed by the Public Instruction Act. From 1917 to 1939 the period was from age 7 to 14 years, in 1940 it was 6 to 14 years, and it is being extended by four months a year so that it will be 6 to 15 years in 1943.

The Director of Child Welfare, who is the permanent head of the department, is an officer of the Public Service of New South Wales, and an Advisory Council, with a departmental officer as secretary, has been appointed to advise and report to the Minister for Education upon matters relevant to the welfare of children. Courses of training for persons engaged in welfare work have been organised in the University of Sydney, and a diploma of social studies may be gained after two years of study. Departmental cadets are encouraged to attend the course.

*Children under State Supervision.*

Children under the supervision of the Child Welfare Department are classified as (a) State wards, viz., orphans or children who by reason of parental neglect or unfitness for guardianship or other cause, have to be removed from the control of natural guardians; (b) children in foster homes or other institutions; (c) children of necessitous parents; (d) truants and delinquent children; (e) children who are mentally defective.

In the following statement is shown a classification of the children under the supervision of the Department in various years since 1911:—

TABLE 136.—Children under State Supervision.

Classification.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1936.	1939 (June).	1940 (June.)	1941 (June).
State wards {	4,677	5,439	5,054	4,057	3,643	3,475	3,271
Boarded out, adopted or apprenticed ... ..							
In depots, homes or hostels ... ..							
Juvenile offenders in State institutions or shelters ... ..			230	243	333	402	376
Children boarded-out with own mothers ... ..			1,009	607	679	589	537
In licensed foster homes ... ..	4,453	11,462	11,184	10,032	9,787	9,513	8,539
In licenced institutions ... ..	559	290	382	295	195	167	166
	263	689	809	1,187	1,012	1,026	962
Total ... ..	9,952	17,880	18,668	16,421	15,649	15,172	13,851

These figures do not include the children on probation from the Children's Courts or institutions (who numbered 1,907 at 30 June, 1941), nor children licensed for employment in theatres or public entertainments or street trading under conditions which are described later.

The cost of the Child Welfare Department amounted to £427,702 during 1940-41. This figure does not include widow's pensions nor family allowances. The annual expenditure during the past five years is shown below:—

TABLE 137.—Child Welfare Department—Expenditure.

Year ended June.	Boarding out.	Payments for Children in their own homes.	Institutions, Homes, Hostels, etc.	Salaries.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Contributions by Parents and other Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1937* ...	88,800	205,779	37,080	79,153	14,266	425,078	20,511	404,567
1938 ...	83,928	219,605	39,465	87,252	15,302	445,552	21,013	424,539
1939 ...	87,143	244,915	40,323	90,586	15,504	478,471	20,838	457,633
1940 ...	76,848	244,822	43,629	97,371	14,533	477,203	21,611	455,592
1941 ...	72,406	221,895	44,423	102,381	13,986	455,091	27,386	427,705

\* Calendar year.

#### State Wards.

The Minister for Education is the guardian of State wards. His guardianship may be terminated when a ward attains the age of 18 years or may extend to age 21 years. Where practicable, State wards are boarded out with approved foster parents. The maximum number of children under the care of one guardian is three, except in cases of families comprising a greater number, brothers and sisters being placed usually in the same home. The children are supervised by inspectors, and infants in the metropolitan area placed apart from their mothers must be submitted to medical examination every fortnight during the first twelve months of life.

Payments by the State to foster parents for the maintenance of State wards do not usually extend beyond the period of compulsory school attendance. Then the wards are apprenticed or placed in employment, and, if necessary their weekly earnings are supplemented by the Department.

Child welfare homes are maintained for the accommodation of State wards pending boarding out or transfer, and for those who are ill or crippled. There is a training farm at Berry, where boys are trained for rural work, and a domestic training home for girls at Guildford.

The number of State wards at 30th June, 1941, was 3,647, viz., 1,993 boys and 1,654 girls. Of these 376 were in depots, homes or hostels, 2,713 were boarded out and supported by the Government, 91 were in employment and their wages were supplemented by the Government, 289 were adopted or boarded out without subsidy and 178 were apprenticed.

#### Relief of Children of Necessitous Parents.

An important activity of the Child Welfare Department relates to the maintenance in their own homes of the children of necessitous parents. Allowances may be paid for the purpose to the mother or father who is widowed or deserted or whose spouse is incapacitated, in gaol or an old-age pensioner. Relief in this form is granted also for the children or adopted children of single women. As a general rule payment ceases when the child reaches school leaving age, but may be continued to 18 years if he is incapacitated or for other special reason.

The rate of contribution is 10s. per child up to a maximum of £3 10s. per week per family. Where old-age or invalid pension is received the limit is £3, plus the maximum rate of pension as stated in Table 155. Relief is not payable by the Child Welfare Department for children whose mothers are qualified for widows' pensions, but assistance is given in respect of the children of widows who are not eligible for such pensions, such as those qualified to receive invalid pensions provided by the Commonwealth Government.

In the year ended June, 1941, contributions were paid by the Department to 4,394 mothers for the support of 8,539 children.

#### *Deserted Children.*

In cases of desertion of wife or of legitimate children, the husband or father may be ordered, in terms of the Deserted Wives and Children Act, to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children the father may be ordered, under the Child Welfare Act, to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance. In certain cases mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children.

For disobedience of or non-compliance with orders under these Acts offenders may be fined, or they may be committed to prison, and from the value of their work while in prison the cost of their upkeep may be deducted and the balance applied to the satisfaction of the orders. The period of imprisonment is limited to one day for every 10s. due and an offender may not be detained for a longer period than twelve months.

Legislation has been enacted to provide for reciprocity in respect of orders for maintenance between New South Wales and other parts of the British Empire.

The following statement shows the number of cases in respect of wife and child desertion dealt with in the Courts of Petty Sessions and the Children's Court during the year 1940:—

TABLE 138.—Wife and Child Desertion—Court Cases, 1940.

Cases.	Applications for Orders.			Non-compliance with Orders.		
	Order made.	Order refused.	Case with-drawn.	Order obeyed subse- quently.	Defend- ant im- prisoned.	Case with- drawn or dis- missed.
For maintenance—Wife ...	1,395	378	758	1,778	150	840
Child ...	491	52	100	534	93	351
For expenses incidental to birth of illegitimate child ...	112	22	33	5	...	6
Total ...	1,998	452	891	2,317	243	1,197

#### *Mentally-deficient Children.*

Homes have been established by the State for the care and training of mentally defective children whose cases call for segregation and special treatment. Children may be admitted upon certification by two medical practitioners, one being a medical officer of the Department of Education



and one a qualified psychiatrist. Inmates of the homes may be detained beyond the age of 18 years, or may be discharged by the Minister if further detention is not necessary, or they may be released upon license.

Experience obtained by the medical inspection of school children indicates that about 1 per cent. require special tuition on account of sub-normal intelligence. For this purpose special classes have been established in four public schools, and a residential school at Glenfield under the administration of the Department of Education. This school consists of four cottages and administrative buildings, and there is provision to increase the number of cottages to eight, if required. In each cottage accommodation is provided for 32 children. The site occupies 110 acres in a healthy locality, near Liverpool, and the buildings are connected with the metropolitan water and electricity supply systems.

#### *Delinquent Children.*

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts, by magistrates with special qualifications for the treatment of delinquent children. No child under the age of 8 years is held responsible for an offence, and the sentence of death may not be pronounced or recorded against a person under the age of 18 years.

The children brought before the courts are classified into groups, according to the special treatment they require, and a large number are released after admonition, or on probation, committal to an institution being a final resort.

Children committed to institutions may be detained in custody until the expiration of the period specified by the Court, or until reaching the age of 18 years. They may be indentured as apprentices with suitable employers or restored to the custody of parents or guardians. The Child Welfare Department exercises control of delinquent children committed to State institutions and supervises those released on probation by the Children's Courts.

State institutions for delinquent boys are located at Mittagong, Gosford and Yanco. The institution at Mittagong is a farm home for the rehabilitation of delinquent boys under 14 years. The Gosford Farm Home and the Riverina Welfare Farm at Yanco are for older boys. The Riverina Farm is the principal institution for training the boys in rural pursuits. At 30th June, 1941, there were 270 boys at Mittagong, 130 at Gosford and 94 at Yanco.

There is an industrial school for girls at Parramatta, where the inmates who numbered 91 at 30th June, 1941, are trained in domestic science. A hostel has been opened for the accommodation of former inmates of girls' industrial schools when out of employment.

Under certain conditions delinquent children may be committed to approved institutions conducted by religious organisations.

#### *Children in Foster Homes.*

It is prescribed by the Child Welfare Act that no person (other than a relation by blood) may receive a child under 7 years of age to be maintained apart from its mother or other parent in consideration of the payment of money otherwise than by way of periodical instalments. Moreover, no such instalment may be paid for more than four weeks in advance,

nor exceed the sum of 50s. per week. This section of the Act does not apply to State wards boarded out by the Child Welfare Department, nor to institutions controlled or open to inspection by the State.

Places used for the reception of one or more children under 7 years of age apart from their parents must be licensed and the children must be registered with the Director of the Child Welfare Department. The number of foster homes licensed in 1940-41 was 113, and the number of children was 439. During the year 207 children were discharged to their parents, 7 were transferred to the control of the Child Welfare Department, 1 died, 58 were removed from State supervision for other reasons, and 166 remained in the foster homes at the end of the year.

Since 1st December, 1939, it has been obligatory to obtain licenses for day nurseries and kindergartens.

#### *Children in Registered Charitable Institutions.*

In addition to the State homes and other institutions for children administered by the Child Welfare Department, there are institutions conducted by religious bodies and other organisations where children are placed by their guardians in preference to being boarded out under the State system. Some of these receive children from the Children's Courts. Those in which children under the age of 7 years are received must be licensed as foster homes under the Child Welfare Act, as shown above.

In a few cases the parents contribute towards the support of the children, but usually they are maintained by the organisations which conduct the establishments.

In terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939, the Minister is authorised to board out children to persons in charge of charitable homes or hostels, and to make payments in respect of such children at the rates paid to foster parents for the maintenance of State wards (see page 152). In the case of establishments in existence at 1st December, 1939, when the Act commenced, payment is limited to the number of inmates in excess of the average number during the period of two years immediately before this date.

At 30th June, 1941, there were 4,495 children in institutions conducted by charitable organisations registered under the Charitable Collections Act, 1934. Particulars of these children are shown below:—

TABLE 139.—Children in Registered Charitable Institutions, June, 1940.

Institutions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Infants' Homes ... ..	121	86	207
Orphans' Homes ... ..	753	1,034	1,787
Other Children's Homes ... ..	1,128	904	2,032
Homes for Deaf, Dumb and Blind ... ..	149	126	275
Benevolent Asylums and other Homes ... ..	131	63	194
Total ... ..	2,282	2,213	4,495

In addition to the children in registered charitable institutions there were 919 children—634 boys and 285 girls in institutions under the control of the Child Welfare Department in June, 1940.

*Adoption of Children.*

Legal provision is contained in the Child Welfare Act for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Supreme Court in its equitable jurisdiction. Application to the court may be made by adopting parents or by the Minister of Public Instruction on their behalf. If over 12 years of age, the child's consent to adoption is necessary, unless the court dispenses with it owing to special circumstances.

An order of adoption terminates all rights and liabilities between the child and his natural parents, except the right to inherit property by reason of kinship. An adopted child takes the surname of his adopting parent in substitution for his own surname, and orders of adoption are registered by the Registrar-General. Application for orders of adoption may be heard in open court, or in public or in private chambers.

The number of children adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Act was 1,286 during the year ended 30th June, 1941, as compared with 952 in 1939-40.

*Employment of Children.*

In other chapters of this volume particulars are shown regarding the employment of children in factories and as apprentices. The employment of children in public theatrical performances, including broadcasting, and in street trading is regulated by the Child Welfare Act, 1939.

Theatre licenses may be issued in respect of children over 7 years, subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Minister may think fit. A license may not be granted authorising a child to be employed between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., nor on Sundays.

Children under 16 years of age unless licensed may not be employed in street trading, *e.g.*, hawking, singing or performing for profit. Licenses may be issued to boys over the age of 15 years, and in special circumstances to boys between 14 and 15 years of age. With few exceptions the street trading under conditions which are described later.

Particulars relating to the licenses current at 30th June the last six years are shown below:—

TABLE 140.—Children's Licenses for Street Trading and Theatres.

Year.	Licenses current at 30th June.					
	Theatrical Performances.			Street Trading—Boys.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 14 years.	Over 14 years.	Total.
1936	24	96	120	371	204	575
1937	38	142	180	437	216	653
1938	19	54	73	482	184	666
1939	17	68	85	663	262	925
1940	25	73	98	227	254	481
1941	31	84	115	...	224	224

Street Trading Licenses used to be issued to boys at ages 12 and 13 years but since 1st December, 1940, boys under 14 years have not been permitted to hold a license.

## TREATMENT OF SICKNESS.

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease are numerous throughout the State. There are private hospitals which are owned by private persons and conducted as business enterprises; public hospitals which are maintained by the State, or by the people resident in the districts in which the hospitals are located, with the assistance of subsidy from the public funds, or by charitable organisations; special hospitals, State and private, for the treatment of mental and nervous ailments; and a State lazaret.

The State exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease, and medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, and optometrists are required to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority.

The number of registered medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists and optometrists at the end of various years since 1929 is shown below:—

TABLE 141.—Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists and Optometrists on Register, 1929 to 1940.

Year.	Number on Register at 31st December.			
	Medical Practitioners.	Dentists.	Pharmacists.	Optometrists.
1929	3,124	1,416	1,843	*
1932	3,179	1,415	1,889	645
1936	3,332	1,443	2,092	605
1937	3,395	1,471	2,142	603
1938	3,479	1,472	2,228	602
1939	3,598	1,495	2,281	598
1940	3,558	1,483	2,327	583

\* Not registered.

There were 364 persons (other than pharmacists) licensed to deal in poisons in 1940; and 9 persons licensed to manufacture opium and other dangerous drugs and 57 licensed to distribute them.

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1924, and amendments. Four classes of nurses may be registered, viz., general, mental, midwifery, and infants'. In the case of midwifery nurses, registration must be renewed annually. The number of registrations at 31st December, 1940, was as follows:—General nurses, 11,791, midwifery 6,700, mental, 1,266, infants' 107. Information is not available as to the actual number of nurses, as many are registered under more than one classification.

For the treatment of sickness and accident in sparsely populated districts, the Government subsidises medical practitioners with a view to encouraging them to practise in outlying bush settlements.

Aerial medical services, subsidised by the Commonwealth and State, are provided at a number of inland centres in Australia including Broken Hill, and two organisations, the Bush Nursing Association and the Country Women's Association, make provision for nurses in country localities and maintain cottage homes in a number of remote localities.

The District Nursing Association engages nurses to visit the sick, gratuitously if needed, in the metropolitan district.

Ambulance transport services for sick and injured persons are controlled by a board, incorporated in 1919. The board delimits certain districts for administrative purposes, and in each district a committee is elected annually by the contributors to its fund. The number of cases transported during the year ended June, 1941, was 225,254 and the mileage was 1,971,190.

### HOSPITAL SERVICES.

#### *Private Hospitals.*

A private hospital may not be conducted except under licence in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act by which it is prescribed that every private hospital must be under the direct control of a person approved by the Board of Health. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management, and inspection. The licenses are issued annually.

The classification of the private hospitals and their accommodation, according to the nature of the cases received, are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 142.—Private Hospitals—Number and Accommodation, at 31st December, 1940.

District.	Private Hospitals.				Number of Beds.			
	Medical, Surgical, and Lying-in.	Medical and Surgical.	Lying-in.	Total.	Medical, Surgical, and Lying-in.	Medical and Surgical.	Lying-in.	Total.
Sydney ... ..	No. 86	No. 41	No. 82	No. 209	No. 1,779	No. 863	No. 396	No. 3,038
Country ... ..	170	11	142	323	1,533	144	611	2,288
Total ... ..	256	52	224	532	3,312	1,007	1,007	5,326

In 380 hospitals the accommodation at the end of 1940 did not exceed 10 beds, in 108 there were from 11 to 20 beds, and in 44 hospitals there were more than 20 beds.

#### *Public Hospitals.*

Institutions for the care of the sick are classed as public hospitals, unless they are owned and maintained entirely by private persons. Some are maintained wholly by the State, viz., a convalescent hospital in the metropolitan area, the Sanatorium for Consumptives at Waterfall, the David Berry Hospital at Berry, and the hospitals attached to the asylums for the infirm at Newington, Lidcombe and Liverpool (see page 142). The Prince Henry Hospital, formerly a State institution known as the Coast Hospital, was incorporated under a board of directors in August, 1936, and brought within the purview of the Hospitals Commission.

Some of the public hospitals are under the ægis of religious denominations, and are conducted by religious communities who own the establishments or by committees nominated by subscribers.

By the Public Hospitals Act, 1929-1940, provision has been made for a systematic organisation of the public hospital services. The Act is administered by the Hospitals Commission, which is constituted by the Minister for Public Health as chairman and four other members appointed by the Governor.

The public hospitals and organisations which provide district and bush nursing services and aerial medical services are classified in two main groups, according to the schedules of the Act. One group, termed the "incorporated hospitals," consists entirely of suburban and country hospitals incorporated by the Act. The second group, known as "separate institutions," includes the large general hospitals in or around the metropolis; the hospitals of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales and the Australian Red Cross Society; the hospitals for children, tubercular cases, convalescents, or incurables; the dental hospital; the hospitals conducted by religious organisations; and the Australian Aerial Medical Services (New South Wales section).

Each incorporated hospital is managed by a board consisting of four directors appointed by the Government and five or six elected triennially by persons who contribute to the funds of the hospital as members of a contribution scheme or otherwise, except by way of payment for relief, or five Government nominees and six or seven elected directors.

The Hospitals Commission inspects the hospitals which receive or apply for subsidy, and determines which hospitals shall be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution.

Public hospitals must provide treatment, medicines, etc., for necessitous persons, but other patients are required to pay a reasonable sum for the cost of hospital services and such sum is recoverable in the courts of law. If authorised by the Commission, portion of a hospital may be set aside for paying patients, who may contract for private or intermediate accommodation. At 30th June, 1940, the number of beds in the hospitals included 762 for private and 1,660 for intermediate patients.

Special facilities for dental treatment are provided at the Dental Hospital, Sydney, and at the other public hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle. Two dental clinics travel by train through country districts.

Particulars relating to the accommodation provided in hospitals under the supervision of the Hospitals Commission and the number of patients treated are shown below:—

TABLE 143.—Public Hospitals—Accommodation and Patients, 1936 to 1940.

Year ended June—	Hospitals.	Beds.		Patients treated in Hospital.		Out-Patients.	
		Number Available.	Number occupied. Daily Average.	Babies born.	Other.	Number.	Attendances.
1936... ..	172	12,223	8,621	9,492	194,738	563,918	1,602,863
1937... ..	205	13,500	9,669	10,672	209,777	522,610	1,723,305
1938... ..	207	13,792	10,306	11,418	228,718	595,600	1,746,617
1939... ..	208	14,246	10,866	13,218	237,326	605,700	1,772,299
1940... ..	210	14,972	11,025	14,983	250,291	595,325	1,819,984

The increase in the number of hospitals under supervision in 1936-37 was due mainly to an extension of the Hospitals Commission's administration to some hospitals already in operation. Therefore the actual increase

in accommodation in that year was not so great as indicated by the figures in the table.

In addition to the accommodation provided by public hospitals to which the foregoing particulars relate, there were 2,343 beds in the State hospitals at the asylums for the infirm (see page 142), the Waterfall Sanatorium and auxiliary hospital at Randwick, and the David Berry Hospital. In these institutions the average number of beds occupied per day was 2,204, and 7,632 patients were treated during the year 1940.

*Income and Expenditure of Public Hospitals.*

The income for maintenance of the public hospitals amounted to £2,341,580 in 1939-40 and the expenditure for maintenance to £2,431,939. These amounts are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. Income for capital purposes in 1939-40 included State grants for buildings and equipment £206,687; also legacies and bequests £90,096, and the hospitals obtained loans amounting to £320,643. The actual amount of capital expenditure is not recorded.

Particulars relating to the income and expenditure for maintenance during the five years ended 1939-40 are shown below. Income and expenditure of State institutions are not included:—

TABLE 144.—Public Hospitals—Income and Expenditure, 1936 to 1940.

Year ended June—	Income for Maintenance.					
	State Aid for Mainte- nance.	Subscrip- tions and Donations.	Systematic Contribu- tions.	Patients' Fees.	Other.	Total Income for Maintenance.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936 ... ..	664,090	173,346	233,640	414,979	60,677	1,546,732
1937 ... ..	856,077	152,276	302,823	432,598	70,976	1,814,750
1938 ... ..	991,279	164,745	332,214	528,413	73,791	2,090,442
1939 ... ..	1,029,774	163,863	363,788	578,343	80,423	2,216,197
1940 ... ..	1,035,753	183,583	375,886	657,972	88,386	2,341,580

Year ended June—	Maintenance Expenditure.				
	Salaries and Wages.	Provisions, Drugs, Fuel, etc.	Special Department. Expenses and Interest.	Renewals and Renova- tions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1936 ... ..	740,093	506,485	161,343	74,034	1,481,955
1937 ... ..	926,973	586,030	200,164	78,394	1,791,561
1938 ... ..	1,073,019	647,779	242,168	80,541	2,043,507
1939 ... ..	1,196,490	718,539	276,535	91,190	2,282,754
1940 ... ..	1,284,726	758,832	299,122	89,259	2,431,939

The increases in receipts and expenditure in 1936-37, as shown above, were due partly to the inclusion of a greater number of hospitals than in earlier years. The increase in the amount of State aid, in particular, was due for the most part to the inclusion of the Prince Henry Hospital, formerly a State institution.

State aid for maintenance amounted to £1,035,753 in 1939-40, as compared with £856,077 in 1936-37 and there has been steady growth in patients' fees and systematic contributions. The expenditure on salaries and wages has risen by reason of general increases in rates of pay in recent years.

#### HOSPITAL CONTRIBUTION FUNDS.

Systematic contribution schemes have been organised in respect of a number of public hospitals.

For the hospitals in the metropolitan area a joint scheme, the Metropolitan Hospitals Contribution Fund, was established in July, 1932, and incorporated on 15th August, 1933. Contributors pay at the rate of 6d. per week (minors 3d.) for certain hospital benefits in respect of treatment in private as well as public hospitals. Members may contribute at higher rates for increased benefit. From its inception to 30th June, 1941, an amount of £1,608,687 had been disbursed for hospital benefits, viz., £1,092,915 to metropolitan hospitals affiliated with the funds and £515,772 to other hospitals, public and private.

Details regarding the operations of the Fund are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 145.—Metropolitan Hospitals Contribution Fund, 1933 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Benefits Granted to Contributors.	Income.	Payments to Hospitals.	Administrative Expenses, etc.
	No.	£	£	£
1933	6,400	31,757	25,585	5,985
1934	16,200	75,301	64,496	9,726
1935	23,900	125,201	109,463	12,894
1936	31,000	175,426	149,624	16,421
1937	*	226,483	210,152	21,704
1938	48,260	270,056	226,027	26,608
1939	50,561	288,211	252,579	28,133
1940	55,065	320,324	272,514	36,530†
1941	58,898	331,554	298,247	32,440†

\* Not available.

† Includes £6,000 transferred to reserves in 1940 and £600 in 1941.

In the country many individual hospitals have organised a systematic contribution fund and benefit is provided by each fund for treatment of contributors and dependants in other hospitals as well as the institution to which the fund belongs. Information relating to these funds, as compiled by the Hospitals Commission, is shown below:—

TABLE 146.—Country Hospitals—Systematic Contributions Funds, 1935 to 1940.

Year ended 30th June.	Contributors.	Contributions Received.	Payments to Hospitals.	Cost of Administration.
	No.	£	£	£
1935	128,521	162,285	140,708	18,478
1936	149,145	187,448	177,283	21,518
1937	169,064	222,113	199,847	25,004
1938	186,461	256,887	238,436	28,111
1939	197,416	278,046	255,951	30,840
1940	203,258	293,098	268,912	32,575



## TREATMENT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Within the State, the Board of Health is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. The Federal Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, persons, and goods arriving from oversea ports.

Cases of such diseases as leprosy, bubonic plague, smallpox, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, infantile paralysis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, puerperal infection, typhus, yellow fever, cholera, pulmonary tuberculosis, encephalitis lethargica, anthrax, and undulant fever, must be notified to the Board of Health. Cases of bubonic plague are rare; no case has occurred since 1923.

Where necessary, provision is made for the isolation of infectious cases. In the metropolis the majority are treated at the Prince Henry Hospital, or at an infectious diseases hospital at Lidcombe, which is a State institution. Country cases are accommodated in special wards of the local hospitals.

The following table shows the notifications of various diseases in 1921 and later years. There are few notifications in New South Wales of such diseases as leprosy, typhus, bubonic plague, anthrax or undulant fever, and such cases are not included in the statement. Five cases of typhus fever and one of anthrax were notified in 1940. Particulars of deaths and death rates are shown in the chapter "Vital Statistics."

TABLE 147.—Infectious Diseases—Cases Notified, 1921 to 1940.

Year.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Pulmon- ary Tuber- culosis. *	Infantile Paralysis.	Cerebro- Spinal Meningi- tis.	Ence- phalitis Lethar- gica. †	Puerperal Infection. ‡
1921	949	1,060	6,854	1,240	184	30	...	...
1922	706	1,153	4,094	1,045	33	21	...	...
1923	873	2,623	3,480	1,218	104	27	...	...
1924	768	3,421	4,364	1,096	108	29	...	...
1925	533	3,043	3,004	1,195	57	37	...	...
1926	698	4,755	3,579	1,265	81	32	...	...
1927	460	8,369	4,059	1,158	25	25	3	...
1928	453	5,531	3,835	1,212	30	31	18	...
1929	438	5,219	4,274	1,215*	241	28	26	44
1930	380	4,400	4,051	1,917	30	43	14	264
1931	340	4,479	4,432	1,588	103	30	20	319
1932	233	4,905	4,310	1,485	384	43	12	292
1933	188	4,259	3,912	1,441	13	24	11	222
1934	141	2,166	6,167	1,509	94	29	6	238
1935	173	2,250	4,913	1,571	181	29	7	266
1936	132	3,939	7,064	1,372	23	11	7	326
1937	118	2,493	4,244	1,771	70	17	9	241
1938	19	2,599	3,935	1,797	658	22	11	259
1939	63	3,190	4,103	1,687	33	22	6	243
1940	67	3,025	1,838	1,907	11	40	7	245

\* Notifiable only in Metropolitan, Hunter River and Blue Mountains districts until 1st March, 1929.

† Notifiable from 1st April, 1926.

‡ Notifiable from 16th August, 1929.

The marked increase in the number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1937 was due largely to measures taken to encourage earlier notification. In contrast with such diseases as scarlet fever or diphtheria, many cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are of long duration and may be

notified more than once, for instance, when the patient moves from one district to another. Therefore an increase in notifications does not necessarily indicate an actual increase in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis.

#### *Leprosy.*

Persons suffering from leprosy are segregated in the Leper Lazaret, which was opened for the admission of patients in 1883, though statutory provision for the compulsory notification of the disease and detention of lepers was not made until 1890. Two persons were admitted during the year 1940, and one patient died and one was repatriated. There were 9 inmates in the lazaret on 31st December, 1940, viz., 6 males and 3 females. Their birth-places were—New South Wales 7, Malta and Straits Settlements 1 each. The cost of the lazaret during 1940 was £3,983, or £442 11s. 1d. per inmate.

#### *Tuberculosis.*

Pulmonary tuberculosis has been notifiable throughout the State since 1st March, 1929. During the year 1940 the notifications numbered 1,907, viz., 1,390 in the metropolitan sanitary district, 58 in the Hunter River district, 6 in the district of Broken Hill, and 453 in other parts of the State.

A special division of the Department of Public Health has been formed to co-ordinate measures for the cure and prevention of the disease, to regulate the admission of patients to institutions, to arrange for the after-care of those discharged, etc.

Institutions for the care of tubercular cases have been established by the Governments of the State and the Commonwealth, and others are assisted by State subsidy. As far as practicable the cases are graded for admission to the sanatoria. The Waterfall Sanatorium for patients in the intermediate stages of the disease contains 428 beds, and an auxiliary hospital with 151 beds for advanced patients is located at the Prince of Wales (Repatriation) Hospital. Both these are State Government institutions.

The Waterfall Hospital is the largest of the sanatoria. The number of patients under treatment during 1940 was 838, and there were 391 in the hospital at the end of the year. The cost of maintenance in 1940 was £42,023, equal to £101 per occupied bed.

A village settlement for tubercular cases was opened at Picton Lakes in May, 1929. It was founded and is maintained by public subscription and admission is arranged by the Department of Public Health. There are 19 cottages for married patients and two hostels for single patients. The number of patients at the end of 1940 was 31.

With the object of checking the spread of tuberculosis, several dispensaries have been opened in Sydney and Newcastle for diagnosis and the examination of patients, and the supervision of those who are not under treatment in an institution.

Medical advice is given to patients at these clinics, and nurses visit their homes and instruct the inmates in precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

*Venereal Diseases.*

The treatment of venereal diseases is regulated under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1918, which came into operation on 1st December, 1920. It prescribes that all persons suffering from such diseases must place themselves under treatment by a qualified medical practitioner, and must remain under treatment until cured. Medical practitioners are required to notify all cases to the commissioner appointed under the Act. It is not considered, however, that notification is fully effective. Treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited, also the sale of certain drugs used in connection with these diseases, except when prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner.

There are ten clinics in operation in the metropolitan district, of which nine are established at public hospitals, and there is a clinic at Newcastle Hospital. Free treatment is provided at other subsidised hospitals, drugs and instruments being provided by the Government. Special wards for these cases have been opened at the Prince Henry (formerly Coast) Hospital, and at the Newington State Hospital, and there is an isolation block at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.

The notifications during the year 1940 numbered 5,311, of which 4,760 cases were notified in the metropolitan area and 340 in the Newcastle district. About 81 per cent. of the cases were notified by public hospitals and clinics.

Prisoners suffering from venereal diseases are detained for treatment in lock hospitals attached to the gaols. Such prisoners may be detained even after the definite sentence is served, until certified by the medical officer as free from disease.

## TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES.

The law relating to persons suffering from mental diseases is contained in the Lunacy Act of 1898 as amended in 1934. Its provisions apply mainly to those who may be certified as insane and incapable of managing their affairs, but voluntary patients may be received. Insane persons may be admitted to an institution, if certified by two qualified medical practitioners, either at the request of relatives or friends, or upon the order of two Justices of the Peace, but relatives have the right of custody of insane persons if they can give a satisfactory assurance that proper care will be taken of them. Persons found to be insane by proceedings before the Supreme Court in its lunacy jurisdiction may be admitted to mental hospitals upon the order of the Judge. Voluntary patients may be received with the consent of the Inspector-General into hospitals for the insane and licensed houses, but may not be detained for more than seven days after written notice is given by the patient of his intention or desire to leave.

The influx of insane persons to New South Wales is restricted under the Lunacy Act, which renders the owner, charterer, agent, or master of a vessel liable for the maintenance of any such person landed in the State.

The estates of persons proved to be incapable, through mental infirmity, of managing their affairs, are placed under the management and care of the Master in Lunacy. Estates of voluntary patients are placed under his care only at the written request of the patient.

Special courses of training in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases are provided for medical students at the Sydney University, where a chair of psychiatry has been established.

#### *Mental Hospitals.*

The Government maintains ten institutions for the reception and treatment of insane persons, and two private institutions are licensed for the purpose. Unauthorised persons are not permitted to take charge for profit of a person of unsound mind. All institutions for mental cases, including reception houses, etc., for their temporary accommodation, are subject to inspection by the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals. With his consent, harmless patients may be boarded out or released on leave, or they may be discharged to relatives or friends who undertake to care for them.

Under an arrangement with the Government of South Australia, patients from Broken Hill are accommodated in a hospital in that State, the cost of their maintenance being paid by the Government of New South Wales.

The mental patients under cognisance as being of unsound mind on 30th June, 1941, consisted of 5,794 males and 5,262 females in mental hospitals and licensed houses in New South Wales; 3 men and 4 women from this State in South Australian hospitals; and 467 men and 527 women on leave from the institutions. The total number of persons under cognisance, exclusive of voluntary patients, at intervals since 1901 is shown below:—

TABLE 148.—Mental Patients, 1901 to 1941.

At 30th June.	Number of Mental Patients.			Proportion per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901*	2,684	1,804	4,488	3·72	2·75	3·26
1911*	3,810	2,573	6,383	4·27	3·18	3·75
1921	4,510	3,432	7,942	4·21	3·33	3·78
1931	5,346	4,357	9,703	4·12	3·47	3·80
1936	5,846	5,172	11,018	4·34	3·92	4·13
1937	5,873	5,280	11,153	4·32	3·96	4·14
1938	5,978	5,503	11,481	4·36	4·08	4·22
1939	6,082	5,604	11,686	4·39	4·11	4·25
1940	6,158	5,686	11,844	4·41	4·12	4·27
1941	6,264	5,793	12,057	4·46	4·16	4·31

\* At 31st December.

In order to ascertain the general rate of insanity amongst the population, it would be necessary to take into consideration the patients treated in their homes and those suffering from mental disorders in a form which does not warrant certification as insane or compulsory detention in a mental hospital.

The proportion of the population under official cognisance as mental patients is increasing. The number of males admitted to supervision in each year usually exceeds the number of females, but the death rate amongst the females has been much lower and the number of female patients under cognisance has increased at a faster rate than the number of male patients.

The number of admissions and re-admissions to mental hospitals in various years since 1901 is shown below:—

TABLE 149.—Mental Hospitals—Admissions and Deaths, 1901 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901*	387	309	696	77	75	152	194	98	292
1911*	674	387	1,061	113	73	186	338	147	485
1921	711	622	1,333	115	106	221	354	235	589
1931	724	600	1,324	124	120	244	312	213	525
1936	754	689	1,443	139	155	294	392	267	659
1937	629	566	1,195	130	147	277	348	285	633
1938	671	661	1,332	137	158	295	333	259	592
1939	729	672	1,401	138	138	276	363	337	700
1940	703	651	1,354	166	149	315	417	330	747
1941	765	653	1,418	108	104	212	363	287	650

\* Calendar Year.

During 1940-41 the deaths numbered 650, or 5.9 per cent. of the average number resident, and the discharges included 509 persons, or 4.6 per cent., who had recovered, and 207, or 2.2 per cent., who had been relieved.

Voluntary patients may be admitted to mental hospitals and a psychiatric clinic has been established for those suffering from the milder forms of mental and nervous disorders. Psychiatric clinics have been established also at a number of general hospitals.

Reception houses have been established in Sydney, Newcastle, Kenmore (Goulburn), and Orange, where persons showing symptoms of mental diseases are placed under observation and cases of short duration are treated.

A charitable organisation, the After Care Association, assists in the rehabilitation of patients discharged from the mental hospitals, and has established a small hostel for women.

The average weekly cost of maintaining mental patients in Government institutions during the year 1940-41 was 27s. 10d. per patient, of which the State paid 22s. 11d., and the balance was derived from private contributions. The following table shows the average weekly cost per patient during the years cited:—

TABLE 150.—Mental Patients—Cost of Maintenance, 1921 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Annual Cost of Maintenance of Patients.	Cost of Maintenance per Patient per week.		
		To State.	Private Contributions.	Total.
	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1921	512,797	23 10	3 3	27 1
1929	658,755	24 1	4 11	29 0
1931	613,665	21 0	4 6	25 6
1936	638,308	19 7	3 11	23 6
1937	669,646	20 3	4 1	24 4
1938	736,413	22 1	4 1	26 2
1939	781,958	23 2	4 2	27 4
1940	775,346	21 11	4 9	26 8
1941	815,695	22 11	4 11	27 10

Variations in the cost of maintenance are due mainly to changes in rates of wages and in the prices of provisions. The cost of voluntary patients is included. During the year ended June, 1941, salaries and fees

amounted to £550,822, the cost of provisions, stores, etc., was £192,933, fuel, light and water, £25,123; and miscellaneous items, £46,812. In addition, farm products to the value of £17,121 were grown and consumed at the institutions, and a sum of £70,265 (not chargeable to maintenance of patients) was expended on new works.

#### DEAF-MUTISM AND BLINDNESS.

The number of persons who were deaf and dumb, as ascertained at the census of 1933, was 982, equivalent to one person to every 2,619 of the population, and the number of persons afflicted with blindness was 1,413 or one person in every 1,840.

The care and education of the deaf and dumb and the blind are undertaken at several institutions. The New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is maintained partly by Government subsidy and partly by public subscriptions. Special educational courses are provided, the fees being remitted in cases of financial inability. The Sydney Industrial Blind Institute undertakes the care of the adult blind, and provides industrial training to enable them to earn a livelihood. Homes for the blind are conducted in connection with this institution, and a free circulating library of embossed books is provided. Institutions for deaf mutes are conducted by Roman Catholic religious societies, at Waratah for girls and at Castle Hill for boys; also a school for blind children at Strathfield.

Under the Commonwealth invalid pension system provision is made for the payment of pensions to permanently blind persons above the age of 16 years.

#### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Friendly societies exercise a strong influence for good in the community by inculcating habits of thrift, and by preventing and relieving distress.

The benefits assured by the societies consist usually of medical attendance and medicine for a member and his family, with sick pay for the member, and funeral allowances for the member and his wife. The sickness benefit in the largest societies is 21s. per week during the first six months of illness. Then the rate of benefit is reduced at six-monthly intervals, so that it is 15s. for the second period of six months, 5s. or 10s. for the third period, 5s. for the fourth period, and a rate of 2s. 6d. per week is paid during the remainder of illness, that is, after the first two years.

The funeral benefits range usually from £10 to £40 at death of the member, according to the period of membership, and a contingent benefit of £10 or £15 is payable on death of his wife. In several societies members may assure for sums up to £100, and in two of them it is possible to assure for £200, the maximum allowed by law. A separate benefit for widows of members—usually £10—may be assured in most of the societies for a stated contribution.

The rates of contribution for sick pay and funeral donations vary according to the rates of benefit, the average contribution being about 5d. per week for sick pay and 2½d. per week for funeral benefits. The usual contribution for medical benefit is 9s. 6d. per quarter in the metropolitan district and 11s. in the country.

The societies may be divided into two classes, viz., friendly societies proper, and miscellaneous societies, which are within the scope of friendly societies legislation, though their benefits differ somewhat from those of ordinary friendly societies.

At 30th June, 1939, there were 54 societies, including 21 miscellaneous; 16 possessed branches and 17 were classed as single societies.

The following summary shows the branches, membership, and funds of the societies as at 30th June, 1939. The miscellaneous societies had 72,760 members, but these are included in the membership of the friendly societies proper and they are not shown in the table.

TABLE 151.—Friendly Societies on Register, 1939.

Classification.	Societies.	Branches.	Members.	Funds.
Friendly Societies Proper—	No.	No.	No.	£
Affiliated ... ..	16	2,402	208,995	4,862,791
Single ... ..	17	... ..	2,175	45,672
	33	2,402	211,170	4,908,463
Miscellaneous Societies ... ..	21	.....	*	113,822
Total ... ..	54	2,402	211,170	5,022,285

\* Included in membership of the friendly societies.

In 1899, when the societies were first subjected to supervision by the Registrar, there were 78,245 members, equal to 5.9 per cent. of the population. Thereafter there was continuous progress until the outbreak of war in 1914, when the number declined owing to enlistments, and, subsequently, through deaths on active service. After the termination of the war there was an increase in each year until 1930-31, then followed a decline which persisted up to 1935. During the next three years the membership increased slowly.

The membership at intervals since 1899 is shown in the following table:—

TABLE 152.—Friendly Societies, Membership, 1899 to 1939.

At 30th June.	Aggregate Membership.		At 30th June.	Aggregate Membership.	
	Members.	Percentage of Population.		Members.	Percentage of Population.
1899*	78,245	5.9	1931	242,344	9.5
1901*	89,684	6.5	1932	225,331	8.7
1911*	164,910	9.7	1937	208,979	7.8
1921	199,688	9.5	1938	212,136	7.8
1929	247,730	9.9	1939	211,170	7.6

\* At 31st December.

The number of members entitled to benefits was 199,329 in June, 1939. The benefits of medical attendance and medicine accrue also to the member's family, but such persons are not included in the membership.

The membership at 30th June, 1939, consisted of 173,695 men, 16,964 women, and 20,511 juveniles, the total 211,170 being 6,544 above the number in June, 1935. As compared with the membership at 30th June, 1930, there were decreases of 31,368 men, 5,479 women, and 4,069 juveniles; the total decrease being 40,916.

Particulars of the membership in June of each year since 1930 are shown below.

TABLE 153.—Friendly Societies, Men, Women and Juvenile Members, 1930 to 1939.

At 30th June.	Membership.				Members eligible for Benefits.	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	Number.	Proportion of Total.
1930 ... ..	205,063	22,443	24,580	252,086	226,133	per cent. 89.7
1931 ... ..	196,228	21,686	24,430	242,344	209,467	86.4
1932 ... ..	183,288	20,057	21,986	225,331	195,582	86.8
1933 ... ..	172,880	18,365	20,322	211,567	188,865	89.3
1934 ... ..	168,033	17,326	19,694	205,053	186,735	91.1
1935 ... ..	167,685	16,897	20,044	204,626	189,600	92.7
1936 ... ..	169,088	16,831	20,938	206,857	193,188	93.4
1937 ... ..	170,731	16,894	21,354	208,979	195,995	93.8
1938 ... ..	173,373	17,186	21,577	212,136	200,328	94.4
1939 ... ..	173,695	16,964	20,511	211,170	199,329	94.4

The number of members who received sick pay in 1938-39 was 52,342, viz., 47,923 men, 3,727 women and 692 juveniles; the aggregate period for which sick pay was allowed was 522,174 weeks.

Information regarding receipts and expenditure of Friendly Societies and the accumulated assets is shown in the chapter of this Year Book entitled Private Finance.

#### *Miscellaneous Friendly Societies.*

In addition to the friendly societies proper there were at 30th June, 1939, twenty-one miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act. These organisations are medical institutions or dispensaries for the supply of medicine and in some cases, medical attendance, to those members of contributing branches of the ordinary friendly societies whose names have been placed on their lists.

The receipts of the miscellaneous societies during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1939, were £63,662, and the expenditure £57,706, so that there was an excess of receipts amounting to £5,956. The funds amounted to £113,822 at 30th June, 1939.

#### *State Subvention to Friendly Societies.*

In terms of an Act passed in 1908 the State commenced to pay an annual subvention to the friendly societies for the purpose of enabling them to pay sickness benefits for extended periods, and to relieve aged members of the necessity of paying contributions.

The amount of subvention which may be claimed in each year under existing arrangements is a sum equal to the amount of contributions for sickness, funeral and medical benefits in respect of men over 65 years of



age and women over 60 years as follows:—(a) those who were members at 30th June, 1932, and at the date of application for subvention had been members for a continuous period of 15 years; and (b) widows or widowed mothers of deceased members who were members at 30th June, 1932, and who had been members for 15 years continuously; (c) widows and widowed mothers in respect of whom subvention was being paid at 30th June, 1932. A proportion of each year's subvention in respect of medical benefits is advanced to the societies at quarterly intervals pending determination of the annual claims.

Payments to the societies in respect of subvention claims for the year 1939-40 amounted to £79,458. The total amount paid by the State in respect of claims to 30th June, 1940, was £1,512,785.

#### NATIONAL INSURANCE.

Legislation was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1938 for the establishment of a national health and pensions insurance scheme in Australia. It was intended to bring the scheme into operation in January, 1939, but commencement has been postponed indefinitely.

A description of the scheme was published in the chapter Social Condition of the 1937-38 edition of the Year Book.

#### PROTECTION OF ABORIGINALS.

The protection of the aboriginal natives of New South Wales is the function of the Aborigines Welfare Board which consists of the Under Secretary (*i.e.*, the permanent head) of the Chief Secretary's Department, as chairman, and nine other members including the Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare, an officer of the Department of Education and of the Department of Public Health, an expert in agriculture and an expert in sociology or anthropology.

The Board exercises general supervision over matters affecting the welfare of the aborigines, distributes the moneys appropriated by Parliament for their assistance, manages the reserves set apart in various localities for them, and provides for the custody and maintenance of aboriginal children under the age of eighteen years.

The Board may establish homes for children committed to their control, and may apprentice them or place them in other suitable employment. There is a training home for girls at Cootamundra, and a home for boys at Kinchela, on the Macleay River. A home for young children is maintained at Bomaderry by the United Aborigines' Mission, with assistance from the State.

Aborigines are eligible for widows pensions and, under certain conditions, for Commonwealth child endowment. Assistance in the form of food, clothing and medical treatment is supplied to aboriginal families when necessary.

Particulars as to the number of aborigines in New South Wales are shown in the chapter "Population" of this Year Book.

The expenditure by the Aborigines Board during the year 1940-41 amounted to £76,434, including £56,721 for general maintenance, £4,192 for purchase of stores, £13,465 for educational purposes, and £2,056 for medical attention and other services.

## DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD BY CREMATION.

There are five crematoria in New South Wales—four in the metropolitan district and one in Newcastle; the first was opened in 1925.

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act.

The number of cremations during the last ten years is shown by the following table. The number in 1940 represented 17.6 per cent. of the total deaths in the State, as compared with 2.2 per cent. in 1929:—

TABLE 154.—Cremations, 1931 to 1940.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1931	507	366	873	1936	1,579	1,192	2,771
1932	623	467	1,090	1937	1,897	1,450	3,347
1933	858	599	1,457	1938	2,199	1,646	3,845
1934	1,087	846	1,933	1939	2,304	1,825	4,129
1935	1,368	1,049	2,417	1940	2,662	1,943	4,605

## PENSIONS.

In New South Wales pensions are provided for the aged, the permanently invalided, widows with dependent children, members of the Forces suffering disability after war service and the dependants of these and of deceased members, and coal and oil shale miners. Provision is made also for superannuation in the Government services, and for certain employees of local governing bodies. Several of the banking companies and other firms have made arrangements for the superannuation of employees.

*Old Age and Invalid Pensions.*

Old-age pensions are payable to women aged 60 years or over, and to men aged 65 years or over (or 60 years in the case of men permanently incapacitated). In order to qualify for a pension the claimant must have resided in Australia for a continuous period of twenty years, though absences amounting in the aggregate to one-tenth of the total period of residence do not involve disqualification.

Invalid pensions are payable to persons over the age of 16 years who have resided continuously for at least five years, and have become incapacitated or blind, in Australia, also to persons permanently incapacitated or blind by reason of congenital defect if they were brought to Australia before the age of 3 years or have resided in Australia continuously for twenty years. Incapacitation was usually interpreted as total and permanent incapacitation until an amending Act which commenced in December, 1941, authorised the payment of invalid pension where the degree of capacity for work does not exceed 15 per cent.

Naturalised persons are eligible for pensions, but aliens, Asiatics (except those born in Australia and Indians born in British India), and aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the islands of the Pacific, and of New Zealand, are disqualified. The disqualification of Asiatics who are British subjects was removed as from 11th December, 1941.

A pension is not payable to any person who is adequately maintained by relatives, *i.e.*, father, mother, husband, wife, or children, either severally or collectively, nor if the net value of his property, exclusive of his home, exceeds £400, nor if his income exceeds a prescribed limit.

In assessing "adequate maintenance" of claimants for invalid pension, a full pension has not been awarded where the family income divided by the number of adult members and an invalid over the age of 16 years exceeded £78 per annum. Children have been taken into the calculation on the basis of £30 per annum if under age 14 years, or £52 if between 14 and 16 years of age. Since 11th December, 1941, assessment has been made on a more liberal basis, viz., £130 per annum is allowed for adult dependent members of the family and £52 for children under 16 years of age.

Since September, 1923, the limit of income has been £32 10s. per annum more than the maximum rate of pension. In December, 1940, the maximum rate of pension was fixed at £54 12s. per annum, and it became subject to adjustment at quarterly intervals according to the rise and fall of the retail prices index numbers for all items of household expenditure in the six capital cities of Australia, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician—with the proviso that the maximum rate might not be reduced below £54 12s. per annum. By amending legislation the maximum rate was increased to £61 2s. per annum (23s. 6d. per week) as from 11th December, 1941; it is subject to variation when the retail price index number rises or falls, but may not be reduced below £58 10s.

In assessing the pensioner's income certain items are not included, viz.:—the value of sustenance or food relief granted under laws relating to unemployment relief; wages received under emergency or intermittent relief work in lieu of sustenance or food relief; benefits from friendly societies, trade unions or provident societies; allowances under Miners' Accident Relief Act (N.S.W.); gifts or allowances from husband, wife, father, mother or children.

The amount of pension at maximum rate is reduced so that the pensioner's income, together with pension, will not exceed the limit stated in the following table. It is reduced also by £1 per annum for every complete £10 of the pensioner's property (exclusive of his home) in excess of £50, or (until 11th December, 1941) £25 where both husband and wife were pensioners.

TABLE 155.—Old Age and Invalid Pensions—Rates.

Date.	Maximum Rate of Pension Per annum.	Limit of Income (including pension) Per annum.
	£ s.	£ s.
1901, August ... ..	26 0	52 0
1916, October ... ..	32 10	58 10
1920, January ... ..	39 0	65 0
1923, September ... ..	45 10	73 0
1925, October ... ..	52 0	84 10
1931, July... ..	45 10	78 0
	39 0	
1932, October ... ..	{ to } 71 10	
	45 10	78 0
1933, October ... ..	45 10	78 0
1935, July... ..	46 15	79 6
1936, September ... ..	49 8	81 18
1937, September ... ..	52 0	84 10
1940, December ... ..	54 12	87 2
1941, April ... ..	55 18	88 8
December ... ..	61 2	93 12

In the case of a permanently blind person, pension may be paid at a rate not exceeding the maximum, while his income, plus that of his wife, but not including the pension, does not exceed £175 10s. per annum.

If a pensioner is an inmate of a public benevolent asylum, or remains in a public hospital for over twenty-eight days, he receives an allowance instead of a full pension. If the pensioner had applied for a pension before entering the institution, the Federal Government also pays to the institution an allowance, but such allowance is not made in respect of a pensioner who was an inmate when he applied for a pension. The amount payable to the pensioner inmates was increased from 6s. 9d. per week to 7s. 9d., and the amount to the institutions was increased from 14s. 9d. to 15s. 9d., respectively.

The following statement shows, in respect of old-age and invalid pensions, the applications received in New South Wales, the number of pensions current, and the average rate and total liability in recent years in comparison with similar information for 1911-12, the first year of Commonwealth control:—

TABLE 156.—Old Age and Invalid Pensions in New South Wales—1912 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	New Claims.	Pensions current in New South Wales at 30th June.			Weekly Rate of Pension, as at 30th June.		Estimated Annual Liability, as at 30th June.	Estimated Annual Liability per head of Population as at 30th June.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Max.	Average.		
Old-age Pensions.								
					s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.
1912	4,763	13,639	16,029	29,668	10 0	9 7	734,526	8 7
1921	5,727	16,033	23,004	39,037	15 0	14 1	1,428,258	13 7
1931	12,814	28,003	37,029	65,032	20 0	19 1	3,225,872	25 3
1932	11,625	30,098	39,769	69,867	17 6	16 6	2,996,266	23 3
1937	11,238	35,806	45,965	81,771	19 0	18 4	3,895,086	28 11
1938	11,004	36,801	47,861	84,662	20 0	19 3	4,242,290	31 2
1939	11,611	37,633	49,792	87,425	20 0	19 3	4,375,852	31 10
1940*	11,930	43,325	64,840	108,165*	20 0	19 3	5,417,022	38 11
1941*	11,160	43,619	66,411	110,030*	21 6	20 9	5,930,704	43 8
Invalid Pensions.								
					s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.
1912	1,784	2,549	2,278	4,827	10 0	9 9	121,836	1 5
1921	3,278	7,016	8,371	15,387	15 0	14 9	588,588	5 7
1931	6,383	12,148	15,948	28,096	20 0	19 6	1,425,996	11 2
1932	6,025	13,025	16,930	29,955	17 6	17 0	1,326,988	10 3
1937	7,379	16,637	22,533	39,170	19 0	18 5	1,875,588	13 11
1938	7,139	17,184	23,384	40,568	20 0	19 5	2,045,082	15 1
1939	7,087	17,630	24,257	41,887	20 0	19 5	2,110,238	15 5
1940*	7,352	11,731	14,875	26,606*	20 0	19 6	1,850,934	9 8
1941*	6,874	11,938	15,310	27,248*	21 6	21 0	1,491,334	10 9

\* 16,638 Invalid pensioners qualified for old-age pensions were transferred to list of old-age pensioners on 30th June, 1940, and 917 in 1940-41.

At 30th June, 1941, the number of pensioners in public benevolent asylums in New South Wales was 1,397, and the annual liability for their pensions at the rate of 6s. 9d. or less per week was £24,517.

The old-age and the invalid pensioners in New South Wales as at 30th June, 1941, represented respectively 39.1 and 9.7 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 39.0 per 1,000 and 8.3 per 1,000 in the Commonwealth. The number and proportion of pensioners have varied appreciably with each increase or decrease in the maximum rate and in the value of property which a pensioner may hold without disqualification.

The total expenditure by the Commonwealth on invalid and old-age pensions during the year ended 30th June, 1941, was £17,366,365, of which the sum of £17,147,509 was paid as pensions, including payments to pensioners in benevolent asylums and hospitals, and £218,856 to public benevolent asylums and hospitals for the maintenance of pensioners. In addition the cost of administration was approximately £132,000.

The amount of pensions, etc., paid in New South Wales during 1940-41 was £7,054,032, including £64,430 to asylums and hospitals.

#### War Pensions.

War pensions are granted by the Commonwealth Government upon the death or incapacity, as the result of war service, of members of the naval, military and air forces.

At 30th June, 1941, there were 74,101 war pensions current in New South Wales, and the annual liability was estimated to be £2,539,177; these figures are inclusive of 643 pensions and annual liability, £28,804, in respect of the war which commenced in 1939.

In addition to war pensions, a system of service pensions was introduced in January, 1936, for ex-servicemen aged 60 years or over, nurses aged 55 years or over, and for those permanently unemployable by reason of physical or mental incapacity, or suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Claimants for war pensions are required to establish the fact that their disability arises from war service, but this is not prescribed in respect of service pensions. A service pension is not granted where income or property exceeds a certain limit. The service pensions current in New South Wales at 30th June, 1940, consisted of 2,667 to members of the forces at an average rate of £1 12s. 10d. per fortnight, and 1,620 to dependants, average rate 18s. 7d. per fortnight. At 30th June, 1941, service pensions in this State consisted of 2,780 to members of the forces, average rate 35s. 4d. per fortnight, and 1,645 to dependants, average rate 20s. 9d. per fortnight; and the annual liability was £171,841. The total number of service pensions in the Commonwealth was 14,081 in June, 1941.

Particulars of the war and service pensions payable in New South Wales in the last five years are shown below:—

TABLE 157.—War Pensions in New South Wales.

Year ended June.	Pensions current at 30th June.					Amount paid during Year.
	Number.			Average per fortnight.		
	Members of Forces.	Dependants.	Total.	Members of Forces.	Dependants.	
<i>War Pensions.</i>						
1937	25,971	55,947	81,918	s. 41	d. 3	£ 2,634,894
1938	26,013	57,823	83,836	41	4	2,661,271
1939	25,924	55,392	81,316	41	5	2,674,462
1940	25,671	51,676	77,347	41	4	2,618,564
1941	25,474	48,627	74,101	41	3	2,560,477
<i>Service Pensions.</i>						
1937	1,450	1,019	2,469	31	7	£ 66,565
1938	1,842	1,272	3,114	33	6	96,327
1939	2,333	1,539	3,872	32	6	118,433
1940	2,667	1,620	4,287	32	10	148,599
1941	2,780	1,645	4,425	35	4	162,935

The amounts paid in New South Wales during 1940-41 were war pensions £2,560,477 and service pensions £162,935; the corresponding amounts paid in the Commonwealth were £7,488,530 and £511,103 respectively.

*Pensions for Coal and Oil Shale Mine Workers.*

A pension scheme for coal and oil shale mine workers in New South Wales was commenced in November, 1941, in terms of the Coal and Oil Shale Mine Workers (Pensions) Act, 1941.

The Act applies to persons employed in the mines in New South Wales, those so employed at any time since 1st January, 1938, and those permanently incapacitated since 1st February, 1930, during such employment; also to persons employed in transporting coal or shale from mine to point of delivery by the owner, and elected officials of industrial organisations of coal and oil shale mine workers.

Retirement is compulsory at age sixty years and the worker becomes eligible, subject to certain qualifications as to residence in the State and period of employment, to a pension of £2 or in certain cases £1 10s. a week. In addition, allowances are provided for dependants, viz., £1 a week for wife and 8s. 6d. each for children or dependent brothers and sisters under 16 years. Upon the death of a pensioner or of a mine worker fatally injured in the course of his employment, pension at £1 10s. per week is payable to his widow, as well as allowances for dependent children. The maximum amount of pension and allowances is £4 5s. 6d. per week, subject to basic wage alterations. Mine workers partially or wholly incapacitated in the course of their employment subsequent to 1st February, 1930, are entitled to benefit under the scheme.

Where mine workers or dependants are entitled to receive invalid, old age or war or widows' pensions, such amounts, as well as earnings of men under 60 years of age permanently incapacitated for mine work, are deducted from pension and allowances. Mine workers and dependants may not receive benefit under the pensions scheme while in receipt of compensation payments in terms of the Workers' Compensation Act.

A tribunal has been established to administer the pension fund. The State Treasury is to contribute each year one-fourth of the amount required for the funds or £80,000—whichever is the less; one-third of the balance is to be contributed by the mine workers according to the number of workers concerned, and two-thirds by the mine owners on the basis of production of coal or oil shale. The rates of contribution by workers are as follows:—Coal miners 2s. 6d. per week, oil shale miners 1s. a week—as from 24th November, 1941. Mine owners are required to pay at the rate of 5d. per ton of coal produced since 24th November, 1941, and 4½d. per ton of oil shale produced during the year 1940.

*Government Service Pensions.*

The pension funds for employees of the State Government of New South Wales are the State Superannuation Fund, the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund, and the Government Railways Superannuation Fund. There is also a fund for the superannuation of employees of the Commonwealth Government. These funds are maintained partly by deductions from officers' salaries and partly by grants from the public revenue.

The State Superannuation Fund for employees of the Government of New South Wales, other than the police and railway employees, was based originally upon the principle of a fund formed by regular compulsory contributions, in equal proportions by the State Government and statutory bodies, as employers, and the officers of the services, so that the moneys accumulated during service would be available to pay the pensions on maturity. Concessions were allowed to officers who were over 30 years of age when the scheme was brought into operation, and the State Treasury made an agreement with the Superannuation Board that the cost of these concessions would be paid from Consolidated Revenue in instalments spread over a number of years. Subsequently the scheme was amended so that the Crown contributions to the Superannuation Fund are made as the pensions become due and not during the service of the employee concerned, and contributions already paid by the Crown in respect of unmatured pensions are being repaid to the Treasury by the Superannuation Fund. The amount, £3,832,000, with interest, is being repaid in monthly instalments of £27,394 spread over fifteen years.

The alteration in the method of payment by employers does not apply to contributions by some of the statutory bodies which continue to be paid as under the original Act, *e.g.*, the Rural Bank, the Metropolitan and Hunter District Water, Sewerage and Drainage Boards, the Fire Commissioners, and the Commonwealth Savings Bank (in respect of former employees of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales).

Contributions by employees are compulsory at rates which vary with the age and sex of the contributor. Pension is payable and contributions cease at age 60 years, unless the officer's service is terminated sooner, and women may elect to contribute for retirement at age 55 years. The average annual contributions at 30th June, 1941 were men £21 4s. 6d., and women for retirement at age 55 years £13 10s. 3d., or retirement at age 60 years £9 11s. 11d.

The amount of pension ranges from £52 to £312 per annum, according to salary. Upon the death of a contributor or a pensioner his widow receives one-half of the amount of his pension and £13 per annum for each child under 16 years of age. Refunds are made to personal representatives in respect of contributions paid by women and by unmarried men or widowers who die before retirement.

The quinquennial valuation of the fund, as at 30th June, 1939, disclosed a surplus of 1½d. per £ of liability. In view of increased longevity, higher contributions were recommended for future units issued to existing contributors or new entrants.

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund to which the police contribute at the rate of 4 per cent. of salary while in the service and 3 per cent. of pension when superannuated. Other sources of revenue are penalties imposed on members of the police force, penalties and damages awarded to the police as prosecutors, and the proceeds of the sale of unclaimed goods. Contribution is paid from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund in respect of the police engaged in traffic duties and the balance required to meet claims is appropriated annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of pension payable to members of the police force is graduated in accordance with length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. Where the officer entered the police service after 1906 and has served for 20 years or longer the pension is one-fortieth of his salary at

retirement for every year of service up to a maximum of three-quarters of such salary. The retiring age is 60 years, except in cases of incapacitation, but the services of any member of the force may be retained until he reaches the age of 65 years. If members of the force die whilst in the service gratuities may be paid to or on behalf of dependants.

The Government Railways Superannuation Fund was established in October, 1910, for employees in the State railway and tramway services. The contributions from employees are at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of wages or salary, and the railway and tramway funds provide all that is necessary beyond such contributions. The amount of pension payable is one-sixtieth of the average annual salary during term of service, multiplied by the number of years of service, the maximum pension being two-thirds of the average salary.

Particulars of contributions, current pensions, receipts and expenditure of the State Superannuation Fund and the Police and Railways Superannuation Funds during the year ended 30th June, 1941, are summarized below:—

TABLE 158.—Government Service Pension Funds—1940-41.

Particulars.		State Superannuation Fund.	Police Superannuation and Reward Fund.	Government Railways Superannuation Fund.
Contributors, 30th June, 1941	No.	24,114	3,801	46,678
Pensions current, 30th June, 1941—		Contribut'y.	Non-Contribut'y.	
Officers—Men	...	2,447	220	} 6,656
Women	...	1,046	49	
Widows	...	1,664	484	53
Children	...	317	1	2
Total	...	5,474	754	924
Amount per annum	£	496,427	44,853	* 663,959
Receipts—Year 1940-41—		£	£	£
Contributions—Employees	...	426,030	52,711	191,758
Employers	...	416,120	265,950	518,603
Interest on Investments	...	562,607	...	...
Other	...	6,932	26,603	7,789
Total Receipts	...	1,411,689	345,264	718,150
Expenditure—Year 1940-41—				
Pensions	...	483,720	324,934	650,311
Gratuities	...	.....	14,510	9,083
Refunds	...	48,612	...	39,947
Interest paid to State Treasury	...	76,152	...	...
Administration	...	12,447	...	...
Other	...	2,129	252	2,999
Total Expenditure...	...	623,060	339,696	702,340
Funds, 30th June, 1941	...	11,501,098	...	...

\* Not available. † Payable from Consolidated Revenue or funds of corporate bodies.

Contributors to the State Superannuation Fund as at 30th June, 1941, numbered 24,114, consisting of 17,154 men and 4,194 women contributing for retirement at age 60 years and 2,766 women contributing for retirement at age 55 years. The contributory pensions in force numbered 5,474,



including those in abeyance because the officers concerned had not yet retired though they had attained maturity age. Non-contributory pensions numbering 754 were payable also in respect of officers who were over the age of 60 years when the Superannuation Act was brought into operation. These pensions are paid from Consolidated Revenue or the funds of corporate bodies.

In addition to the pensions of which particulars are shown above, public service pensions were payable under the Civil Service Act, 1884, to 359 retired officers and to widows of 14 deceased officers at 30th June, 1941. The annual amount of these pensions was £107,887, including £3,970 payable by the Government of New South Wales and £16,449 by the Commonwealth to 79 retired officers who had been transferred from State to Commonwealth Service. Special provision is made by the Government of New South Wales for pensions to judges and certain officers; the amount paid from Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1940-41 was £12,873.

Accumulated funds of the State Superannuation Fund amounted to £11,501,098 at 30th June, 1941, and the liability in respect of employers' contributions which are being repaid to the State Treasury was £2,038,284. Investments amounted to £13,205,188, including Commonwealth Government securities £3,404,269, securities guaranteed by the Government of New South Wales (other than loans to county councils) £2,568,830, money at fixed deposit in the State Treasury £600,000, and securities of local governing bodies (including county councils) £6,632,089.

Receipts of the Police Superannuation Fund in 1940-41 included £47,450 from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund and £218,500 transferred from Consolidated Revenue Fund. These amounts comprised the "contributions from employers" shown in the table.

Up to the 30th June, 1941, the total subsidy from the public revenues to the Railway Superannuation Fund was £4,568,214, of which £402,650 had been provided from Consolidated Revenue, £3,382,689 from the Government Railways Fund, and £782,875 from the Transport (Tramways) Fund. Since the inception of the Fund 12,622 superannuation allowances have been approved, 5,640 retired officers have died, 299 have been re-employed in the service, and 27 allowances have been written off the books.

In the Superannuation Fund for the Commonwealth Public Service as at 30th June, 1940, there were 42,861 contributors, of whom approximately one-third were in the State of New South Wales.

#### *Superannuation—Local Government Services.*

A superannuation scheme for permanent employees of municipalities and shires was brought into operation in April, 1928, in terms of the Local Government (Superannuation) Act, 1927. It provides for compulsory endowment insurance with approved societies. The policies mature at age 65 or previous death and the premiums are payable by the councils and the employees at prescribed rates. There is also a provident fund formed by contributions by councils and employees for those who are debarred from insurance on account of age or other circumstances. The scale of compulsory cover ranges from £200 to £1,000 according to age and salary.

The insurance cover intact at 31st March, 1941, in respect of 4,086 employees, including bonuses £310,766, was £2,723,966 or £667 per employee, and 705 employees were contributors to the Provident Fund, which amounted to £86,462 at 31st March, 1941.

## BUILDINGS.

Brick buildings predominate in Sydney and suburbs, and local sandstone and concrete are used to a great extent in the construction of the larger buildings. For suburban dwellings the cottage plan is favoured, but popularity of the flat has greatly increased, especially in seaside suburbs. The maximum height of buildings in the metropolitan district is limited by law to 150 feet, except in the case of those erected for the purposes of public worship. Outside the city proper, permission must be obtained from the Chief Secretary for the erection of buildings over 100 feet high. The skyline must be approved by him and adequate provision must be made for protection against fire.

The Local Government Act confers extensive powers on municipal and shire councils for supervising and regulating the construction of buildings, and for promoting schemes of town-planning on modern lines. To assist the councils there is a Town Planning Advisory Board.

The practice of architecture is regulated by a Board of Architects. Persons using the name "architect" are required to be registered, registration being granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. The Act does not apply to naval architects. In January, 1941, there were 755 registered architects.

*Wartime Regulation of Building Activities.*

As part of plans for conserving resources for use in prosecuting the war, the Commonwealth Government exercises a measure of control over building activities. Under National Security regulations published on 4th November, 1940, and operative from 5th December following, it is prescribed that the consent of the Commonwealth Treasurer must be obtained before application is made to a local council for a permit for a new building or alteration to an existing building. Provision made for exemptions from this rule is as follows:—From 5th December, 1940, exemption applied to all buildings where the estimated cost did not exceed £5,000. On 15th February, 1941, the limit was reduced to £1,000 in the case of hotels; and on 22nd April, 1941, the general exemption limit was reduced from £5,000 to £3,000. Since 11th June, 1941, the Treasurer's consent has been required for all new buildings, except dwellings estimated to cost not more than £3,000, and for alterations where estimates exceed the following amounts, viz., dwellings £250, hotels or shops £500, and other buildings £1,000. Since 11th September, 1941, consent has been required for the erection of any building for use as a dwelling by more than two households. In this way the building of expensive dwellings, blocks of flats, and other buildings may be strictly regulated during war-time. The demolition of buildings valued at more than £500 is not permitted without the Federal Treasurer's approval. (See also chapter Private Finance.)

*New Buildings.*

Statistics relating to building enterprises in urban areas are obtained from the records of permits issued by municipal and shire councils. Permits must be obtained from the councils for the erection of new buildings and for alterations or additions to existing buildings and the applications for permits indicate the estimated cost of the undertakings.

Another aspect of building operations in the metropolitan district may be obtained from records of assessments made by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board relating to new buildings and additions and alterations, the assessments being made when a building or section of it is practically completed.

*Buildings Assessed by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board.*

The following statement shows the cost of new buildings and of additions and alterations to existing buildings in Sydney and suburbs, as assessed by the Board in each year since 1910. Particulars of buildings in all the municipalities added to the metropolitan area in 1929 and 1933 are included in the suburban and total figures for 1929 and later years. The cost of Government buildings is included:—

TABLE 159.—Buildings Completed in Sydney and Suburbs, 1910 to 1941.

Year.	City of Sydney.	Suburbs. (a)	Metropolis. (a)	Year.	City of Sydney.	Suburbs. (a)	Metropolis. (a)
	£000.	£000.	£000.		£000.	£000.	£000.
1910 ...	*	*	2,439	1923 ...	2,622	8,787	11,403
1911 ...	*	*	3,604	1927 ...	2,795	9,551	12,346
1912 ...	1,339	3,730	5,069	1928 ...	3,630	10,536	14,216
1913 ...	1,658	4,259	5,917	1929 ...	4,945	10,617	15,562
1914 ...	1,358	4,804	6,162	1930 ...	2,865	5,745	8,610
1915 ...	1,166	3,498	4,664	1931 ...	543	1,090	1,633
1916 ...	1,143	2,894	4,037	1932 ...	1,074	701	1,775
1917 ...	385	2,799	3,184	1933 ...	717	1,319	2,036
1918 ...	405	2,851	3,256	1934 ...	538	2,671	3,209
1919 ...	788	3,526	4,314	1935 ...	1,158	5,358	6,516
1920 ...	874	7,524	8,398	1936 ...	2,080	6,648	8,728
1921 ...	1,400	7,226	8,626	1937 ...	1,558	6,217	7,775
1922 ...	1,594	7,161	8,755	1938 ...	2,808	8,103	10,914
1923 ...	1,634	7,342	8,976	1939 ...	2,182	8,889	11,071
1924 ...	3,502	9,084	12,586	1940 ...	2,382	9,614	11,996
1925 ...	2,593	7,564	10,157	1941 ...	1,092	9,172	10,264

\* Not available. (a) Figures for 1929 and later years include municipalities added to metropolis in 1929 and 1933.

Building activity in Sydney was maintained at the high level during the last three years and the value of the buildings completed in 1940 was more than £900,000 above the value in 1938 and 1939.

*Building Permits Issued by Councils.*

Particulars of permits issued by councils for new buildings and for additions and alterations of existing buildings are available for the City of Sydney, the suburbs, and 129 country towns and seven shires adjacent to the metropolis. The following comparative statement shows the number of permits issued for new buildings and the estimated cost of these and of proposed additions and alterations; the figures relate to permits issued in calendar years. Particulars of Government buildings are not included as the councils do not issue permits in respect of them; particulars of Governmental contracts in the two years ended June, 1941, are shown on page 181.

TABLE 160.—Building Permits, Calendar Years 1912 to 1941.  
(Government buildings not included.)

Year.	City of Sydney.		Suburbs. ‡		Country Towns. ‡		Seven Shires adjacent to Metropolis.		Total of Foregoing.	
	Permits, New Build- ings.	Esti- mated Cost, New and Ad- ditions.	Permits, New Build- ings.	Esti- mated Cost, New and Ad- ditions.	Permits, New Build- ings.	Esti- mated Cost, New and Ad- ditions. †	Permits, New Build- ings.	Esti- mated Cost, New and Ad- ditions.	Permits, New Build- ings.	Esti- mated Cost, New and Ad- ditions.
		£000		£000		£000		£000		£000
1912	290	*	8,049	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1913	281	*	9,061	4,716	*	*	*	*	*	*
1914	206	*	8,352	4,667	*	*	*	*	*	*
1915	123	*	5,943	3,444	*	*	*	*	*	*
1916	90	*	4,961	2,985	*	*	*	*	*	*
1917	88	*	4,723	3,155	*	*	*	*	*	*
1918	76	*	4,878	3,668	*	*	*	*	*	*
1919	147	*	6,969	5,794	*	*	*	*	*	*
1920	143	*	8,524	8,563	3,859	2,822	*	*	*	*
1921	92	*	5,475	5,704	3,131	1,979	*	*	*	*
1922	139	*	8,445	7,952	4,629	2,678	*	*	*	*
1923	186	*	10,825	9,854	5,926	3,793	*	*	*	*
1924	146	*	9,873	8,620	5,902	3,748	*	*	*	*
1925	129	*	10,673	8,974	7,338	4,313	*	*	*	*
1926	169	*	10,504	9,625	7,818	4,439	*	*	*	*
1927	147	3,342	8,891	11,272	6,463	5,445	989	740	16,490	20,799
1928	123	4,350	8,705	11,289	5,801	5,300	1,198	946	15,827	21,835
1929	78	3,547	8,494	11,072	4,015	4,252	1,120	851	13,707	19,722
1930	46	2,061	2,260	3,152	1,814	1,846	643	420	4,763	7,479
1931	20	497	508	826	868	635	401	188	1,797	2,146
1932	12	468	721	1,124	1,081	845	450	222	2,264	2,659
1933	34	825	1,343	2,113	1,546	1,134	533	298	3,456	4,370
1934	46	1,145	3,058	4,521	2,931	2,246	763	458	6,798	8,370
1935	63	2,148	4,331	6,803	4,063	3,297	1,028	598	9,485	12,846
1936	106	2,309	5,416	7,821	4,486	4,016	1,078	652	11,086	14,798
1937	86	2,544	5,762	8,717	4,633	4,594	1,138	801	11,619	16,656
1938	109	3,409	7,456	10,633	5,107	5,279	1,297	1,051	13,969	20,372
1939	72	1,886	6,975	10,334	4,505	4,261	1,437	1,101	12,989	17,582
1940	66	1,534	6,803	10,184	3,399	3,744	1,454	1,143	11,722	16,605
1941	18	552	7,583	10,295	3,452	3,422	1,598	1,336	12,651	15,605

\* Not available. † New buildings only in years 1920 to 1926, inclusive. ‡ Municipalities transferred from country to suburbs in 1929 and 1933 are classified as suburbs in 1929 and later years.

The permits for new buildings in 1926 and earlier years include a number for the erection of private garages as annexes to existing premises, which have been classified as additions in later years.

The suburban area was extended in 1929 and in 1933 to embrace additional municipalities, formerly grouped with country towns; in tables relating to building permits as shown in this chapter, all these municipalities are included as suburban as from 1st January, 1929.

The trends in suburban building as indicated by the foregoing figures are similar to the movement already illustrated by the assessments of the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, viz., the pre-war expansion, then a temporary decline, followed by post-war activity, reaching the peak in 1928, a rapid deflation of building enterprise in 1930 and 1931, then gradual progress towards restoration. During the years 1939 and 1940, however, the estimated cost of suburban buildings was somewhat lower than in 1938.

Particulars regarding the estimated cost of building projects (as shown for calendar years in Table 160) are re-arranged below in twelve-monthly periods ended June, 1929 to 1941:—

TABLE 161.—Building Permits—Estimated Cost, years ended 30th June, 1929 to 1941.

(Government buildings not included.)

Year ended 30th June.	Sydney and Suburbs.			Country Towns.				Seven Shires adjacent to Metro- polis.	Total of fore- going.
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.	Total.	New- castle and Suburbs.	Wollon- gong- Port Kembla.	Other Towns.	Total.		
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1929 ... ..	4,507	12,408	16,915	671	367	2,976	4,014	944	21,873
1930 ... ..	3,008	7,238	10,246	419	331	2,696	3,446	690	14,382
1931 ... ..	1,039	1,491	2,530	152	44	747	943	280	3,753
1932 ... ..	225	794	1,019	75	23	476	574	190	1,783
1933 ... ..	837	1,433	2,270	105	39	895	1,039	256	3,565
1934 ... ..	803	3,339	4,142	239	144	1,263	1,646	384	6,172
1935 ... ..	1,774	5,856	7,630	441	256	1,981	2,678	514	10,822
1936 ... ..	2,339	7,046	9,385	866	311	2,567	3,744	593	13,722
1937 ... ..	2,156	8,018	10,174	919	639	2,785	4,343	648	15,165
1938 ... ..	2,859	10,260	13,119	787	1,084	3,210	5,081	1,002	19,202
1939 ... ..	2,798	10,535	13,333	884	752	3,218	4,854	1,099	19,286
1940 ... ..	1,517	9,920	11,437	882	475	2,549	3,906	1,146	16,489
1941 ... ..	1,419	10,587	12,006	927	354	2,198	3,479	1,144	16,629

Government buildings are not included in the foregoing figures. The value of contracts accepted for the erection of buildings on behalf of the State or Commonwealth Government or semi-Governmental bodies was £2,590,000, viz., Sydney and suburbs, £1,053,000 and country £1,537,000 during the year 1939-40. The values in 1940-41 were Sydney and suburbs £1,272,000, country £2,501,000; total £3,773,000. Therefore the total value of building projects, private and Government, as recorded, was £19,079,000 in 1939-40 and £20,402,000 in 1940-41.

The majority of the permits for new buildings in the metropolis relate to houses of brick, concrete or stone, and in the country towns to houses of fibro-cement or weatherboard.

Large sums are expended on flats in the metropolitan district, where £2,962,182, or nearly 25 per cent. of the total estimated cost of all buildings in 1940-41 and 31 per cent. of the estimates for dwellings related to flats. The corresponding figures for country towns were £95,973, or 2½ per cent. and 3¼ per cent. respectively.

The classes of buildings for which permits were issued in the metropolis and country towns during the year ended June, 1941, are shown below:—

TABLE 162.—Building Permits, 1940-41—Class of Buildings.  
(Government buildings not included.)

Class of Building.	Sydney and Suburbs.		Country Towns.		Seven Shires adjacent to Metropolis.		Total of foregoing.	
	Permits new buildings.	Estimated cost, new and additions.	Permits new buildings.	Estimated cost, new and additions.	Permits new buildings.	Estimated cost, new and additions.	Permits new buildings.	Estimated cost, new and additions.
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
Houses—								
Brick, concrete and stone	4,664	5,308,582	564	645,085	360	434,965	5,588	6,388,632
Fibro - cement weatherboard ...	1,164	755,931	2,248	1,428,991	1,022	566,718	4,434	2,751,64
Hotels, guest houses, etc....	9	358,066	18	313,992	2	25,705	29	697,763
Flats, new ...	900	2,917,307	29	80,421	14	26,480	943	3,024,208
Conversions ...	...	44,875	...	15,552	...	135	...	60,562
Shops with dwellings ...	87	148,603	35	80,697	6	9,596	128	238,896
<b>Total, dwellings ...</b>	<b>6,824</b>	<b>9,533,364</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>2,564,738</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>1,063,599</b>	<b>11,122</b>	<b>13,161,701</b>
Shops only ...	52	172,860	56	114,274	13	8,140	121	295,274
Factories ...	95	1,185,829	47	266,713	3	7,650	145	1,460,192
Garages—Public ...	17	20,085	7	7,935	3	155	27	28,175
Private ...	...	78,208	...	41,039	...	10,102	...	129,340
Other buildings ...	111	1,015,773	194	484,685	33	54,526	338	1,554,984
<b>Total, other buildings</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>2,472,755</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>914,646</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>80,573</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>3,467,974</b>
<b>Total, all permits ...</b>	<b>7,099</b>	<b>12,006,119</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>3,479,384</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>1,144,172</b>	<b>11,753</b>	<b>16,629,675</b>

## New Dwellings—Sydney and Suburbs.

The number of dwellings, including those added by the conversion of existing dwellings into flats, for which permits were issued in Sydney and suburbs in each year since 1929 is shown below:—

TABLE 163.—Permits for New Dwellings, Sydney and Suburbs, 1929 to 1941.

Year.	New Dwellings—Metropolis.					Dwellings Attached to Shops.	Total New Dwellings.	Dwellings Demolished or Converted into Flats.	Net Number of Additional Dwellings—Metropolis.
	Individual Houses (inc. Hotels, etc.)		Blocks of Flats (new).		Dwellings in Converted Flats.				
	Brick, Concrete and Stone.	Fibro-cement and Weather-board.	No.	Dwellings there-in.					
1929	5,704	1,391	372	2,040	507	550	10,192	338	9,854
1930	1,418	374	57	283	181	112	2,368	138	2,230
1931	237	133	5	13	37	33	453	57	396
1932	332	153	15	66	65	46	662	95	567
1933	745	181	115	735	167	133	1,961	172	1,789
1934	2,020	330	335	1,732	266	112	4,460	248	4,212
1935	2,793	529	562	3,535	550	173	7,580	322	7,258
1936	3,515	877	520	3,340	449	193	8,374	321	8,053
1937	3,718	1,150	505	3,436	494	128	8,926	436	8,490
1938	4,673	1,685	661	5,184	419	218	12,179	326	11,853
1939	4,211	1,661	632	3,751	338	176	10,137	315	9,822
1940	4,267	1,457	727	3,802	219	96	9,841	284	9,557
1941	5,067	1,407	871	3,318	149	59	10,000	197	9,803

Permits were issued in Sydney and suburbs during 1940 for 9,841 new dwellings, including 5,724 or 58 per cent. individual houses, 4,021 or 41 per cent. dwellings in flats and 96 attached to shops—the net increase after making allowance for dwellings demolished or converted into flats was 9,557.

The following statement indicates the estimated cost of new dwellings for which permits were issued in the metropolis in the years 1929 to 1941—as shown in the preceding table—also the cost of proposed alterations and additions to dwellings:—

TABLE 164.—Building Permits, Sydney and Suburbs, 1929 to 1941—Cost of Dwellings.

Year.	Individual Houses (inc. Hotels, etc.)		Dwellings in Flats.		Dwellings attached to Shops.	Total New Dwellings. †	Additions and Alterations. †	Total Estimated Cost Dwellings (Metropolis).
	Brick, Concrete and Stone.	Fibro-cement and Weather-board.	New.	Conversions.				
1929	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
	5,221	702	1,710	173	566	8,372	*	*
1930	1,421	175	242	45	142	2,025	*	*
1931	252	47	8	4	26	337	*	*
1932	336	50	40	15	44	485	*	*
1933	771	51	471	29	111	1,433	349	1,782
1934	2,051	113	1,224	81	95	3,564	487	4,051
1935	2,606	180	2,174	127	139	5,316	567	5,883
1936	3,247	313	1,985	126	181	5,852	654	6,506
1937	3,563	514	2,064	153	129	6,423	646	7,069
1938	5,198	858	3,257	118	236	9,667	681	10,348
1939	4,542	862	2,657	93	186	8,340	593	8,933
1940	4,676	833	2,585	63	124	8,281	744	9,025
1941	5,420	903	2,131	41	73	8,568	451	9,019

\* Not available † Conversions of dwellings into flats included with new dwellings.

*Permits for Buildings in Sydney and Groups of Suburbs.*

Particulars regarding permits issued in the City of Sydney and in the various groups of suburbs are shown below, with separate details for dwellings and for other classes of buildings. In this table conversions of houses into flats are included with additions and alterations. The suburbs comprising each group are listed in the chapter Population of this Year Book:—

TABLE 165.—Building Permits, Sydney and Groups of Suburbs, 1936 to 1940.

(Government buildings not included.)

Year.	New Buildings.								Alterations and Additions.	Total, All Permits.
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.						Total, Metropolis.		
		Inner Industrial.	Illawarra-Bankstown.	Inner Western.	Outer Western.	Northern.	Eastern.			
£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
<i>Dwellings—Estimated Cost.</i>										
1936	250	252	950	542	210	1,826	1,696	5,726	780	6,506
1937	469	229	1,303	656	241	1,856	1,516	6,270	799	7,069
1938	1,465	288	2,096	905	326	2,393	2,076	9,549	799	10,348
1939	401	326	1,821	699	371	2,539	2,090	8,247	686	8,933
1940	360	351	1,934	641	271	2,776	1,885	8,218	807	9,025
<i>Other Buildings—Estimated Cost.</i>										
1936	1,307	376	145	121	89	149	27	2,214	1,410	3,624
1937	1,496	395	83	193	87	194	350	2,798	1,393	4,191
1938	1,256	314	92	39	42	312	94	2,149	1,545	3,694
1939	852	553	70	68	164	171	63	1,941	1,346	3,287
1940	283	582	110	74	79	71	47	1,246	1,447	2,693
<i>All Buildings—Estimated Cost.</i>										
1936	1,557	628	1,095	663	299	1,975	1,723	7,940	2,190	10,130
1937	1,965	624	1,386	849	328	2,050	1,866	9,068	2,192	11,260
1938	2,721	602	2,188	944	368	2,705	2,170	11,698	2,344	14,042
1939	1,253	879	1,891	767	535	2,710	2,153	10,188	2,032	12,220
1940	643	933	2,044	715	350	2,847	1,932	9,464	2,254	11,718

\* Not available.

The greater proportion of the suburban residential building takes place in the northern, eastern, and Illawarra-Bankstown suburbs, and the building of flats has been most extensive in the eastern suburbs, viz., Woollahra, Waverley, Randwick and Vacluse, where the estimated cost of flats in recent years has represented about two-thirds of the total proposed expenditure on buildings in these districts. Permits for large blocks of flats have been issued also in the city and the northern suburbs of North Sydney, Mosman and Manly and in Ashfield in the inner western group.

In the city and inner industrial suburbs a large proportion of the proposed expenditure is covered by permits for factories, shops and other non-residential buildings. Permits for new factories and additions and alterations to existing factories in Alexandria, Botany, Mascot, Redfern and Waterloo represented an expenditure of £491,000 in 1940 and £2,280,000 in the five years 1936 to 1940.



*Permits for New Dwellings—Country Towns.*

The number of new dwellings of various kinds for which permits were issued in country towns during the past thirteen years is shown below:—

TABLE 166.—Permits for New Buildings—Country Towns, 1929 to 1941.

Year.	Individual Houses (inc., Hotels, etc.)		Blocks of Flats (new.)		Dwell- ings in Con- verted Flats.	Dwellings Attached to Shops.	Total New Dwellings.	Dwellings Demolished or Converted into Flats.	Net Number of Additional Dwellings. (Country Towns).
	Brick, Concrete and Stone.	Fibro- Cement and Weather- board.	No.	Dwell- ings therein.					
1929	858	2,506	3	14	21	70	3,469	172	3,297
1930	299	1,212	1	2	13	45	1,571	127	1,444
1931	114	553	...	...	10	25	702	88	614
1932	160	682	4	8	12	32	894	89	805
1933	247	944	4	10	16	42	1,259	67	1,192
1934	524	1,907	16	52	40	86	2,609	140	2,469
1935	689	2,755	41	196	42	84	3,766	118	3,648
1936	747	3,067	33	102	51	104	4,071	165	3,906
1937	880	3,111	38	157	78	105	4,331	150	4,181
1938	823	3,648	44	168	81	105	4,825	204	4,621
1939	683	3,265	30	154	105	75	4,282	217	4,065
1940	548	2,410	23	85	104	67	3,214	138	3,076
1941	639	2,424	39	121	95	31	3,310	162	3,148

The number of new dwellings in country towns in each of the five years 1935 to 1939 exceeded the pre-depression total. These dwellings are for the most part individual houses of fibro-cement or wood and the proportion of flats is small.

The proposed expenditure on the dwellings for which permits were issued in country towns in the years 1929 to 1941 was as follows:—

TABLE 167.—Building Permits, Country Towns—Cost of Dwellings, 1929 to 1941.

Year.	Individual Houses (inc. Hotels, etc.)		Dwellings in Flats.		Dwellings Attached to Shops.	Total New Dwellings. †	Additions and Alterations. †	Total Estimated Cost Dwellings (Country Towns).
	Brick, Concrete and Stone.	Fibro- Cement and Weather- board.	New.	Conversions.				
1929	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
1929	874	1,461	18	5	118	2,476	*	*
1930	289	622	1	2	46	960	*	*
1931	85	213	...	1	22	321	*	*
1932	134	249	3	1	28	415	108	523
1933	197	349	6	2	32	586	151	737
1934	476	855	29	9	105	1,474	220	1,694
1935	700	1,196	140	5	90	2,131	314	2,445
1936	841	1,381	62	8	127	2,419	408	2,827
1937	1,130	1,553	81	14	170	2,948	492	3,440
1938	1,126	1,880	127	26	135	3,294	492	3,786
1939	872	1,756	123	22	117	2,890	501	3,391
1940	810	1,355	60	18	93	2,336	417	2,753
1941	699	1,466	83	16	42	2,306	277	2,583

\* Not available.

† Conversions of houses into flats included with new dwellings.

A large proportion of the country permits have been issued for buildings in the industrial centres Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla. Permits were issued in Newcastle and suburbs for buildings to cost £854,000 in 1939 and £967,000 in 1940. In the area comprised by Wollongong, North and Central Illawarra the estimated cost was £531,000 in 1939 and £357,000 in 1940.

The estimated cost of the buildings for which permits were issued in various towns during the years 1929 to 1940 is shown below. The Statistical Register issued annually contains details for every town for which the returns are collected:—

TABLE 168.—Building Permits—Various Towns—1929 to 1940.  
(Government buildings not included.)

Year.	Newcastle and Suburbs.		Wollongong and North and Central Illawarra.		Broken Hill.	Albury.	Goulburn.	Lismore.	Orange.	Tamworth.	Wagga Wagga.
	New Dwellings.	Other.	New Dwellings.	Other.							
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
1929 ...	373	194	261	131	28	153	149	112	152	133	131
1930 ...	140	93	80	59	121	54	26	121	43	67	38
1931 ...	46	45	7	19	16	8	15	48	10	13	7
1932 ...	27	68	18	15	15	17	24	89	11	11	12
1933 ...	70	73	38	15	12	62	38	51	13	25	35
1934 ...	204	116	201	41	17	47	65	108	30	65	86
1935 ...	439	263	215	56	46	64	87	137	50	80	113
1936 ...	552	401	301	128	42	145	102	143	86	88	121
1937 ...	533	241	532	271	96	155	56	136	136	85	138
1938 ...	582	248	648	468	305	192	77	148	82	110	148
1939 ...	634	220	453	78	159	86	52	138	73	63	212
1940 ...	556	411	286	71	106	117	46	153	43	70	129

The estimated cost of proposed buildings in Broken Hill in 1933 included £145,000 for a public hospital. The estimates for buildings in the Municipality of Holroyd (including the wards within the metropolitan district) amounted to £121,375 in 1940. Other towns in which the estimated cost exceeded £60,000 in 1940 were West Maitland £105,000 (and East Maitland £33,000), Liverpool £101,000, Katoomba £71,000, Parkes £66,000, and Fairfield £65,000.

#### *Cost of Building a Cottage.*

A comparative statement is shown below as to the estimated cost of the materials and labour required for the erection in Sydney of a brick cottage with tiled roof, containing four rooms and kitchen, bathroom, pantry and front and back verandahs, including fencing and fittings such as bath, wash-tubs, copper and gas stove. The cost of the land and builder's overhead costs and profit are not included. A cottage of the type to which the estimates relate and the land might have been sold at between £800 and £1,000 in various years since 1920.

The estimates are based on prices quoted in traders' lists, with allowance for trade discounts and wages at industrial award rates. It is known that in years of great activity in building, *e.g.*, 1927 to 1929,

listed prices of materials were closely adhered to and employees were paid at rates in excess of those prescribed by awards. In depression years, on the other hand, materials could be purchased at concession prices and the practice of sub-contracting largely replaced the wage system in house building. The estimates, therefore, would tend to be below actual costs in the former period and above actual costs in time of depression. They illustrate, however, the trend.

TABLE 169.—Estimated Cost of Building a Cottage, 1914 to 1938.  
(Materials and Labour only.)

Date.	Estimated Cost.			Date.	Estimated Cost.		
	Materials (At Traders' List Prices.)	Labour (At Award Rates.)	Total.		Materials (At Traders' List Prices.)	Labour (At Award Rates.)	Total.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1914, July ...	286	113	399	1928, June ...	469	217	686
1920, ,, ...	532	189	721	1929, ,, ...	466	219	685
1921, ,, ...	535	193	728	1930, ,, ...	438	215	653
1922, ,, ...	501	188	689	1931, ,, ...	430	210	640
1923, June ...	492	176	668	1935, December ...	384	174	558
1924, ,, ...	500	181	681	1936, ,, ...	416	176	592
1925, ,, ...	486	187	673	1937, June ...	441	196	637
1926, ,, ...	486	208	694	1938, ,, ...	459	214	673
1927, ,, ...	479	215	694				

In recent years there have been substantial changes in designs and in qualities and types of internal fittings, contract labour has been introduced for certain sections of building construction and, since the outbreak of war, local materials have been substituted for imported. Therefore, the estimates could not be continued on the original basis.

An indication of the change in actual costs of house building over the war period is obtained from records of the Registry of Co-operative Societies as to tender prices accepted for erecting typical houses in the metropolitan area for members of co-operative building societies. The averages shown in Table 170 below relate to homes of predominant type to be built of brick with tiled roof. The amounts do not include the cost of the land or garage. The average cost is stated according to gross floor space; it includes stove, bath and other sanitary fittings, door and window furniture and light fittings, paths and fencing. Separate details are not available as to cost of materials and labour. Generally the builder supplies bricks and materials for floors and roof framing and pays for the labour at award rates or, in the case of brickwork, at a rate per 1,000 bricks. Such work as fixing ceilings, roof coverings, plumbing, painting and concrete work are usually done by sub-contractors, and payments cover both materials and labour.

TABLE 170.—Average Contract Prices for Erecting Brick Cottage.  
(Exclusive of land.)

Period.	Average Cost according to Gross Floor Space.	
	1,000 to 1,050 sq. ft.	1,050 to 1,100 sq. ft.
1939—January-June ... ..	£ 812	£ 838
July-December ... ..	823	859
1940—January-June ... ..	855	859
July-December ... ..	864	888
1941—January-March ... ..	871	903
April-June ... ..	881	913
July-September ... ..	892	924

The particulars shown above indicate that the actual cost of building a brick home with floor space from 1,000 to 1,100 sq. feet, rose by approximately 10 per cent. from the immediate pre-war months to September quarter, 1941. This is not a measure of price charges, as the contract prices reflect the net effects of all factors, including substitution of cheaper materials for those which had become dear, variations in design, specifications, etc.

## HOUSING.

### *Census Records.*

The number of occupied dwellings in New South Wales, as disclosed by the census, was 432,976 in 1921 and 599,750 in 1933, a room or a suite of rooms occupied as a flat or tenement being classified as a separate dwelling. These figures are exclusive of waggons, vans and camps in which people were living, viz., 1,886 in 1921 and 3,717 in 1933.

The number of unoccupied dwellings was 18,619 in 1921, and 28,737 in 1933, and those recorded as being built 2,724 and 746 at the respective dates.

Private dwellings numbered 585,450 in 1933 and inmates 2,426,295. The dwellings contained on the average 4.94 rooms and 4.14 inmates or 0.84 per room.

Details regarding the size of dwellings, nature of occupancy, etc., are shown in the 1938-39 issue of the Year Book at page 184.

### *Housing Improvement.*

As part of the housing plans of the State Government a Housing Improvement Board was appointed in February, 1937, in terms of the Housing Improvement Act, 1936, to select areas in which action should be taken to improve housing conditions and to formulate schemes for the purpose.

In December, 1937, the Housing Improvement Board was authorised to erect flats containing 56 dwellings in Erskineville. The dwellings were completed in December, 1938, and were let to families in the lower-income groups who had been living in substandard houses in Erskineville or adjoining suburbs. The rental is 19s. per week.

The dwellings consist of seven blocks, each containing eight flats. They are not more than two rooms deep and are arranged in parallel rows 66 feet apart. Each dwelling contains three rooms, sleep-out verandah, kitchen, bathroom, etc. Laundries and drying grounds are provided between the blocks, and the land is laid out with lawns, a tennis court and a children's playground.

#### *Housing Act, 1941.*

An Act passed in November, 1941, provides for the constitution of a Housing Commission to supervise housing throughout New South Wales. The Commission will take over the functions of the Housing Improvement Board, the Homes for Unemployed Trust and the Building Relief and Soldiers' Families Housing Agencies of the Rural Bank, which are described below.

As soon as possible after its constitution the Commission is to conduct an investigation regarding (1) the co-ordination of its activities with those of the co-operative building societies and the Rural Bank, in relation to housing and financial assistance to home-builders, and (2) the co-operation of local government bodies in providing adequate housing upon reasonable terms and at reasonable rentals.

#### ASSISTANCE TO HOME BUILDERS.

Provision has been made whereby persons who wish to acquire a home may obtain advances to defray the cost of erection, etc., repayments being extended over a period of years. A scheme of this nature dating from 1913 is administered by the Rural Bank of New South Wales and another by the Homes for Unemployed Trust constituted in 1934.

To augment the assistance provided by these, measures were introduced in 1936, as part of an organised plan for the improvement of housing, to promote the growth of co-operative effort in financing the building of homes through the agency of co-operative building societies.

#### *Advances for Homes—Rural Bank.*

Operations in connection with advances for housing, administered by the Rural Bank of New South Wales, consist of the principal scheme in the Advances for Homes department, and other schemes in its Government agency department, *viz.*, the Home Building Agency, the Government Housing Agency and the Building Relief Agency, which are described below. The Advances for Homes Department and Government Housing Agency were formerly administered as departments of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales.

Another agency—the Soldiers' Families Housing Agency was created in 1941 in terms of an Act which came into force on 9th April, 1941. Advances may be made from Government funds to members of the naval, military or air forces who are bound to continuous service for the duration of the present war. Advances may be made also to wife or widow of a member. Applications for advances were under consideration, but none had been approved at 30th June, 1941.

The Advances for Homes Department was organised in 1913 to make advances to home builders from the Government Savings Bank funds. The limit of advances was fixed at 75 per cent. of the Bank's valuation of the

property, the maximum advance being £750, and the term of the loans ranged up to thirty years. During the year 1928-29 the maximum advance was raised to £1,000 where this sum did not exceed 75 per cent. of the valuation of the property, and building loans were advanced up to 90 per cent. of valuation where the building contract was controlled by the Department. Subsequently the maximum advance was raised from £1,000 to £1,200 if such sum did not exceed 75 per cent. of valuation. Funds from the Commonwealth Savings Bank were made available to the Advances for Homes Department in terms of the Commonwealth Housing Act, 1927. The limit of advances from these moneys was 90 per cent. of valuation up to £1,800.

The number of loans made by the Advances for Homes Department which were outstanding at 30th June, 1941, was 23,626 for an aggregate amount of £11,262,817.

In February, 1934, the State Government made arrangements to supplement the advances then being made by the Advances for Homes Department, up to 75 per cent of valuation. In such cases the Government provided funds through the Home Building Scheme Agency for a further loan up to 10 per cent. of valuation (but not more than £200 in any case). The issue of the 10 per cent. supplementary advances was discontinued in 1937.

On 1st March, 1940, a plan was put into operation for assisting persons in the lower wage group to erect dwellings at moderate cost or to buy dwellings to be erected by the Bank on land purchased by it. Funds of the Bank were made available for loans up to 90 per cent. of the Bank's valuation of the land and dwelling, and a further 5 per cent. was provided from Government moneys through the Home Building Scheme Agency. Available funds being limited, advances were restricted to a maximum of £700 approximately.

From the inception of this scheme to 30th June, 1941, applications numbering 927 had been received for an aggregate sum of £620,490.

In the Home Building Scheme Agency there were 3,343 loans, for a total sum of £140,901, outstanding at 30th June, 1941.

The Building Relief scheme was initiated in 1932 by the Unemployment Relief Council to relieve unemployment in the building and allied trades. Loans are made for repairs or additions to dwellings or business premises. Since 1st July, 1935, the scheme has been administered by the Building Relief Agency of the Rural Bank. The advances made to 30th June, 1941, numbered 13,882, for a total amount of £1,335,171. At that date 3,206 loans, amounting to £264,748, were outstanding.

The Government Housing Agency of the Rural Bank administers accounts representing advances made by the Housing Board which was appointed under the Housing Act of 1912 and dissolved in 1924. The outstanding loans numbered 690 at 30th June, 1941, and the amount outstanding was £332,201.

Particulars of advances made by the Advances for Homes Department of the Rural Bank and its housing and building agencies in each year since 1935-36 are shown below. (See also chapter Private Finance):—

TABLE 171.—Advances for Homes and Building—Rural Bank.

Year ended 30th June.	Advances for Homes Department.		Advances by Agencies.			Total Advances for Homes and Building.
	New Advances.	Amount, inc. Additional Advances.	Home Building Scheme.	Government Housing.	Building Relief Scheme.	
	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1936 ...	1,665	1,131,889	144,346	4,040	142,984	1,423,259
1937 ...	1,100	854,214	62,575	4,396	79,171	1,000,356
1938 ...	928	818,579	1,621	5,164	85,692	911,056
1939 ...	682	513,554	180	4,502	100,619	618,855
1940 ...	696	456,266	85	4,791	78,326	539,468
1941 ...	896	648,100	16,720	3,087	45,047	712,954

#### *Housing of the Unemployed.*

A trust was constituted in terms of the Housing of the Unemployed Act, 1934, to deal with the problem of providing housing for the unemployed and others in necessitous circumstances. The Trust consists of the Minister for Social Services, and eight honorary members appointed by the Governor. It may purchase or lease land, erect buildings and let or sell them, supply building material (or advance money for its purchase) for erection, repair, or improvement of buildings intended for use as a home, either to unemployed or necessitous persons themselves, or to organisations which assist in the housing of indigent persons. Moneys for the purposes of the Trust are advanced by the Treasury.

The number of homes provided by the Trust as at 31st December, 1940, was nearly 2,500. Of these, 744 cottages were built by the Trust on its own land, and the purchasers are paying for the homes by instalments ranging from 6s. to 8s. a week, no deposit being required; and building materials were supplied for 1,753 homes to be erected by individual applicants, assisted by friends or local organisations. In addition, 1,445 persons were given small free grants for building temporary homes or for repairs.

The persons who build without cost to the Trust for labour pay for the materials supplied by instalments ranging from 5s. to 7s. per week, including interest at the rate of 2 per cent.

The expenditure to 31st December, 1940, amounted to £342,018; total commitments to £376,309 and repayments to £86,245.

#### *Co-operative Building Societies.*

The co-operative building societies, as described in the chapter "Private Finance" of this Year Book, have for many years served a useful purpose in enabling persons with moderate means to acquire homes. When the policy of active encouragement of co-operative building was adopted, an advisory committee, consisting of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Under-Secretary of the Treasury, or an officer nominated by him, and four other members, was appointed by the Government to foster the growth of the system amongst home builders. The committee selected as

most suitable for the purpose in view a type of terminating building society which secures financial accommodation from outside sources in order to make advances to members as soon as they require them. On joining a society the member takes up a number of shares according to the amount he intends to borrow and he pays subscriptions at a certain rate until he takes up his loan. Then the rate of his contributions is increased. The rates of subscriptions depend on the term of the society. When all shares have been advanced and external obligations met the society is wound up.

The Government assists the societies to obtain requisite funds by guaranteeing the repayment of loans made to them by banks, insurance societies, and other approved bodies. The guarantees are given in terms of the Government Guarantees Act 1934-1941 on the recommendation of the advisory committee.

The Government also affords assistance to the societies to enable them to advance to members under certain conditions as much as 90 per cent. of the valuation of the security offered. The value of the relevant shares of a member in a society may be used wholly or partly to make up the 10 per cent. he is required to find.

Building societies of the type recommended by the committee have made remarkable progress since active steps have been taken to facilitate their formation. At 30th June, 1936, there were only ten of these societies on the register. The number was 75 twelve months later and 175 at 30th June, 1938. At 30th September, 1941, there were in active operation with funds available for advances 211 societies with 21,633 members, and 294,971 shares had been allotted. Metropolitan societies numbered 137, with 15,154 members, and 215,000 shares; and 74 country societies, with 6,479 members and 79,971 shares. Particulars of the loans approved and advances made are as follows:—

TABLE 172.—Terminating Building Societies—Advances, 30th September, 1941.

Purpose of Loan.	Metropolitan Societies.				Country Societies.				Total.			
	Loans Approved.		Advances Made.		Loans Approved.		Advances Made.		Loans Approved.		Advances Made.	
	No.	Am't.	No.	Am't.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Erection ...	6,918	£000	6,415	£000	3,470	£000	3,240	£000	10,388	£000	9,655	£000
Purchase ...	4,967	5,721	4,867	5,186	1,346	2,287	1,321	2,102	6,313	8,008	6,188	7,288
Discharge of mortgage ...	924	654	919	649	420	241	419	241	1,344	895	1,338	890
Alterations and Additions ...	123	30	119	30	208	43	206	42	331	73	325	72
Other ...	2	1	2	1	18	20	18	20	20	21	20	21
Total ...	12,334	10,401	12,322	9,766	5,462	3,360	5,204	3,159	18,396	13,761	17,526	12,925
Loans discharged	558	515	558	515	166	112	166	112	724	627	724	627
Net Total...	12,376	9,886	11,764	9,251	5,296	3,248	5,038	3,047	17,672	13,134	16,802	12,298

The average amount of loan for the erection or purchase of a home is about £800 in the metropolitan societies and £750 in all societies. Between 50 and 60 per cent. of the homes purchased are newly erected buildings.

The details of advances contained in the foregoing table are exclusive of ten country societies which conduct operations without Government guarantee.



*Governmental and Municipal Housing.*

Daceyville, a model suburb built by the State Government, is about 5 miles from the City of Sydney. It is managed by the Public Trustee under power of attorney from the Minister for Local Government. The cost as at 30th June, 1940, was £180,944. The income of the year 1939-40 was £19,155, including rents £18,324. Interest, administration and maintenance amounted to £14,103.

The Municipal Council of the City of Sydney controls four blocks of workmen's dwellings. They contain 160 dwellings, 5 shops with dwellings attached and 4 lockup shops. The total cost, including the land, was £138,728.

*War Service Homes.*

The Commonwealth Government assists Australian sailors and soldiers and their female dependants to acquire homes, the operations being conducted under the Commonwealth War Service Homes Act, 1918-1941. The Act was amended in April, 1941, to extend the benefits to naval, military and air forces of the Commonwealth serving in the present war, and to members of the mercantile marine domiciled in Australia and employed on Australian ships trading overseas during the war. The Act is administered by the War Service Homes Commission.

In New South Wales 14,662 applications for war service homes had been approved up to 30th June, 1941, and 12,327 homes had been provided, viz., 6,630 houses by construction or assistance in construction, 4,267 by purchase and 1,430 by discharge of mortgages, etc. Loans in respect of 3,256 houses have been repaid.

The sums paid as instalments of principal and interest to 30th June, 1941, amounted to £8,304,679, and arrears of instalments at that date amounted to £273,680, or 3.19 per cent. of the total amount due.

## COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT AND SETTLEMENT SOCIETIES.

The Co-operation Act, 1923-1941, provides, *inter alia*, for the formation of community advancement societies and community settlement societies. Community advancement societies may be formed to provide any community service or benefit, e.g., to supply water, gas, and electricity, to establish factories, to purchase machinery for members, to erect dwellings, to maintain buildings for education, recreation, etc.

Community settlement societies may be formed for the purpose of acquiring land in order to settle or retain people thereon, and of providing any community service.

Up to 30th June, 1941, thirty-five community advancement societies had been registered under the Act, and there were nineteen societies in active operation at that date. Most of these societies were formed for the object of erecting and maintaining public halls or for establishing recreation or social clubs. Seven community settlement societies have been registered, and there were two on the register at 30th June, 1941.

## PARKS, RECREATION RESERVES, AND COMMONS.

Under the Public Parks Act the Governor may appoint trustees of any lands proclaimed for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health, or enjoyment. The trustees are empowered to frame by-laws regarding the use of the land by the public and for the protection of shrubs, trees, etc.

The public parks and recreation reserves which are not committed to special trustees are controlled by municipal and shire councils. All the towns of importance possess extensive parks and recreation reserves.

There are over 12,600 acres of public parks and reserves in metropolitan municipalities, including 626 acres in the city of Sydney.

Particulars of the principal metropolitan parks, etc., are published in the previous issue of the Year Book.

The Zoological Gardens at Taronga Park, on the northern side of the Harbour, were opened in 1916. The area is about 50 acres. Their natural formation has been retained as far as practicable with the object of displaying the animals in natural surroundings. An aquarium has been built within the gardens.

Surrounding many country towns there exist considerable areas of land reserved as commons, on which stock owned by the townsfolk may be depastured. The use of these lands is regulated by local authorities. Nominal fees are usually charged to defray the cost of supervision and maintenance. Many of these commons are reserved permanently, but a large number are only temporary.

The area reserved for parks and recreation reserves, excluding alienated lands acquired by local councils or donated by private persons, was 306,600 acres at 30th June, 1941; the area of permanent commons was about 37,000 acres, and 259,000 acres were reserved temporarily as commons.

#### PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

##### *Theatres and Public Halls, etc.*

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship) or public entertainments are held must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act, 1908-1939. A license may be refused if proper provision is not made for public safety, health, and convenience, or if the site or building is unsuitable for the purpose of public meeting or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Chief Secretary before erection is begun. Licenses are granted for a period of one year, and premises are subject to inspection before renewal. A license or renewal of a license may be withheld until such alterations or improvements as may be deemed necessary are effected.

The Theatres and Films Commission, constituted on 1st February, 1939, deals with all applications for the erection of new picture theatres or the alteration of existing picture theatres, and proposals for the conduct of cinematograph entertainments in existing buildings.

The theatres and public halls licensed during the year ended 30th June, 1941, numbered 2,592, and the amount of fees received was £4,756.

Cinematograph films are subject to censorship before exhibition in New South Wales. The Commonwealth Customs authorities review the films imported from overseas countries. State officials review the films made in Australia, and may take action in terms of the Theatres and Public Halls Act in respect of imported films.

With the object of encouraging the production of cinematograph films in Australia, distributors are required to make available, and exhibitors to show a certain proportion of Australian films, the proportions being fixed for each year upon recommendation of the Theatres and Films Advisory Committee, in terms of the Cinematograph Films Act, 1935-1938.

By the amending law of 1938 exhibitors have been given the authority to reject 25 per cent. of the films (other than Australian and British) which they have purchased under contract.

#### *Horse and Greyhound Racing.*

Horse racing, which includes pony racing and trotting races, is a popular form of sport in New South Wales, and with it is associated a large amount of betting. Racecourses must be licensed. If a racecourse is used for more than one class of racing—horse racing, pony racing, or trotting—a separate license must be obtained for each class. At 31st December, 1940, the licensed racecourses numbered 232, and the licenses issued in respect thereof numbered 243.

The maximum number of days on which race meetings may be held on the various racecourses is regulated by law. In the metropolitan district the maximum number is 63 for horse racing, 48 for pony racing and 40 for the trotting contests—the licenses for trotting being restricted to two racecourses.

In the district of Newcastle the maximum number of days for horse racing is 90 per annum, of which 65 are for six racecourses, including 15 days for Newcastle racecourse. In recent years meetings have been held on only three of these racecourses, and as long as the right to hold meetings on the other racecourses is not fully exercised, additional days up to 10 per annum may be granted to the Newcastle racecourse.

Greyhound racing is permitted on racecourses specially licensed therefor, under the Gaming and Betting Act. Not more than two racecourses may be licensed in the metropolitan area, and not more than one in any town outside the metropolitan area. On a metropolitan racecourse meetings may be held on 26 days per annum, or, if there is only one such racecourse, on 52 days. Outside the metropolitan district meetings may be held on a licensed racecourse on 40 days a year.

At 31st December, 1940, forty-five grounds were licensed for greyhound racing—two in the metropolitan district, three in the Newcastle district, and forty in country areas. A license to conduct greyhound racing may be issued only to a non-proprietary association. Juveniles under the age of 18 years are not permitted to attend greyhound racing.

Betting or wagering is prohibited in connection with any sports except horse, pony, trotting and greyhound races on licensed racecourses, and coursing on grounds approved by the Chief Secretary. Betting or wagering is illegal after sunset on licensed racecourses or coursing grounds except at greyhound races. Racing clubs may be required to instal totalisators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting.

To facilitate the collection of stamp duty in respect of betting, bookmakers are required to use stamped tickets and to keep a record of credit bets. During the year ended 30th June, 1941, the number of betting tickets issued to bookmakers was 19,592,000 and approximately 565,000 credit bets were recorded. The investments on totalisators during 1940-41 amounted to £2,222,545, and the tax was £121,771.

Since 1st October, 1932, a tax has been levied on the bookmakers' turnover, i.e., the total amount of bets made by backers with bookmakers. The rate was 1 per cent. until 1st January, 1938, when it was reduced to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.; it was increased to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. as from 4th November, 1939. The amount collected during the year ended 30th June, 1941, was £98,874 on a turnover of £19,774,800.

A tax, 15 per cent. of gross revenue, has been levied since 1st January, 1938, on clubs which conduct greyhound racing in the metropolitan district. The tax amounted to £13,421 in the year 1940-41.

Particulars relating to taxes in connection with racing are shown in the chapter relating to Public Finance.

#### STATE LOTTERIES.

State lotteries are conducted in New South Wales, in terms of the State Lotteries Act, 1930, which was brought into operation by proclamation on 22nd June, 1931. The administration of the Act is entrusted to a director, and the lotteries are conducted on the cash-prize system. From the proceeds of the sale of tickets in each lottery a sum is apportioned for prizes and the balance is payable to Consolidated Revenue. The first lottery was drawn on 20th August, 1931.

Particulars regarding the lotteries filled in each year to 30th June, 1941, are shown below:—

TABLE 173.—State Lotteries, 1932 to 1941.

Year ended June.	Lotteries Filled during each Year.				Administrative Expenses.
	Number.	Subscriptions.	Prizes Allotted.	Excess of Subscriptions over Prizes.	
		£	£	£	£
1932 ... ..	67	2,047,497	1,280,394	767,103	69,064
1933 ... ..	78	2,100,000	1,315,710	784,290	62,126
1934 ... ..	70	1,837,500	1,141,025	696,475	55,341
1935 ... ..	68	1,785,000	1,108,400	676,600	50,497
1936 ... ..	73	1,916,250	1,189,900	726,350	51,162
1937 ... ..	78	2,047,500	1,271,510	775,990	53,329
1938 ... ..	85	2,231,250	1,385,500	845,750	53,592
1939 ... ..	91	2,388,750	1,483,310	905,440	55,674
1940 ... ..	87	2,283,750	1,418,100	865,650	55,647
1941 ... ..	84	2,205,000	1,369,205	835,795	54,222

Up to 30th June, 1941, the number of lotteries filled was 781. Subscriptions to these amounted to £20,842,497, the prizes to £12,963,054 and the excess of subscriptions over prizes was £7,879,443. Administrative expenses and preliminary charges, such as salaries, office equipment and alterations to buildings amounted to £560,654. Minor receipts were £2,733 and the net amount credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund was £7,321,522.

#### TAXATION OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

##### *Entertainments Tax.*

The State Government imposed a tax on entertainments as from 1st January, 1930. Admissions are taxable if payments exceed 1s. 6d., at the following rates (except admissions to certain race meetings noted below):—  
Over 1s. 6d. and under 2s., tax ½d.; 2s. and over, tax 1d. for the first 2s. and ½d. for each additional 6d.

The entertainments tax did not apply to admissions to race meetings already subject to the racecourses admission tax (as described in the chapter Public Finance). At the end of the year 1937 the latter tax on admissions to horse racing in Sydney and Newcastle was repealed, and they became subject to the entertainments tax. The rate of tax on admissions

to horse racing on metropolitan courses, the Newcastle racecourse, and admissions to other courses for which the charge is 9s. 4d. or over, is 2d. for every shilling, or part of a shilling, in excess of 1s.; and charges which do not exceed 1s. are exempt.

Payments for admission to entertainments made in the form of a lump sum, as a subscription to a club or association, or for a season ticket, are taxed on the amount of the lump sum.

Certain entertainments are exempt from the tax where the proceeds are wholly devoted to philanthropic, religious, charitable or educational purposes, also entertainments which are entirely in the nature of an athletic sport or game and the proceeds are wholly applied to the furtherance of athletic sports or games, and not for the profit of the individual members of the organisation conducting the entertainment.

A classification of admissions taxable under the Entertainments Tax Act during the years 1930 to 1940 is shown below. The figures for the years 1938 to 1940 are not comparable with those of earlier years by reason of the inclusion of admissions formerly taxable under the Racecourse Admission Tax Act.

TABLE 174.—Entertainments Tax—Admissions and Collections, 1930 to 1940.

Year.	Racing (except Greyhound Racing.)	Theatres.	Picture Shows.	Dancing and Skating.	Other.	Total.
<b>Taxable Admissions</b>						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1930 ... ..	275,231	1,263,601	11,388,188	920,513	975,903	14,823,436
1931 ... ..	173,830	1,027,900	7,931,410	816,623	748,563	10,698,326
1932 ... ..	163,103	955,621	6,731,163	666,935	868,957	9,385,779
1933 ... ..	147,677	1,068,118	7,527,753	685,198	755,482	10,184,228
1934 ... ..	207,566	1,287,804	8,053,646	844,970	549,905	10,943,891
1935 ... ..	181,692	1,144,207	9,727,466	842,767	1,052,908	12,949,040
1936 ... ..	231,095	1,041,199	11,254,910	1,057,812	1,554,825	15,139,841
1937 ... ..	252,597	1,212,185	12,329,523	1,121,626	1,490,773	16,406,704
1938* ... ..	1,225,684	1,146,145	13,432,611	1,327,138	1,728,842	18,860,420
1939* ... ..	1,439,335	1,102,001	13,757,586	1,124,407	1,711,615	19,134,944
1940* ... ..	1,386,781	1,178,414	14,663,988	1,038,170	1,340,167	19,607,520
<b>Tax Collections.</b>						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930 ... ..	7,750	14,071	62,185	6,804	7,378	98,188
1931 ... ..	4,244	9,687	38,584	4,528	4,490	61,533
1932 ... ..	3,482	10,111	31,371	4,060	5,124	54,148
1933 ... ..	3,930	9,825	32,069	4,042	4,482	54,348
1934 ... ..	5,467	13,069	35,152	5,196	3,337	62,221
1935 ... ..	5,906	11,592	45,877	6,115	6,896	76,386
1936 ... ..	6,223	9,713	53,673	8,266	10,639	88,514
1937 ... ..	6,429	13,738	58,618	8,625	9,426	96,836
1938* ... ..	42,187	14,006	62,623	9,624	11,259	139,699
1939* ... ..	47,845	13,527	63,754	8,058	10,949	144,133
1940* ... ..	47,741	13,714	70,567	6,279	8,368	146,669

\* Inclusive of horse racing in Sydney and Newcastle.

Taxable admissions to picture shows have increased in each of the last eight years. In 1940 the admissions to theatricals also increased, but there was a decline in respect of other classes of entertainments. During this year a large number of entertainments in aid of war and patriotic funds were exempted from the tax.

The entertainments tax on racing (except greyhound racing) amounted to £47,741 in 1940, and entertainments tax amounting to £1,965 was paid on 343,521 admissions to country greyhound meetings. In addition, approximately £13,100 was paid as racecourse admission tax on admissions to greyhound meetings in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts, so that the total tax on admissions to racing was about £62,800.

An analysis of the collections in each year, according to the charges for admission, as shown below, indicates that taxable admissions are most numerous where the charge does not exceed 2s. The application of the entertainments tax to metropolitan and Newcastle race meetings in 1938 caused a marked increase in taxable admissions at the higher charges. The majority of taxable admissions charged at 5s. or more are admissions to race meetings.

TABLE 175.—Entertainments Tax—Admissions According to Charges, 1930 to 1940.

Year.	Charges for Taxable Admissions (Entertainments Tax).						Total.
	Over 1s. 6d. and under 2s.	2s.	Over 2s. to 2s. 6d.	Over 2s. 6d. to 3s.	Over 3s. to 5s.	Over 5s.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1930 ...	1,880,393	6,503,612	2,824,802	1,859,098	1,216,115	539,416	14,823,456
1931 ...	2,624,801	3,843,334	2,216,238	1,036,982	717,160	259,721	10,698,326
1932 ...	3,016,625	2,711,670	1,775,402	818,743	756,241	307,098	9,385,779
1933 ...	3,891,493	2,668,818	2,000,953	762,434	548,820	311,710	10,184,228
1934 ...	4,224,871	2,725,332	1,937,914	915,832	729,345	410,597	10,943,891
1935 ...	4,960,888	2,461,375	2,641,418	1,243,473	1,241,767	400,119	12,949,040
1936 ...	6,228,405	2,073,560	3,326,504	1,449,715	1,614,047	447,610	15,139,841
1937 ...	6,831,264	2,123,161	3,743,123	1,477,399	1,656,393	575,364	16,406,704
1938*	7,865,363	2,045,818	4,085,435	1,672,822	2,212,884	978,098	18,860,420
1939*	8,110,399	1,822,135	4,170,975	1,793,443	2,282,517	955,475	19,134,944
1940*	8,253,084	1,759,592	4,452,107	2,290,458	2,029,784	822,495	19,607,520

\* Inclusive of horse racing in Sydney and Newcastle.

#### REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE.

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act of 1912 and subsequent amendments. The sale of intoxicating liquor except by persons holding a license is prohibited. Several kinds of licenses are granted, viz., publicans', packet, Australian wine, club, booth or stand, and railway refreshment room, all of which authorise the sale of liquor in small quantities; and spirit merchant's and brewer's for the sale in large quantities.

The authority given by each of these licenses and the conditions attached thereto are described in the 1928-29 issue of this Year Book.

The licenses are issued by the Licensing Court in each district, except the railway refreshment room licenses, which are issued by executive authority. Three magistrates constitute the licensing courts and discharge the functions of the Licenses Reduction Board, which was authorised by an Act of 1919 to reduce the number of publicans' and Australian wine licenses.

The Board may reduce the number of publicans' licenses in any electorate where the existing licenses exceed the "statutory number" prescribed by the Act, which is proportionate to the number of electors. The number of wine licenses in any electorate may be reduced by one-fourth of the number in existence on 1st January, 1923, and a greater reduction may be made where considered necessary in the public interest.

The number of publicans' licenses in existence on 1st January, 1920, was 2,539, of which 2,085 were in fourteen electorates with more than the statutory number, and the maximum reduction which the Act authorised the Board to make was 483. The Australian wine licenses on the 1st January, 1923, numbered 441 of which 220 were in the metropolitan electorates.

Subsequent changes in the number of licenses up to 31st December, 1940, are summarised below:—

TABLE 176.—Liquor Licenses—Operations of Reduction Board.

Licenses.	Publicans.	Australian Wine.
Number at 1st January, 1920 ... ..	2,539	441*
Terminated by order of Board ... ..	291	65
surrender to Board ... ..	200	15
expiration of licenses, etc. ... ..	72	16
	563	96
New licenses granted ... ..	60	3
Number at 31st December, 1940 ... ..	2,036	348

\* At 1st January, 1923.

When deprived of their hotel licenses the holders, owners, lessees, etc., of the premises are entitled to compensation, as assessed by the Board, from a fund obtained by levies on the licensees.

The licensee is paid as compensation for each year of the unexpired term of his tenancy (up to three years), the average annual net profit during the preceding period of three years. The compensation paid to owners, lessees, etc., of hotel premises is based on the amount by which the net return from the premises over a period of three years is diminished by being deprived of a license. Appeals against the determinations of the Board in respect of the compensation awarded may be made to the Land and Valuation Court.

In the case of wine licenses, only the licensees are entitled to compensation.

Compensation is paid from the Compensation Fund formed from levies paid by licensees up to 31st December, 1926. The levy was discontinued at that date because the credit balance of the fund was sufficient to meet claims for compensation and costs of administration for a number of years. The receipts of the fund to 30th June, 1941, amounted to £1,612,783, including interest earnings (to 31st December, 1927) £115,606. The payments were £1,312,288, including £882,210 as compensation, £180,078 for administration and £250,000 transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State. The credit balance at 30th June, 1941, was £300,495.

Up to the end of the year 1940 compensation had been awarded in respect of 490 publicans' licenses terminated by order of the Board or by surrender thereto. The amount, £818,380, was distributed as follows:—Licensees, £280,976; owners of premises, £524,479; and lessees, £12,925. Compensation for one hotel license surrendered to the Board has not yet been awarded. Compensation to 78 wine licensees amounted to £63,890, and in two cases compensation was not awarded.

The number of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor issued during various years since 1901 is shown below:—

TABLE 177.—Liquor Licenses Issued, 1901 to 1940.

Licenses.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1936.	1939.	1940.
Publicans' ... ..	3,151	2,775	2,488	2,134	2,050	2,038	2,037
Additional Bar ... ..	...	118	153	263	257	304	379
Permits to Supply Liquor with Meals—(6 p.m. to 9 p.m.)	...	...	...	118	208	249	212
Club ... ..	...	76	78	83	84	84	85
Railway Refreshment—							
General Liquor ... ..	22	24	29	59	45	43	43
Wine ... ..	*	*	*	14	11	11	11
Booth or Stand... ..	1,787	1,829	2,337	2,054	2,245	2,255	2,139
Packet ... ..	20	24	13	6	4	4	4
Australian Wine ... ..	675	532	450	360	351	348	348
Spirit Merchants' ... ..	225	198	244	241	229	237	237
Brewers',... ..	53	39	17	6	7	6	6

\* Not available.

The annual fees payable for new licenses in respect of hotels, packets, and Australian wine are assessed by the Licensing Court, the maximum fees being £500, £20, and £50 respectively. Clubs pay £5 per annum for the first 40 members and £1 for each additional forty. Spirit merchants pay £30 in the metropolitan district and £20 elsewhere. For renewals of publicans', packet, wine and club licenses the annual fees are assessed by the Licenses Reduction Board according to the amount spent by the licensees in the purchase of liquor during the preceding calendar year. The fee for renewal of a spirit merchant's license is assessed in a similar way, except that spirit merchants do not pay on the liquor sold by them to persons licensed to sell liquor, and they pay a minimum fee of £30 in the metropolitan district and £20 elsewhere. The owner of the premises is liable for two-fifths of the license fee, but if his share exceeds one-third of the rent he may obtain a refund of part or the whole of the excess as determined by the Board.

The fees for licenses in respect of railway refreshment rooms are assessed at the same rate as those for publicans' licenses, but the Railway Commissioners do not pay the fees assessed for those refreshment rooms for which Australian wine licenses only are issued.

Brewers pay £50 per annum in the metropolitan district and £25 in other districts. For booth and stand licenses, which are temporary permits granted to licensed publicans for the sale of liquor at places of public amusement, the fee is £2 per day. For permits to supply liquor with meals between 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., publicans pay on a sliding scale according to the amount of their license fee.



The following statement shows the amount expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor in each year from 1923:—

TABLE 178.—Purchases of Liquor by Licensees, 1923 to 1940.

Year.	Purchases by Licensees.	Year.	Purchases by Licensees.	Year.	Purchases by Licensees.	Year.	Purchases by Licensees.
	£		£		£		£
1923	8,372,124	1928	10,260,317	1933	6,123,185	1938	9,359,378
1924	8,782,060	1929	10,410,456	1934	6,701,668	1939	9,793,965
1925	9,217,493	1930	7,717,587	1935	7,311,350	1940	11,034,142
1926	9,736,678	1931	6,169,172	1936	7,802,495		
1927	10,111,795	1932	6,064,659	1937	8,531,795		

The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, is the basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licenses as from 1st July of the following year. The amount of fees assessed in recent years is shown below:—

TABLE 179.—Liquor Licenses—Fees, 1933 to 1940.

License.	1933.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Fees assessed on purchases—</b>						
Publicans' ...	268,635	326,213	347,491	381,710	421,647	440,618
Club ...	3,132	3,609	3,776	3,716	4,000	4,318
Rlwy.Refreshment	1,186	1,446	1,394	1,539	1,674	1,691
Packet ...	21	21	18	21	17	15
Australian Wine ...	4,656	4,894	4,929	4,968	4,868	4,900
Spirit Merchants'	7,749	8,722	9,640	10,200	10,473	11,331
<b>Other fees—</b>						
Brewers' ...	293	254	250	250	250	250
Booth or Stand ...	4,611	5,326	5,400	5,318	5,326	4,938
Permits to supply liquor with meals.	573	827	980	1,059	1,288	1,120

#### Consumption of Intoxicants.

The information in the following table was obtained from the Licenses Reduction Board to show the quantity of spirits, wines and beers purchased by holders of liquor licenses for retailing to the public, together with the quantity sold direct to the public by wholesale wine and spirit merchants. The figures may be taken as the consumption of intoxicating liquor by the public. It is difficult to estimate the expenditure by the public on intoxicating liquor because liquor is sold at varying prices not only in different localities, but in hotels in the same district and even in the different bars

of the the same hotel. There is also the fact that the percentage of profit on bottle sales is less than that of bar sales. However, the figures shown in the table are published as a reasonably accurate estimate of the expenditure by the public on intoxicating liquor.

TABLE 180.—Intoxicants—Consumption and Expenditure by Public, 1928 to 1940.

Year.	Quantity Purchased by Licensees.			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Intoxicants.	
	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	£	£ s. d.
1928 ... ..	28,993,000	1,496,107	1,260,854	17,440,000	7 1 9
1932 ... ..	18,042,000	1,271,318	610,484	10,380,000	4 0 6
1933 ... ..	18,925,000	1,473,094	617,468	10,500,300	4 0 9
1934 ... ..	21,573,000	1,559,573	716,816	11,490,000	4 7 7
1935 ... ..	23,764,000	1,619,248	761,406	12,530,000	4 14 9
1936 ... ..	26,218,000	1,641,827	785,912	13,320,000	4 19 10
1937 ... ..	28,881,000	1,663,971	824,110	14,520,000	5 7 9
1938 ... ..	34,249,000	1,622,560	848,099	15,870,000	5 16 8
1939 ... ..	35,379,000	1,640,351	883,618	16,620,000	6 0 11
1940 ... ..	37,904,000	1,765,267	883,160	18,230,000	6 11 6

In 1940 there was an increase of £1,610,000 or 9.7 per cent. in the estimated expenditure by the public on intoxicants, as compared with the previous year. The increase was due largely to the greater consumption and higher prices of beer, on which excise duty was increased from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per gallon in September, 1939, and further to 2s. 9d. per gallon in November, 1940.

In the foregoing table the quantities of spirits are shown in liquid gallons, not proof gallons. Proof spirit means spirit of a strength equal to that of pure ethyl alcohol compounded with distilled water so that the resultant mixture at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit has a specific gravity of 0.91976 as compared with that of distilled water at the same temperature. The standard strength of whisky, brandy, gin and rum may not be less than 35 degrees under proof, and spirits of the best quality are retailed usually at about 30.5 degrees under proof. Prior to 24th December, 1930, the minimum strength of whisky and brandy was 25 degrees under proof, and in the retail trade it was sold usually at about 23.5 degrees under proof.

Practically the whole of the beer and the wine consumed in the State is of Australian origin, and large quantities of the spirits are imported, but the proportion of Australian spirits tends to increase. Information as to the operation of breweries in New South Wales appears in the chapter "Factories" of this Year Book.

#### *Drunkenness.*

Persons apprehended by the police for drunkenness in public places may be charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions. It is the practice to release such persons before trial if they deposit as bail an amount equal to the usual penalty imposed. If they do not appear for trial the deposits are forfeited, and further action is not taken.

The following statement shows particulars of the cases of drunkenness and convictions in 1929, 1932 and the last five years:—

TABLE 181.—Drunkenness—Cases and Convictions, 1929 to 1940.

Particulars.	1929.	1932.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Persons charged—							
Males... ..	31,321	19,682	29,161	27,573	27,473	30,128	31,937
Females ... ..	2,498	2,133	2,222	2,099	2,137	2,344	2,773
Total ... ..	33,819	21,815	31,383	29,672	29,610	32,472	34,710
Discharged, Charge Withdrawn, etc.	683	305	1,086	2,021	2,429	67	135
Convicted—							
After Trial ...	21,099	15,721	16,982	17,418	16,965	17,293	18,124
Bail Forfeited ...	12,037	5,789	13,315	10,233	10,216	15,112	16,451
Total Convicted Males	30,689	19,415	28,186	25,768	25,400	30,066	31,823
" " Females	2,447	2,095	2,111	1,883	1,781	2,339	2,752
Total ... ..	33,136	21,510	30,297	27,651	27,181	32,405	34,575
Per 1,000 of Popula- tion—Charged ...	13.51	8.46	11.76	11.01	10.88	11.81	12.52
Convicted	13.24	8.34	11.36	10.26	9.99	11.79	12.47

During the year 1940 the cases of drunkenness numbered 34,710, viz., 31,937 males and 2,773 females. Only 135 cases were withdrawn or discharged, and the number of convictions, 34,575, represented 12.5 per 1,000 of population—the highest ratio since 1929. It is a rule that cases of forfeiture of bail be counted as convictions but this has not been strictly observed in some years, notably in 1937 and 1938, when more than 2,000 cases were classified as withdrawn and the number of convictions, as shown in the table, is understated.

In addition to charges of drunkenness, to which the foregoing table relates, 778 persons, including 6 females, were charged with driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug, and 667 males and 6 females were convicted.

#### *Treatment of Inebriates.*

An inebriate convicted of an offence of which drunkenness is a factor, or, in certain cases, a contributing cause, may be required to enter into recognisances for a period of not less than twelve months, during which he must report periodically to the police; or he may be placed in a State institution.

For the care and treatment of inebriates other than those convicted of an offence, State institutions may be established under the control of the Inspector-General of Insane. Judges, police magistrates, and the Master-in-Lunacy may order that an inebriate be bound over to abstain, or that he be placed in a State or licensed institution, or under the care of an attendant controlled by the Master-in-Lunacy, or of a guardian, for a period not exceeding twelve months. Provision is made also to enable an inebriate to enter voluntarily into recognisances to abstain.

Inebriates are detained in some of the State Mental Hospitals, and the number under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals at 30th June, 1941, was 70, viz., 41 men and 29 women. The number admitted for the first time during the year was 73, including 23 women.

## CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO.

Persons who sell tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes in New South Wales must obtain a license, for which an annual fee of 5s. is charged: The number of licenses issued in 1940 was 25,750. The sale of tobacco to juveniles under the age of 16 years is prohibited.

The quantity of tobacco consumed in New South Wales, as estimated at intervals since 1901, is shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 182.—Consumption of Tobacco, 1901 to 1941.

Year.	Total Consumption (000 omitted).				Per Head of Population.			
	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Total.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Total.
1901	lb. 2,977	lb. 215	lb. 368	lb. 3,560	lb. 2·18	lb. ·15	lb. ·27	lb. 2·60
1911	3,827	271	1,076	5,174	2·30	·16	·65	3·11
1920-21	4,370	273	1,958	6,601	2·09	·13	·94	3·16
1928-29	5,631	185	2,446	8,262	2·27	·07	·99	3·33
1931-32	5,214	96	1,641	6,951	2·03	·04	·64	2·71
1935-36	5,767	121	1,990	7,878	2·17	·05	·75	2·97
1936-37	5,689	103	2,193	7,985	2·12	·04	·82	2·98
1937-38	6,494	110	2,414	9,018	2·40	·04	·89	3·33
1938-39	6,451	102	2,684	9,237	2·36	·04	·98	3·38
1939-40	6,298	93	2,592	9,083	2·31	·03	·94	3·28
1940-41	6,265	110	2,576	8,941	2·26	·03	·93	3·22

\* Factory made.

The quantity of tobacco (including cigars and cigarettes) consumed in 1940-41 was 8,941,000 lb., and the average 3.2 lb. per head. The annual consumption per head declined by 27 per cent. during the four years ended 30th June, 1933, but it regained pre-depression level in 1937-38. It was somewhat greater in the following year and slightly lower in 1939-40 and 1940-41.

The tobacco consumed in 1940-41 consisted of 8,903,000 lb. manufactured in Australia, principally from imported leaf, and 38,000 lb. manufactured overseas. The proportion of Australian cigars has increased from 46 per cent. to 98 per cent. since 1911.

As regards the description of tobacco used, the figures relating to cigarettes do not include the tobacco made into cigarettes by the consumers themselves, which is recorded as ordinary tobacco.

## LICENSES FOR VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Partly as a means of raising revenue and partly as a means of ensuring a certain amount of supervision over persons who follow callings which bring them into contact with the general public, or which are carried on under special conditions, licenses must be obtained by auctioneers, pawn-brokers, hawkers, pedlars, collectors, second-hand dealers, fishermen, and persons who sell tobacco, conduct billiard and bagatelle tables, or engage in Sunday trading.

The Pistol License Act, 1927, prescribes the licensing of pistols; licenses may not be issued to persons under 18 years of age.

Auctioneers' licenses, in terms of the Auctioneers' Licensing Act, 1898-1934, were divided into two classes, viz., general licenses available for all parts of New South Wales (the annual fee £15), and district licenses for a specified police district outside the metropolitan area (fee £2 annually).

New legislation—the Auctioneers, Stock and Station Agents and Real Estate Agents Act, 1941—came into operation on 1st July, 1941. This Act provides for two additional classes of auctioneers' licenses, viz., country licenses for all districts outside the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland (fee £5 annually) and primary products licenses for a specified market in the metropolitan police district.

In the metropolitan district an auctioneer must take out a general license unless he has a primary products license and acts as auctioneer only for selling firewood, coal, coke, fish or a product within the meaning of the Primary Products Act. Auctioneers' licenses may not be granted to licensed pawnbrokers and sales by auction after sunset and before sunrise are prohibited, except sales of wool not being on the skin. Provision has been made for reciprocity in granting general licenses to auctioneers resident in reciprocating States of Australia, and general and district licenses to those resident in the Australian Capital Territory.

As from 1st October, 1941, stock and station agents and real estate agents must take out licenses; and a separate license is required for each place of business; the fee is £1. A corporation carrying on business as auctioneer, stock and station agent or real estate agent must take out a license on its own behalf (fee £5) as well as a license for each employee in charge of an office or branch.

The term of an auctioneer's, stock and station or real estate agent's license is usually twelve months. Upon the grant of each application for a license; or renewal, an additional fee of £1 is paid and it is placed in a special account for expenses of administration.

Contributions are payable also to a fidelity guarantee fund established under the Act to reimburse persons who suffer loss by reason of theft or fraudulent misapplication by a licensee of property entrusted to him in the course of his business. The maximum claim by any person or by a number of persons in respect of the same license is £500. The council of licensees constituted under the Act administers the fund. Contributions are at the rate of £3 per annum. Under certain conditions contributions cease when a licensee has paid £9, but if the fund is inadequate the council may impose a levy up to £2 a year on each licensee.

For pawnbrokers' licenses an annual fee of £10 is payable. The hours for receiving pledges are limited, with certain exceptions, to those between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., but a restriction is not placed on the rate of interest charged.

The following table shows the principal licenses issued in the five years 1936 to 1940:—

TABLE 183.—Licenses for Various Occupations.

Occupation.	1936	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Auctioneers—General	240	251	225	211	200
District	1,494	1,489	1,430	1,350	1,249
Billiard	375	352	261	247	204
Tobacco	21,466	22,255	22,563	23,139	25,750
Pawnbrokers	88	86	78	81	77
Hawkers and Pedlars	2,247	2,132	2,126	2,029	1,654
Collectors	2,255	2,130	2,250	2,422	2,203
Second-hand Dealers	1,338	1,299	1,295	1,299	1,337
Sunday Trading	11,750	12,347	12,319	12,730	12,823
Fishermen	3,171	2,541	2,762	2,635	2,866
Fishing Boats	1,943	1,641	1,807	1,777	2,011
Oyster Vendors	456	408	347	482	422
Pistol Licenses (ordinary)	14,531	12,475	11,704	12,163	12,242
(special), etc.	270	433	448	472	554
Pistol Dealers	57	57	50	49	48

A law was enacted in 1927 with the object of preventing the improper use of such drugs as opium, morphine, and cocaine. Registered medical practitioners, pharmacists, dentists, etc., are authorised generally to use the drugs in the conduct of their profession or business, but other persons must obtain a license to manufacture, distribute, or have possession of them. Particulars of these licenses are shown on page 156.

#### STATUS OF WOMEN.

In New South Wales women have the right to exercise the franchise and sex does not disqualify any person from acting as member of the Legislative Assembly, as member of a council of any shire or municipality, as judge, magistrate, barrister, solicitor, or conveyancer, or as member of the Legislative Council. Many women have been appointed justices of the peace, and some have been admitted to the practice of the legal profession. They are eligible for all degrees at the University of Sydney, but are not usually ordained as ministers of religion. Women may not act on juries.

The employment of married women in the teaching service of the State has been restricted by law since 1932, but they may be appointed to the service where there are special circumstances.

About 16 per cent. of the members of registered trade unions of employees are women, though there are few unions composed entirely of women. The employment of women in factories and shops is regulated by the Factories and Shops Act.

Rates of wages payable to women in terms of industrial awards and agreements are based on a separate living wage for women which as a general rule is about 54 per cent. of the living wage for men. Matters which may be determined by the industrial tribunals include claims that the same wage be paid to men and women performing the same work, or producing the same return of profit or value to their employer.

A legal age of marriage has not been defined, but the average age at which women marry is about 24½ years. The consent of a parent or guardian or in the absence of such consent, of a court or magistrate, is necessary to validate the marriage of minors. The wife of a British subject is deemed to be a British subject throughout Australia. Under the Married Women's Property Act, 1901, a married woman is capable of holding, acquiring, or disposing of any real or personal property as her separate property in the same manner as if she were a *femme sole*. Her property is not liable for her husband's debts, and her earnings in any occupation apart from her husband's are her own. A wife, however, has no legal share of her husband's income, nor in any property acquired by their joint efforts after marriage, but the husband is liable for all necessary expenses of his wife and children. In matters relating to the guardianship of children, the mother has similar powers to those possessed by the father.

#### RELIGION.

In New South Wales there is no established church, and freedom of worship is accorded to all religious denominations. The number of adherents of the principal religions, as recorded at the census of 1933, is shown in the 1938-39 issue of the Year Book.

## EDUCATION.

IN New South Wales there is a State system of national education which embraces primary, secondary, and technical education, and there are numerous private educational institutions, of which the majority are conducted under the auspices of the religious denominations. The University of Sydney is maintained partly by State endowment and partly by moneys derived from private sources.

The Public Instruction Act of 1880, with its amendments, is the statutory basis of the State system. This system aims at making education secular, free and compulsory, each of these principles being enjoined by statute. The Act of 1880 provides that "the teaching shall be strictly non-sectarian, but the words 'secular instruction' shall be held to include general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatical or polemical theology." General religious instruction is given by teachers, and special religious instruction for limited periods, with the consent of parents, by visiting religious teachers. Education in State primary and secondary schools is free.

In 1940 attendance at school was compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 14 years, and it is being extended further by 4 months in each year 1941 to 1943, so that the period will be 6 to 15 years in 1943. The statutory period was 7 to 14 years between 1917 and 1939, and it was extended in December, 1939, to include children at age 6 years.

Private schools are not endowed by the State, but with few exceptions are subject to State inspection. (See page 223.) They must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statutory school age, and the school examinations which mark the various stages of primary and secondary education are based on the curricula of the State system.

The course in the primary schools supplies education of a general character in such subjects as English, mathematics, nature knowledge, civics and morals, art and manual work. Beyond the primary stage, the courses diverge into super-primary and secondary education. The former is of a pre-vocational type combining general education with practical subjects suitable for pupils who intend to enter industrial occupations or, in the case of girls, to engage in domestic duties.

The full course of secondary education extends over five years and prepares pupils for admission to the professions and to the University or other institutions providing tertiary education.

Preparatory education for commercial pursuits is provided at commercial schools and at secondary schools where economics, shorthand and business principles and practice are included in the curriculum. At the University there are degree courses in economics, and diploma courses in commerce and public administration.

Industrial training, commenced in the form of manual training in the primary course, may be continued at super-primary schools, and at the trade schools and technical colleges. Training in domestic subjects is a feature of the schools for girls, advanced courses being provided at the schools under the technical system. At the University there is a degree course in domestic science.

Special attention is directed towards education in subjects pertaining to rural industries. Courses in agricultural science and practice and allied subjects are given at district rural schools, agricultural high schools and certain other schools. Advanced training in agriculture, dairying, etc.,

is provided for farmers and students at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College and at experiment farms in various districts administered by the Department of Agriculture. The final stages of education for rural pursuits are reached at the University, where there are degree courses in agriculture and veterinary science.

Afforestation work is done by schools where areas are reserved for the purpose of enabling the pupils to study scientific forestry and silviculture.

Educational and vocational guidance services are provided in public schools. School Counsellors in various districts carry out general ability tests of primary school pupils to assist in class grading and determining fitness for post-primary work. The Counsellors work in post-primary schools also, and advise in the treatment of emotionally or mal-adjusted children.

In 1941 Careers Advisers were appointed in all post-primary schools to advise pupils in regard to careers. Their advice is based on the results of vocational tests and aptitude and ability. In this work there is co-operation with the Department of Labour and Industry where there is a youth welfare department with a vocational guidance bureau and a juvenile section of the State Labour Exchange.

A school medical service is maintained by the State for the benefit of children attending both State and private schools, as described in the chapter "Social Condition" of this Year Book.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The State system of education is subject to central guidance and control. It is administered by a responsible Minister of the Crown, through a permanent Director of Education, who has the assistance of the Advisory Council on Education and other advisory bodies.

The State school teachers are for the most part full-time employees, and are classified in the Educational division of the Public Service of New South Wales. The State is divided into school districts and an inspector supervises the schools and teachers in each district.

#### *The Advisory Council on Education.*

The Advisory Council on Education with statutory authority in terms of the Public Instruction and University (Amendment) Act, 1936, advises the Minister for Education on matters connected with public education in the State and reports on such matters as he may refer to it. The Council consists of the following members:—The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney, the members of the Board of Secondary School Studies, one representative of each Technical Education Advisory Council, the President of the New South Wales Public School Teachers' Federation, the Director of the State Conservatorium of Music, the Apprenticeship Commissioner, and ten members appointed by the Governor, of whom two represent trade unions of employees and one Roman Catholic schools.

#### *Board of Secondary School Studies.*

The Board of Secondary School Studies advises the Minister for Education on matters concerning secondary education, such as the courses of study and the conduct of examinations upon the completion of secondary courses. The Board may appoint special committees to advise regarding the course of study in individual subjects, and may exercise such other powers, functions and duties as may be prescribed by regulations.



The Board is composed of five members nominated by the University of Sydney; the Director of Education, the Chief Inspector and Deputy Chief Inspector of Schools; the Superintendent of Technical Education; the Principal of the Sydney Teachers' College; one principal teacher of secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic Schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act; one representative of Roman Catholic secondary schools similarly registered; and one headmaster and one headmistress of the State secondary schools. The Director of Education acts as chairman and the Chief Inspector of Schools as deputy-chairman.

#### *Parents and Citizens' Associations.*

Parents and citizens' associations and kindred bodies have been organised in connection with State schools with the object of promoting the interests of local schools and the welfare of the pupils and providing school equipment. They assist the teaching staff in public functions and in other matters associated with the school, report when required upon matters such as additions to school buildings, and help in arranging for the conveyance of children attending school. The associations do not exercise authority over the staff or the management of the school.

District councils, composed of two representatives of each parents and citizens' association within the district, may be formed in proclaimed areas. They advise the Minister on certain school matters and assist in raising funds for the establishment of scholarships in State schools, and in the founding of central libraries, etc.

#### *Other Advisory Bodies in New South Wales.*

Other advisory bodies are the Central Advisory Committee and the School Broadcasts Advisory Council. The Central Advisory Committee co-operates with teachers in connection with the guidance of pupils into suitable branches of employment. It includes representatives of the Departments of Education and Labour and Industry, the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Manufactures, and parents.

The School Broadcasts Advisory Council is composed of representatives of the Broadcasting Commission, the Department of Education, the University Extension Board, and of other educational bodies. Committees of the Council organise appropriate adult education and school broadcasts. Programmes relating to subjects within the school curricula are prepared for each school term.

#### *The Australian Education Council.*

The Australian Education Council is composed of the Ministers of Education of the various Australian States and has the power to co-opt the services of other Ministers if necessary, particularly the Ministers associated with the Departments of Labour and Industry.

The Council is concerned with such matters as the development of education in Australia in co-ordination with employment and social welfare, and the organisation of technical education with due regard to the requirements and absorptive capacity of industry.

There is associated with the Council a Standing Committee on Education composed of the Permanent Heads of the State Departments of Education and the Superintendents of Technical Education. The functions of the Committee are to report upon matters referred to it by

the Council, to act as advisory body to the Commonwealth and State Governments and to co-operate with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and other similar bodies in research into the requirements of industry.

#### CENSUS RECORDS—SCHOOLING.

The following statement shows the persons receiving instruction at school, university, or home at the date of each census, 1901 to 1933:—

TABLE 184.—Schooling—Census Records, 1901 to 1933.

Receiving Instruction at—	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
State School ... ..	198,019	205,769	291,365	188,200	169,914	358,114
Private School ... ..	69,847	59,203	77,553	47,023	52,107	99,130
University ... ..	310	933	2,934	2,307	783	3,090
Home ... ..	16,520	10,147	13,181	6,581	6,858	13,439
School not Stated ... ..	8,357	9,903	33,574	*	*	*
Total ... ..	293,053	285,955	418,607	244,111	229,662	473,773
Proportion per cent. of Population receiving Instruction ... ..	21.6	17.4	19.8	18.5	17.9	18.2

\* No figures are available under the heading "School not stated," any such persons having been included with those "Not at School."

In 1933 about 75 per cent. of the pupils were receiving instruction at State schools, 21 per cent. at private schools, and nearly 3 per cent. at home. Students at the University represented .7 per cent.

#### SCHOOLS AND TEACHING STAFFS.

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation at the end of various years since 1901, and the aggregate teaching staff in each group of schools. The figures in this table, and in the subsequent tables relating to public and private schools, include secondary schools, but are exclusive of evening continuation schools, technical colleges and trade schools, free kindergarten and other schools maintained by charitable organisations, shorthand and business colleges, etc.

TABLE 185.—Schools and Teaching Staffs, 1901 to 1940.

Year.	Schools.			Teaching Staffs.						Grand Total.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	In Public Schools.*			In Private Schools.			
				Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
1901	2,741	890	3,631	2,829	2,318	5,147	337	2,303	2,640	7,787
1911	3,107	757	3,864	3,165	3,034	6,199	366	2,262	2,628	8,827
1921	3,170	677	3,847	3,554	5,118	8,672	465	2,463	2,928	11,600
1929	3,104	726	3,830	4,624	6,368	10,992	639	2,780	3,419	14,411
1931	3,195	733	3,928	4,940	6,641	11,581	630	2,863	3,493	15,074
1936	3,416	745	4,161	5,596	6,068	11,664	694	2,846	3,540	15,204
1937	3,373	750	4,123	5,673	5,965	11,638	765	2,966	3,731	15,369
1938	3,283	746	4,029	5,734	5,934	11,668	790	2,955	3,745	15,413
1939	3,264	735	3,999	5,922	5,738	11,660	827	3,095	3,922	15,582
1940	3,176	735	3,911	6,018	5,743	11,761	817	3,064	3,881	15,642

\* Including subsidised schools.

The number of teachers in public schools, as shown above, is exclusive of students in training, viz., 1,116 in 1940, of whom 420 were men. In the case of private schools, visiting or part-time teachers, viz., 275 men and 982 women in 1940, are excluded, because some of them attended more than one school and were included in more than one return.

The men employed as teachers in the State schools outnumbered the women until 1912. Then the relative proportions were reversed, and in 1931 the women teachers numbered 1,701 more than the men. In subsequent years measures were taken which resulted in the employment of a greater proportion of men in the State teaching service, and in 1940 the number of men teachers was greater by 275 than the number of women. If teachers in subsidised schools (62 men and 477 women) be excluded the numbers in 1940 were 5,956 men and 5,266 women, the men outnumbering the women by 690.

In the private schools the proportion of men teachers has always been small, and in 1940 it was approximately 21 per cent. of the full-time teaching staff.

SCHOOL PUPILS.

A comparative review of the enrolment of children at public and private schools is restricted to the last term in each year, as the figures in regard to private schools in the earlier years are available for that term only. The following statement shows the enrolment during the December term at all schools and colleges in the State, primary and secondary, other than evening continuation, charitable, and free kindergarten schools and technical, trade, and business schools and colleges. The numbers of pupils so excluded in 1940 were—evening continuation, about 3,300; schools for deaf mutes, etc., 263; private charitable, 1,722; free kindergarten, 1,342; technical colleges and trade schools, 38,356; and business colleges and shorthand schools with an average enrolment of 7,700.

TABLE 186.—Pupils at Public and Private Schools, 1901 to 1940.

Year.	Public Schools.†			Private Schools.			Public and Private Schools.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1901	110,971	99,617	210,588	27,163	33,674	60,837	138,134	133,291	271,425
1911	116,317	105,493	221,810	26,962	34,588	61,550	143,279	140,081	283,360
1921	163,699	151,529	315,228	35,993	42,557	78,460	199,602	194,086	393,688
1929	193,872	177,458	371,330	42,024	48,564	90,588	235,896	226,022	461,918
1931	202,873	185,008	387,881	42,982	49,303	92,285	245,855	234,311	480,166
1936	196,591	181,124	377,715	47,309	51,764	99,073	243,900	232,888	476,788
1937	193,080	177,142	370,222	47,741	51,724	99,465	240,821	228,866	469,687
1938	191,390	175,662	367,052	48,640	52,080	100,720	240,030	227,742	467,772
1939	189,627	173,507	363,134	48,078	51,568	99,646	237,705	225,075	462,780
1940	187,662	172,115	359,777	49,053	52,125	101,178	236,715	224,240	460,955

† Including subsidised schools.

The total enrolment of pupils in public and private schools reached the maximum 480,166 in 1931. The number fluctuated between 478,000 and 469,000 during the period 1932 to 1937, and declined to 460,955 in 1940.

An analysis of the records of births and deaths in New South Wales reveals that the decline is due to a diminution in the number of births which has not been offset by the improvement in the death rate amongst children nor by immigration. The number of children born in the State who, if surviving, would be between the ages of 7 and 14, less deaths before attaining the latter age, was 300,400 in 1921. It increased to 336,800 during the next ten years and to 347,700 between 1931 and 1935. Then it began to decline by successive steps of 2,400, 1,000, 4,500, and 8,000, so that the

number in 1939 was 331,700. For some years from 1939 the annual reduction in the number of children in this age group will be large unless the decline in births is offset by immigration, for which no allowance has been made in the foregoing figures. By an amending law which commenced in December, 1939, children aged 6 years are required to attend school; enrolment in earlier years has included a large proportion of children in this group.

In the public schools there are more boys than girls, the proportions being boys over 52 per cent. and girls nearly 48 per cent. In the private schools girls are in the majority, representing approximately 52 per cent. of the enrolment.

The proportion of children enrolled in public schools increased from 78.3 per cent. of the total enrolment in 1911 to 80.1 per cent. in 1921 and to 80.8 per cent. in 1931. Subsequently the ratio declined slowly and it was 78 per cent. in 1940. Considering only the children for whom education was compulsory the proportion enrolled in State schools was 82.1 per cent. in 1921 and 79.8 per cent. in 1940.

The following table shows the relative enrolments at public and private schools for all ages, according to figures in the foregoing table, and at ages 7 to 14 (see Table 189):—

TABLE 187—Public and Private Schools—Proportionate Enrolment, 1921 to 1940.

Year.	Total Enrolment, All Ages.		Enrolment of Pupils aged 7 and under 14 Years.	
	Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Public Schools.	Private Schools.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1921 ... ..	80.1	19.9	82.1	17.9
1929 ... ..	80.4	19.6	82.4	17.6
1931 ... ..	80.8	19.2	82.5	17.5
1936 ... ..	79.2	20.8	81.2	18.8
1937 ... ..	78.8	21.2	80.8	19.2
1938 ... ..	78.5	21.5	80.4	19.6
1939 ... ..	78.5	21.5	80.4	19.6
1940 ... ..	78.1	21.9	79.8	20.2

#### CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION.

It is probable that a considerable number of children between the ages of 7 and 14 years, the period of compulsory school attendance prior to 1940, were not enrolled in schools for the whole of those years, although they may have attended school for most of the statutory period. The children not enrolled in schools include those receiving instruction at home (numbering 13,439 at the Census of 1933), those exempt from further attendance for special reasons on attaining the age of 13 years, and those who are inaccessible to schools or who are mentally or physically deficient. The institution of a system of teaching isolated pupils by correspondence, the provision of facilities for conveyance, and subsidies for teachers of small rural schools, tend to reduce the number of children not otherwise reached by the education system.

It has been estimated that the average weekly enrolment at State and private schools represents more than 90 per cent. of the children "requiring education," *i.e.* the children of statutory school age and those of other ages enrolled.

The following comparison indicates the degree of regularity of attendance among children enrolled at State and private schools:—

TABLE 188.—Public and Private Schools—Attendances of Scholars, 1911 to 1940.

Year.	Public Schools.			Private Schools.		
	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment.	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment.
1911	203,385	160,776	per cent. 79.0	*	52,122	per cent. *
1921	292,264	248,605	85.1	74,206	64,172	86.4
1929	346,644	298,743	86.1	84,827	76,178	89.8
1931	366,378	322,816	88.1	87,190	78,435	90.0
1936	353,870	310,450	87.7	94,409	83,210	88.1
1937	350,054	307,157	87.7	94,200	84,734	89.9
1938	344,243	300,768	87.4	95,464	84,726	88.7
1939	341,613	294,628	86.2	96,405	83,843	87.0
1940	337,660	296,924	87.9	97,216	85,602	88.0

\* Not available.

The proportion of attendance to enrolment signifies that on the average children attend less than four and a half days in a school week of five days. The ratio of attendance in public schools in 1940 was the highest since 1932. The ratio in private schools was lower than usual though higher than in 1939.

The attendance of children at school is affected adversely by infectious and contagious diseases, and—particularly in country districts where transport facilities are lacking—by inclement weather. The attendance of boys is slightly more regular than that of girls.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS.

The following table shows the age distribution of pupils enrolled during 1921, 1929 and later years. The figures represent the gross enrolment during December term at primary and secondary schools, omitting those enumerated on page 211.

TABLE 189.—Age Distribution of Pupils, 1921 to 1940.

Year	Public Schools.				Private Schools.			
	Under 7 years.	7 years and under 14.	14 years and over.	Total.	Under 7 years.	7 years and under 14.	14 years and over.	Total.
1921	41,938	246,136	27,154	315,228	12,622	53,664	12,174	78,460
1929	52,943	282,517	35,870	371,330	15,483	60,441	14,664	90,588
1931	53,120	288,730	46,031	387,881	15,315	61,395	15,575	92,285
1936	54,098	286,525	37,092	377,715	16,889	66,387	15,797	99,073
1937	53,118	280,309	36,795	370,222	16,775	66,773	15,917	99,465
1938	50,855	278,080	38,117	367,052	16,376	67,687	16,657	100,720
1939	50,805	271,519	40,810	363,134	15,945	66,353	17,348	99,646
1940	52,698	266,643	40,436	359,777	17,918	65,929	17,331	101,178

† Prior to 1940, attendance at school was compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 14 years. In 1940 children aged 6 years also were required to attend and the enrolment at ages under 7 years shown above includes 31,240 at public schools and 9,253 at private schools who were of statutory school age.

The total enrolment in 1940 was 460,950 of whom 373,065 pupils—190,024 boys and 183,041 girls—were of statutory school age, 30,123 were under 6 years and 57,767 were over 14 years of age.

There was a marked increase in the enrolment of children over school age in public schools during the period 1929 to 1931, viz., from 35,870 to 46,031. This was probably due to lack of employment, youths remaining at school while awaiting placement. As economic conditions improved, the enrolment in this group declined to 37,520 in 1934, then slowly to 36,795 in 1937. There were increases of 1,322 and 2,693 in 1938 and 1939 respectively, and a small decrease in 1940.

At private schools there was an increase in this group from 14,664 in 1929 to 15,575 in 1931, a decrease to 14,014 in 1934, then an upward movement, and the number in 1939 and 1940 exceeded 17,300. The increase in the number of pupils at the older ages is in part a result of an increase in the number of births in 1920 and following years as compared with the number in the years 1915 to 1919.

The enrolment of children under 7 years of age which had been decreasing since 1935 increased in 1940 when it was prescribed that children must attend school at the age of 6 years. Nevertheless the number at these ages enrolled in State schools in 1940 was less than in the years 1934 to 1937. The number in private schools remained fairly steady at about 16,500 from 1932 to 1938, declined below 16,000 in 1939, then rose to 17,900 in 1940.

Details as to the ages of children in the various classes at State schools are published annually in the report of the Minister for Education.

#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN STATE SCHOOLS.

The Public Instruction Act, 1880, provides that religious instruction may be given in State schools by visiting ministers and teachers of religious bodies for a maximum period of one hour in each school day, and the following table indicates the number of lessons in special religious instruction given in public schools during the past five years.

TABLE 190.—Religious Instruction in Public Schools, 1936 to 1940.

Denomination.	Number of Lessons.				
	1936.	1937.	1938	1939.	1940.
Church of England ... ..	62,731	62,103	64,961	65,199	67,141
Roman Catholic ... ..	17,514	17,949	20,450	22,655	25,650
Presbyterian ... ..	22,524	22,825	24,346	25,481	26,579
Methodist ... ..	28,551	27,494	29,581	30,009	30,880
Other Denominations ... ..	18,855	17,495	19,828	19,955	22,142
Total ... ..	150,205	147,866	159,166	163,299	172,392

#### RELIGIONS OF PUPILS.

Particulars of the religion of each child attending a State school are obtained upon enrolment, but such information is not available regarding pupils of private schools. Any analysis of the religions of school pupils is restricted, therefore, to a comparison of the number of children of each denomination enrolled at public schools, and the number of children (irrespective of religion) attending schools conducted under the auspices of the various religious denominations.

Such a comparative review of the aggregate enrolment in primary and secondary schools (omitting those enumerated in the paragraph above Table 186) during the December term of various years is given below. The figures, being on the same basis of comparison for each year, illustrate the progress of each main type of denominational school during the period:—

TABLE 191.—Religions of Scholars, 1901 to 1940.

Year.	Public Schools— Denomination of Children Enrolled.					Children in Private Schools— Denomination of Schools.			
	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presby- terian.	Methodist.	Other.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Undenom- inational.	Other.
1901	109,876	31,054	23,511	24,971	21,176	3,966	41,486	13,546	1,839
1911	118,794	31,044	26,347	30,595	15,030	3,297	46,097	10,141	2,015
1921	176,998	35,532	37,497	44,210	20,991	5,265	63,060	8,131	2,004
1929	210,286	39,614	47,232	49,447	24,751	6,097	73,845	7,521	3,124
1931	218,333	42,590	49,260	51,244	26,514	5,335	78,267	6,104	2,579
1936	213,216	41,202	47,043	49,295	26,959	5,159	84,095	6,303	3,516
1937	209,237	40,367	46,178	48,619	25,821	5,532	83,929	6,209	3,795
1938	207,905	40,372	45,223	47,901	25,651	5,507	84,856	6,347	4,010
1939	205,633	40,288	44,872	46,895	25,446	5,337	84,317	6,019	3,973
1940	203,978	40,065	44,482	46,054	25,198	5,392	85,752	6,148	3,856

*Proportion Per Cent. of Total Number of Pupils Enrolled in all Schools.*

1901	40·5	11·4	8·7	9·2	7·8	1·5	15·3	5·0	0·6
1911	41·9	10·9	9·3	10·8	5·3	1·2	16·3	3·6	0·7
1921	45·0	9·0	9·5	11·2	5·3	1·4	16·0	2·1	0·5
1929	45·5	8·6	10·2	10·7	5·4	1·3	16·0	1·6	0·7
1931	45·5	8·9	10·2	10·7	5·5	1·1	16·3	1·2	0·5
1936	44·7	8·6	9·9	10·3	5·7	1·1	17·7	1·3	0·7
1937	44·5	8·6	9·8	10·4	5·5	1·2	17·9	1·3	0·8
1938	44·4	8·6	9·7	10·2	5·5	1·2	18·1	1·4	0·9
1939	44·5	8·7	9·7	10·1	5·5	1·1	18·2	1·3	0·9
1940	44·2	8·7	9·7	10·0	5·5	1·2	18·6	1·3	0·8

Of the total enrolment in State schools, children of the Church of England constituted 56.1 per cent. in 1921, and 56.7 per cent. in 1940. Children of the Roman Catholic faith attending State schools represented 11.3 per cent. in 1921 and 11.1 per cent. in 1940. Of the total enrolment in private schools, children attending Roman Catholic schools constituted 80.4 per cent. in 1921, 81.5 per cent. in 1929, and 84.7 per cent. in 1940.

#### SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

A system of school savings banks in connection with State schools was commenced in the year 1887 with the object of inculcating principles of thrift amongst the children. The system was extended later to private schools. Deposits are received by the teachers, and an account for each depositor is opened at the local branch or agency of the savings bank.

At 30th June, 1941, there were 2,839 school savings banks with 167,978 depositors, and the balance to credit of accounts was £261,853, as compared with £290,012 at 30th June, 1940. Interest credited during the year amounted to £3,511.

## STATE SCHOOLS.

The following table affords a comparison between the numbers of the various types of State schools in operation at the end of 1881, the first full year in which the Department of Education was under ministerial control, and the numbers open at later periods:—

TABLE 192.—Classification of State Schools.

Type of School.	Schools at end of year.					
	1881.	1901.	1921.	1931.	1939.	1940.
<b>Primary Schools—</b>						
Public (a) ... ..	1,009	1,878	2,023	2,032	1,962	1,946
Provisional ... ..	227	398	477	599	667	635
Half-time ... ..	83*	414	90	38	16	12
House-to-house and Travel- ling ... ..	...	17	3	1	1	1
Correspondence ... ..	...	...	4	1	1	1
Subsidised ... ..	...	...	546	486	574	539
Evening ... ..	33	34	...	...	...	...
School for Sub-normal Child- ren ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
<b>Total—Primary</b> ...	<b>1,352</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>3,157</b>	<b>3,222</b>	<b>3,135</b>
<b>Secondary Schools—</b>						
High ... ..	...	4	27	38	48	48
Intermediate High ... ..	...	...	25	54	44	46
District ... ..	...	...	13	6	5	4
<b>Super-Primary Schools—</b>						
Commercial ... ..	...	...	15	16	15	14
Junior Technical ... ..	...	...	26	32	25	31
Domestic ... ..	...	...	46	53	36	38
Evening ... ..	...	...	46	45	33	33
Rural Schools ... ..	...	...	...	14	15	14
Composite ... ..	58	113	57	461	472	1,326
<b>Total—Secondary and Super-primary Schools</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>1,554</b>

\* Includes Third-time Schools.

‡ Includes four Junior High Schools.

(a) Includes Schools of Reformatory and Industrial Institutions.

Many secondary schools are conducted in conjunction with primary schools, and the number of individual schools at the end of 1940 was 3,209.

It is the policy of the State educational authorities to meet as far as practicable the demand for post primary education. For this purpose composite courses have been arranged in a number of primary schools, and secondary courses are conducted by the correspondence school. The figures in the table are exclusive of a number of small country schools where, by means of lesson sheets and with the assistance of the teacher, pupils may secure a year's course of super-primary instruction.

*Central Schools and Boarding Allowances.*

Small schools are not established where it is convenient to arrange for the daily conveyance of the pupils to a central school. In such cases the teachers and parents and citizens' associations make arrangements for the transport of the children, and the cost of conveyance is defrayed by the Department of Education.



Subsidies are paid under certain conditions as an aid towards boarding children with relations or friends in a township for the purpose of attending a central school. The amount expended for conveyance and boarding allowances during 1940 was £25,127.

#### *State Primary Schools.*

Primary work in its various stages is undertaken in State schools classified broadly into three groups,—(a) Primary schools in more or less populous centres; (b) schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts, viz., provisional, half-time, subsidised schools, and one travelling school, and (c) a correspondence school instructing children so isolated as to be unable to attend school.

A public school may be established in any locality where the attendance of twenty children is assured. In most schools boys and girls are taught together, but schools with an average attendance of 360 pupils are divided into two departments, and those with an attendance exceeding 600 into three departments, viz., boys, girls, and infants.

The infants' course extends over a period of two years. The primary course is usually completed when the pupil is about 12½ years of age.

Provisional schools are maintained where there is an average attendance of ten pupils and where doubt exists as to the permanence of the settlement. At the end of 1940 there were 635 such schools in operation, with an enrolment of 10,637.

Half-time schools are established where a number of children sufficient to maintain a minimum attendance of ten pupils can be collected in two groups, not more than 10 miles apart. One teacher divides his time between the two groups, so arranging that home-work and preparatory study shall occupy the time of each pupil in his absence from either school.

There were 12 half-time schools at the end of 1940, and the number of pupils enrolled was 84. The course of instruction in provisional and half-time schools follows the course of full-time schools.

There is one travelling school which visits localities where families are so isolated that they cannot combine readily for the education of the children. The teacher is provided with a vehicle to carry school requisites, and a tent, in which to teach for a week at a time at each centre in his circuit. Formerly there were more travelling schools, but in recent years teaching by correspondence has been developed as a more satisfactory method of educating children in isolated localities.

#### *Subsidised Schools.*

In sparsely populated districts where attendance at a public school is impracticable a single family with at least three children of school age may engage a teacher with the approval of the Department of Education, or two or more families may combine to do so.

The teacher receives from the Department of Education an annual subsidy in addition to the remuneration paid by the parents. In the eastern portion of the State the subsidy is at a minimum rate of £30 per annum, increasing according to the average monthly attendance to a maximum of £110 per annum. Elsewhere the minimum rate is £33 and the maximum £120 per annum.

The course in subsidised schools is as far as practicable the same as in primary schools, and a post primary course may be given by means of leaflets issued by the correspondence school. The schools are subject to inspection by the State school inspectors. At the close of 1940 there were 539 subsidised schools with an enrolment of 3,986.

#### *Correspondence School.*

The Correspondence School with 164 teachers is located in Sydney for teaching children residing in various parts of the State who are unable to attend school.

The primary course is followed, and super-primary instruction to the intermediate standard is given in such subjects as English, history, geography, mathematics, art, business principles, book-keeping, French and Latin. Pupils are not admitted to the school until they reach the age of six years. The enrolment in 1940 was 7,433 primary and 661 secondary pupils. In addition to teaching these children, leaflets were issued for primary education to subsidised schools and for post-primary education to small country schools.

Educational talks are broadcast each week from the Correspondence School.

There is reciprocity between the Correspondence School and the Sydney Technical College in regard to teaching certain secondary and technical subjects by correspondence. In this way duplication is avoided and the pupils of the one institution—school or college—obtain tuition from the teachers of the other.

#### *Post-primary Education in State Schools.*

The number of pupils receiving secondary education at State schools in 1921 and 1929 and later years is shown in the following statement. Particulars relating to evening continuation schools are not included, but are shown later.

TABLE 193.—State Schools—Pupils receiving Post-primary Education,  
1921 to 1940.

Year.	Post-Primary Schools.			Super-Primary Courses at Primary Schools.		
	Schools.	Gross Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Schools.	Effective Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
1921	152	26,728	18,680	57	1,530	1,281
1929	217	56,194	42,218	1,176	5,690	4,804
1931	213	66,248	51,620	461	4,337	3,616
1936	189	60,866	52,476	562	4,723	4,252
1937	190	63,141	54,561	487	3,879	3,212
1938	191	64,790	55,487	444	3,864	3,240
1939	188	66,973	60,333	472	5,184	4,270
1940	194	68,893	62,483	1,326	6,975	5,926

The post-primary schools consist of high, junior high, intermediate high, district, junior technical, domestic science, commercial and district rural schools.

Each high school is a self-contained unit conducted apart from any other type of school, to provide courses of instruction covering five years leading to the leaving certificate examination.

In the junior high schools the course extends over three years to the intermediate certificate examination only.

Intermediate high and district schools are conducted in the same group of buildings as a primary school and are controlled by the same head master. The courses of instruction cover the first three years of the secondary course leading to the intermediate certificate examination, except in country centres where the course may extend to the leaving certificate standard if the pupils desire it.

The following particulars relate to high schools and intermediate high schools maintained by the State.

TABLE 194.—High Schools—Pupils and Teachers, 1901 to 1940.

Year.	Schools.		Teachers.			Pupils.		
	High.	Intermediate High.	M.	F.	Total.	Enrolment.		Average Daily Attendance.
						Net.	Average Weekly.	
1901	4	...	16	11	27	676	526	489
1911	8	...	59	38	97	2,293	1,864	1,786
1921	27	25	349	299	648	14,247	12,199	11,253
1931	39	54	707	613	1,320	33,229	30,710	28,524
1936	42	50	850	567	1,417	35,187	31,997	29,443
1937	42	50	868	592	1,460	36,986	33,170	30,893
1938	44	48	913	573	1,486	38,332	35,131	31,986
1939	48	44	958	615	1,573	41,118	38,040	34,872
1940	48	46	922	615	1,537	42,644	39,218	36,223

At the end of 1940 there were 44 high schools, 4 junior and 46 intermediate high schools. Of these, 11 high schools, 1 junior and 14 intermediate were in the metropolis.

Enrolment at these schools which had expanded in each decade since 1901 increased by 10,000 between 1929 and 1932, when many pupils who would have sought employment under normal conditions continued their attendance at school. During recent years enrolment has increased steadily.

There were four district schools in 1940. All were located in country towns. The teachers numbered 17; the net enrolment was 464 and the average attendance 371.

*Super-Primary Schools.*

Training in commercial subjects is provided in commercial schools and a preparatory course leading to the trade courses under the technical system is given in junior technical schools. In the latter schools the subjects are essentially of a practical nature, viz., technical drawing and workshop practice, English, practical mathematics, history and civics, and elementary science. The courses in English, mathematics, and history are on the same standard as in high schools.

The super-primary schools for girls are known as domestic science schools. The syllabus provides for a course extending over three years from the end of the primary school stage. The course during the first two years is of domestic and general educational character, embracing

English, arithmetic, history, civics, and morals, art and home decoration, botany and practical gardening, needlework, cookery, laundry, home management, hygiene, care of infants and care of the sick. The third year course is of a commercial character and provides for further studies in English and arithmetic, and elementary training in business principles, shorthand and typewriting. At several schools where the course has been extended to five years the pupils may sit for the leaving certificate examination. Successful pupils may be selected for training as teachers of home economics and business principles at the Teachers' College.

District rural schools are conducted in conjunction with the primary schools in country centres. At these schools the super-primary courses extend over a period of three years in general subjects and in elementary agriculture, agricultural nature study, applied farm mechanics, rural economics and horticulture.

The following table provides a comparison of the number of super-primary schools and the gross enrolment during various years since 1921.

TABLE 195.—Super-Primary Schools—Gross Enrolment, 1921 to 1940.

Year.	Commercial. (Boys)		Junior Technical. (Boys)		Domestic Science. (Girls)		Rural. (Boys)	
	No.	Gross Enrolment.	No.	Gross Enrolment.	No.	Gross Enrolment.	No.	Gross Enrolment.
1921	15	1,162	26	3,853	46	6,337	...	...
1929	17	2,693	30	9,956	57	13,543	15	1,762
1931	16	3,395	32	11,313	53	14,963	14	1,864
1936	16	3,040	26	9,104	36	13,438	14	1,663
1937	16	2,788	26	9,419	36	13,887	14	1,676
1938	16	2,630	25	9,671	36	13,847	15	1,764
1939	15	2,332	25	10,271	36	13,955	15	1,847
1940	14	2,204	31	10,845	38	14,318	14	1,902

The average attendance during 1940 was as follows:—Commercial 1,978, junior technical 9,641, domestic science 12,558, rural 1,711.

#### *Super-Primary Courses in Country Schools.*

Composite courses are provided at primary schools in country districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. The courses lead to the intermediate certificate and the Public Service entrance examinations.

Super-primary instruction by means of leaflets is arranged for children attending small country schools who have completed the primary course and are prepared to continue their education for at least one year. The subjects of instruction are Latin, English, history, arithmetic, elementary science, business principles and art, and for girls, hygiene and home management. A series of eleven papers comprises a course, and each paper contains sufficient work for one month. This system differs from instruction by correspondence in that the pupil's work is arranged and corrected by the teacher in charge of the school.

#### *Evening Continuation Schools.*

Evening continuation schools have been established for the benefit of pupils who leave school for work at the termination of the primary course. They are organised on the same lines as super-primary day schools and provide similar courses adapted to the requirements of students who are

able to attend evening classes for only a few hours per week. An evening continuation school may be established in any centre where a sufficient number of students guarantee to attend for two years. Attendance is encouraged by granting free admission to unemployed pupils and by refunding all fees charged to others whose conduct and attendance have been satisfactory. The average age of the pupils attending the evening continuation schools is 18 years.

In 1940 there were 33 evening continuation schools, viz., 13 junior technical and 12 commercial for boys and 8 domestic science for girls.

The following is the record of enrolment and attendance at evening continuation schools:—

TABLE 196.—Evening Continuation Schools, 1921 to 1940.

Year.	Commercial (Boys).		Junior Technical (Boys).		Domestic Science (Girls).		Total.	
	Average Weekly Enrolment	Average Attendance.	Average Weekly Enrolment	Average Attendance.	Average Weekly Enrolment	Average Attendance.	Average Weekly Enrolment	Average Attendance.
1921 ...	1,586	1,245	1,290	994	821	531	3,697	2,770
1929 ...	2,345	1,802	2,113	1,694	969	683	5,427	4,179
1931 ...	2,045	1,644	1,798	1,446	1,621	1,288	5,464	4,378
1936 ...	1,763	1,396	1,308	1,016	1,106	838	4,177	3,250
1937 ...	1,619	1,258	1,268	969	893	658	3,780	2,885
1938 ...	1,409	1,117	1,163	895	731	529	3,303	2,541
1939 ...	1,486	1,152	1,278	880	720	541	3,484	2,673
1940 ...	1,452	1,126	1,200	903	656	469	3,308	2,498

The enrolment at evening continuation schools has declined appreciably. It is probable that improved facilities for Technical College classes has caused some diversion of pupils from these schools. Of the 567 candidates who sat during 1940 for the Evening Continuation school examinations 323 or 57 per cent. were successful.

*Agricultural Education.*

There are three State agricultural high schools, viz., the McCaughey Memorial High School (750 acres) at Yanco in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area; the Macarthur Memorial High School (395 acres) at Glenfield, 23 miles from Sydney, and the Farrer Memorial High School, opened in 1939, at Nemingha, 7 miles from Tamworth. The schools at Yanco and Nemingha are mainly for resident pupils, and the Glenfield school is for day and resident pupils.

The course at these schools extends over five years, with an examination for the intermediate certificate at the end of three years, and for the leaving certificate at the conclusion of the course. Successful candidates at the intermediate certificate examination may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury Agricultural College; those successful at the examinations for the leaving certificate may qualify for matriculation in science, agriculture or veterinary science at the University or may compete for scholarships at the Sydney Teachers' College. In December, 1940, there were 736 pupils at the Agricultural High Schools, viz., 435 at Glenfield, 191 at Yanco, and 110 at Nemingha.

Courses in agriculture are also given in 10 high schools and in 20 other State schools.

In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture a system of junior farmer clubs has been established in country centres. The majority of members are school pupils and instruction is given by State teachers. Advisory committees and district councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

At the end of 1940 there were 372 clubs with 9,505 members.

#### *School Forestry.*

Portions of State forests or Crown lands may be set apart for the purpose of enabling pupils of State schools to acquire some knowledge of scientific forestry and silviculture. The control and management of each school forest area is vested in a trust consisting of the inspector of State schools for the district as chairman, the teacher of the school as deputy-chairman, and two members nominated by the Parents and Citizens' Association. The trust may sell the products of the area, and any surplus over expenses may be used for educational purposes as determined by the Minister for Education.

#### *Special Schools.*

Special classes are arranged for pupils of superior ability. The pupils are selected by means of scholastic and intelligence tests and are grouped under special teachers at a central school where they are given work commensurate with their ability. There were eighteen such classes in operation at five centres in 1940, and 630 children were enrolled.

During 1940 special classes were conducted at four public schools for children of low general ability. One hundred and sixty pupils were enrolled.

An Activity or Handicraft school was opened in 1936 for boys of average intelligence who fail to make normal progress in their education through illness or interrupted schooling, and for those whose interests are not in the direction of academic attainment. The curriculum includes general subjects, but a large proportion of the time is devoted to manual work, handicrafts of various kinds, drawing and hobbies. The full course extends over three years.

Post-primary opportunity classes were established at six centres during 1940. The curriculum places greater emphasis on manual work and handicrafts for pupils for whom more academic work is not suitable. Two hundred boys were enrolled.

Education of children who are subnormal but educable is undertaken by the Department of Education at a special school at Glenfield, which is described on page 153.

Pre-apprenticeship and pre-employment classes for selected pupils—boys and girls—who have completed two years of a post-primary course are conducted at certain technical colleges. The intermediate examination is taken after the first year's study; in the second year the boys are prepared for the electrical, mechanical, or building trades or for commerce and the girls for commercial work (following a special pre-vocational curriculum). During 1940, 481 boys and 47 girls were enrolled.

*School Libraries.*

Libraries have been instituted throughout New South Wales, by Parents and Citizens' Associations for the use of school pupils. The library is usually established at a central post-primary school, and books may be borrowed by schools in the surrounding districts. The librarians are teachers who have been specially trained by the Public Library. These libraries are subsidised by the Department of Education and at the close of 1940 there were 41 district units in operation under the charge of 20 teacher librarians.

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The position of private schools in the education system of the State has been discussed at the beginning of this chapter.

Children of statutory school age must be provided with efficient education, and a school is not recognised as efficient unless it is certified by the Minister for Education, who takes into account the standard of instruction, the qualifications of the teachers, the suitability of the school premises, and the general conduct of the school. This provision applies to both primary and secondary schools where children of statutory ages are educated. The conditions upon which benefits under the Bursary Endowment Act are extended to private secondary schools involve similar inspection and certification, and nearly all of them have been registered by the Department of Education. The standards of instruction required of private schools are the same as those of public schools of similar grade and situation.

The total number of private schools certified by the Minister for Education in 1940 was 724. Of these, 565 were certified for education of children of statutory school age, and 159 were certified for the instruction of children up to a specified age only. Under the Bursary Endowment Act 116 secondary schools were registered as efficient to provide the full secondary course; and 76 were recognised as qualified for the education of pupils to the Intermediate Certificate stage of the secondary course.

*The Roman Catholic School System.*

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, comprising kindergarten, primary, super-primary, technical and secondary schools; and there are two Roman Catholic colleges within the University of Sydney. Special schools are maintained for deaf mutes and the blind (as described on page 166) as well as orphanages and refuge schools. There are also the training centres of the religious communities and seminaries for the education of the clergy, but particulars of these are not included in the statistics of schools.

The Roman Catholic school system is organised on a diocesan basis in eight dioceses in New South Wales. Supervision is exercised by the

Bishop through clerical and lay inspectors in each diocese, and a Director of Catholic Education, appointed by the Bishops, is charged with general supervision.

The majority of the schools are parochial primary schools for the education of children from 6 to 15 years; at many of them post-primary education to the intermediate certificate standard is provided—especially in country districts—if a Catholic secondary school is not available. These schools are parochial property and the parochial authorities are responsible for the buildings, maintenance, repairs and equipment. The cost is provided only to a small extent by school fees, and these are supplemented by parochial collections and voluntary contributions.

Secondary education, usually the five years course leading to the leaving certificate examination, is provided at boarding colleges and day secondary schools for boys and for girls, and there are day schools where the course leads to the intermediate certificate examination. The secondary schools are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act; in secular subjects they follow the curricula of the Department of Education and they are subject to inspection by the departmental inspectors. As a general rule, the secondary schools are the property of the religious communities who conduct them and are supported by the fees charged. In association with some of the secondary schools for boys, a separate primary school, which is parochial property, is conducted for boys from 9 to 15 years by the same community as the secondary school. At the secondary day schools for girls there is, in many localities, a primary department for the elementary education of pupils who proceed to the secondary courses and the fees are charged at a higher scale than in parochial primary schools.

Commercial and technical training is provided in connection with the day secondary schools, and in some separate institutions; and there are commercial schools for boys and for girls in Sydney. At two institutions—one at Lismore and the other at Campbelltown—theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course; farm training is given also at the Westmead Home for orphan boys. In all the orphanages special attention is given to training the boys and girls in some trade or occupation as a means of future livelihood and at the Westmead Home there is a fully equipped printing shop where boys are trained in this skilled trade. Domestic science is a usual subject in the girls secondary schools; needlework and art form part of the ordinary curriculum, and tuition is given in vocal and instrumental music.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations described on page 227, also examinations conducted by the diocesan inspectors at the end of the primary and the intermediate stages. On the results of these examinations, scholarships and bursaries are awarded.

The teaching staffs are, with few exceptions, members of religious communities. Information relating to their training for teaching is shown on page 239.



*Private Schools and Scholars.*

The following table shows particulars of the private schools of each denomination in 1939 and 1940, excluding charitable schools described on page 226.

TABLE 197.—Private Schools—Teachers and Scholars, 1939 and 1940.

Classification.	1939.				1940.			
	Schools.	Teachers.	Enrolment December Term.	Average Daily Attendance.	Schools.	Teachers.	Enrolment December Term.	Average Daily Attendance.
Undenominational ...	102	406	6,019	5,020	108	396	6,148	5,137
Roman Catholic ...	558	2,893	84,317	70,366	556	2,867	85,752	72,051
Church of England ...	47	369	5,337	4,845	42	352	5,392	4,890
Presbyterian ...	10	129	2,104	1,926	11	159	2,215	2,043
Methodist ...	5	69	1,050	970	5	71	1,119	1,019
Lutheran ...	3	2	63	52	3	3	82	66
Seventh Day Adventist ...	8	40	655	570	8	20	372	303
Theosophical ...	1	6	34	32	1	6	39	39
Christian Science ...	1	8	67	61	1	7	59	54
Total ...	735	3,922	99,646	83,842	735	3,881	101,178	85,602

The number of teachers, as shown in the table, does not include those who visit schools to give tuition in special subjects only, because many of them give instruction in more than one school. The actual number of private school teachers is not recorded.

Fees are usually charged at private schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary, and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscriptions for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the private schools are residential. In 1940 there were 92,233 day scholars and 8,945 boarders.

The following statement shows the number of secondary pupils enrolled in private schools during the December term, as indicated in the returns for 1922 (the first year for which the particulars are available) and later years:—

TABLE 198.—Private Schools—Secondary Pupils, 1922 to 1940.

Year.	Schools.	Secondary Pupils Enrolled in Private Schools.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1922 ...	199	5,600	5,944	11,634
1929 ...	314	7,388	8,364	15,752
1931 ...	358	8,340	8,050	16,390
1935 ...	364	9,002	8,392	17,394
1936 ...	374	9,153	9,543	18,696
1937 ...	378	10,197	9,618	19,815
1938 ...	378	10,659	10,223	20,882
1939 ...	372	11,224	11,219	22,443
1940 ...	382	11,716	11,017	22,733

The number of secondary pupils in private schools has shown a considerable increase. The pupils so enumerated are defined as those who follow a course of instruction similar to that of the State secondary schools. There are, however, in private schools a number of pupils over 14 years of age not recorded as secondary pupils in the returns supplied. Some of these attend business colleges for commercial education while others follow super-primary courses.

*Private Charitable Schools.*

In addition to the private schools to which the foregoing tables relate, there are schools connected with charitable institutions or organisations, which are certified under the Public Instruction Act, for the education of children of statutory school age. There were 17 such schools in 1940—15 were under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and one under the Church of England and one attached to the William Thompson Masonic Home at Baulkham Hills. The gross enrolment at these institutional schools during 1940 was 1,874.

The Kindergarten Union maintains in the city and suburbs 17 free kindergarten schools and playgrounds for children under statutory school age. In 1940 the enrolment was 1,706 and the average daily attendance was 884. The organisation receives a State subsidy of £1,500 per annum.

The education of deaf, dumb and blind children is undertaken at two schools in connection with the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, which is endowed by the State. At the end of 1940 there were 178 children in the institution.

Deaf mutes are trained also at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah for girls, with 37 inmates at the end of 1940, and the other established at Castle Hill, where 42 boys were enrolled; and there were 6 children at a Roman Catholic school for blind children at Homebush.

The total number of private charitable schools in 1940 was 39, and there were 172 teachers. The gross enrolment during the year was 3,977, and the average daily attendance 2,701. In December term there were 3,327 scholars on the roll, of whom 1,626 were under 7 years of age, 1,467 between 7 and 14 years, and 234 over 14 years.

*Enrolment in Private Schools.*

A comparative statement of the enrolment in private schools (including the schools at private charitable institutions) is shown below. The enrolment at Kindergarten schools and playgrounds is not included.

TABLE 199.—Private Schools—Enrolment during December Term, 1911 to 1940.

Year.	Scholars on Roll during December Term.								Total.*
	Un-denominational.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Seventh Day Adventist.	Lutheran.	Other Denominations.	
1911 ..	11,007	46,656	3,397	370	311	213	34	...	62,078
1921 ..	8,493†	63,486	5,417	788	605	301	51	163	79,307
1929 ..	7,760	75,311	6,220	1,599	1,074	311	76	50	92,401
1931 ..	6,339†	79,684	5,459	1,235	890	310	105	...	94,022
1935 ..	6,356	84,290	4,962	1,530	905	365	92	70	98,570
1936 ..	6,527†	85,449	5,269	1,663	1,010	649	102	63	100,732
1937 ..	6,444†	85,270	5,638	1,879	1,029	680	92	77	101,109
1938 ..	6,588†	86,238	5,622	2,082	1,049	670	86	81	102,416
1939 ..	6,245	85,761	5,444	2,104	1,050	655	63	67	101,389
1940 ..	6,544†	87,296	5,476	2,215	1,119	372	82	59	103,163

\* Includes schools at private charitable institutions.

† Includes scholars at Theosophica school.

In undenominational schools there was a marked decline between 1911 and 1921 and during the following decade, but the number increased slightly between 1935 and 1940. The enrolment in Roman Catholic schools, which constitute the great majority of the private establishments, increased by 37.5 per cent. between 1921 and 1940. There was an increase in respect of nearly all groups of private schools in 1940.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

To test the proficiency of students who have completed the primary course and those who are attending higher courses, a system of public examinations has been organised by the Department of Education in co-operation with the secondary schools and the University, where appropriate certificates issued by the Department are accepted as evidence of educational qualification. The University also holds an annual matriculation examination, on the results of which a number of University scholarships and prizes are awarded.

The regulations of the Department of Education provide for the issue of certificates which mark definite stages in the progress of school pupils. Until 1937 admission to secondary schools and super-primary courses was determined throughout the State upon the results of the primary final examination which was held at the end of the primary course. But, except for admission to secondary schools in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, this examination has been replaced by a system of intelligence tests supplemented by assessment of the pupils' work in the sixth class.

The intermediate certificate marks the satisfactory completion of the super-primary courses and of the first three years of the secondary course. The examinations for the leaving certificate are held at the close of the five years of the secondary course.

The intermediate and leaving certificates are generally accepted as proof of sufficient educational qualification for admission to the Public Service, the teaching profession, banks, and kindred bodies.

Certificates of proficiency are awarded to pupils of evening continuation schools whose attendance and work have been satisfactory throughout the course.

The following statement relates to the number of candidates for entrance to the high school at the primary final examinations and the candidates for the intermediate and leaving certificates during the ten years ended 1940:—

TABLE 200.—School Examinations, 1931 to 1940.

Year.	High School Entrance and Bursaries (at Primary Final).		Intermediate Certificate.		Leaving Certificate.	
	Candidates.	Passes.	Candidates.	Passes.	Candidates.	Passes.
1931	22,415	15,607	11,995	8,942	3,930	2,726
1932	22,320	14,261	13,011	9,350	4,272	2,963
1933	21,650	13,926	12,516	9,479	3,964	2,854
1934	21,396	14,350	12,075	9,308	3,199	2,332
1935	22,155	15,362	12,296	9,419	3,011	2,260
1936	22,610	16,118	13,591	11,219	2,778	2,132
1937	22,230	16,622	14,266	11,490	2,805	2,181
1938	† 8,070	† 5,886	15,723	12,802	3,284	2,443
1939	† 9,273	† 6,178	16,728	13,593	3,744	2,902
1940	† 9,957	† 6,413	17,825	14,543	4,230	3,207

† Sydney and Newcastle districts only.

The proportion of passes in 1940 was 81.6 per cent. of the candidates at the intermediate certificate examination and 75.8 per cent. at the leaving certificate examination.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The State system of technical education is under the direct control of the Department of Education, and is administered by a Superintendent, with general and financial procedure independent of other branches of the education system. The courses of instruction are co-ordinated, however, with those of the ordinary schools.

The Sydney Technical College is situated at Ultimo and there are six branch colleges and a tanning and leather dressing school in the suburbs. There are fully organised colleges at Newcastle, Wollongong and Broken Hill. Smaller colleges have been established in 20 country towns and there are branches of the Newcastle Technical College at Cessnock and West Maitland. Three mobile workshops provide instruction in engineering trades at 9 country centres and elementary instruction is provided in special subjects at various metropolitan and country localities, and by correspondence. Technical classes are conducted at 122 individual centres, outside the metropolitan area. The Technical College at Canberra (A.C.T.) is administered by the Superintendent of Technical Education of New South Wales.

Specialised instruction in the practice of a wide range of callings is provided for the apprentice and journeyman, while higher courses, embracing the technology of the various trades and technical professions, may be followed by more advanced students.

The lower trade courses cover a period of three years and the higher trade courses an additional two years. More than forty different trade courses are provided and there are special classes relating to sheep and wool, dressmaking, and other subjects. Diploma courses in science and various branches of engineering may be taken at Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong and Broken Hill, and other diploma courses at Sydney. Students may qualify for admission to diploma courses by passing the leaving certificate examination in English, mathematics, physics, chemistry or mechanics; by passing an entrance examination held in February each year; or by attending special preparatory classes and passing the final examination. The diploma preparatory courses extend over three years and the curriculum includes English, mathematics and physics.

The satisfactory completion of any course of instruction is marked by the award of certificates, viz., the Certificate of Trade Competency in trade courses and the College Diploma in the higher courses. These certificates are recognised by employers and the diploma courses of the Technical College are recognised by the Australian Chemical Institute and the Institution of Engineers (Australia) as conferring professional status.

Students applying for admission to the technical courses are required to furnish evidence that they possess sufficient preparatory knowledge to take profitable advantage of the training, and a student is not usually admitted to a course unless actually engaged in the specific trade to which the course relates. Special provision is made for the admission of journeymen, without preliminary test, to any part of the courses relating to their trades. Young students are admitted if they furnish a guarantee to become apprenticed before reaching the limit of the age of apprenticeship.

A pre-apprenticeship course covering two years in general education and in work associated with skilled trades was introduced in 1937 for boys who have completed two years in a junior technical school and show aptitude for technical work. Upon completion of the pre-apprenticeship course, efforts are made to place students in suitable employment.

Classes in the different sections of trade and diploma courses are co-ordinated with practical needs by means of advisory committees composed of representatives of employers and employees in particular trades.

The committees visit the classes regularly and discuss with the Superintendent and heads of departments matters relating to the maintenance of standards of efficiency in equipment and teaching.

Advisory councils have been constituted to co-ordinate the work of the committees and to facilitate the discussion of general problems arising in technical education.

The fees payable for technical classes are very low, being usually at the rate of 5s. per term of thirteen weeks for juniors, and 10s. for seniors for one lesson per week.

Particulars of expenditure on technical education and receipts since 1931 are given below:—

TABLE 201.—Technical Education—Expenditure, 1931 to 1940.

Year.	Expenditure from Revenue and Loans.				Receipts, Students fees, &c.
	On Buildings and Sites, etc.		Other.	Total.	
	Revenue.	Loan.*			
	£	£	£	£	£
1931 ... ..	2,983	459	175,598	179,040	34,229
1932 ... ..	2,128	1,260	155,166	158,554	28,912
1933 ... ..	4,302	25,957	160,066	190,325	33,907
1934 ... ..	4,331	32,529	167,666	204,526	32,470
1935 ... ..	4,702	16,240	171,928	192,870	34,964
1936 ... ..	6,551	43,807	188,585	238,943	50,131
1937 ... ..	14,375	185,884	250,117	450,376	56,851
1938 ... ..	17,352	146,166	313,298	476,816	68,697
1939 ... ..	21,075	205,852	380,590	607,517	84,057
1940 ... ..	21,871	199,479	403,694	625,044	78,635

\* Includes amounts from the Unemployment Relief Fund.

Expenditure has increased since 1931 in consequence of the expansion of the system and the restoration of rates of salaries which had been reduced during the period of the economic depression. Expenditure in the last four years included the cost of additional buildings in Newcastle and Sydney, and of a number of sites acquired for new technical schools.

Particulars of the classes, teachers and students at the technical colleges in each year from 1931 to 1940 are shown below:—

TABLE 202.—Technical Education—Teachers and Students, 1931 to 1940.

Year.	Number of Classes.	Lecturers and Teachers.	Total Enrol- ments.*	Individual Students.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1931 ... ..	747	576	33,345	10,060	5,092	15,152
1932 ... ..	766	518	34,197	9,928	5,621	15,549
1933 ... ..	775	554	36,174	11,235	5,867	17,102
1934 ... ..	778	580	39,014	12,415	6,149	18,564
1935 ... ..	789	633	43,129	13,306	6,653	19,959
1936 ... ..	802	672	46,759	14,695	6,669	21,364
1937 ... ..	840	848	57,173	18,416	7,772	26,188
1938 ... ..	866	1,062	73,254	22,739	8,126	30,865
1939 ... ..	1,060	1,195	90,339	27,403	9,861	37,264
1940 ... ..	†	1,365	94,628	28,123	10,413	38,536

\* Students being counted in each class. † Not available.

The number of individual students was fairly constant at about 15,500 during the period 1928 to 1932, and there was a steady increase of about 1,500 per annum during the next four years. In 1939 and 1940 there were successive increases of 6,399 and 1,272.

A comparative statement showing the ages of male and female students enrolled at technical classes in 1929, 1932, and later years is shown below.

TABLE 203.—Technical Colleges and Trade Schools—Ages of Students, 1929 to 1940.

Year.	Age last Birthday.								Total.
	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 and over.	
Males.									
1929	253	682	1,555	1,852	1,605	1,245	798	2,792	10,782
1932	235	538	969	1,398	1,450	1,251	950	3,137	9,928
1933	269	688	1,508	1,552	1,539	1,357	995	3,327	11,235
1934	305	870	1,654	1,866	1,527	1,322	1,065	3,806	12,415
1935	457	952	1,733	1,900	1,816	1,412	1,012	4,024	13,306
1936	450	1,211	1,908	1,990	1,821	1,564	1,151	4,600	14,695
1937	625	1,532	2,735	2,542	2,251	1,770	1,393	5,568	18,416
1938	632	1,749	3,059	3,241	2,366	2,087	1,598	8,007	22,739
1939	741	1,701	3,260	3,606	3,456	2,582	2,117	9,940	27,403
1940	1,029	1,951	3,530	3,852	3,593	2,886	1,755	9,527	28,123
Females.									
1929	540	638	612	515	338	299	219	1,310	4,471
1932	421	713	863	833	598	362	275	1,556	5,621
1933	440	709	834	773	616	403	297	1,795	5,867
1934	462	811	917	788	611	422	305	1,832	6,149
1935	557	814	856	790	708	516	390	2,022	6,653
1936	598	883	892	744	591	493	364	2,104	6,669
1937	666	1,129	1,149	929	710	497	392	2,300	7,772
1938	650	1,155	1,112	992	658	532	410	2,617	8,126
1939	893	1,404	1,488	1,329	1,014	608	450	2,675	9,861
1940	838	1,446	1,626	1,416	1,055	764	479	2,789	10,413

Between 1929 and 1932 there was a decline in the enrolment of boys under 19 years of age and an increase in older students. Since 1932 there has been an increase at all ages, though the number at ages 20 years and over was lower in 1940 than in the previous year. Extra facilities to meet the growing demand for technical training were provided in 1936 and later years, and enrolments of boys aged 16 to 18 years increased from 5,719 in 1936 to 7,528 in 1937 and 10,975 in 1940. The increase in enrolments at older ages was stimulated also by the system of trainee apprenticeship, introduced in 1933 (see chapter Industrial Arbitration), and by the payment of subsidies to apprentices at ages 19 to 25 years—commenced at the end of 1937. Enrolments at ages 19 years and over numbered 5,338 in 1932, 8,731 in 1937, 14,639 in 1939, and 14,168 in 1940.

The majority of the female students are under 19 years of age; the enrolments in this group numbered 3,428 in 1932, 3,708 in 1936, and 6,381 in 1940. Enrolments at ages 19 years and over were 2,193 in 1932, 2,961 in 1936, and 4,032 in 1940.

Individual students enrolled during 1940 numbered 38,536, and were distributed among various courses as follows:—Diploma, 1,800; diploma preparatory, 1,841; trades, 16,063; art, 1,180; women's handicrafts, 6,018; domestic arts, 1,210; correspondence, 1,767; sheep and wool, 1,276; commercial, 2,836; and other 4,545.

Particulars of the courses of study for which students were enrolled in 1929 and the last four years are as follows:—

TABLE 204.—Technical Colleges and Trade Schools—Enrolments and Courses of Study, 1929 to 1940.

Courses of Study.	Students Enrolled.*				
	1929.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Agriculture ... ..	22	31	59	139	107
Architecture ... ..	3,059	2,548	5,526	6,792	6,047
Chemistry, Biology and Geology ...	1,845	3,328	3,655	4,070	4,157
Domestic Science ... ..	1,183	680	1,000	2,337	2,236
Electrical Engineering ... ..	3,253	4,929	7,452	10,496	9,827
Mathematics and Languages ... ..	3,692	8,921	9,508	9,559	8,154
Optometry ... ..	...	...	...	139	158
Mechanical Engineering ... ..	4,400	8,580	14,994	21,867	29,407
Printing ... ..	652	736	834	670	598
Public Health, Engineering and Hygiene (formerly Sanitation)... ..	2,143	2,184	3,410	4,096	3,883
Sheep and Wool ... ..	917	2,387	2,584	2,304	2,005
Women's Handicrafts ... ..	6,222	11,737	12,450	13,524	13,895
Bootmaking... ..	101	162	184	236	352
Leather-dressing ... ..	44	63	78	84	84
Tailors' Cutting ... ..	55	72	79	110	111
Textile Technology... ..	...	...	70	48	33
Elocution ... ..	27	...	...	...	...
Art ... ..	3,839	6,291	5,759	6,386	6,543
Commercial ... ..	987	2,938	3,108	4,284	4,263
Bakery ... ..	124	159	169	252	221
Correspondence Courses ... ..	715	1,427	2,335	2,946	2,547
Total Enrolment* ... ..	33,280	57,173	73,254	90,339	94,628
Individual Students ... ..	15,253	26,188	30,865	37,264	38,536

\* Students counted in each class.

As a result of war the trend of enrolments in technical courses was reversed in 1940 and expansion ceased in all classes for the training of young men except those connected with war-time industries such as mechanical engineering.

*Railways and Tramways Institutes.*

Classes for the technical, commercial and general education of railway employees are conducted by the Railways Institute, which is under the control of a director.

The headquarters of the institute are in Sydney, and there are branches in various parts of the State. The total membership, 25,546 in 1940-41 embraces more than half the railway employees. Instruction is given in elementary railway principles and various subjects to the University matriculation standard. Correspondence courses are provided. The number of students was 7,840 in 1940-41. The institute possesses a library of 141,417 volumes.

A scholarship of the value of £150 per annum, tenable for four years, in engineering at Sydney University is awarded periodically to the most proficient student in the Engineering Matriculation Class.

Educational and recreational facilities are provided by the Road Transport and Tramways Institute. The membership at 30th June, 1941, was 6,336 and 250 students were enrolled. There are 34,015 books in the library of the institute.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

The University of Sydney was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 1st October, 1850, and it was granted a Royal Charter on 27th February, 1858, when its graduates were accorded the same status in the British Empire as graduates of the Universities of the United Kingdom. Since 1884 women have been eligible for all University privileges.

Within the University there are ten faculties, viz., Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Architecture, and Economics. Degrees are awarded in each of these faculties and may be awarded in Divinity.

Diplomas are awarded in Commerce, Education, Social Studies, Public Health, Tropical Medicine, Tropical Hygiene, Psychological Medicine, Anthropology, Public Administration, Radiology, and Pharmaceutical Science. There is a course of study for pharmacy students proceeding to the final examination of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

Residential colleges established within the University grounds and the year in which each college was incorporated by Act of Parliament are as follows:—The Church of England (St. Paul's) 1854, Roman Catholic (St. John's) 1857 and (Sancta Sophia for women) 1929, Presbyterian (St. Andrew's), 1867, Methodist (Wesley) 1910. There is also the Women's College (1889), which is conducted on an undenominational basis. A Teachers' College not affiliated with the University is situated in the University grounds. It is non-residential and is maintained by the State for the training of teachers.

An Act was passed in 1937, giving the Senate power to establish University Colleges outside the metropolitan area. The first college, the New England University College, was established at Armidale in 1938. Courses are available for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees and for the first year in medicine, veterinary science, and agriculture.

#### *University Finances.*

The University is supported chiefly by Government aid, the fees paid by students, and income derived from the private foundations.

Many benefactions have been bestowed by private persons. These endowments include the Challis Fund, of which the original amount, £276,856, has been increased by investment to £387,669; the G. H. Bosch Fund, £268,944; the P. N. Russell Fund, £100,314; and the Fisher Estate, £42,296. In addition, the University receives a large annual revenue from the trustees of the McCaughey bequest. Excluding the principal of this bequest, the credit balances of the private foundations amounted to £1,228,782 on the 31st December, 1940.



The following statement shows the amounts derived from the principal sources of revenue, and the total expenditure during each year since 1936. Under the items are included sums received for capital expenditure on buildings, etc., and amounts from benefactors to establish new benefactions:—

TABLE 205.—University—Receipts and Expenditure, 1936 to 1940.

Year	Receipts.					Expenditure.	Private Endowment Funds—Credit Balance at end of Year
	Government Aid.	Fees.	Private Foundations	Other Sources.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936	67,945	79,955	79,272	2,568	229,740	219,934	1,162,053
1937	69,738	84,915	68,618	3,028	226,299	375,375	1,160,799
1938	103,350	89,465	83,855	13,702	290,372	353,555	1,178,170
1939	110,350	94,792	81,007	4,401	290,550	274,771	1,169,571
1940	121,527	162,383	100,620	17,430	341,960	292,424	1,228,782

\* Includes Retiring Allowances Fu d.

Governmental aid represented nearly 36 per cent. of the total receipts in 1940, fees 30 per cent., and receipts from private foundations 29 per cent.

Salaries comprise the principal item of disbursements in each year. The total expenditure, inclusive of capital expenditure, in each year since 1936 was distributed as follows:—

TABLE 206.—University—Classification of Expenditure, 1936 to 1940.

Classification.	Expenditure.				
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries ... ..	172,548	178,534	200,787	209,530	216,327
Maintenance, Apparatus, etc.	32,886	37,600	45,913	44,062	50,973
Buildings and Grounds ...	6,799	151,030	87,519	11,871	12,481
Scholarships and Bursaries ...	7,053	7,625	8,349	8,685	9,223
Other ... ..	648	586	10,987	623	3,420
Total ... ..	219,934	375,375	353,555	274,771	292,424

The expenditure includes amounts expended on new buildings and on remodelling existing buildings, viz., £146,072 in 1937, £78,038 in 1938, £2,397 in 1939, and £12,481 in 1940. Receipts and expenditure of post-graduate funds in medicine are not included in the foregoing tables, viz., £5,928 and £4,877 in 1940.

The receipts and expenditure of the New England University College are not included in the foregoing tables. Expenditure amounted to £19,097, including salaries £9,625, in 1940; and receipts consisted of lecture fees, etc., £6,383 and Government aid £12,714.

*Lectures, Staff, and Students.*

Before admission to courses of study leading to degrees, students must afford proof of educational qualifications by passing in prescribed subjects at the leaving certificate or matriculation examination. Non-matriculated students are admitted to lectures and to laboratory practice in

certain faculties, but are not eligible for degrees. On the satisfactory completion of any course, however, they may be awarded a certificate. Lectures are delivered during the daytime in all subjects necessary for degrees and diplomas, and evening lectures are provided in the faculties of Arts and Economics. Students are required to attend at least ninety per cent. of the lectures in each course of study leading to a degree.

Lectures are delivered during three terms in each year. The period of study and cost of graduation in each faculty are as follow:—Arts, 3 years, £80; Arts—Honours, 4 years, £81; Divinity, 2 years, £16; Economics, 4 years, £102; Law, 4 years, £103; Medicine, 6 years, £269; Dentistry, 4 years, £223; Agriculture, 4 years, £125; Veterinary Science, 5 years, £151; Science, 3 years, £105; Science (Honours), 4 years, £121; Engineering, 4 years—Civil, £167; Mechanical and Electrical, £167; Mining and Metallurgy, £181; Technology, £167; Aeronautical, £167; and Architecture, 5 years, £195.

Diploma courses are given in the following subjects, the term of study and cost being indicated in each instance:—Commerce, 3 years, £48; Education, 1 year, £27; Social Studies, 2 years, £56; Pharmaceutical Science, 3 years, £77; Psychological Medicine, 4 terms, £29; Public Administration, 3 years, £48; Public Health, 1 year, £10; Tropical Medicine, three months, £5; and Tropical Hygiene, 3 months, £5. Instruction in the last three courses is given at the Commonwealth School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine.

A general service fee ranging from £1 5s. to £2 2s. per term is imposed on all students in attendance at lectures, including students exempt from payment of ordinary fees.

Public exhibitions or exemptions from the payment of fees are granted annually on the results of the leaving certificate examination to 200 students entering the University, and fees are remitted in the case of teachers or students in training for the teaching profession attending University lectures. A number of scholarships are awarded from private foundations, and bursaries may be awarded by the Senate. In 1940, fees were remitted in respect of 1,173 students, including exhibitors, State and University bursars, teachers and students in training as teachers.

The number of degrees conferred by the University from the foundation to the end of 1940 was 17,659, made up as follows:—

TABLE 207.—University—Degrees Conferred.

Degree.	Number Conferred.		Degree.	Number Conferred.		Degree.	Number Conferred.	
	During 1940.	To end of 1940.		During 1940.	To end of 1940.		During 1940.	To end of 1940.
M.A. ...	16	766	M.D.S. ...	2	12	B.V.Sc. ...	9	207
B.A. ...	169	5,533	B.D.S. ...	25	404	B.Sc. Dom. ...	1	2
LL.D. ...	...	40	L.D.S. ...	...	30	D.Sc. Eng. ...	...	3
LL.B. ...	55	1,179	D.Sc. ...	...	50	M.E. ...	2	26
M.D. ...	2	101	M.Sc. ...	8	92	B.E. ...	32	982
M.B. ...	118	3,043	B.Sc. ...	82	1,581	M.Ec. ...	2	14
Ch. M. ...	1	1,580	D.Sc. Agr. ...	1	7	B.Ec. ...	92	666
M.S. ...	...	14	M.Sc. Agr. ...	...	5	B. Arch. ...	5	124
B.S. ...	103	905	B.Sc. Agr. ...	9	174			
D.D.Sc. ...	3	14	D.V.Sc., ...	1	5	Total ..	738	17,659

In 1940 the teaching staff of the University included 44 professors, 3 associate professors, 6 readers, 3 assistant professors and 258 lecturers and demonstrators. Provision is made for superannuation for professors and full-time members of the teaching and administrative staffs.

The University has not the power to confer honorary degrees, but may admit *ad eundem gradum* graduates of approved Universities.

The following statement shows the number of students (including both degree and diploma students) attending in the different faculties in various years since 1921:—

TABLE 208.—University—Students in Attendance, 1921 to 1940.

Course.	1921.	1926.	1929.	1932.	1936.	1939.	1940.		
							Men.	Women.	Total.
Faculty—									
Arts ... ..	868	813	927	925	736	821	413	458	871
Law ... ..	328	288	260	279	310	291	254	17	271
Medicine ... ..	985	403	385	545	742	807	782	151	933
Science ... ..	220	217	237	366	314	352	240	176	416
Engineering ... ..	224	124	131	171	150	216	271	...	271
Dentistry ... ..	82	59	65	78	166	157	158	10	168
Veterinary Science ... ..	16	19	33	49	144	153	134	16	159
Agriculture ... ..	28	25	35	56	50	76	63	10	73
Architecture ... ..	55	41	50	35	25	40	36	12	48
Economics ... ..	286	213	266	49	451	569	506	70	576
Pharmacy Students ... ..	204	243	130	149	170	132	92	33	125
Massage Students ... ..	21	11	27	38	23	42	4	29	33
	3,317	2,447	2,546	3,110	3,221	3,716	2,953	982	3,935
Less Students enrolled twice ... ..	42	25	26	19	15	11	12	3	15
Total, Individual Students ... ..	3,275	2,422	2,520	3,091	3,206	3,705	2,941	979	3,920

In 1940 there were 2,635 men and 832 women studying for degrees, and the diploma students consisted of 155 men and 34 women; and there were 163 men and 116 women attending special courses and lectures in single subjects. There were also 159 post-graduate students, viz., 135 in the Faculty of Arts, 10 in Science, 13 in Medicine, 1 in Agriculture.

The number of students increased by 23 per cent. between 1929 and 1932, and by 27 per cent. between 1932 and 1940. In recent years there has been a general increase in all courses except law and pharmacy.

Students admitted to matriculation during 1940 numbered 895, as compared with 575 in 1921 and 573 in 1929.

#### University Clinics.

Three metropolitan hospitals, viz., Royal Prince Alfred, St. Vincent's and Sydney, provide clinical schools for students in medicine who are required to attend at these institutions for clinical lectures, training and practice during the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of the medical course.

At the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children provision is made for systematic instruction to medical students in diseases of children.

Clinical training and practice in obstetrics is provided at the Royal Hospital for Women (Paddington) and the Women's Hospital (Crown-street).

Other hospitals where studies may be undertaken in connection with the faculty of medicine are:—the Callan Park and Newcastle Mental Hospitals, the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic, the Renwick Hospital for Infants, the South Sydney Hospital for Women and the Prince Henry Hospital.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of students. The University lecturers in surgical and mechanical dentistry are, *ex officio*, honorary dental surgeons of the hospital.

#### *Appointments Board.*

An Appointments Board has been created for the purpose of assisting undergraduates and recent graduates in obtaining positions. To this end the Board endeavours to supply employers with accurate reports concerning graduates and undergraduates who are required to register with the Board.

#### *Extension Lectures.*

University Extension Lectures are conducted under the direction of a University Extension Board of twelve to eighteen members appointed annually by the Senate. Courses of lectures upon topics of literary, historical, and scientific interest are given in various centres at a charge of £2 per lecture. At the conclusion of a systematic course of ten lectures, an examination may be held and certificates awarded to successful candidates. Lectures delivered in Sydney and 20 country towns during 1940 numbered 440. The cost of Extension Board classes during 1940 was £531.

#### *Tutorial Classes.*

The Senate has established regular evening tutorial classes, which are open to unmatriculated as well as to matriculated students. Diplomas may be issued to persons who have studied in these classes for at least one year in any one subject. Tutorial classes, which may be established in particular branches of study upon specific requisition by intending students, have been formed in conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association in suburban and country centres as well as at the University. A resident tutor is stationed at Newcastle, and discussion groups have been established in country centres under the direction of a full-time organising tutor. Reference is made to the Workers' Educational Association on page 243. A sum of £5,743 was expended upon the maintenance of tutorial classes during 1940.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES.

It is the policy of the State to assist promising students to obtain secondary and tertiary education by granting scholarships and bursaries and a number are provided by private endowment. Particulars of these scholarships and bursaries and the conditions attached thereto have been given in earlier issues of the Year Book.

Scholarships tenable at State secondary schools are not awarded because fees are not charged, and school material is supplied to all pupils.

At the Intermediate Certificate Examinations in 1940, 82 scholarships were awarded. Fourteen boys and two girls were given scholarships for lower trade courses at the Technical College, fourteen boys were awarded

agricultural scholarships, four boys and ten girls were awarded commercial scholarships, and scholarships for art were awarded to 38 girls. At the Leaving Certificate Examination scholarships were awarded to 14 boys and 9 girls for courses at Technical Colleges; in addition 200 exhibitions were provided exempting the holders from the payment of fees to the University, viz., 118 pupils of State schools, and 82 pupils of registered secondary schools. In the same year 10 boys at evening continuation schools won scholarships for free education tenable at day courses.

#### *Bursary Endowment.*

The Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, as amended in 1936, provides public moneys for bursaries tenable in approved public or private secondary schools, in technical schools or colleges under the Department of Education, and in the University of Sydney. The fund is administered by a board, consisting of two representatives each of the University of Sydney, the Department of Education, and private secondary schools registered under the Act.

The bursaries awarded and accepted in 1940 (to commence in the following year) were as follows:—282 tenable for five years—174 at State high schools and 108 at private schools; 6 for two years in pre-apprenticeship (technical) classes; 80 to boys and 48 to girls, upon results of the Intermediate Certificate examination, tenable for two years; 7 for diploma courses in technical colleges; 2 for special commercial and 1 for trades courses at technical colleges; and 28 to boys and 9 to girls tenable at the University of Sydney.

The bursaries tenable at the University are awarded at the Leaving Certificate examinations to candidates under 19 years of age, whose parents' means are inadequate for the expense of a University education.

The number of pupils holding bursaries at 30th June, 1941, was 1,558, viz., 1,393 attending courses of secondary education, 27 holding technical education bursaries and 138 at the University. These numbers are exclusive of 110 war bursaries.

The annual monetary allowances payable to bursars in terms of the Bursary Endowment Act in 1940 and 1941 were as follows:—

TABLE 209.—Bursary Endowment Act—Bursars.

Rate of Annual Allowance.	Number of Bursars.		Rate of Annual Allowance.	Number of Bursars.	
	1940.	1941.		1940.	1941.
Under £10	1	1	£45 and under £55 £75	100	111
£10 and under £15	619	589		41	54
£15     "     £25	4	3	Total ...     ...	1,418	1,558
£25     "     £35	333	460			
£35     "     £45	320	340			

Bursars attending courses of secondary instruction and those following University courses are allotted grants for text-books. The maximum amounts are:—Secondary bursars in the first, second and third years 30s. per annum and in the fourth and fifth years 50s. per annum; and University bursars £5 per annum.

In addition to the bursaries made available by the Bursary Endowment Board, two bursaries, tenable for three years at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, are awarded by the Department of Agriculture. These bursaries exempt their holders from payment of the education and maintenance fee of £30 per annum.

War bursaries are provided by the Bursary Endowment Board for children of incapacitated and fallen soldiers. The number in operation at 30th June, 1941, was 110, each bursar receiving £10 per annum. The total number awarded since they were initiated in 1916 was 3,021.

The war bursaries are awarded usually to children between 11 and 13 years of age. On reaching the latter age, the children of deceased or totally and permanently incapacitated soldiers whose death or incapacity has been due to war service may be assisted by the Repatriation Commission under the Soldiers' Children Education scheme. In New South Wales 8,133 applications for assistance had been approved to 30th June, 1941, and £831,510 had been expended. The expenditure has been met from the funds of the Commonwealth Government.

For the education of the children of deceased soldiers and sailors assistance is granted also from the Anzac Memorial Bursary Fund which was created by public subscription and vested in the Bursary Endowment Board. Bursaries awarded from this fund are tenable at secondary schools or the University. To 30th June, 1941, the number of such bursaries awarded was 85.

#### TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Two colleges are maintained by the State for training teachers for service in State schools, viz., at Sydney and Armidale.

The Sydney Teachers' College, situated in the University grounds, provides two courses for the training of teachers, viz.:—(a) for service in the infant, primary, and rural schools, and (b) for service in secondary schools. The former course extends over two years and the latter over four years including graduation to the University in Arts, Science, Economics or Agriculture. The course for secondary school teachers may be extended to five years in special circumstances. In the case of students who had graduated before admission to the college only one year's professional training is required. Practical training is provided at special demonstration schools associated with the college and at other selected schools.

Women students, living away from home, are required to reside in a hostel unless given special exemption. In 1940 the teaching staff included the principal, vice-principal, warden of women students, 36 lecturers and 8 visiting lecturers. There were 825 students enrolled at the close of the year, of whom 104 were University graduates.

The course at the Armidale College is similar to the two years' course at the Sydney Teachers' College. A hostel has been established for women students. The teaching staff in 1940 included the principal, vice-principal, warden of women students, 14 lecturers, and 2 visiting lecturers. There were 347 students on the roll at the close of the year.

Most of the students at the training colleges are holders of scholarships, but there is usually a small group of paying students. Teachers for private schools may be trained at the colleges, but few persons avail themselves of this provision.

Particulars of students enrolled at the Teachers' Colleges at the close of 1940 are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 210.—Teachers' Colleges, Sydney and Armidale—Students, 1940.

Students.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Two years' course—			
First year ... ..	145	214	359
Second year... ..	176	221	397
University course—			
First year ... ..	36	39	75
Second year ... ..	45	68	113
Third year ... ..	30	64	94
Fourth year ... ..	6	1	7
Graduate professional course ...	36	68	104
Private ... ..	6	17	23
Total... ..	480	692	1,172

During the year 295 students of the Teachers' Colleges, including 163 women, attended University courses, viz., Arts 182, Science 95, Economics 10, and Agriculture 8. In these were included 59 students of the Armidale Teachers' College, viz., 44 in Arts and 15 in Science at the New England University College.

The libraries at the teachers' Colleges contained 61,341 volumes in 1940.

Teachers in the Roman Catholic schools, who are members of religious communities, are trained at thirty-three centres, located in different parts of the State. These centres are registered after inspection by a Board of Registration—a central body appointed by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of New South Wales. The course of training lasts two years, the first is the novitiate year required by the communities, and is devoted largely to the testing and formation of character. The second is the year of professional training; it consists of a course of study of pedagogy, combined with practical exercises and opportunities for observing experienced teachers; it is terminated by an examination in theory and practical work. The entrance qualification is the leaving certificate or its equivalent. Certificates of competence are issued in three grades—sub-primary, primary and super-primary—to those who are successful in the examinations at the end of the course.

#### *Classification of State Teachers.*

Teachers in the service of the State are classified, and are promoted from one grade to another according to their efficiency, which is gauged on reports of inspectors and their attainments as tested by written and oral examinations. Students who have completed a course of training at the Teachers' Colleges are required to obtain practical experience as teachers before they are classified.

A comparative statement of the classification of the teaching staff of the State schools (including students in training) at the end of the years 1930 and 1940 is shown below; those in the Technical Education Branch are not included.

TABLE 211.—State Schools—Classification of Teachers, 1930 and 1940.

Teachers.	1930.			1940.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
High School Teachers ... ..	665	623	1,288	922	615	1,537
Principals and Assistants—						
First Class ... ..	488	152	640	544	162	706
Second Class ... ..	1,416	1,342	2,758	2,186	1,856	4,042
Third Class ... ..	1,263	1,841	3,104	1,032	1,094	2,126
Unclassified ... ..	185	480	665	59	169	228
Awaiting Classification ... ..	491	720	1,211	470	519	989
Cookery Teachers ... ..	...	197	197	...	229	229
Sewing Mistresses ... ..	...	205	205	...	176	176
Manual Training Teachers ... ..	213	...	213	204	...	294
Visiting and Special Teachers ... ..	1	42	43	73	135	208
Temporary Teachers ... ..	23	494	517	28	257	285
Teachers on Leave and Exchange ... ..	...	...	...	348	54	402
Total ... ..	4,745	6,096	10,841	5,956	5,266	11,222
Subsidised School Teachers ... ..	49	419	468	62	477	539
Students in Training ... ..	629	816	1,445	420	696	1,116
Grand Total ... ..	5,423	7,331	12,754	6,438	6,489	12,877

There has been a general advance in the standard of educational attainments of teachers in New South Wales during the past ten years. At the end of 1940 there were 2,055 University graduates in the teaching service, viz., 1,236 men and 819 women, whereas there were only 1,250 in 1930.

Teachers awaiting classification consist mainly of ex-students of the Teachers' Colleges ineligible for classification until they have obtained the requisite teaching experience. Most of them possess the educational attainments for second or third class certificates.

Teachers of subsidised schools must have sufficient educational attainments to teach the curriculum of primary schools. Schools of method are



held in Sydney during the mid-summer vacation for the purpose of increasing the knowledge and efficiency of these teachers. The average number of pupils enrolled in subsidised schools is less than eight per teacher, the schools being situated in remote districts.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

*State Schools.*

The following statement provides a comparison of the State expenditure on schools at intervals since 1901. The expenditure on technical education is not included. The basis used for calculating costs per pupil is the average weekly enrolment, except for years prior to 1921, for which the average weekly enrolment is not available, and the average quarterly enrolment has been used.

TABLE 212.—Expenditure on State Schools, 1901 to 1940.

Year.	Average Weekly Enrolment.*	Expenditure.			Per Pupil—Average Weekly Enrolment.		
		Maintenance and Administration.	School Premises.	Total.	Maintenance and Administration.	School Premises.	Total Expenditure.
1901 ...	212,725†	£ 703,974	£ 57,663	£ 761,637	£ s. d. 3 6 2	£ s. d. 0 5 5	£ s. d. 3 11 7
1911 ...	223,603†	1,048,583	193,993	1,242,576	4 13 9	0 17 4	5 11 1
1921 ...	295,961	3,229,042	329,795	3,558,837	10 18 3	1 2 3	12 0 6
1929 ...	352,071	4,207,754	846,625	5,054,379	11 19 0	2 8 1	14 7 1
1931 ...	371,842	3,823,684	415,379	4,239,063	10 5 8	1 2 4	11 8 0
1936 ...	358,047	3,642,321	377,403	4,019,724	10 3 5	1 1 1	11 4 6
1937 ...	353,834	3,994,646	467,920	4,462,566	11 5 10	1 6 5	12 12 3
1938 ...	347,546	4,525,546	479,703	5,005,249	13 0 5	1 7 7	14 8 0
1939 ...	345,097	4,570,530	416,149	4,986,679	13 4 11	1 4 1	14 9 0
1940 ...	340,968	4,607,688	273,718	4,881,406	13 10 3	0 16 1	14 6 4

\* Inclusive of Evening Continuation Schools.

† Average quarterly enrolment.

The cost of education per pupil was more than doubled between 1911 and 1921, while the increase in enrolment was less than 33 per cent. Thereafter the expenditure continued to rise steadily and in 1929 the cost of maintenance and administration was £4,207,754, or £11 19s. per pupil, and the expenditure on school premises £846,625, or £2 8s. 1d. per pupil, making a total of £5,054,379, or £14 7s. 1d. per pupil. In 1930 measures were taken to restrict general expenditure, and moneys for buildings were curtailed so that the total annual expenditure on primary and secondary schools in 1933 and 1934, with an enrolment of about 366,000 pupils, was reduced to £3,600,000, or little more than in 1921, when the enrolment was 296,000. Subsequently expenditure on maintenance and buildings was increased, and in 1940 amounted to £4,881,406, or £14 6s. 4d. per pupil. Between 1936 and 1940 expenditure on maintenance, etc., increased by £965,367.

The following statement shows the distribution of expenditure, including capital expenditure in connection with State primary and secondary schools (but omitting expenditure on technical education) in 1921 and subsequent years:—

TABLE 213.—Dissection of Expenditure on State Schools, 1921 to 1940.

Particulars.	1921.	1931.	1936.	1939.	1940.
Sites, Buildings Additions*—	£	£	£	£	£
Primary Schools† ... ..	173,781	145,012	62,163	81,820	70,447
High Schools ... ..	26,703	13,505	72,132	85,907	20,349
Teachers' Colleges ... ..	3,816	26,427	...	2,279	791
Rates (municipal and shire)† ... ..	36,376	69,625	42,498	27,836	29,406
Rent, Furniture and Repairs ... ..	89,120	160,810	200,680	218,307	152,725
Salaries and Allowances—					
Primary Schools† ... ..	2,446,638	2,736,554	2,651,470	3,150,839	3,168,470
Secondary Schools ... ..	200,028	465,767	523,807	718,580	758,857
Evening Continuation Schools ... ..	12,190	16,826	11,034	11,348	11,212
Other Maintenance Expenditure—					
Primary Schools† ... ..	188,975	202,755	180,057	242,882	240,908
Secondary Schools ... ..	27,314	37,470	41,727	58,243	63,312
Evening Continuation Schools ... ..	1,541	1,219	624	617	608
Bursaries and Scholarships ... ..	58,285	39,237	18,710	34,172	39,095
Boarding and Conveyance Allowances ... ..	36,149	53,332	20,530	24,869	25,128
Training of Teachers ... ..	98,537	135,503	64,994	133,581	112,200
School Medical Inspection ... ..	22,197	21,593	20,516	35,751	36,510
School Inspection ... ..	47,971	113,428	108,852	159,648	151,388
Administration and other Expenses ... ..	89,216	...	...	...	...
Total... ..	£ 3,558,837	4,230,063	4,019,724	4,986,679	4,881,406

\* Includes State Insurance on School Buildings. † Expended by Resumed Properties Department on behalf of Department of Education. ‡ Includes expenditure on super-primary education in intermediate high, district, continuation and rural schools.

The amounts shown in the foregoing tables do not include any allowance for dwellings owned by the State in which teachers reside; the annual value of these residences was estimated at £51,609 in 1940. The figures are exclusive also of interest paid on loan moneys used for the erection of schools.

#### *Capital Expenditure on State School Buildings, etc.*

Large sums have been expended for the purpose of building new schools, teachers' residences, etc. The total amount so expended during the decennium ended 30th June, 1941, was £2,528,144, the expenditure in each year being as follows:—

TABLE 214.—Capital Expenditure on State Schools, 1932 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount.	Year ended 30th June.	Amount.
1932	£ 91,438	1937	£ 220,985
1933	135,824	1938	374,720
1934	238,041	1939	422,287
1935	216,204	1940	380,747
1936	229,704	1941	218,104

This expenditure was met from loan funds with the exception of £180,275 in 1931; £48,314 in 1932, £1,468 in 1939-40, and £46,561 in 1940-41 from the Unemployment Relief Fund.

#### *Total Public Expenditure on Education.*

In addition to expenses incurred in respect of the State school system, the public expenditure on education in New South Wales includes grants and subsidies to the University and other educational and scientific organisations. A summary of the total expenditure by the State in respect of

education in various years since 1911 is shown below. The expenditure on buildings, equipment, sites, etc., representing capital expenditure, is distinguished as far as practicable from expenditure for maintenance, including grants and subsidies which may be regarded as annual costs.

TABLE 215.—Public Expenditure on Education, 1911 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure.			
	Capital.	Annual.	Total.	Per head of Population.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1911	176,778	1,213,368	1,390,146	0 17 5
1921	251,880	3,473,545	3,725,425	1 15 8
1929	798,955	4,756,250	5,555,205	2 4 9
1931	345,870	4,662,103	5,007,973	1 19 4
1937	221,508	4,444,926	4,666,434	1 14 10
1938	375,061	5,086,794	5,461,855	2 0 4
1939	426,177	5,328,966	5,755,143	2 2 1
1940	415,388	5,338,106	5,753,494	2 1 7
1941	245,349	5,498,100	5,743,449	2 1 4

These figures are exclusive of amounts spent by the State on the Hawkesbury Agricultural College and experiment farms and societies for the promotion of agricultural and allied interests. They exclude also the interest on loan moneys expended on works used for education.

#### EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

Many organisations are in existence in New South Wales which have for their objective the encouragement of professional interests, and the advancement of science, art, and literature.

The learned professions such as solicitors and barristers, engineers, surveyors, architects, chemists, physicians and surgeons, dentists and optometrists are represented by institutes, associations or societies.

#### *Workers' Educational Association.*

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales was founded at a conference called by the Labour Council of New South Wales in June, 1913. It organises tutorial classés, discussion groups, study circles, summer and holiday schools and public lectures. In 1940 the membership of the association consisted of 632 individual members and 42 organisations other than tutorial classes affiliated with it.

In 1940 fifty-seven tutorial classes were held, viz., 12 at the University, 25 in the city and suburbs, 15 in the Newcastle district and 5 in other country districts; the number of students enrolled was 1,871. Sixty-eight discussion groups were organised in various centres during the year. The gross enrolment was 759 and the effective attendance 593.

The income of the association in 1940 was £2,330, including an endowment of £770 from the State, a grant of £200 from the University, and subscriptions and fees amounting to £817.

#### CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.

The State Conservatorium of Music, which was established in 1915, provides tuition in music, from the elementary to the advanced stages. The studies are divided into two sections. The music school section provides three courses, viz., elementary, intermediate, and advanced—the last-mentioned extending over two years. A certificate is granted on the satisfactory conclusion of each course. The advanced grade certificate of

the music school section entitles the holder to admission to the diploma section, in which a course of two years' tuition, leading to the professional diploma, is given under the personal direction of the Director of the Conservatorium. A preparatory course is available for juveniles who have not previously received musical tuition. An opera school was established in February, 1935, in connection with the Conservatorium to provide opera and stage training for talented young singers.

The number of students enrolled in the various courses of study at the Conservatorium was 1,301 in 1940, as compared with 1,167 in 1939. Eight students gained the diploma in 1940. Receipts in 1940 consisted of fees, proceeds from concerts, etc., amounting to £23,837, and the expenditure was £30,388.

#### MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, AND ART GALLERY.

The Government of New South Wales maintains a number of museums and libraries and a National Art Gallery. The capital expenditure by the State on buildings for these institutions to 30th June, 1941, amounted to £590,025, including the capital cost of the Herbarium £11,436.

#### *Museums.*

The Australian Museum in Sydney is the oldest institution of its kind in Australia. It is incorporated under the control of trustees, with a statutory endowment of £1,000 per year, which is supplemented by annual Parliamentary appropriations. It contains fine specimens of the principal objects of natural history, and a valuable collection of zoological, mineral and ethnological specimens. A library containing 30,325 volumes at 31st December, 1940, is attached to the institution. Lectures and gallery demonstrations are given in the Museum and are open to the public. During the year 1940 visitors to the Museum numbered 250,935, as compared with 219,357 in 1939. The expenditure was £19,294 in 1939 and £20,594 in 1940.

A Technological Museum has been established as an adjunct to the Sydney Technical College. It contains a valuable series of specimens illustrative of various stages of manufacturing, and a collection of natural products acquired by purchase, gift, loan, or exchange. The scientific staff conducts research work in connection with the development of the natural resources of Australia. Technological museums are established also at Goulburn, Bathurst, West Maitland, Newcastle, Broken Hill and Albury.

There is a Mining and Geological Museum attached to the Department of Mines. Its functions include the preparation and collection of minerals to be used as teaching aids in schools and in other institutions.

The Agricultural and Forestry Museum is an adjunct of the Department of Agriculture.

The public have access to the "Nicholson" Museum of Antiquities, the "Macleay" Museum of Natural History, the Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy, attached to the Sydney University, and the National Herbarium and Botanical Museum at the Botanic Gardens. Housed in the Macleay Museum is the Aldridge collection of Broken Hill minerals.

#### *Public Library of New South Wales.*

The Australian Subscription Library, established in 1826, became a State institution in 1869. It was incorporated in 1899, as the Public Library of New South Wales, with a body of trustees and an annual statutory endowment of £2,000, which is supplemented by Parliamentary appropriations.

The library embraces a General Reference Library, a Country Circulation Department, the Mitchell Library and the William Dixon Gallery.

In June, 1941, the General Reference Library contained 289,022 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, and visitors numbered 183,562 on week days and 12,985 on Sundays during the year 1940-41. This library includes a Research Department, which made 785 researches during the year and added 17,952 references to its indexes. The Country Circulation Department contains 96,880 volumes. During the year 4,459 boxes and parcels were sent to rural schools, 514 boxes to agricultural bureaux, teachers' associations, mechanics' institutes and similar institutions, and 58,604 books to individual students.

In 1898 the late David Scott Mitchell promised the trustees of the Public Library a collection of 60,000 volumes dealing principally with Australasia and the Southern Pacific, together with manuscripts and pictures. With these he bequeathed £70,000, and the income from the bequest is spent on additions. In June, 1941, there were 140,000 volumes in the Mitchell Library, and visitors during 1940-41 numbered 36,879.

In 1928 Mr. William Dixon gave a unique collection of pictures and prints relating to Australian history to the Public Library, to which he has made valuable additions from time to time. This collection forms the William Dixon Gallery.

The total cost to the State of the Public Library buildings at 30th June, 1941, was £311,360. This amount includes £282,594 expended on a new building which contains the Mitchell Library, the Dixon Gallery and the Country Circulating Department, and upon completion will accommodate all sections of the library. The expenditure on maintenance during 1940-41 was £27,177, including £1,350 from the Mitchell Library Endowment Fund.

#### *Sydney University Library.*

The library of the University of Sydney is the Fisher Library, named after its principal benefactor, Thomas Fisher, from whom a bequest of £30,000 was received in 1885. It occupies a building in the grounds of the University. The library was commenced in 1851, it contains about 270,000 volumes and is the third largest library in Australia. The average number of accessions is nearly 8,000 per annum. The Fisher Library is primarily for the use of the University, but may be used by other students. There is a medical branch and other departmental sections and a fine collection of periodicals, especially scientific publications, and valuable old books and manuscripts. The Reading Room, with 18,000 volumes on the open access system, can accommodate 300 students.

#### *Sydney Municipal Library.*

The Sydney Municipal Library is a free lending library administered by the Council of the City of Sydney. It contained 57,720 volumes in 1940.

Maintenance costs during 1940 amounted to £13,097, including £1,488 for new books.

#### *Other Libraries.*

Local libraries established in a large number of centres throughout the State, may be classed broadly under two heads—Schools of Arts, which are organised and controlled by committees of private citizens and dependent upon the monetary support accorded by the public; and free libraries established in connection with municipalities. Under the provisions of the Local Government Act any shire or municipality may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum.

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students. It contains 30,325 volumes. In the library attached to the National Herbarium there are approximately 10,000 volumes.

The libraries in connection with the Technological Museum, and the Technical College and branches contained 29,351 text-books. In the libraries of the Teachers' Colleges there are 61,341 volumes and in libraries attached to State Schools, 609,966 volumes.

The Parliamentary Library contains 88,484 books, and large numbers of volumes are in the libraries of the law courts and Government offices.

#### *Reorganisation of the Public Library Service.*

Following an investigation into the library services, the Libraries Act, 1939, was passed to make provision for the establishment of a system of local public libraries subsidised by the central and local government bodies, the extension of the facilities afforded by the Public Library to provide a central reference library, the appointment of a Library Board to render advice and assistance in organising and maintaining the services, and the establishment of a school for librarians. The Act, except clauses relating to Government subsidy, was proclaimed as from 1st June, 1940, but the re-organisation has been delayed on account of the war.

#### *National Art Gallery of New South Wales.*

The National Art Gallery contains a good collection of oil paintings, water colours and statuary, including some works of prominent modern artists, and some valuable gifts from private persons.

The present value of the contents of the Gallery is approximately £207,000 and the cost of the building to 30th June, 1941, was £95,710.

The number of paintings, etc., in the Gallery at the end of 1940 was 3,945, viz., 775 oil paintings, 511 water-colours, 1,487 black-and-white works, 207 statuary casts and bronzes, and 965 other works of art, and the total amount expended during the year in purchasing works of art was £3,041. Two hundred and twenty-eight works of art were acquired by purchase during the year and 36 works of art and a collection of books on art by gift.

The total expenditure during 1940 amounted to £8,497, including salaries and wages £4,333. In 1939 expenditure amounted to £7,381, of which £4,266 was paid in salaries and wages.

The attendance at the National Art Gallery during 1940 was 142,460 on week-days and 95,590 on Sundays. Attendances in 1939 were 143,220 and 83,940 respectively.

Art students, under certain regulations, may copy works and enjoy the benefit of a collection of books of reference on art subjects. Collections of pictures are sent to the principal country towns for temporary exhibition, 143 pictures being so distributed during 1940; also 328 works of art were on loan to various Government departments and institutions in the city and suburbs.

The Gallery has received but small support from private endowments, and by reason of its limited funds, is restricted mainly to the collection of specimens of contemporary art. Certain private bequests are devoted to the encouragement of Australian artists by the award of annual prizes for works of various kinds,

## LAW COURTS.

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law which has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes the existence of arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government or of any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

### SOURCES OF LAW.

The law in force in New South Wales consists of—

- (i) So much of the common law of England and such English statute law as came into force on the original settlement of the colony in 1788, or was made applicable by the New South Wales Constitution Act passed in 1828.
- (ii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc., made thereunder.
- (iii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its allotted powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc., made thereunder.
- (iv) Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Empire, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia, or as a State—subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)
- (v) Case law. (The extent to which judicial decisions of the English, Commonwealth or State Courts respectively form part of the State law would require too lengthy a statement to be set out here.)

The proper subjects for Federal legislation are limited to those specified in the Commonwealth Constitution. In some cases Federal powers of legislation are exclusive of, in others concurrent with, those of the State. In all cases of conflict valid Federal laws override State laws.

### THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

Characteristic features of the judicial system are—(a) The law is enforceable in public courts; (b) the judiciary is independent of control by the executive; (c) officials concerned with the administration of justice do not enjoy any exemption from law; (d) advocates are admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and are subject to control exercisable through the Court.

The work of the courts is distributed amongst various jurisdictions with a view to simplifying procedure and avoiding unnecessary delay. Minor civil matters are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts) which have a jurisdiction limited in point of locality and amount. The civil jurisdiction of District Courts also is limited in these respects. The Supreme Court's jurisdiction is limited only in respect of matters which are reserved for the original jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. In criminal matters less serious offences are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions (Police Courts), and other offences, not being of a capital nature, are dealt with by Courts of Quarter Sessions. Capital charges are tried at sittings of the Supreme Court and, in practice, offences of an important public nature are often so dealt with.

A number of legal tribunals have been established to deal with special matters, viz., Licensing Courts, Taxation Courts of Review, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Valuation Court, and, among criminal courts of magisterial rank, Coroners' Courts and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Particular matters arising under the various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. A Transport Appeal Court, consisting of a District Court Judge, hears appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts. Women are eligible to be appointed as judges, magistrates, or justices of the peace.

New South Wales as a State of the Commonwealth forms part of the Commonwealth judicial system. By the Commonwealth Judiciary Act, 1903-1940, the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive in regard to certain matters. In regard to other matters the courts of the State are invested with Federal jurisdiction subject to conditions stated in that Act.

Appeal lies to the Privy Council from the Supreme Court of New South Wales and the High Court of Australia, respectively, in proper cases. The Privy Council is the final Court of Appeal for the British Dominions.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

##### *Ministers of the Crown.*

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres. As a general rule an Attorney-General and a Minister of Justice are included amongst the Ministers, but sometimes these offices are combined. At times a Solicitor-General has been included in the Cabinet. At other times he has been a salaried public servant. There is also a Crown Solicitor—a salaried public servant. A common practice is to have an officer known as Assistant Law Officer as a further legal adviser to the Government.

The Attorney-General who is the legal adviser of the Government, is charged with the conduct of business relating to the higher courts (such as Supreme and District Courts), the offices of the Crown Solicitor, Crown Prosecutors, Clerk of the Peace, Parliamentary draftsmen and Court reporters as well as statute law consolidation and certain Acts, including the Crimes Act, the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act and the Poor Persons' Legal Remedies Act. Furthermore, he advises Ministers on questions on which his legal opinion is required, initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill should be found in cases of indictable offences. The grand jury system has not been adopted. The Attorney-General is in the position of a grand jury to find a bill. No person can be put upon his trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an *ex officio* indictment has been filed by the Attorney-General or the Supreme Court has directed an information to be filed.

The Minister of Justice supervises the working of the magistrates' courts, of gaols and penal establishments, also the operations of the various offices connected with the Supreme and District Courts. He administers Acts of Parliament relating to justices, juries, coroners, prisons and prisoners, landlords and tenants, inebriates, real property, land titles, registration of firms, companies and deeds, births, deaths and marriages, and licensed trades and callings.



## SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1824 under the Charter of Justice. Jurisdiction is exercised by a Chief Justice and not more than ten Puisne Judges, of whom four are engaged usually in the Common Law and Criminal jurisdictions, and the remainder in Equity, Bankruptcy, Probate, Lunacy, and Matrimonial Causes.

The Court possesses original jurisdiction over all litigious matters arising in the State, except where its jurisdiction is excluded by statute, in certain cases where extra territorial jurisdiction has been conferred, in Admiralty, and in appeal. Its original jurisdiction is exercised usually by one judge. The procedure and practice of the Court are defined by statute, or regulated by rules which may be made by any three or more judges. The Supreme Court has power at common law to restrain inferior courts which act in excess of their jurisdiction, and to grant mandamus to enforce a legal right. The right of appeal to the Supreme Court from inferior courts is purely the creation of statute law. In proper cases appeals may be carried from findings of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia or to the Privy Council.

Particulars are given below of each division of the civil jurisdiction of the Court.

*Common Law Jurisdiction.*

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Common Law extends to cases not falling within any other jurisdiction. Actions are tried usually in the first instance in sittings at nisi prius, before one judge and a jury of four, or of twelve in special cases. A jury may be dispensed with by consent of both parties and under statutes governing certain cases. A judge may sit "in chambers" to deal with questions not requiring to be argued in court.

The following table gives particulars of causes set down and writs issued in the Supreme and Circuit Courts (Common Law Jurisdiction) during the last five years. The number of writs issued includes cases which were settled by the parties without further litigation.

TABLE 216.—Common Law Jurisdiction—Writs and Causes, 1936 to 1940.

Particulars.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Writs Issued ... ..	4,389	4,532	4,170	4,562	4,050
Judgments Signed ... ..	2,184	2,132	2,039	2,316	2,049
Causes Tried—					
Verdict for Plaintiff ... ..	198	210	250	143	165
"    Defendant ... ..	85	70	77	56	57
Jury Disagreed ... ..	1	4	4	...	1
Nonsuits ... ..	12	16	8	17	13
Total ... ..	296	300	339	216	236
Causes—					
Not proceeded with ... ..	241	333	209	290	348
Referred to Arbitration... ..	...	1	2	...	...
Total Causes dealt with ...	537	634	550	506	584

The difference between the number of writs issued and judgments signed indicates the extent to which suits are not proceeded with, and the difference between the number of judgments signed and the number of causes tried indicates the extent to which cases are settled without legal proceedings in court.

*Equity Jurisdiction.*

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Equity (which includes infancy) is exercised by the Chief Judge in Equity, or by any other Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Equity. The procedure of the Court is governed by the Equity Act, 1901, and subsidiary rules. The jurisdiction extends to granting equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognised at Common Law and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctions, writs of specific performance, and a jurisdiction in infancy. The Court in making binding declarations of right may obtain the assistance of specialists such as actuaries, engineers, or other persons. In deciding legal rights incidental to its cases, it exercises all the powers of the Common Law jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and may award damages in certain cases.

The office of the Court is under the control of the Master in Equity who performs many judicial functions, and, when directed by the Court, determines certain matters such as conducting inquiries, taking accounts, etc. He is also Registrar of the Court, and controls the records and funds within its charge.

The transactions in Equity during the year ended 30th June, 1941, included the following:—Decrees 85, orders on motions and petitions 1,649, orders by Judge in Chambers 252 and 6 orders by the Master in Equity. In 1939-40, 70 decrees were made, 1,351 orders on motions and petitions, 239 orders by Judge in Chambers, and 2 orders by the Master in Equity.

*Lunacy Jurisdiction.*

The Supreme Court in its Lunacy jurisdiction is constituted, except on appeal, by the Chief Judge in Equity or by any other judge sitting for him during his absence or illness or at his request. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction may be exercised by the Master in Lunacy and the Deputy Master in Lunacy.

Persons whose affairs are brought under control by the Lunacy Act are grouped in three main classes—(1) persons of unsound mind and incapable of managing their affairs; (2) persons who are incapable of managing their affairs through mental infirmity arising from disease or age; and (3) insane patients in the mental hospitals. The affairs of those in the first class are administered by committees, and those in the second class by managers, subject in both cases to the order and direction of the Court constituted by the Master; and the affairs of insane patients are administered by the Master in Lunacy.

The amount of trust funds controlled by the Master in Lunacy was £1,287,925 at 30th June, 1941. The Funds comprised mortgages £69,917 Commonwealth Government securities £880,833, fixed deposits £303,233 and cash £33,942. In addition there were assets of considerable value in the form of scrip, real estate, etc. A deduction ranging up to 4 per cent. from the net income of insane persons whose estates are managed by the Master in Lunacy amounted to £5,569 in 1940-41, and fees collected to £284.

*Probate Jurisdiction.*

Probate jurisdiction extends over all property, real or personal, in New South Wales of deceased persons, testate or intestate. The jurisdiction is exercised by a Probate Judge, or by any judge acting on his behalf.

The Registrar in Probate exercises jurisdiction in granting probate and letters of administration in all matters where no contention has arisen and

in passing the accounts of executors and administrators, including the allowance of commission to them for their trouble. The Registrar or any interested party may refer any matter to the Court. The Registrar also exercises jurisdiction in minor dealings affecting estates where no objection is raised by any interested party.

Until the granting of probate or letters of administration the property of deceased persons vests in the Public Trustee, and cannot be legally dealt with except in minor matters. In this way the rights of the successors, the creditors, and the State are safeguarded. Cases of disputed wills are tried by the Judge, with or without a jury, to determine issues of fact, and jurisdiction is exercised over administrators and executors.

The following table shows the number and values of estates dealt with in the past five years:—

TABLE 217.—Probate Jurisdiction—Number and Value of Estates, 1936 to 1940.

Year.	Probates Granted.		Letters of Administration.		Total.	
	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.
		£		£		£
1936	5,188	24,669,041	3,228	2,679,454	8,416	27,348,495
1937	6,229	27,827,847	2,319	2,700,606	8,548	30,528,453
1938	6,362	28,386,483	2,875	3,176,389	9,237	31,562,872
1939	6,815	27,092,400	2,949	2,606,813	9,764	29,699,222
1940	6,583	26,246,061	2,707	2,931,423	9,290	29,177,484

The values shown above represent the gross value of estates, inclusive of those not subject to duty, and of estates dealt with by the Public Trustee. In some cases probate or letters of administration are taken out a second time and such estates are duplicated in the foregoing figures. Where estates are less than £300 in value probate or letters of administration may be granted on personal application to the Registrar, without the intervention of a solicitor.

#### *Jurisdiction in Matrimonial Causes (Divorce).*

This jurisdiction was conferred on the Supreme Court by the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1873. Previously marriages could be dissolved only by special Act of Parliament. This Act, with its amendments, was consolidated in 1899. A Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed Judge in Divorce, but any other judge may act for him. The forms of relief granted are dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, declaration of nullity of marriage, jactitation of marriage, and orders for restitution of conjugal rights. Orders for the custody of children, alimony, damages, and settlement of marriage property may be made. Decrees for the dissolution of marriage are usually made provisional for a short period, and absolute at the expiration thereof if no reason to the contrary is shown, e.g., collusion. Where there is reason to believe that dissolution of marriage is sought for ulterior motives and that collusion has taken place between the parties, it is customary for the Crown to intervene and place before the Court any relevant facts in its possession. The Crown, however, cannot intervene after the *decree nisi* has been made absolute.

The grounds on which dissolution may be granted on petition and the conditions as to domicile have been set out in earlier issues of this Year Book.

The following statement shows the number of petitions in matrimonial causes made and granted in New South Wales during the past five years in comparison with the average per year in quinquennial periods since 1908:—

TABLE 218.—Divorces, Petitions and Decrees—1908 to 1940.

Year.	Petitions for Divorce, Judicial Separation, and Nullity of Marriage Lodged.	Number of Petitions Granted.					Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	
		Divorces.		Petitions for Judicial Separation Granted.	Nullity of Marriage.		Petitions.	Decrees Granted.
		Decrees <i>Nisi</i> Granted.	Decrees <i>Nisi</i> made Absolute.		Decrees <i>Nisi</i> Granted.	Decrees <i>Nisi</i> made Absolute.		
1908-12*	453	260	260	12	4	4	28	18
1913-17*	642	393	342	9	3	3	74	51
1918-22*	1,041	672	562	13	7	5	236	141
1923-27*	1,391	992	903	13	9	8	266	163
1928-32*	1,480	1,050	967	10	11	9	311	180
1933-37*	1,749	1,216	1,124	13	11	11	365	224
1936	1,814	1,367	1,147	12	15	13	352	234
1937	1,811	1,367	1,261	11	7	11	412	271
1938	1,904	1,526	1,424	9	7	7	432	285
1939	1,973	1,454	1,540	8	7	5	397	301
1940	1,892	1,237	1,409	13	2	5	392	306

\* Average per year.

The number of petitions for divorce, judicial separation or nullity of marriage, increased rapidly between 1908 and 1927. The annual average in the quinquennium 1923-27 was more than three times the average of 1908-12. The increase continued until 1929 when the number was 1,595. After a decline to 1,303 in 1931, the upward trend was resumed and the number of petitions in 1939 was the highest yet recorded.

The number of petitions lodged with a suspension of fees or *in forma pauperis* during 1940 was 738; of which 685 were for divorce, 5 for nullity of marriage, 3 for judicial separation, and 65 for restitution of conjugal rights.

The number of petitioners of each sex in cases where decrees for divorce or nullity of marriage were made absolute, or judicial separation was granted, during each of the past ten years was as follow:—

TABLE 219.—Divorces—Sex of Petitioners, 1931 to 1940.

Year in which Petition was granted.	Number of Successful Petitions lodged by—			Year in which Petition was granted.	Number of Successful Petitions lodged by—		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.		Husband.	Wife.	Total.
1931	440	647	1,087	1936	505	667	1,172
1932	362	508	870	1937	530	753	1,283
1933	429	607	1,036	1938	611	829	1,440
1934	451	654	1,105	1939	667	886	1,553
1935	466	682	1,148	1940	659	768	1,427

The proportion of the petitions lodged by husbands is about 44 per cent.

The grounds of suits in which decrees for divorce or nullity of marriage were made absolute during each of the past five years were as follow:—

TABLE 220.—Divorces—Grounds of Suit, 1936 to 1940.

Ground of Suit.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Adultery ... ..	267	284	309	348	304
Bigamy ... ..	9	6	9	3	4
Cruelty and Repeated Assaults ... ..	6	2	5	11	6
„ „ Habitual Drunkenness ... ..	8	11	10	16	16
Desertion ... ..	686	772	827	899	783
Habitual Drunkenness and Neglect to Support, or Neglect of Domestic Duties ... ..	15	12	16	17	15
Non-compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights ... ..	160	172	252	242	280
Other ... ..	9	13	3	9	6
Total ... ..	1,160	1,272	1,431	1,545	1,414

In the 1,409 cases in which decrees for divorce were made absolute during 1940 the mean duration of marriage was as follows: Under 5 years, 126; 5-9 years, 322; 10-14 years, 443; 15-19 years, 245; 20-29 years, 228; 30-39 years, 37; and 40-49 years, 3. In five cases the duration was not stated. In the case of 500 marriages there were no children; one child in 459; two children, 253; three children, 102; four children, 42; and five or more children in 46 cases. In seven cases the number of children was not stated.

#### *Admiralty Jurisdiction.*

Jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty was conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales on 1st July, 1911, by Order-in-Council, under the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act (Imperial), 1890. The Court may sit also as a Prize Court by authority of a proclamation of August, 1914, under the Prize Courts Act (Imperial), 1894.

#### HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS.

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Central Criminal Court (which sits in Sydney and is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court), of the Supreme Court on circuit, and of Courts of Quarter Sessions held at important centres throughout the State, each presided over by a Judge of the District Court as chairman of Quarter Sessions. These courts deal with indictable offences which are the more serious criminal cases. Offences punishable by death may be tried only before the Central Criminal Court, which exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, or before the Supreme Court on circuit.

All persons charged with criminal offences must be charged before a judge with a jury of twelve chosen by lot from a panel provided by the sheriff. The question of the guilt or innocence of the accused is determined by the jury after the direction by the presiding judge as to the law and the facts proved by evidence, and the verdict must be unanimous. If unanimity is not reached within twelve hours, the jury is discharged and the accused may be tried before another jury. Women are not eligible to act as jurors.

Indictable offences against Commonwealth law are tried before these courts.

*Central Criminal Court and Supreme Court on Circuit.*

The Central Criminal Court exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Sydney, and a Judge of the Supreme Court presides at sittings of the Supreme Court in circuit towns. Usually capital offences, the more serious indictable offences committed in the metropolitan area, and offences which may not be tried conveniently at Quarter Sessions, or at sittings of the Supreme Court in the country, are tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from these courts lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of three or more Judges of the Supreme Court and, in proper cases, to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. A Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Sydney or at circuit towns may act as a Court of Gaol Delivery, to hear and determine the cases of untried prisoners upon returns of such prisoners supplied by the gaolers of the State under rules of the Court.

*Courts of Quarter Sessions.*

These courts are held at times and places appointed by the Governor-in-Council, in districts which coincide with those of District Courts. Forty-four places were appointed in 1941, courts being held usually prior to District Court sittings, from two to four times a year in country centres, but eleven times in Sydney, and six times in Parramatta.

In addition to exercising their original jurisdiction, the courts hear appeals from Courts of Petty Sessions and certain appeals from other courts, *e.g.*, Licensing Courts. Appeals from Quarter Sessions or sittings of the Supreme Court by persons convicted on indictment are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

*Cases before Higher Criminal Courts.*

The following table relates to the number of distinct persons charged before Courts of Quarter Sessions, sittings of the Supreme Court at circuit towns, and the Central Criminal Court, and it shows the number of convictions in each of the classes of more serious offences. Where two or more charges were preferred against the same person, account has been taken only of the principal charge.

TABLE 221.—Higher Courts—Persons Charged and Convictions, 1911 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Distinct Persons Charged.	Not Guilty, etc.	Convictions—Principal Offence.				Total Persons Convicted	
			Against Person.	Against Property.	Against Currency, and Forgery.	Other Offences.	Number.	Per 10,000 of Popula- tion.
1911*	979	441	141	313	48	36	538	3·23
1921*	1,722	611	166	853	48	44	1,111	5·27
1931	1,711	503	170	977	36	25	1,208	4·75
1936	1,084	318	179	523	19	45	766	2·88
1937	977	354	126	443	18	36	623	2·32
1938	1,087	392	121	528	15	31	695	2·55
1939	1,173	369	188	577	29	10	804	2·94
1940	1,394	412	175	764	23	20	982	3·55
1941	1,174	313	173	606	30	52	861	3·10

\* Year ended 31st December.

In view of the fact that trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, and usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials, and that the question of guilt is decided by a jury of laymen, it is interesting to note that only about 68 per cent. of the persons charged are convicted, and in the case of offences against the person the proportion is approximately 55 per cent.

Of the persons convicted during the year ended 30th June, 1941, males numbered 826 and females 35; and the proportion per 100,000 of each sex was males 59.4, females 2.5.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted for specific offences included in the foregoing statement:—

TABLE 222.—Higher Courts—Convictions for Certain Specific Offences, 1911 to 1941.

Offences.	Number of Offenders Convicted.				
	1911.	1921.	1930-31	1939-40.	1940-41.
Murder ... ..	3	8	8	7	5
Attempted Murder and Shooting at with Intent	3	3	4	2	3
Manslaughter ... ..	4	13	1	5	5
Rape and other Offences against Females ...	29	21	44	48	61
Unnatural Offences ... ..	2	23	13	33	22
Abortion and Attempts to Procure ... ..	3	2	4	...	...
Bigamy and offences relating to Marriage ..	16	22	17	13	29
Assault ... ..	80	63	56	32	10
Burglary and Housebreaking ... ..	62	244	383	475	388
Robbery and Stealing from the Person ...	14	35	52	63	61
Stealing Horses, Cattle, Sheep ... ..	26	48	2	2	1
Embezzlement and Stealing by Servants ...	26	42	24	15	12
Larceny and Receiving ... ..	131	376	326	132	93
Fraud and False Pretences ... ..	38	80	72	38	27
Arson ... ..	...	1	7	3	7
Forgery, Uttering Forged Documents ...	41	44	29	16	25
Conspiracy ... ..	10	16	12	4	25
Perjury and Subornation ... ..	10	17	5	2	7

#### DISTRICT COURTS.

District Courts have been in existence in New South Wales since 1858 as intermediaries between the Small Debts Courts and the Supreme Court. They are presided over by judges with special legal training, whose jurisdiction is defined in the District Courts Act, 1912-1936. Sittings are held at places and times appointed by the Governor-in-Council. There are ten District Court Judges and arrangements were made for sittings in sixty-four districts in 1940. The courts sit at intervals during ten months of the year in Sydney, and two or more times per year in important country towns. A registrar and other officers are attached to each court.

Ordinarily cases are heard by a judge sitting alone, but a jury may be empanelled by direction of the judge, or upon demand by either plaintiff or defendant, in any case where the amount claimed exceeds £20. The jurisdiction of the Court extends over issues of fact in equity, probate, and divorce proceedings remitted by the Supreme Court, and over actions at Common Law involving an amount not exceeding £400, or £200 where a title to land is involved.

The findings of the District Court are intended to be final, but new trials may be granted, and appeals may be made to the Supreme Court in certain cases.

Particulars of suits brought in District Courts in their original jurisdictions during the last five years are given in the following table:—

TABLE 223.—District Courts—Transactions, 1936 to 1940.

Year.	Causes Tried.		Causes Discontinued or Settled without hearing.	Judgment for Plaintiff by Default, Confession, or Agreement.	Causes referred to Arbitration.	Total Suits disposed of.	Total Suits arising during Year.	Causes Pending and in Arrear.
	Verdict for Plaintiff.	Verdict for Defendant (including Nonsuit, etc.).						
1936	920	346	2,955	6,157	...	10,378	10,556	4,143
1937	774	262	3,187	5,548	4	9,775	9,681	4,049
1938	773	297	3,057	5,861	1	9,989	10,085	4,145
1939	840	246	4,058	6,890	1	12,035	12,481	4,591
1940	901	229	4,713	5,883	...	11,726	11,098	3,963

Of the causes tried during 1940, 189 were tried by jury and 941 without a jury. The amount of judgment for plaintiffs during the year was £341,793.

In addition to the suits covered by the foregoing table a considerable amount of work under various Acts is done in the District Courts.

#### LAND AND VALUATION COURT.

The Land Court of Appeal, established originally in 1889, was re-constituted at the close of 1921, as the Land and Valuation Court. This court is presided over by a judge, who is also a Judge of the Supreme Court, and he may sit as an open court at such places as he determines, or, in certain circumstances, with two assessors in an advisory capacity. The procedure of the court is governed by rules made by the Judge, who also exercises powers over witnesses, and the production of evidence similar to those of a Judge in the Supreme Court. On questions of fact the decisions of the Judge are final, but appeal may be made to the Supreme Court against his decision on points of law.

The Court exercises original jurisdiction in: (a) claims for compensation arising out of resumption by public authorities or for damages caused by the execution of authorised works; (b) registration of land agents and their charges; and (c) determination of certain rentals under the Landlord and Tenant Act. The Court also exercises appellate jurisdiction in respect of (a) appeals from the decisions of the local land boards under the Crown Lands Acts, Pastures Protection Acts, Irrigation Acts and kindred Acts; (b) valuations by the Valuer-General; (c) valuations by rating authorities including the City Council where the valuation exceeds £5,000; (d) claims for compensation in respect of delicensed premises; (e) claims for compensation under the Mines Subsidence Act, and (f) appeals under the Reclamation Act and the Transport Act.

#### WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

A special and exclusive jurisdiction is conferred on the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales to determine questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act. The Commission is a body corporate and consists of a chairman and two other members appointed from



barristers of more than five years' standing. All have the same status, salary, pension rights and tenure of office as District Court judges. Each judge sits alone and exercises the jurisdiction, powers and authorities of the Commission. The sittings are arranged by the chairman, who is also the permanent head of the staff of the Commission. There is statutory power to appoint a fourth judge permanently to the Commission, and under certain conditions, an acting judge.

The Commission may appoint qualified medical practitioners to be medical referees and may obtain medical reports from a referee or a medical board consisting of two or more referees. A medical referee may be summoned to sit as medical assessor with the Commission.

For the purpose of conducting its proceedings the Commission has certain powers of a Commissioner under the Royal Commissions Act, 1923-1934.

The determinations of the Commission on matters of fact are final, and may not be challenged in any court. Appeal by way of a case stated on questions of law lies to the Supreme Court and from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council. The Commission is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act, and to endeavour to bring parties to agreement and to avoid litigation. This work is carried out by its Conciliation and Information Bureau under the supervision of the Commission's Registrar as Conciliator. No charge is made for these services. In practice 98 per cent. of claims for compensation are settled by agreement and not more than 2 per cent. are contested before the Commission.

The cost of the Commission's administration is borne by a fund for which contributions are levied, under statutory authority, on insurers who undertake the liability to pay compensation.

Further particulars relating to compensation are given in the chapter relating to Employment.

#### COURTS OF MARINE INQUIRY.

Cases of shipwreck or casualty to British vessels, or the detention of any ships alleged to be unseaworthy, and charges of misconduct against officers of British vessels arising on or near the coast of New South Wales, or on any ship registered at or proceeding to any port therein, are heard by one or more authorised Judges of the District Court or Police or Stipendiary Magistrates sitting with two or more assessors as a Court of Marine Inquiry.

The proceedings of the Court are governed by the Navigation Acts of the State and Commonwealth.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS.

A system of industrial arbitration was inaugurated in 1901, when courts of law were established to determine certain disputes between employers and employees relating to working conditions. The system has been changed fundamentally from time to time, and the statutory basis of the present system is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, with subsequent amendments consolidated in the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940.

The Industrial Commission of New South Wales was constituted as the chief industrial tribunal in 1926. The Commission consists of a President and five other members, and may be constituted by three members.

It may delegate any of its powers or functions to any one member, but appeal from his findings lies to the Commission. Members hold office during good behaviour and have the same status and rights as a puisne Judge of the Supreme Court. Persons eligible for appointment as a member of the Commission are puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, District Court Judges, practising barristers of five years' standing, and practising solicitors of seven years' standing. The Commission on any reference or application to it may make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, and determine the standard hours to be worked in industries within its jurisdiction, and has power to determine any "industrial matter," which by definition under the Act has wide application. It has authority to adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes, lockouts or unlawful dismissals, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference and hear appeals from the determinations of the subsidiary industrial tribunals.

The powers of the Commission were extended in December, 1938, to enable it to conduct investigations regarding the prices of commodities and services and the rents of dwellings, and in 1939 the Commission was authorised to fix the maximum prices for certain commodities, but these functions during wartime are undertaken by Commonwealth authority.

There is a Conciliation Commissioner, appointed for a term of seven years, who is chairman of the Conciliation Committees which have been established for various industries on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission. The Conciliation Commissioner may sit with or without the members of the committee, and, if the members of the committee agree, or when sitting without the members of the committee, if the parties before him agree, he may make awards governing working conditions and fixing rates of pay in the industry for which the committee was established. The Commissioner has original jurisdiction in respect of industrial matters arising in industries in respect of which the Industrial Arbitration Act applies.

The Apprenticeship Commissioner appointed by the Governor, and the members of the Conciliation Committee for an industry constitute the apprenticeship council for that industry, with power to regulate wages, hours, and other conditions of apprenticeship.

Industrial magistrates exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards and statutes governing working conditions of employees. Their powers are cognate with those of police magistrates.

Details of the constitution and operations of these tribunals are published in the chapter relating to "Industrial Arbitration."

#### TAXATION APPEALS.

The Income Tax (Management) Act provides for the constitution of a Board of Appeal to hear and determine appeals against assessments of State income tax. Its decision is final except where a question of law is involved, or in the case of a question of fact, when the Board certifies that the amount of tax in dispute exceeds the sum of three hundred pounds. In such a case appeal lies from the Board to the Full Supreme Court.

An appeal may be made direct to the Supreme Court against the decision of the Commissioner of Taxation on an objection to an assessment in any case, except where the taxpayer is dissatisfied with any opinion, decision or determination given by the Commissioner in the exercise of a discretion

conferred upon him by statute. Appeals against the exercise of the Commissioner's discretion may be made to the Board of Appeal only. For the purpose of hearing appeals made direct to it, the Supreme Court consists of a single justice. There is no right of appeal to the Full Court, but the Court may state a case for the opinion of the Full Supreme Court upon questions of law. There is an appeal to the High Court from any decision of the Supreme Court whether that decision is given by a single justice or by the Full Court.

#### LOWER COURTS OF CIVIL JURISDICTION.

##### *Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Court).*

A limited civil jurisdiction is conferred by the Small Debts Recovery Act, 1912-1933, on magistrates and justices sitting as Small Debts Courts to determine, in a summary way according to equity and good conscience, actions for the recovery of debt or damages. The jurisdiction of these courts is limited to cases involving not more than £50. A police or stipendiary magistrate may exercise the full jurisdiction of the court, two justices of the peace may hear cases involving amounts up to £30, and one justice up to £5. In cases of indefinite demands jurisdiction extends only to cases involving £10, or, by consent of the parties, up to £30, but the courts may not deal with matters involving titles to freehold or future rights.

In general, a decision of the court is subject to review only when it exceeds its jurisdiction or violates natural justice.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may enter judgment in cases of default of defence, or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailiffs as are appointed from time to time for the service and execution of process.

Particulars of the transactions of Small Debts Courts during the last five years are shown below.

TABLE 224.—Small Debts Courts Transactions, 1936 to 1940.

Year	Plaints entered.	Verdicts for Plaintiff.		Executions issued.	Garnishee Orders issued.
		Number.	Amount.		
			£		
1936	62,239	36,901	399,391	8,874	8,855
1937	64,741	35,658	345,241	9,292	10,301
1938	68,940	39,093	368,106	9,179	11,460
1939	78,970	45,300	426,429	10,664	13,544
1940	73,857	43,139	403,668	10,222	12,981

In garnishee cases the Court may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt, and by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. In respect of wages or salary, garnishee orders may be made only for so much as exceeds £3 per week. The garnishee cases numbered 13,544 in 1939 and 12,981 in 1940.

##### *Licensing Courts.*

Under the Liquor Act of 1912 and amendments three persons, each of whom is a stipendiary or police magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates in respect of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor and constitute the Licensing Courts for all the licensing districts of the State.

The licensing magistrates are empowered, with the approval of the Minister, to delegate their jurisdiction either generally or in any special matter to stipendiary or police magistrates. Under a general delegation applications for renewals, transfers, booth licenses and other minor matters are dealt with by such stipendiary or police magistrates.

The Licensing Court sits as an open court and appeals from its decisions lie to a Court of Quarter Sessions.

The three licensing magistrates also constitute the Licenses Reduction Board which was established to reduce publicans' and Australian wine licenses.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licenses Reduction Board are shown in the chapter entitled "Social Condition."

#### *Wardens' Courts (Mining).*

By virtue of the Mining Act, 1906, and amendments, mining wardens may hold courts to determine disputes within their districts as to the possession of mining lands, or claims under mining contracts. In general their procedure is summary, and their decisions final, but appeal lies in certain cases to a District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court or, on points of law, by way of stating a case to the Supreme Court.

#### *Land Boards.*

Local Land Boards each consisting of a salaried chairman, usually possessing legal and administrative experience, and of two other members (paid by fees) possessing local knowledge, were first appointed under the Crown Lands Act of 1884. These boards sit as open courts, and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions. Their functions are to determine questions under the Crown Lands Acts, and other matters referred by the Minister. Sittings are held as required at appointed places in each of twelve Land Board Districts in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State. There are also special Land Boards for the Yanco, Mirrool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas.

The management and control of Crown Lands in the Western Division of the State is vested in a Commissioner and two persons are appointed by the Governor to be chairmen of the local land boards and to exercise such of the powers and functions of the Commissioner as he may direct. The term of office of the Commissioner and the Chairmen is ten years. The Land Boards consisting of a chairman and one other member (paid by fees) function in administrative districts in this division similarly to those in the other territorial divisions.

#### *Courts of Petty Sessions (Fair Rents Courts).*

The Fair Rents Act, 1939, which commenced on 1st December, 1939, provides that a lessor or lessee of a dwelling house, let at a weekly rental not exceeding £3 10s. or of a shop let at a weekly rental not exceeding £6 may apply to the nearest Court of Petty Sessions, held before a stipendiary or police magistrate, for a determination of a fair rent of the premises. The Act prescribes the manner in which such determination is to be made and jurisdiction is conferred on all Courts of Petty Sessions in the State except the court at the Water Police Office, Sydney. No costs are allowed in proceedings of this nature and the determination of the Court is final.

## LOWER COURTS OF CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

*Courts of Petty Sessions (Police Courts).*

These Courts are held daily in large centres, and periodically, as occasion demands, in small centres. They operate under various statutes (chiefly the Crimes Act, 1900, and amendments, Police Offences Act, 1901-1936, and Vagrancy Act, 1902, and amendments), which describe the nature of offences, penalties, and certain procedure, and prescribe the number of justices or magistrates for the trial of various offences. Cases are heard by a Stipendiary Magistrate in the Sydney, Broken Hill, Parramatta, Newcastle, Bathurst, Windsor, Richmond, Ryde, Hornsby and Wollongong Districts, and in other districts by a Police Magistrate or by Justices of the Peace. The procedure is governed in a general way by the Justices Act, 1902, and its amendments. These courts deal with minor offences, which may be treated summarily, while charges for indictable offences are investigated, and the accused committed for trial to higher courts when a *prima facie* case in made out.

Offences punishable summarily by Courts of Petty Sessions include most offences against good order and breaches of regulations. Certain indictable offences may be dealt with summarily with the consent of the accused. Certain indictable offences, where the value of the property in respect of which the offence is charged does not exceed ten pounds, may be dealt with summarily without the consent of the accused. The courts deal also with certain other cases, such as proceedings arising under the Master and Servants Act, the Deserted Wives and Children Act, Child Welfare Act, and administrative regulations.

Reference to the right of appeal to Quarter Sessions is made on page 264.

*Children's Courts.*

Children's Courts were established in 1905 to exercise jurisdiction under Acts subsequently consolidated by the Child Welfare Act, 1923. This Act was replaced by a new Act which was brought into operation on 1st December, 1939. Each court consists of a special magistrate with jurisdiction within a proclaimed area. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a court may be exercised by a special magistrate, or two Justices of the Peace. The magistrates exercise all the powers of a Police or Stipendiary Magistrate in respect of children and juveniles under 18 years of age and of offences committed by or against them to the exclusion of ordinary courts of law. Where practicable Children's courts are not held in ordinary court-rooms and at any hearing or trial persons not directly interested are excluded from the place of hearing. By these means children are protected against the adverse influences which they would encounter in the ordinary courts.

The jurisdiction embraces proceedings concerning maintenance of infants, offences by or against children, and neglected or uncontrollable children. Matters arising under the Deserted Wives and Children Act, *e.g.*, complaints for maintenance of wife or children, also may be determined by the Children's Court. The Court is endowed with extensive powers, such as the committal of children to reformatory homes, release on probation, etc.

Appeal from its decision lies in proper cases to the Supreme Court, Quarter Sessions, or in certain circumstances to a District Court.

Separate statistics of the proceedings of Children's Courts are not available, as they are included with those of ordinary Courts of Petty Sessions.

*Cases before Magistrates' Courts.*

Particulars of the number of offences charged, and convictions obtained in Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts, are shown below. Except where otherwise stated the figures represent the total number of offences charged, and where multiple charges are preferred at the same time, separate account is taken of each. The figures should not be used for the purpose of comparison with other States or countries, unless the same rules are observed in tabulating the statistics of crime.

TABLE 225.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Charges and Convictions, 1911 to 1940.

Year.	Offences Charged.				Proportion of Total Offences Charged.		
	Withdrawn or Discharged.	Convicted.	Committed to Higher Courts.	Total.	With-drawn.	Con-victed.	Com-mitted to Higher Courts.
					per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1911	8,878	65,058	1,178	75,114	11·8	86·6	1·6
1921	11,877	80,214	2,594	94,685	12·6	84·7	2·7
1931	17,317	101,675	2,751	121,743	14·2	83·5	2·3
1936	25,597	117,490	1,620	144,707	17·7	81·2	1·1
1937	20,748	103,272	1,771	125,791	16·5	82·1	1·4
1938	16,540	96,933	2,048	115,521	14·3	83·9	1·8
1939	16,267	126,353	2,288	144,848	11·2	87·2	1·6
1940	15,319	131,891	2,211	149,421	10·3	88·3	1·4

Towards the end of 1916 provision was made whereby persons arrested for drunkenness were allowed to forfeit a deposit (nominally bail) in lieu of appearing in court. The amount was originally fixed at 5s., the usual penalty imposed, but it has been increased to 10s. More than one-third of the cases of drunkenness are dealt with in this manner, and they are included in the statistics as convictions, as well as those cases where the offender is admonished and set free without penalty. Details shown in Table 181 indicate however that this rule has not always been strictly observed and that the total convictions and convictions for drunkenness, shown below, were understated in the years 1937 and 1938.

It is not possible to determine the number of distinct persons charged in each year, as particulars obtained from persons accused of minor offences, particularly vagrants, do not form a reliable basis for identification.

Only a small proportion of the offences for which summary convictions are effected are really criminal offences, that is, offences against person or

property. The following table shows a classification of the offences for which summary convictions were recorded, also the rate per 1,000 of mean population:—

TABLE 226.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Convictions, 1911 to 1940.

Year.	Number of Convictions for Minor Offences.						Total Summary Convictions.
	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Against Good Order.		Other Offences.		
			Drunken- ness.	Other.			
1911	1,664	3,404	29,299	14,886	15,805	65,058	
1921	2,127	5,924	28,702	18,086	25,375	80,214	
1931	1,849	11,708	20,559	15,598	51,961	101,675	
1936	1,504	11,660	30,267	12,502	61,557	117,490	
1937	1,483	10,927	27,651	13,238	49,973	103,272	
1938	1,507	10,030	27,181	12,638	45,577	96,933	
1939	1,667	10,968	32,405	14,288	67,025	126,353	
1940	1,684	11,385	34,575	14,712	69,535	131,891	
Number per 1,000 of Mean Population.							
1911	1.00	2.04	17.60	8.94	9.19	33.07	
1921	1.01	2.81	13.61	8.58	12.01	38.05	
1931	0.72	4.58	8.04	6.10	20.34	39.78	
1936	0.56	4.37	11.36	4.68	23.07	44.04	
1937	0.55	4.06	10.26	4.91	18.54	38.32	
1938	0.55	3.68	9.99	4.64	16.75	35.62	
1939	0.56	3.99	11.79	5.20	24.38	45.66	
1940	0.61	4.11	12.47	5.30	25.07	47.56	

There has been a marked increase in convictions classified under the heading "other offences," which consist mainly of breaches of administrative law, *e.g.*, traffic regulations and local government by-laws. A large proportion are minor breaches or are committed through inadvertence or in ignorance of the law, and are met with the infliction of a fine. As local and other administrative activities have been extended, it is a natural corollary that such offences should become more numerous. Thus the convictions under the traffic and transport regulations represent a very large proportion of the offences classified in this group, the number in 1940 being 47,001, as compared with 4,192 in 1921. During the same period, however, the number of registered motor vehicles has increased from 44,443 to 315,356. Excluding offences of this class, the number of convictions per 1,000 of population in 1940 was approximately the same as in 1921.

#### Coroners' Courts.

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent dated 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1912, which consolidated previous laws.

Every Stipendiary or Police Magistrate has the powers and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State, the Metropolitan Police District being under the jurisdiction of the City Coroner. In districts not readily accessible by Police Magistrates, a local resident, usually a Justice of the Peace, is appointed coroner.

At the discretion of the Coroner, inquiries are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, into the causes of deaths in gaols or in mines, and into the origin of fires causing damage or destruction to property, but inquiries as to cause of deaths may be dispensed with where the Coroner deems inquiry unnecessary. The Coroner may order the attendance of any medical practitioner at the inquest, and may direct him to hold a

post-mortem examination. On the evidence submitted the Coroner is empowered to commit for trial persons adjudged guilty of manslaughter, murder, or arson, and in such cases may grant bail.

In certain cases a jury of six persons may be empanelled to find as to the facts of the case, and on their verdict against any person he may be committed for trial. An inquest is held into the cause of every death occurring among prisoners in gaols and lock-ups; in such cases a jury of six is empanelled. Persons apprehended by the police subsequent to the decisions of coroners are charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions.

During 1940, 15 persons were committed for trial by coroners on charges of murder, 32 for manslaughter and 8 for arson.

The coroners held inquiries into the origin of 75 fires in 1940, and found that 15 fires were accidental, 16 were caused wilfully, one was due to carelessness and in 43 cases the evidence was insufficient to indicate the origin.

#### APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Generally speaking, appellate jurisdiction is exercised, in cases where appeals are authorised by statute, by Courts of Quarter Sessions from Magistrates' Courts, by the Supreme Court from District Courts and Magistrates' Courts, by the High Court of Australia from the Supreme Court, and (in certain cases) by the Privy Council from either of the two last-named courts. Appeal on points of law (usually by stating a case) may be made to the Supreme Court from special courts, *e.g.*, Industrial Commission and Workers' Compensation Commission.

A Court of Criminal Appeal, presided over by Judges of the Supreme Court, was established in 1912.

#### *Appeals to Quarter Sessions.*

The right of appeal from Courts of Petty Sessions to Courts of Quarter Sessions lies against all convictions or orders by magistrates, excepting adjudication to imprisonment for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties for entering into a recognizance or for giving security. The Appeal Court rehears the cases, deciding questions of fact as well as of law.

#### *Appeals to the Supreme Court.*

Three or more Judges of the Supreme Court may sit in its various civil jurisdictions to hear appeals from District Courts or from decisions of justices in chambers, and to consider motions for new trials and kindred matters, or to hear appeals from orders and decrees made by one justice in the various jurisdictions of the court. One judge may sit in chambers to hear applications for writs of mandamus or prohibition, and to determine special cases stated by magistrates. Reference is made on page 258 to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to appeals from the Taxation Board of Appeal and against the decision of the Commissioner of Taxation.

#### *Court of Criminal Appeal.*

The Court of Criminal Appeal was established by the Criminal Appeal Act of 1912, which prescribes that the Supreme Court shall be the Court of Criminal Appeal, constituted by three or more Judges of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice may direct. Any person convicted on indictment may appeal to the Court against his conviction (1) on any ground which



involves a question of law alone, or (2) with the leave of the Court or upon the certificate of the judge of the court of trial, on any ground which involves a question of fact alone, or of mixed law and fact, or any other ground which appears to the Court to be sufficient. With the leave of the Court, a convicted person may appeal also against the sentence passed on conviction. In such appeal the Court may quash the sentence and substitute another either more or less severe. The Attorney-General may appeal to the Court against a sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court or any Court of Quarter Sessions.

In addition to determining appeals in ordinary cases the Court has power, in special cases, to record a verdict and pass a sentence in substitution for the verdict and sentence of the Court of trial. It also may grant a new trial, either on its own motion or on application of the appellant.

#### *Appeals to the High Court of Australia.*

Appeal to the High Court of Australia from judgments of the Supreme Court of New South Wales may be made in any case by permission of the High Court, and as of right in cases involving a matter valued at £300 or more, or involving the status of any person under laws relating to aliens, marriage, divorce or bankruptcy, provided that appeal lay to the Privy Council in such case at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth. Such appeal may be made even if a State law provides that the decision of the Supreme Court is final.

An appeal to the High Court from the Court of Criminal Appeal may be made by special leave of the High Court.

#### *Appeals to the Privy Council.*

Appeals from Dominion Courts to the Crown-in-Council are heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by virtue of the royal prerogative to review decisions of all Courts of the Dominions, which can be limited only by Act of Parliament.

The cases which may be heard on appeal by the Judicial Committee were defined by Order-in-Council in 1909. Appeal may be made as of right from determinations of the Supreme Court involving any property or right to the value of £500 or more, and as of grace from the Supreme or High Court in any matter of substantial importance, including criminal cases in special circumstances. Except where the High Court consents no appeal may be made to the Privy Council upon any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or States.

#### JURY SYSTEM.

Crimes and misdemeanours prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or Courts of Quarter Sessions must be tried before a jury of twelve persons, who find as to the facts of the case, the punishment being determined by the judge. Most civil cases may be tried before a special jury of four persons, or a jury of twelve persons, upon application and with the consent of the court. The jury in such cases determines questions of fact and assesses damages. The procedure in relation to juries is governed principally by the Jury Act, 1912, and its amendments, and other Acts regulate special cases.

Persons liable to service on juries include, with certain exceptions, any man above the age of 21 years residing in New South Wales, and having a clear yearly income of £30 or more from real and personal estate, or a real and personal estate of the value of £300 or more. The principal exceptions are foreign subjects, who have not resided in New South Wales

for at least seven years, and certain persons attainted of treason or felony. Men specially exempt include judges, members of Parliament, certain public officers, officers of the public service of the Commonwealth, members of the defence forces, employees of the State Governments, clergymen, barristers, solicitors, magistrates, police officers, doctors, dentists, chemists, schoolmasters, certain employees of banks, incapacitated persons, and men above the age of 60 years who claim exemption. Women are not eligible to act as jurors.

A jurors' list is compiled annually in October for each Petty Sessions District by the senior police officer. This list is made available for public inspection, and revised in December before a magistrate. Lists of persons qualified and liable to serve on special juries are prepared also. They include persons of prescribed avocations.

The jurors summoned to hear an issue are decided by lot. Both accused persons and the Crown have the right to challenge eight jurors in criminal cases, and twenty in capital cases, without assigning reasons. In civil cases not more than four times the number of jurors required may be summoned, and in striking the jury to try the case twice the number required are drawn from those summoned and one-fourth of that number is struck off by each party to the case.

In criminal cases the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. Where agreement is not reached within twelve hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused tried before another jury. In civil cases where a unanimous agreement has not been reached after six hours' deliberation the decision of three-fourths of the jury shall be taken as the verdict of all; but if after twelve hours' deliberation three-fourths of the jury do not concur, the jury shall be discharged and the case may be set down for a new trial.

#### JUDGES, MAGISTRATES AND COURT OFFICERS.

##### *Judges of the Supreme Court.*

Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales are styled "Justices," and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. No person may be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of five years standing. The judges have power to make rules governing court procedure and to control the admission to practice of barristers and solicitors and to supervise their conduct.

A judge cannot be sued for any act done in the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office "during good behaviour" until the age of seventy years at a salary fixed by statute. By these provisions the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive, but a judge may be removed from office by the Crown on the address of both Houses of Parliament. A judge, including the Chief Justice, is granted on retirement a pension according to his salary and length of service. The judge of the Land and Valuation Court is a puisne judge of the Supreme Court and each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales has the same status and rights as such judge.

##### *Judges of the District Court.*

Any barrister of five years standing or attorney of seven years standing may be appointed as judge of the District Court by the Governor to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court in districts allotted by the Governor. District Court judges hold office during ability and good behaviour up to the age of 70 years. They may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or

misbehaviour subject first to appeal to the Governor-in-Council. A judge of any District Court is also a chairman of every Court of Quarter Sessions in the State. A judge is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on length of service. A judge may not engage in the practice of the legal profession.

#### *Officers of the Courts.*

Certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices in addition to their judicial duties, but special officers are appointed for certain purposes in the administration of justice, viz., Crown Prosecutors to act in Criminal Courts in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, Clerks of Petty Sessions, the Clerk of the Peace and his deputies to act as Clerks for the Courts of the Quarter Sessions, Registrars of the Small Debts and District Courts, and bailiffs.

In connection with the Supreme Court there are two important officers in addition to those connected with special jurisdictions, viz., the Prothonotary and the Sheriff.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court is its principal officer in common law and criminal jurisdiction. He acts as registrar of the Courts of Admiralty and Criminal Appeal. The Prothonotary or his deputy is empowered under rules of the court to transact business usually transacted by a judge sitting in chambers, except in respect of matters relating to the liberty of the subject. The Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction has its own Registrar who, with the Deputy Registrar, is empowered by the rules of the Court to exercise certain delegated powers formerly performed by the judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900. There is a Sheriff and Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff—usually a Police Magistrate. The functions of the Sheriff include the enforcement of judgments and execution of writs of the Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries, and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

#### *Magistrates.*

Magistrates are appointed from among members of the Public Service unless it is certified by the Public Service Board that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have attained the full age of thirty-five years, and have passed the prescribed examination in law. They hold office at the pleasure of the Governor.

Within the districts of the Metropolis, Parramatta, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Bathurst, Windsor, Richmond, Ryde, Hornsby, and Wollongong, the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised exclusively by Stipendiary Magistrates. In country districts jurisdiction in Petty Sessions is exercised by Police Magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices in minor cases. Police Magistrates were first appointed in 1837 and Stipendiary Magistrates in 1881.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions comprise those of Justices of the Peace, explained later. In addition they usually act in country centres as District Registrars in Bankruptcy, Revising Magistrates, Visiting Justices to gaols, Mining Wardens, Coroners and Industrial Magistrates, and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act.

*Justices of the Peace.*

Persons of mature age and good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths. Women became eligible for the office under the Women's Legal Status Act, 1918.

The functions of justices are numerous, extending over the administration of justice generally, the maintenance of peace, and the judicial duties of the office. The judicial powers are explained in connection with the Courts of Petty Sessions, and other duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths, and certification of documents.

On 31st December, 1940, there were approximately 39,200 Justices of the Peace in New South Wales, of whom 2,075 were women.

## POOR PERSONS' LEGAL EXPENSES.

Under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1907, a person committed for trial for an indictable offence may apply for legal aid for his defence before the jury is sworn. If the judge or committing magistrate considers that the person is without adequate means, and that such legal aid should be supplied, the Attorney-General may arrange for the defence of the accused either by the Public Defender or by some other counsel or attorney, and for payment of expenses of all material witnesses.

The Poor Persons' Legal Remedies Act, 1918, authorises judges to make rules regulating the practice and procedure, and the costs and fees payable in respect of proceedings to which poor persons are parties. Such proceedings may not be instituted without permission, and judges to whom applications for permission are made are authorised to act as conciliators. The rules made under this Act do not apply to criminal proceedings.

Barristers and solicitors have enrolled under this Act to give their services free of charge on being assigned in a proper case. Out-of-pocket expenses are paid by the Crown.

## LEGAL PROFESSION.

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules of the Supreme Court, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate studentships at law and specify the legal examinations which must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors. Women are eligible for admission.

By the Legal Practitioners Act, 1898-1936, provision has been made for the admission of conveyancers as solicitors and the discontinuance of the grant of conveyancer's certificates; for the examination of accounts of solicitors and conveyancers; and for the establishment and administration of a solicitors' fidelity guarantee fund. The fund is maintained from annual contributions from or levies imposed on solicitors. From it may be paid the amount of pecuniary loss suffered by persons as the result of theft or fraudulent misapplication by a solicitor of any monies or other valuable property entrusted to him.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales. By the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1898-1936, provision is made for the hearing of charges of professional misconduct

upon the part of solicitors by the Statutory Committee of the Incorporated Law Institute of New South Wales, which has the power to make an order striking off the roll, suspending from practice or imposing a fine on any solicitor. There is also provision for an appeal to the Court from an order of the Statutory Committee.

Barristers have, in general, no legal right to fees for their services in court, but scales of charges for certain services rendered by solicitors are prescribed by regulation and in certain instances costs of suits are taxed by an officer of the Supreme Court.

The following table shows the number of members of the legal profession in practice at intervals since 1911.

TABLE 227.—Barristers and Solicitors, 1911 to 1940.

End of Year.					Barristers.	Solicitors.		
						Sydney.	Country.	Total.
1911	...	...	...	...	156	603	411	1,014
1921	...	...	...	...	185	681	431	1,112
1931	...	...	...	...	236	1,013	568	1,581
1935	...	...	...	...	272	1,052	598	1,650
1936	...	...	...	...	281	1,069	603	1,672
1937	...	...	...	...	271	1,073	625	1,698
1938	...	...	...	...	280	1,089	634	1,723
1939	...	...	...	...	285	1,118	647	1,765
1940	...	...	...	...	278	1,149	634	1,783

The number of barristers at the end of 1940 included 29 King's Counsel. The number stated in the table does not include the District Court judges, the Master in Equity, magistrates, State officials who are barristers, non-practising barristers, nor those on the roll—but not resident—in New South Wales. There were also 34 certificated conveyancers.

Barristers are organised under the New South Wales Bar Association, and solicitors under the Incorporated Law Institute of New South Wales. There is also a Society of Notaries.

#### PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913-1939. The Public Trustee may act as trustee under a will, or marriage or other settlement; executor of a will; administrator under a will where the executor declines to act, is dead or absent from the State; administrator of intestate estates; and as agent or attorney for any person who authorises him so to act. In general the Public Trustee takes out probate or letters of administration in the Probate Court in the ordinary way, but he may file an election to administer in that court in certain cases in testacy or intestacy where the gross value of the estate does not exceed £400. He may act also as manager, guardian or receiver of the estate of an insane or incapable person, or as guardian or receiver of the estate of an infant. He is a *corporation sole* with perpetual succession and a seal of office and is subject to the control and orders of the Supreme Court.

Where the net value of an intestate estate does not exceed £100, the Public Trustee may pay the whole amount direct to the widow, and he may apply the share of an infant, not exceeding £100, to the maintenance of the infant. As attorney or agent he may collect rents or interest on investments, supervise repairs, prepare taxation returns, and pay taxes, etc. Agents of the Trustee are appointed in towns throughout the State.

Operations are not conducted for profit, and the fees and commission chargeable are regulated to provide sufficient money to cover working expenses only. The accounts of the Public Trust Office are audited by the Auditor-General.

In addition to functions under the Public Trustee Act the Public Trustee administers the funds of the Destitute Children's Asylum, the Matraville Soldier's Settlement, and the sale of land under the Local Government Act for the non-payment of rates. The Public Trustee has also the responsibility of administering the National Relief Fund of New South Wales.

The following is a summary of the transactions of the Public Trust office during the last five years. Operations in respect of the National Relief Fund are not included.

TABLE 228.—Public Trust Office—Transactions, 1937 to 1941.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Estates received for Administration ... ..	2,063	2,073	2,208	2,092	2,025
	£	£	£	£	£
Amount Received* ... ..	1,504,787	1,571,901	1,836,765	1,842,641	1,505,443
Amount Paid* ... ..	1,483,962	1,477,608	1,818,712	1,818,958	1,439,358
Commission and Fees† ... ..	57,272	68,079	73,251	70,534	69,581
Office Administration ... ..	56,494	62,656	66,298	69,677	63,114
Unclaimed Money—					
Paid into Treasury ... ..	7,246	9,757	4,867	3,891	9,362
Subsequently Claimed ... ..	2,909	902	1,317	425	77
Values of Estates in active Administration ...	6,768,070	6,749,730	6,803,350	6,829,526	6,944,147

\* Trust Moneys.

† Office Revenue.

The cost of the administration of the Public Trust Office amounted to £69,114 in 1940-41.

#### REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar-General in New South Wales registers certain occurrences and transactions of special legal significance as prescribed by Act of Parliament. Registrations are made of births, deaths, and marriages; deeds, titles to land, transfers, land leases; mortgages and liens; companies and firms, and documents under the Real Property Act; bills of sale; and instruments under the Newspapers and Printing and certain other Acts; also business names required to be registered under the Business Names Act, 1934.

The documents relating to registration are usually available for inspection by the public. Fees are charged in most cases for registration and for inspection. The amount collected as fees for registration, inspection, and searches, and for public documents sold by the Registrar-General during 1940 was £183,127, of which £128,293 was collected by the Land Titles Branch, and £43,765 by the Deeds Branch.

#### COURTS OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION.

By the Commonwealth Judiciary Act, 1903-1939, jurisdiction under federal laws is vested in the courts of the States within the limits of their several jurisdictions, as to locality, subject-matter, etc. Justices of the Peace, however, are excluded from exercising federal jurisdiction. Certain Acts (*e.g.*, the Postal Act and Customs Act) also confer jurisdiction in special cases on State Courts. Bankruptcy jurisdiction under federal legislation is conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales. A Federal Court of Bankruptcy was constituted in 1928.

There are two Commonwealth courts which possess certain jurisdiction, exclusive of State courts, viz., the High Court of Australia and the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. An account of the latter court is given in the chapter of this volume entitled "Industrial Arbitration."

The High Court of Australia was established in 1903, and consists of a Chief Justice and five puisne justices. Its principal seat is at the seat of Government, but sittings are held in the various States, and district registrars are appointed as required. The jurisdiction of the Court, which may be exercised in the first instance by one judge, is exclusive with regard to suits between States or any State and the Commonwealth, matters arising directly under a treaty, or writs of mandamus or prohibition against a federal officer or court. The High Court is constituted also as a Court of Appeal for Australia.

The Federal Court of Bankruptcy consists of one or two Judges appointed by the Governor-General by Commission.

#### BANKRUPTCY.

Bankruptcy law and procedure in New South Wales were virtually codified by a consolidating Act passed in 1898. The State law has been superseded by the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1923, which came into force on 1st August, 1928, and the State Act applies only to proceedings prior to and pending at 1st August, 1928.

Under the present bankruptcy law any person unable to pay his debts may voluntarily file his petition in the Court of Bankruptcy for the sequestration of his estate, or his creditors may apply for a compulsory sequestration provided the debts to the petitionary creditors or creditor amount in the aggregate or singly to £50, or the debtor may surrender his estate under parts XI or XII of the said Act. Provision is made for the postponement and payment by instalments of fees payable by a debtor on filing his own petition for relief against creditors pressing him in case of hardship. Upon the issue of an order for sequestration the property of the bankrupt vests in the official receiver named in the order, and no creditor has any remedy against the property or person of the bankrupt except by appeal to the Court. After sequestration of his estate a bankrupt may compound with his creditors or enter into a scheme of arrangement, if approved by the Court.

An Inspector-General in Bankruptcy has been appointed under the Commonwealth Act. The bankruptcy jurisdiction in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, which form one of the federal bankruptcy districts, is vested in the Federal Court of Bankruptcy and the State Supreme Court.

The Court has power to decide question of priorities and other questions of law affecting a bankrupt estate. Questions of fact may be tried before a jury.

The Registrar in Bankruptcy has such duties as the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth directs, or as are prescribed, and he exercises powers of an administrative nature, delegated by the Court. He may hear debtors' petitions, make full examination of bankrupts or of persons suspected to be indebted to a bankrupt, make sequestration orders on debtors' petitions, and grant orders of discharge where the applications are not opposed by the Official Receiver or creditors. Stipendiary and police magistrates are appointed deputy registrars in country districts.

All sequestrated estates are vested in the Official Receiver, who is a permanent officer of the Commonwealth Public Service. His duties have

relation to the conduct of a debtor, and the realisation and administration of his estate. He acts under the general authority of the Attorney-General and is controlled by the Court.

Persons registered by the Court as qualified to act as trustees may be appointed by resolution of the creditors to be trustees of estates. In cases where a registered trustee under a deed of arrangement or composition etc., (Parts XI and XII of the Bankruptcy Act) is removed from or vacates his office, the Official Receiver assumes the position and completes the administration of the estate unless the creditors appoint another registered trustee.

Particulars of the operations in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act of the Commonwealth are shown in the chapter of this Year Book relating to Private Finance.

#### REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, AND COPYRIGHTS.

The registration of patents, trade marks, designs and copyrights devolves upon the federal authorities. Patents are granted under the Commonwealth Patents Act, 1903-1935, in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia, Norfolk Island and the territories of Papua and New Guinea. The term of a patent is sixteen years, subject to the payment of renewal fees, the first being due before the expiration of the fifth year of the patent and the remainder annually thereafter.

Under the Trade Marks Act, 1905-1936, a trade mark is registered for a period of fourteen years, but may be renewed from time to time on payment of the prescribed fee and on proof of substantial use during the period of registration.

Under the Designs Act, 1906-1934, the registration of a design subsists for a period of five years, and may be extended for two further terms of five years each.

It is provided in the respective Acts that application may be made to the High Court or the Supreme Court for the revocation of a patent, and rectification of the registers of trade marks, designs and copyright.

Copyright in a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work or the performing right in a musical or dramatic work extends for the life of the author and fifty years after his death. The British Copyright Act, subject to certain modifications, is in force under the Copyright Act, 1912-1935.

#### EXTRA TERRITORIAL SERVICE AND EXECUTION—FUGITIVE OFFENDERS.

By the Service and Execution of Process Act of the Commonwealth, civil process commenced in any State of the Commonwealth may be served in any other, and judgment obtained in any State may be enforced in any other. In criminal proceedings, warrants issued in one State and endorsed in another may be duly executed in the latter State and the fugitive surrendered.

Special arrangements governing these matters as between different parts of the British Empire are made in terms of an Imperial Act.

Extradition to foreign countries is governed by Imperial Acts, or local Acts in pursuance of treaties concluded with the countries concerned by the Imperial Government though since 1930 the right of the Australian Government to enter into such treaties on its own account subject to certain conditions has been conceded.



## POLICE.

THE police force of New South Wales is organised under the Police Regulation Act of 1899 and amendments. The Commissioner of Police, under direction of the Chief Secretary, is charged with the superintendence of police, and is responsible for the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of the force. The Commissioner of Police may be removed from office for incompetence or misbehaviour by resolution of both Houses of Parliament, and he must retire on attaining the age of 65 years. Superintendents and inspectors of police are appointed by the Governor as subordinates of the Commissioner. Sergeants and constables are appointed by the Commissioner, but such appointments may be disallowed by the Governor.

No person may be appointed constable unless he is of sound constitution, able-bodied, under the age of 30 years, of good character, and able to read and write. In practice, however, persons over 27 years of age are not considered to be eligible, and preference is given to young men between 20 and 24 years of age. A high physical standard is required of recruits. Any person who has been convicted of a felony, is in other employment, or keeps a house for the sale of liquor may not act as an officer of police.

Youths between 16 and 19 years of age may be appointed as police cadets and a comprehensive course of training is provided for them. At 31st December, 1940, there were 118 cadets in training.

The Police Department controls a wireless station and an auxiliary receiving station; also a radio telephony system is in operation for communication with patrols throughout a wide area.

Pension and gratuity rights accrue to officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty, or on or after attaining the age of 60 years. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, a special allowance not exceeding his salary at the time of disablement may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the pension fund are shown in the chapter entitled "Social Condition."

The primary duties of the police are to prevent crime, to detect offenders and to bring them to justice, to protect life and property, to enforce the law, and to maintain peace and good order throughout the State. In addition, they perform many duties in the service of the State, *e.g.*, they act as clerks of petty sessions in small centres, as Crown land bailiffs, foresters, mining wardens, inspectors under the Fisheries and other Acts, and they collect a large volume of statistical returns. In the metropolitan area and Newcastle the police regulate the street traffic. Their work in connection with motor transport is described in the chapter relating to motor and other licensed vehicles.

The State is divided into seven superintendents' districts containing 512 police stations. The strength of the police force, including police women, cadets, trackers, etc., was 3,980 at 31st December, 1940. A classification is shown below:—

TABLE 229.—Police, Classification at 31st December, 1940.

Classification.	Commissioner and Superintendents.	In-spectors.	Ser-geants.	Con-stables.	Other.	Total.
General ... ..	15	66	721	2,191	...	2,993
Criminal Investigation Branch ... ..	...	5	41	118	...	164
Others on detective work ...	...	...	51	201	...	252
Traffic ... ..	1	1	27	318	...	347
Water ... ..	...	...	3	15	...	18
<b>Total of Foregoing ...</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>2,843</b>	...	<b>3,774</b>
Cadets ... ..	...	...	...	...	118	118
Special Constables ... ..	...	...	...	...	64	64
Police Women ... ..	...	...	1	7	...	8
Matrons ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	4
Trackers ... ..	...	...	...	...	12	12
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>3,980</b>

The following statement shows for various years since 1901 the strength of the police establishment (exclusive of cadets, special constables, police women, matrons and trackers) in relation to the population:—

TABLE 230.—Police Force in relation to Population, 1901 to 1940.

Year.	Number of Police.*	Inhabitants to each Policeman.	Year.	Number of Police.*	Inhabitants to each Policeman.
1901	2,172	634	1936	3,614	742
1911	2,487	684	1937	3,713	730
1921	2,734	779	1938	3,692	741
1931	3,646	704	1939	3,765	736
1935	3,510	757	1940	3,774	735

\* Exclusive of Cadets, Special Constables, Police Women, Matrons and Trackers.

The strength of the police force has been increased by 1,040 men since 1921 and there is on the average about one police officer in New South Wales to every 735 inhabitants. During the interval since 1921 there has been a considerable growth in the volume of administrative work done by the police apart from any extension of duties arising from the increase in the number of inhabitants. The traffic police numbered 119 and the detective police 46 in 1921, as compared with 347 traffic police and 416 in the criminal investigation branch and on detective work in 1940.

A comparative statement of the annual cost of police services is shown below:—

TABLE 231.—Cost of Police Services, 1931 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June —	Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund.				Expenditure from Road Transport Funds.	Total Expenditure.
	Salaries.	Contributions to Superannuation Fund.*	Other Items.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931 ... ..	1,291,737	190,800	328,932	1,811,469	.....	1,811,469
1932 ... ..	954,041	191,500	284,492	1,430,033	170,486	1,600,519
1933 ... ..	919,385	208,400	281,377	1,409,162	175,083	1,584,245
1934 ... ..	929,817	209,000	282,932	1,421,749	155,032	1,576,781
1935 ... ..	939,953	208,500	279,672	1,428,125	209,420	1,637,545
1936 ... ..	999,990	230,700	301,818	1,532,508	196,787	1,729,295
1937 ... ..	1,026,914	234,930	307,358	1,569,202	239,104	1,808,306
1938 ... ..	1,102,309	219,800	347,446	1,669,555	326,309	1,995,864
1939 ... ..	1,097,043	202,100	352,918	1,652,061	332,950	1,985,011
1940 ... ..	1,127,973	214,500	356,696	1,699,169	355,425	2,054,594
1941 ... ..	1,131,334	218,500	348,394	1,698,228	362,175	2,060,403

\* See paragraph below.

The cost of police services in the supervision and control of road traffic has been met since 1931-32 from the proceeds of traffic license fees, etc., through funds administered by the Department of Road Transport. Expenditure under this head includes salaries, cost of uniforms, contributions

to the Police Superannuation Fund, etc. The contributions to superannuation paid from the Transport Fund commenced in 1937-38. The amount was £44,100 in 1937-38 and 1938-39, and £47,450 in each subsequent year; these contributions are additional to those paid from Consolidated Revenue, as stated above.

## PRISONS.

A PRISON may be established by proclamation of the Governor, at any premises prepared and maintained as a prison at the public expense. A Comptroller-General is appointed by the Governor for the care of prisons and custody of convicted prisoners. Persons in custody not being prisoners under sentence for an indictable offence or adjudication of imprisonment for some offence punishable on summary conviction are held by the Comptroller-General for the Sheriff, as also are prisoners under sentence of death.

All prisons must be visited at least once a week by a magistrate appointed to be "Visiting Justice," who may enter and inspect, and report to the Chief Secretary upon any matter connected with the gaol as often as he deems necessary. Such justice may hear and determine complaints against prisoners and award a term of solitary confinement as punishment. Any judge of the Supreme Court may visit and examine any prison at any time.

At 30th June, 1941, there were 17 gaols in New South Wales. Six were classed as principal gaols, 5 as minor, 4 as special establishments, and 2 as police gaols. The principal gaols were the State Penitentiary for men and the State Reformatory for women—both at Long Bay, Sydney—the Goulburn Reformatory and the gaols at Parramatta, Bathurst, and Maitland. Each of these gaols is used for a particular class of prisoners.

The State Penitentiary, Long Bay, is used for the detention of persons awaiting trial at metropolitan courts. The majority of prisoners convicted in the metropolitan area are lodged in the State Penitentiary in the first instance, the short sentence men being retained and those serving longer periods of imprisonment being drafted to country establishments. Facilities are provided at Long Bay for the observation and treatment of prisoners suffering from mental or physical defects. The State Reformatory is used for female prisoners of all classes. Special treatment is provided for first offenders at the Goulburn Reformatory, and prisoners convicted more than once are imprisoned at Bathurst and Parramatta.

The smaller gaols are used for prisoners undergoing short sentences, and for the detention of those who require special treatment apart from other long-sentence prisoners. The special establishments are the Afforestation Camps at Glen Innes, Oberon, and Mannus, and the Emu Plains Prison Farm. At the Prison Farm, prisoners—usually first offenders under 25 years of age—are trained in farm work; at Glen Innes older men are employed on a pine plantation, and similar work is provided at other afforestation camps for prisoners of the several classes. At these establishments the conditions of gaol life are modified with the object of fitting the men to lead useful lives after release, and for this reason the prisoners sent to the camps are selected with discrimination.

The police gaols are used for the detention of persons sentenced in the various districts for periods not exceeding fourteen days, whose removal to the established gaols would involve undue expense in consequence of the shortness of the term of imprisonment.

In the larger gaols the prisoners are classified according to character and previous record, and the principle of restricted association is in operation.

## PRISONERS.

The number of gaol entries during various years since 1901 and the number of prisoners in gaol at the close of each year are shown below. The figures are exclusive of persons detained under the Inebriates Act:—

TABLE 232.—Prisons—Numbers of Prisoners, 1901 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Gaol Entries during Year.	Prisoners under Sentence.							
		Received during Year.				In Prison at end of Year.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 10,000 of Population.
1901*	14,361	8,899	2,941	11,840	8.6	1,605	207	1,812	12.3
1911*	9,532	6,086	1,347	7,433	4.5	1,134	115	1,249	6.9
1921*	8,817	5,541	1,073	6,614	3.1	1,272	97	1,369	6.0
1931	12,731	8,863	1,264	10,127	4.0	1,628	63	1,691	6.6
1936	11,786	8,639	1,012	9,651	3.6	1,284	46	1,330	5.0
1937	9,943	7,315	917	8,232	3.1	1,137	46	1,183	4.4
1938	9,976	7,276	860	8,136	3.0	1,137	39	1,176	4.3
1939	10,636	7,642	753	8,395	3.1	1,314	50	1,364	4.9
1940	11,130	7,798	887	8,685	3.0	1,296	61	1,357	4.9
1941	10,271	7,030	1,063	8,093	2.9	1,189	47	1,236	4.4

\* Calendar Year.

The number of gaol entries shown in the table includes convicted persons, persons awaiting trial, debtors, naval and military offenders, and persons on remand, some of whom were received and counted several times.

The number of persons received into prison under sentence in 1940-41 counted once each time received was 8,093, viz., males 7,030 and females 1,063, showing a decrease of 768 in males and an increase of 176 in females as compared with the preceding year. The number of prisoners received into gaol under sentence per 1,000 of the population was 2.9 in 1940-41 as compared with 8.6 in 1901, 4.5 in 1911, and 3.1 in 1921.

The number of distinct persons received into gaol under sentence in 1940-41 was 5,403, of whom 857 were women. The number of men was less by 1,091, and the number of women was greater by 227 than in the preceding year.

Particulars of the sentences imposed on prisoners received into gaol during each of the last two years are as follows:—

TABLE 233.—Prisoners—Sentences, 1939-40 and 1940-41.

Sentences.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Not exceeding one week ... ..	4,218	4,044
Over one week and not exceeding one month ... ..	1,831	1,774
Over one month and not exceeding six months ... ..	1,493	1,368
Over six months and not exceeding one year ... ..	306	287
Over one year and not exceeding two years ... ..	240	185
Over two years and not exceeding five years ... ..	99	91
Over five years and not exceeding ten years ... ..	5	11
Over ten years ... ..	1	...
Governor's pleasure ... ..	1	2
Life ... ..	6	...
Death ... ..	4	5
Term not specified ... ..	481	326
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>8,685</b>	<b>8,093</b>

The sentences imposed on 69 per cent. of the male prisoners, and on 88 per cent. of the females received during 1940-41, did not exceed one month. Of the total number committed to gaol, 7,495 or 93 per cent., were received from police courts and 598, or 7 per cent., from higher courts. The number of persons committed to prison in default of payment of fines was 5,108.

The daily average number of prisoners under sentence during the year ended 30th June, 1941, was 1,475, of whom 76 were females.

The prisoners remaining in gaol under sentence on 30th June, 1941, numbered 1,236, including 82 serving life sentences, and 109 who had been declared habitual criminals to be detained for an indefinite period. There are 8 habitual criminals in mental hospitals, who are not included in prison figures.

Capital punishment may be inflicted in New South Wales, but executions are unusual. Since the beginning of the year 1918 there have been seven executions—two in 1924, one in 1932-33, two in 1935-36, and one each in 1937-38 and 1939-40.

The system of indeterminate sentences was introduced in terms of the Habitual Criminals Act, 1905, which empowers a judge to declare as an habitual criminal any person convicted for the third or, in some cases, the fourth time of certain criminal offences, as specified in the Act. The declarations were made only in the case of convictions on indictment until the Act was amended in 1924 to extend the system to persistent offenders, who are convicted summarily. In such cases a stipendiary or police magistrate may direct that an application be forwarded to a Judge of the Supreme Court or a Court of Quarter Sessions to have the prisoner declared a habitual criminal.

The habitual criminal serves the definite sentence imposed for the offence of which he has been convicted. Then he is detained for an indefinite term until he is deemed fit for freedom. The indeterminate stage is divided into three grades—intermediate, higher, and special. A minimum period of 4 years 8 months must be spent in the lower grades before the prisoner can gain admission to the special grade, wherein cases may be brought under consideration with a view to release on license. After release he is required to report to the authorities at stated intervals during a period specified in the license.

The cases of all habitual criminals are considered at quarterly intervals by a consultative committee appointed for that purpose and the case of each such prisoner is brought annually under the notice of the Minister of Justice.

The Habitual Criminals Act prescribes that while under detention as an habitual criminal every prisoner must work at some useful trade, and receive a share of the proceeds of his work. As the majority of these persons have not been trained in any branch of skilled labour, facilities are afforded them, while serving the definite term, to acquire training in some remunerative employment.

Eleven men and one woman were declared habitual criminals during the year ended 30th June, 1941. At 30th June, 1941, there were under detention 25 men who had not yet completed the definite period of their sentence, and 82 who had passed into the indeterminate stage.

Among the special classes of prisoners are those known as "maintenance confinees," who have been imprisoned for disobeying orders of the courts for the maintenance of their wives and children. Such prisoners are required to work, and the value of the work, after deducting the cost of the prisoner's keep, is applied towards the satisfaction of the orders for maintenance, etc.

During 1940-41, the number of maintenance confinees received into gaol was 258, as compared with 391 during 1939-40. Gaol earnings to the amount of £516 were paid to dependants of confinees. One hundred and sixty-five confinees paid the amount of their order from gaol earnings, and 15 partly from gaol earnings. The number in gaol on 30th June, 1941, was 34.

#### *Conduct of Prisoners.*

The conduct of prisoners during 1940-41 was satisfactory. The number of offences was 489, including 13 assaults on officers and 13 assaults on prisoners; in 157 cases punishment was inflicted.

#### *Sickness and Mortality in Gaols.*

The medical statistics of prisons show that, with an average daily number of 1,475 inmates during 1940-41, the total number of cases of sickness treated in hospital was 784. Five prisoners died, and 27 were released on medical grounds. The death rate was 3 per 1,000 of the average number of inmates.

Cases of venereal diseases amongst prisoners are treated in lock hospitals as shown in the chapter entitled "Social Condition."

#### *Industrial Activity in Prison Establishments.*

It is an accepted principle that useful employment is one of the most potent factors in promoting discipline and good conduct in the gaols and in reforming those who have lapsed into crime. Therefore employment at industries calculated to inspire interest, to encourage some degree of skill, and subsequently to prove remunerative, is provided under the supervision of competent instructors. The principal activities are farming, gardening, bread-baking, the manufacture of clothing, furniture, matting, etc., and the scope for employment in skilled trades is being extended steadily. Prisoners may receive payment for work in excess of a fixed task.

#### BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND EDUCATION OF PRISONERS.

Of the prisoners under sentence on 30th June, 1941, 67 per cent. were natives of New South Wales, 18 per cent. were from other States of the Commonwealth, 9 per cent. came from the British Isles and the remainder were chiefly Europeans.



The distribution of prisoners serving sentences at 30th June, 1941, according to birthplace and religion, was as follows:—

TABLE 234.—Prisoners—Birthplaces and Religions, 1940-41.

Birthplace.				Religion.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales ...	793	36	829	Church of England	420	24	444
Other Australian States	214	8	222	Roman Catholic .	408	15	423
New Zealand ... ..	15	2	17	Methodist... ..	49	3	52
England and Wales ...	72	1	73	Presbyterian ...	67	5	72
Scotland ... ..	32	...	32	Other Christian ..	64	...	64
Ireland ... ..	12	...	12	Non-Christian ...	7	...	7
Other British ... ..	11	...	11	No religion ... ..	174	...	174
Foreign Countries ...	40	...	40				
				Total ... ..	1,189	47	1,236
Total .. ..	1,189	47	1,236				

Eleven prisoners were illiterate, and 8 could read and write in a foreign language only.

#### REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

##### *First Offenders.*

Special provision is made by the Crimes Act, 1900, and its amendments, for lenience towards any person convicted of a minor offence and sentenced to imprisonment, provided such person has not been convicted previously of an indictable offence. The term "minor offence" includes offences punishable summarily, and any other offence to which the court applies these provisions of the Act. In such cases the execution of the sentences is suspended upon the defendant entering into recognizance to be of good behaviour for a fixed period, which may not be less than twelve months. Such persons are required to undergo an examination to facilitate future identification and to report periodically to the police. During the period of probation they may be arrested and committed to prison for the term of sentence imposed for any breach of the conditions of their release.

The hearing of charges against female first offenders, except cases of larceny in retail shops, must be in private unless the defendant elects to be heard in open court, and reports of such cases may not be published.

##### *Prisoners released on Probation.*

By good conduct and industry certain classes of prisoners may gain the remission of part of their sentences. They are released on license on terms similar to those applied to first offenders as described above.

The licenses operate for the unexpired portion of the sentence, and a breach of the conditions of release may be punished by the cancellation of the license, and recommittal to gaol for the balance of the sentence. Licenses under the Crimes Act were granted to 70 men and 7 women during the year ended 30th June, 1941.

## COST OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY.

The following table shows particulars of expenditure by the State on the maintenance of law, order, and public safety in New South Wales during the last five years; also the amount of fines and fees and returns from prisoners' labour paid into Consolidated Revenue.

TABLE 235.—Cost of Maintenance of Law, Order, and Public Safety, 1937 to 1941.

Expenditure and Receipts.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Expenditure—	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries, etc., of Judiciary ...	75,133	74,593	78,953	75,219	73,313
Administration—Department of Attorney-General and Justice	479,313	532,048	551,724	552,461	543,615
Police (excluding Road Traffic Services) ... ..	1,569,202	1,669,555	1,652,061	1,699,169	1,698,228
Police Supervision of Road Traffic	239,104	326,309	332,950	355,425	362,175
Prisons ... ..	236,438	253,579	264,322	265,303	276,684
Custody and Care of Delinquent Children ... ..	91,296	105,514	111,059	111,500	119,822
Prevention of Fire and Flood, etc.	96,354	105,663	123,295	129,887	132,639
Scaffolding and Lifts Inspection...	4,987	6,649	7,080	7,267	6,382
National Emergency Services ...	.....	.....	.....	67,333	43,412
Total Expenditure ...	2,791,827	3,073,910	3,121,444	3,263,564	3,256,270
Receipts—					
Fines and Forfeitures ... ..	69,384	63,140	69,214	78,151	82,047
Fees ... ..	324,924	351,622	366,814	347,239	320,695
Collections from Prison Industries, etc. ... ..	60,566	63,358	64,751	65,528	68,315
Other ... ..	8,708	9,931	11,141	10,217	9,874
Total Receipts ...	463,582	488,051	511,920	501,135	481,431
Net Expenditure ...	2,328,245	2,585,859	2,609,524	2,762,429	2,774,839

## COMMERCE.

**POWER** to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and between the States of Australia is vested in the Commonwealth Parliament.

The first Federal Act relating to customs came into operation by proclamation on 4th October, 1901. The Act, with amendments, provides administrative machinery in relation to customs, prescribes the manner in which duties are to be computed and paid, and authorises the inspection of imports and exports.

Prior to federation a different tariff was in operation in each State, and interstate trade was subject to the same duties as oversea trade. On 8th October, 1901, when the Customs Tariff Act of 1902 was introduced in the Federal Parliament, a uniform tariff for all the States was imposed, trade and commerce between the States became free, and the power of the Commonwealth to impose duties of customs and excise became exclusive, except that the State of Western Australia was given the right to levy duty on interstate imports for a period of five years.

By the Customs Act certain imports are prohibited, and the prohibition may be extended by regulation to other commodities. The conditions under which goods for export are prepared may be prescribed by regulation, and the exportation of goods which do not conform to the required standards may be prohibited. In terms of the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act, 1905-1933, the importation or exportation of any goods may be prohibited by regulation unless they bear a prescribed trade description.

Matters relating to trade and customs are administered by the Federal Department of Trade and Customs which is under the direction of a Commonwealth Minister of the Crown.

The Tariff Board has been appointed for the assistance of the Minister, under an Act which came into operation in March, 1922. The Board consists of four members, including an administrative officer of the Department of Trade and Customs, who is chairman. The Tariff Board Act, 1921-1934, prescribes that the Minister shall refer to the Board for investigation such matters as appeals against the decisions of the Comptroller-General in respect of the interpretation of the tariff; the necessity for new, increased, or reduced duties or for bounties; the effect of bounties; proposals for applying preferential tariffs to any country; and questions whether a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded by the tariff to charge unnecessarily high prices. In addition, the Minister may refer to the Board for inquiry matters relating to the classification of goods under by-law items in the tariff or to the determination of the value of goods for duty, and he may request it to report as to the effect of the customs and excise tariffs and of the customs laws on the industries of the Commonwealth, and on other matters affecting the encouragement of industries in relation to the tariff.

Certain inquiries conducted by the Tariff Board must be held in public *e.g.*, those relating to revision of the tariff, to proposals for bounties, to the imposition of dumping duties, or to questions whether a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded by the tariff, but evidence of a confidential nature may be taken in private.

Since 2nd April, 1941, the Minister for Trade and Customs has been empowered under the National Securities (Inquiries) Regulations to direct the Tariff Board to inquire into and report on any matter in relation to the public safety or defence of the Commonwealth and its territories.

The Commonwealth Department of Commerce supervises matters relating to the oversea marketing of Australian produce. Its functions include the collection and dissemination of commercial and industrial data, the supervision of the grade and quality of goods exported, the investigation of matters affecting trade, commerce and industry, and the control of the Trade Commissioner service abroad. The department is under the control of a Minister of the Crown.

Under the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act official control is exercised over the preparation, manufacture, quality, grading, packing and labelling of practically all foodstuffs exported. A number of specially trained officers examine the goods during the course of preparation or prior to exportation.

The distribution abroad of Australian butter and cheese, dried vine fruits, canned fruits, wine, meat, apples and pears is regulated by marketing organisations vested with statutory powers by the Federal Parliament.

The existence of these organisations at the outbreak of war ensured expeditious co-operation between the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth in matters relating to prices, finance, and other terms of sale for large quantities of Australian products. Additional bodies were set up later for barley, wool, wheat, rabbitskins, hides and leather, eggs and tobacco. Control of exports by the boards is exercised by means of licenses issued to exporters; particulars of their operations are published elsewhere in this volume.

For some primary products assistance has been given in the form of bounties on exports.

Trade representation abroad is conducted by Trade Commissioners who have been appointed for service in India and Ceylon, Egypt, China, the Netherlands East Indies, Canada, New Zealand and the United States of America. In London the work is undertaken by the High Commissioner for Australia, and there is an official representative of the Government of New South Wales.

#### CONTROL OF OVERSEA TRADE—WARTIME REGULATIONS.

Since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, various regulations have been promulgated under the Customs Act for the control of oversea trade. Most important of these are the Customs (Overseas Exchange) Regulations and the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations.

The Customs (Overseas Exchange) Regulations, which are complementary to the National Security (Monetary Control) Regulations, provide that before the export of goods is permitted, traders must guarantee that the overseas exchange arising from sales abroad will be placed at the disposal of the Commonwealth Bank. When this guarantee has been fulfilled the bank pays to the exporter an amount in Australian currency equivalent to the proceeds of the sale.

In order to avoid unnecessary inconvenience, regular exporters who make satisfactory arrangements with the Commonwealth Bank may obtain a

special license for shipment of a particular commodity or group of commodities during a specified period. Exporters who send only occasional shipments abroad are required to obtain an ordinary license for each consignment.

The Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations are designed to ensure that the available supplies of overseas exchange are used to the best advantage in the national interest, and generally are applicable only to importations from countries in the non-sterling group. There is a limited list of goods, however, subject to regulation regardless of their origin. In these are included jute products, metal-working machine tools, petroleum products, tetraethyl lead, aluminium and aluminium products, tin plate and terneplate. Licenses for the importation of most of these products are issued only to applicants approved by the Department of Supply and Development.

Countries in the sterling group, that is, the countries to which the regulations are generally not applicable, include countries in the British Empire (except Canada, Newfoundland and Hong Kong), Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Netherlands East Indies, Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, New Hebrides and French Oceania (including New Caledonia), French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons under French mandate, French India, Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

The import licensing system was introduced on 1st December, 1939, and the restrictions applicable to imports from non-sterling countries have been progressively tightened since that date. Some classes of goods are subject to total prohibition; others are restricted to a specified proportion of the quantity or value of imports during the pre-war year 1938-39.

#### *Division of Import Procurement.*

In August, 1941, a separate section designated the Division of Import Procurement was set up within the Department of Trade and Customs to administer transactions with the United States under the United States Lease-Lend Act of March, 1941. The Division is also responsible for the central control of import licensing, the administration of rationing schemes controlled by the Department of Trade and Customs, and the determination of priorities for goods shipped from the North American continent. In effect, the Division is the Australian clearing house for all goods obtained from the United States in terms of the Lease-Lend Act. In September, 1941, it was announced by the Minister for Trade and Customs that the Division was arranging with the United States Government for the supply to Australia of certain essential commodities including steel, various non-ferrous metals, specified types of machinery, locomotives and equipment, civil aircraft, potash and certain other industrial chemicals and miscellaneous goods.

#### *Trading with the Enemy.*

As soon as a state of war is declared, trading with the enemy becomes an offence under common law, and on 6th September, 1939, a warning notice to that effect was published in the Commonwealth Gazette. The prohibition on trading with the enemy has since been given statutory force and machinery has been set up within the Department of Trade and Customs to ensure that all trade which might directly or indirectly benefit the enemy is cut off. This ban applies to all enemy countries and countries under their control,

including Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Danzig, Poland (excluding the region under Soviet control), Denmark (excluding Greenland and the Faroe Islands), Norway, Netherlands (excluding the Netherlands dependencies), Luxemburg, Belgium (excluding the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi), French territory in Europe (including Corsica), Algeria, the French Zone of Morocco and Tunisia, Monaco, French Somaliland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, the mainland of Greece and Finland.

In order to check illegal traffic with the enemy through neutral countries, lists of persons, firms and companies in neutral countries which are deemed to be "enemies" are published under the Trading with the Enemy Act and all commercial transactions with them are prohibited.

The affairs of suspected enemy firms operating in Australia have been investigated and, in appropriate cases, controllers have been appointed to take over the businesses concerned.

#### STATISTICS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Statistics relating to the overseas trade of the various States of Australia are recorded by the Commonwealth Statistician. The records of imports as shown in this chapter include those re-exported for consumption in other States or elsewhere. Exports classified as "Australian Produce" include products of other Australian States which have been shipped overseas at ports in New South Wales, but they do not include products of New South Wales despatched abroad from ports in other States.

Complete records of interstate trade have not been available since 12th September, 1910, when the Customs Department ceased to record them.

Statistics of trade for years later than 1938-39 are not available for publication, therefore details of overseas and interstate imports and exports usually published in the Year Book are omitted from this issue—except a few summary tables.

#### OVERSEA TRADE.

The values, as shown in the following tables relating to goods imported and exported overseas, are based on the values recorded by the Department of Trade and Customs.

#### *Valuation of Imports.*

The value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were *ad valorem*, such value being the sum of the following:—(a) The actual price paid by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or the current domestic value in the country of export at the date of exportation, whichever is the higher; (b) all charges for placing the goods free on board at the port of export; and (c) 10 per cent. of the amounts (a) and (b).

The value of imports is recorded in British currency, though the term is not strictly synonymous with "currency of the United Kingdom" (sterling) since values of imports expressed in £ s. d. are regarded for duty purposes as being in British currency. This applies in particular to imports from New Zealand and the Union of South Africa when the currencies of these countries are not at par with the currency of the United Kingdom (sterling). No adjustment on this account has been made in the tables of this chapter when the term sterling has been used as synonymous with British currency. Conversion to British currency in the case of imports in other currencies is based on the commercial rates of exchange.

*Valuation of Exports.*

The value of goods exported is recorded in Australian currency and includes the cost of containers. Until 1st July, 1937, most commodities were assessed at their value in the principal markets in Australia, though a different method as described in the Official Year Book 1938-39, was adopted at various dates for sugar, wool, wheat, flour and butter.

Since 1st July, 1937, the values of exports generally have been assessed as follows:—

- (1) Goods sold to oversea buyers before export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold, e.g., as regards wool, the actual price paid by the oversea buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship.
- (2) Goods shipped on consignment—the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods in the principal markets of the country to which the goods were despatched for sale. As regards wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia normally provides a sufficient approximation to the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received.

*Oversea Imports and Exports—Value.*

The total value in Australian currency of oversea imports and exports of New South Wales as recorded by the Customs Department, during various years since 1901 is shown in the following table, with the value per head of population. The figures, with the exception of those relating to the year 1901, do not include the value of exports in the form of ships' stores.

TABLE 236.—Oversea Imports and Exports (N.S.W.), 1901 to 1939.  
(Values expressed in Australian Currency.)

Year ended 30th June—	Oversea Imports.	Oversea Exports.			Total Trade Oversea.
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.	
	£ A	£ A	£ A	£ A	£ A
1901*	17,560,207	†	†	18,210,627	35,770,834
1911*	27,343,428	29,938,415	2,222,086	32,161,401	59,504,829
1921	72,466,388	48,302,717	4,299,030	52,601,806	125,068,194
1929	63,491,123	47,170,407	2,718,483	49,288,890	112,780,013
1931	29,817,013	30,346,929	1,517,998	31,864,927	61,631,940
1932	23,948,174	33,147,646	1,549,907	34,697,553	58,645,727
1936	43,378,652	44,640,164	2,892,036	47,532,200	92,910,852
1937	51,297,217	53,920,115	3,382,397	57,302,512	108,599,729
1938	63,955,611	45,018,310	2,392,191	48,411,501	112,367,112
1939	58,050,811	41,527,687	4,375,393	45,903,080	103,953,891
PER HEAD OF POPULATION.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1901*	12 16 11	†	†	13 6 6	26 3 5
1911*	16 8 5	17 19 7	1 6 8	19 6 3	35 14 8
1921	34 13 4	23 2 2	2 1 1	25 3 3	59 16 7
1929	25 11 3	18 19 9	0 17 1	19 16 10	45 8 1
1931	11 14 3	11 18 6	0 12 0	12 10 6	24 4 9
1932	9 6 6	12 18 2	0 12 1	13 10 3	22 16 9
1936	17 1 8	16 16 1	1 1 9	17 17 10	34 19 6
1937	19 2 9	20 2 8	1 5 3	21 7 6	40 10 3
1938	23 12 2	16 12 5	1 5 1	17 17 6	41 9 8
1939	21 4 8	15 3 10	1 12 0	16 15 10	38 0 6

\* Year ended 31st December.

† Not available.

The values quoted above have been stated in Australian currency which was depreciated in relation to the currency of the United Kingdom in 1930-31. On the average the addition to the sterling value of exports arising

from the premium on overseas exchange was nearly 18 per cent. in 1930-31, 27 per cent. in 1931-32, and 25 per cent. since 1932-33. Particulars of the rates of exchange are shown in the chapter of this volume entitled Private Finance.

The following table shows particulars relating to the overseas trade of the State, similar to those in Table 236, but with values expressed in British currency. Exports in the form of ships' stores are excluded, except in 1901.

TABLE 237.—Oversea Imports and Exports (N.S.W.), 1901 to 1939.  
(Values expressed in British Currency.)

Year ended 30th June.	Oversea Imports.	Oversea Exports.			Total Trade Oversea.
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.	
	£stg.	£stg.	£stg.	£stg.	£stg.
1901*	17,560,207	†	†	18,210,627	35,770,834
1911*	27,343,428	29,938,415	2,222,986	32,161,401	59,504,829
1921	72,466,388	48,302,717	4,299,089	52,601,806	125,068,194
1929	63,491,123	47,170,407	2,118,483	49,288,890	112,780,013
1931	26,311,411	25,745,092	1,276,732	27,021,824	53,333,235
1932	18,797,584	26,058,705	1,223,590	27,282,295	46,079,879
1936	36,230,461	35,645,707	2,311,900	37,957,616	74,188,077
1937	40,955,861	43,055,759	2,703,793	45,759,552	86,715,413
1938	51,062,364	35,948,779	2,712,327	38,661,106	89,723,470
1939	46,347,953	33,164,077	3,498,109	36,662,186	83,010,139

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1901*	12 16 11	†	†	13 6 6	26 3 5
1911*	16 8 5	17 19 7	1 6 8	19 6 3	35 14 8
1921	34 13 4	23 2 2	2 1 1	25 3 3	59 16 7
1929	25 11 3	18 19 9	0 17 1	19 16 10	45 8 1
1931	10 6 10	10 2 3	0 10 1	10 12 4	20 19 2
1932	7 6 5	10 3 0	0 9 6	10 12 6	17 18 11
1936	13 12 9	13 8 4	0 17 5	14 5 9	27 18 6
1937	15 5 6	16 1 3	1 0 2	17 1 5	32 6 11
1938	18 17 0	13 5 5	1 0 0	14 5 5	33 2 5
1939	16 19 1	12 2 7	1 5 7	13 8 2	30 7 3

\* Year ended 31st December.

† Not available.

#### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFFS.

The Australian Customs Tariff provides customs duties under three headings—the British Preferential, the Intermediate, and the General Tariff.

The British Preferential Tariff applies to goods which are wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom. It is also extended to cover goods of which the factory or works cost is represented by not less than 75 per cent. of United Kingdom, or United Kingdom and Australian labour and material; if the goods are scheduled as not commercially manufactured in Australia, the minimum percentage is 25 per cent., and in certain cases 50 per cent. It is an essential condition that the final processes of manufacture take place in the United Kingdom, and that the goods are consigned direct to Australia. The benefits of this tariff are extended to certain produce of British Crown colonies, protectorates, or territories under



British mandate. By separate trade agreements the British Preferential Tariff has been applied to products of Newfoundland and of the dominions of Canada and New Zealand and the territories of New Guinea and Papua, except where special duties are provided.

The Intermediate Tariff which was a feature of the Australian Customs Tariff until 14th October, 1932, was introduced again on 28th November, 1935, and applied to certain items in order to facilitate the implementation of trade agreements. The benefits of the Intermediate Tariff may be extended in whole or in part to any country by proclamation.

Trade agreements were completed in 1936 with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and the Union of South Africa, and the benefits of the Intermediate Tariff were extended as from 1st January, 1937, to certain specified importations from these countries. The benefits of the Intermediate Tariff were also extended as from 30th December, 1938, to certain commodities imported from Switzerland under an agreement made with that country in 1938. Certain commodities imported from countries entitled to most favoured nation treatment have been brought within the scope of the Intermediate Tariff.

The General Tariff applies to all goods other than those to which the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff or Intermediate Tariff have been extended and those which are entitled to special import duties under the preferential tariffs or various Acts of Parliament.

The present schedule of Customs duties is the Customs Tariff, 1933-1939 (which embodies previous schedules and amendments thereto), as amended by proposals introduced into Parliament on 2nd July, 1941, 25th September, 1941, and 29th October, 1941.

#### *Primage Duties.*

A primage duty of 2½ per cent. ad valorem was imposed for revenue purposes from 10th July, 1930, upon almost all goods, in addition to duties collected in accordance with the tariff. The rate was increased to 4 per cent. on 6th November, 1930, and to 10 per cent. on most items on 11th July, 1931. Primage duties on goods under the British Preferential Tariff were reduced on 5th October, 1933, and since 1st December, 1933, goods of New Zealand origin have been exempt.

Under the Customs Tariff (Primage Duties) Act, 1934, ad valorem primage duties at rates of 4 per cent., 5 per cent., or 10 per cent. are levied according to the origin and type of goods. Goods the produce or manufacture of Norfolk Island, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, and the Territory of New Guinea, also a number of specified goods for use by primary producers are exempt from primage duty. Many machines, tools of trade, and raw materials not manufactured or produced in Australia are also free of primage duty when subject to the British Preferential Tariff. Primage duties at the rates applicable to the British Preferential Tariff are imposed on Canadian goods admissible under the British Preferential Tariff and on proclaimed commodities from British non-self-governed colonies and protectorates. By proclamations which came into operation on 1st January, 1937, and after, all countries whose products were admissible under the Intermediate Customs Tariff were accorded a reduction of rate to 4 per cent. or 5 per cent., or exemption from primage duty in respect of specified tariff items.

*Special War Duty.*

An additional (wartime) customs duty, representing 10 per cent. of the sum of customs and primage duties, is payable on all goods except unmanufactured tobacco, petrol and similar petroleum and shale products.

*Exchange Adjustment.*

As a result of the world economic depression in 1929 and later years, the currencies of many countries were depreciated, and international exchange rates fluctuated considerably. Where the exchange rate was unfavourable to Australia, *e.g.*, as between Australia and the United Kingdom, the effect was to give additional protection to Australian industries. The imposition of primage duties on imports in addition to the ordinary duties, and the fall in internal costs of production in Australia further increased the margin of protection.

The question of adjusting protective duties because of the incidence of exchange was referred by the Minister for Trade and Customs to the Tariff Board for inquiry, and their recommendations regarding exchange adjustment were incorporated in the Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act, 1933, which came into force on 5th October, 1933. This Act, as subsequently amended, provides for adjustments in ordinary customs duties (other than primage duty and duty imposed by the Customs Tariff Industries Preservation Act) consequent upon depreciation of Australian currency in relation to the currencies of the countries to which the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff extend. These adjustments are as follows, *viz.*:—(a) When, at the date of exportation of the goods involved, Australian currency has depreciated to the extent of not less than  $16\frac{2}{3}$  per cent., a deduction is to be made of one-fourth of the amount of the duty, or one-eighth of the value of the goods for duty, whichever is the less; or (b) when the depreciation is less than  $16\frac{2}{3}$  per cent., but not less than  $11\frac{1}{3}$  per cent., the deduction is to be one-eighth of the amount of the duty or one-sixteenth of the value of the goods for duty, whichever is the less. The extent of depreciation of Australian currency is determined according to the telegraphic transfer (buying) rate.

Subsequent to the enactment of the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act, 1933, the Tariff Board adopted the principle of recommending protective rates of duty on the basis of reasonable and adequate protection necessary (a) under existing conditions of exchange, (b) if exchange, Australia on London, suddenly reverted to par, (c) to meet conditions of exchange between parity and the present adverse rate of 25 per cent.

Tariff proposals introduced on 6th December, 1937, and later have imposed duties on certain articles in accordance with the recommendations of the Tariff Board as in (a) above with provision as in (c) for automatic variations of duties in consonance with fluctuations in the rate of exchange. With respect to items so affected deductions applicable under the Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act do not apply.

*Ottawa Agreement.*

As a result of the Imperial Economic Conference held in Ottawa during July and August, 1932, an agreement was made between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom for increased trade preference. The agreement was ratified by the United Kingdom and Australia

Agreement Act, 1932. The term of the agreement expired in August, 1937, after a currency of five years, but it continues in force, as neither party has denounced it. The terms of the agreement and subsequent negotiations for its review are described in the 1938-39 issue of the Year Book.

#### *Reciprocal Agreements.*

The first trade treaty between Canada and Australia was effected in September, 1925. This treaty was superseded by an agreement in 1931, when Canada undertook to impose specified duties on certain commodities and to extend to all other goods the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff. Australia agreed to act similarly.

Either country, after three months' notice, may impose General Tariff rates in lieu of the preference rates on goods imported from the other country, when the importation of such goods is detrimental to the sale of similar goods in the importing country.

By the 1931 Act some goods imported from Canada were subject to the Intermediate Tariff then operating. By the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Act, 1934, these goods were made subject to special rates of duties. Amendments have since been made and the schedules in operation are contained in the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Act, 1931, as supplemented by the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Act, 1934-1939, and proposals dated 2nd July, 1941.

An agreement for mutual trade preference was made between Australia and New Zealand in 1922 and was replaced by a new agreement in 1933. Australia agreed not to impose duties on free goods nor to increase customs rates on certain dutiable goods except with the consent of New Zealand or after six months' notice. New Zealand agreed to act similarly with regard to Australia. In each Dominion the rates under the British Preferential Tariff were applicable to commodities not specified in the agreement. Where the British Preferential rate on any non-scheduled article was less in the exporting Dominion than the British preferential rate in the importing Dominion, then a request might be made that the latter rate should be reduced to the former within three months. Proclamations have been issued under this clause imposing special rates on certain goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand. Primage duty was not chargeable on goods imported from New Zealand into Australia, but imports to New Zealand from Australia were liable to primage provided the rate did not exceed that charged on similar importations from the United Kingdom. New Zealand also undertook to abolish primage on Australian goods as soon as finances permitted.

The agreement was given effect by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1933-1934, and might be terminated by either country after six months' notice. The schedule to this agreement was amended by proposals dated 2nd July, 1941, and 29th October, 1941.

The agreement was modified as from 1st March, 1938, to provide for the application by New Zealand of increased rates on—(a) certain manufactured articles of Australian origin which, under the 1933 agreement could not be made subject to increased duties except by mutual consent or after six months' notice and (b) certain other articles of Australian origin, which under the 1933 agreement were subject to rates of duty applicable under the British Preferential Tariff.

The purpose of New Zealand in increasing the duties was to promote the expansion of certain manufacturing industries in New Zealand and to restore to others the level of protection they were afforded before the introduction of a working week of forty hours and the restoration of the wages and conditions of employment in 1931. With the exception of the United Kingdom, which the New Zealand Government in terms of the United Kingdom-New Zealand Trade agreement must maintain in the position of a domestic competitor, Australia's position generally in relation to other competitive supplying countries remains unchanged. Under the modified agreement three months' notice is required from either party for the termination of the agreement or for an increase in the duties on specified goods.

Towards the close of 1938-39 the New Zealand Government adopted a policy of trade control by the application of a licensing system to imports. The main objectives of the policy were the conservation of oversea sterling funds, the promotion of home industries, and the diversion of trade to the United Kingdom from foreign and other Empire countries. These licensing restrictions have been progressively intensified since the outbreak of war, in September, 1939.

The implementation of the policy will probably result in the diminution of imports from Australia to New Zealand, but the relative trade position of Australia with New Zealand, as compared with other countries except the United Kingdom, should not be affected greatly.

In terms of the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) Act, 1936, certain products of New Guinea and Papua if imported direct from these territories are admitted to Australia free of duty. The chief products affected are cocoa beans, coffee, ginger, coconuts, sago, tapioca, kapok and sesame seeds, vanilla beans, and certain spices and gums. Other commodities of Papuan or New Guinea origin not specifically mentioned in the schedule to the Act are admissible at rates chargeable under the British Preferential Tariff.

A trade agreement between Australia and the Union of South Africa has been in operation since 1st July, 1935. It provides that the products of Australia entering the Union of South Africa or the mandated territory of South West Africa shall be subject to customs duties not higher than those imposed by South Africa on similar products from the most favoured foreign nation. Australia agreed to act similarly with regard to products imported from South Africa and the mandated territory of South West Africa. A reciprocal tariff agreement between the Union of South Africa and Mozambique is exempt from the agreement.

A trade agreement between Australia and Switzerland came into operation on 30th December, 1938, to remain in force until six months after denunciation by either party. The agreement provides for reciprocal concessions on imports of specified products.

The agreement remains technically operative, though difficulties in communication under wartime conditions have reduced trade between Australia and Switzerland to negligible proportions.

A trade agreement between Australia and Brazil became effective as from 1st July, 1939. It makes no provision for specific trade concessions, but provides that goods imported by either party from the other will receive no less favourable treatment than is granted to goods of other foreign countries.

By a trade agreement which became operative as from 1st July, 1939, Newfoundland extends tariff preference of 1 cent per lb. to butter and 10 per cent. ad valorem to canned fruits imported from Australia, while Australia will permit the admission of Newfoundland newsprint under the British preferential tariff.

A trade agreement with Southern Rhodesia which became effective on 10th April, 1941, provides for concessional tariff treatment for Southern Rhodesian tobacco, raw asbestos and chrome ore. In return, tariff concessions have been allowed on imports into Southern Rhodesia of a wide range of Australian primary and manufactured products..

The trade agreements with France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Greece have become inoperative in consequence of enemy occupation of these countries.

#### *Industries Preservation Act.*

The Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act, 1921-1936, provides that the Minister, after inquiry by the Tariff Board, may impose a dumping duty on goods of a class or kind produced or manufactured in Australia which are sold at a price less than the fair market value in the country of export at the time of shipment or at a less than reasonable price. The dumping duty is the amount by which the export selling price to Australia is less than the fair market value or the reasonable price, as the case may be. Goods shipped on consignment are dealt with somewhat similarly.

A dumping freight duty may be imposed, after inquiry by the Tariff Board, on goods carried to Australia either free of freight or at reduced rates of freight. The amount of dumping duty in such cases is equal to the freight concession granted.

An exchange special duty may be imposed, after inquiry by the Tariff Board, on goods imported from a country whose currency has depreciated in relation to Australian currency, if the sale of these goods by reason of such depreciation is detrimental to an Australian industry. The amount of the duty may be derived from the formula  $\frac{a-b}{b} \times c$  where  $a$  is the nominal par value in sterling of a unit of the currency of the country of origin,  $b$  the value in Australian currency of the same unit at date of exportation, and  $c$  the value for duty of the goods assessed in accordance with the Customs Act, 1901-1936. No goods have yet been subjected to this duty. When dumping duties (except exchange special duties) are calculated in any currency other than Australian currency the amount of dumping duty is payable in Australian currency ascertained according to a fair rate of exchange, such exchange rate to be declared by the Minister in cases of doubt.

#### *Sales Tax.*

Since 1st August, 1930, certain goods imported into Australia as well as local secondary products have been subject to the Sales Tax and the tax on imports is collected by the customs authorities at ports of entry. Certain imports from Fiji, New Zealand, Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island are exempt. Particulars as to rates of sales tax, etc., are published in the chapter, Public Finance, of this volume.

*Excise Tariffs.*

Excise duties are levied on beer, spirits, amylic alcohol, fusel oil, saccharin, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff, petroleum and shale products, playing cards, concentrated grape must, cigarette tubes and papers, matches, valves for wireless telegraphy and telephony and carbonic acid gas used for aerating beverages other than beer.

Duties on beer, spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, cigarette papers, matches and wireless valves were increased in November, 1941.

## SHIPPING.

OWING to the geographic position of New South Wales, efficient transport services are essential to maintain regular and speedy communication with other countries, and to place the staple products upon distant markets in a satisfactory condition without unduly increasing the cost. In modern ships special provision is made for refrigerated cargoes, and improved methods of carrying perishable products have promoted the growth of a permanent export trade in such commodities as butter, frozen meat, and fruit.

### CONTROL OF SHIPPING.

Prior to the inauguration of the Commonwealth in 1901, the shipping of New South Wales was regulated partly by an Imperial enactment, the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and partly by the laws of the Parliament of New South Wales. Under the Commonwealth Constitution the Federal Parliament is empowered to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, including navigation and shipping, and in relation to such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys, and quarantine.

Special legislation relating to navigation and shipping is contained in the Commonwealth Navigation Act, 1912-1935. It is drafted on the lines of the Merchant Shipping Act and of the Navigation Act of New South Wales and embodies the rules of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and the International Load Line Convention.

The provisions of the Navigation Act apply to ships registered in Australia (excepting those engaged solely in the domestic trade of any one State) and other British ships whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are within the Commonwealth. The Governor-General may suspend its application to barges, fishing boats, pleasure yachts, missionary ships, or other vessels not carrying passengers or goods for hire; and the High Court of Australia has decided that clauses relating to manning, accommodation, and licensing do not apply to vessels engaged in purely intra-state trade.

A ship other than an intra-state vessel may not engage in the coasting trade of Australia unless licensed to do so, and a license may not be granted to a ship in receipt of a foreign subsidy. Licensees, during the time their ships are so engaged, are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at current rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same conditions as to manning and accommodation of the crew as are imposed on Australian registered vessels. Power is reserved to the Marine Administration to grant permits, under certain conditions, to unlicensed British ships to engage in the coasting trade and to authorise unlicensed ships of any nationality to carry out specified services without being deemed to engage in the coasting trade.

The Governor-General has suspended by proclamation under the Act the operations of the foregoing provisions in regard to trade between Australia and the Northern Territory, Nauru, Norfolk Island, New Guinea, and Papua. Moreover a British ship of not less than 10,000 tons gross tonnage and a sea speed of not less than 14 knots may carry passengers without break of journey from one port in Australia to another with which the port of embarkation is not connected by rail.

The part of the Commonwealth Navigation Act which relates to pilotage has not been brought into operation, and this service is regulated under the State Navigation Act of 1901-1935.

Administrative control over the ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales which is described on page 297. There is also an Advisory Committee to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Commonwealth in terms of the Quarantine Act, 1908-1924, and the State Government aids in carrying out the law relating to animal and plant quarantine. Imported animals or plants may not be landed without a permit granted by a quarantine officer. The master, owner, and agent of a vessel ordered into quarantine are severally responsible for the expenses, but the Commonwealth Government may undertake to bear the cost in respect of vessels trading exclusively between Australasian ports. Quarantine expenses, in the case of animals, plants and goods are defrayed by the importer or owner.

Vessels arriving from overseas ports are examined by a quarantine officer at the first port of call in Australia. If the vessel is less than fourteen days from the last overseas port of call (certain South Pacific Island ports excepted) it is inspected again at the next port of call. The quarantine station of New South Wales is situated in Sydney Harbour, near the entrance to the port.

The liability of shipowners, charterers, etc., in regard to the transportation of goods is defined by the Sea-carriage Acts passed by the State and the Commonwealth Parliaments. The State Act passed in 1921 applies to the intra-state trade, and the Commonwealth Act of 1924 applies to the interstate and the outward overseas trade.

#### STATISTICS OF SHIPPING.

The figures in this chapter relating to shipping are exclusive of particulars concerning ships of war, cable-laying vessels, and yachts, which are not included in the official shipping records. Where tonnage is quoted it is net tonnage.

Under wartime conditions statistics of shipping are not available for publication. Information as to interstate and overseas shipping up to the pre-war year 1938-39 was published in earlier issues of the Year Book and with the exception of the summary below are omitted from this issue.

#### *Overseas and Interstate Shipping—Vessels Entered and Cleared.*

In compiling the records of overseas and interstate shipping, a vessel is treated as an entry once and as a clearance once for each voyage to and from New South Wales, being entered at the first port of call, and cleared at the port from which it departs. The repeated voyages of every vessel are included.



The aggregate number and tonnage of interstate and oversea vessels which arrived in and departed from ports of New South Wales in various years since 1901, with the average net tonnage per vessel, are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 238.—Shipping Entered and Cleared (N.S.W.), 1901 to 1939.

Year ended 30th June.	Entries.		Clearances.		Average Tonnage per vessel.
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	
1901*	2,760	4,133,200	2,853	4,274,101	1,498
1911*	3,127	6,822,135	3,146	6,833,782	2,177
1921	3,019	7,123,331	3,023	7,122,209	2,358
1929	2,865	8,516,413	2,847	8,532,023	2,985
1931	2,547	7,938,164	2,568	8,008,827	3,118
1932	2,420	7,838,949	2,451	7,859,067	3,23
1936	2,965	9,826,765	2,943	9,784,413	3,319
1937	3,178	10,569,260	3,165	10,539,623	3,328
1938	3,344	11,166,679	3,353	11,187,356	3,338
1939	3,319	11,241,842	3,334	11,232,236	3,378

\* Year ended 31st December.

#### HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES.

Along the coast of New South Wales there are numerous ports, estuaries, and roadsteads, which provide shelter to shipping and afford facilities for trade.

The shipping trade of the ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla is relatively small.

#### *Sydney Harbour.*

Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) is the principal port of New South Wales. It has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 14,284 acres or about 22 square miles, of which approximately half carries a depth 30 feet or more at low water ordinary spring tide. The mean range of tide is about 3 feet 6 inches. The foreshores, being irregular, extend over 138 miles, and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The control of the port is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, a corporate body of five commissioners appointed by the Government of New South Wales. Two of the Commissioners are part-time members representing shipping and commercial interests. The Board's functions in respect of the port of Sydney include the provision of adequate wharfage, channels, lights and other port facilities, the control of shipping and pilotage, the imposition and collection of rates and charges on goods and vessels, the licensing of harbour craft and the general management and control of the port.

The wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 4 or 5 miles from the Heads. Excluding private lighter and ferry berths, there are 78,031 feet of wharfage in Sydney Harbour. The principal wharves are leased to the various shipping companies whose vessels engage regularly in the trade of the port, and other wharves are reserved for vessels which visit the port occasionally. Details relating to the number and length of the berths are shown below:—

TABLE 239.—Port of Sydney, Wharves and Jetties at 30th June, 1941.

Particulars.	Maritime Services Board of New South Wales.		Private Wharfage.		Total.	
	No. of Berths.	Length.	No. of Berths.	Length.	No. of Berths.	Length.
<b>Ship berths—</b>		<b>feet.</b>		<b>feet.</b>		<b>feet.</b>
Oversea ... ..	67	34,772	14	3,819	81	38,591
Interstate ... ..	24	9,355	3	516	27	9,871
Intrastate ... ..	39	11,223	8	1,202	47	12,425
Cross wharves adjoining ships' berths	39	4,693	...	...	39	4,693
Harbour trade berths ... ..	19	4,633	31	4,391	50	9,024
Ferry berths ... ..	25	3,427	...	...	25	3,427
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>68,103</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>9,928</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>78,031</b>

Works have been constructed on a spit of land, known as Glebe Island, between Rozelle Bay and White Bay, to facilitate the shipment of wheat. Silos with a capacity of 7,500,000 bushels are available for the storage of wheat in bulk and the grain may be delivered into the holds of the vessels at the rate of 1,400 tons per hour. Plant is available also for the mechanical loading and the storage of bagged wheat.

Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wool, etc., are provided on the waterside, and modern plant has been installed at Ball's Head for replenishing ships' bunkers with oil or coal.

The wharves are situated on the southern shore of the port, and the northern is used mainly for residential sites. The ferry steamers on which traffic is carried across the harbour are certificated as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board. During 1940-41 certificates were issued to 48 vessels in Port Jackson, certificated to carry 35,109 passengers.

An arch bridge spanning the harbour from Dawes' Point to Milson's Point was opened on 19th March, 1932. It provides for pedestrian, vehicular, railway and tramway traffic. A description of the bridge is published in the chapter of this volume relating to Roads and Bridges.

As from 1st July, 1928, the accounts of the Harbour Trust were separated from the Consolidated Revenue Account, and a special fund was established for the receipts of the port authority. The Maritime Services Board is required to contribute to the National Debt sinking fund established under the financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the States in the same proportion as its debt bears to the total loan debt of the State. The net profits are payable into a reserve fund to meet losses and to provide for the reduction of rates and charges.

The revenue and expenditure by the port authority at Sydney during each of the last ten years are shown in the following statement, also the capital debt at the end of each year.

TABLE 240.—Port of Sydney, Revenue and Expenditure, 1931 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Debt.	Income.	Expenditure.				Surplus.
			Administration and Maintenance Expenses.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Exchange, etc.	Total Ex- penditure.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	11,622,200	840,077	269,831	635,571	25,805	931,207	(-)91,130
1932	11,611,905	832,186	244,581	595,698	149,281	989,560	(-)157,374
1933	11,596,315	880,012	213,985	569,201	107,917	891,103	(-)11,091
1934	11,585,907	855,959	225,782	535,321	91,270	852,373	3,586
1935	11,518,020	968,147	272,030	511,280	70,655	853,965	114,182
1936	11,450,692	1,040,611	279,446	497,447	72,334	849,227	191,384
1937	11,452,929	1,093,691	293,783	483,209	61,272	838,264	255,427
1938	11,325,087	1,186,279	344,799	482,392	59,592	886,783	299,496
1939	11,276,399	1,155,627	377,843	481,551	57,507	916,901	238,726
1940	11,275,655	1,203,227	356,999	485,264	59,766	902,029	301,198
1941	11,258,909	1,150,452	372,765	471,880	57,784	902,429	248,023

(-) Denotes deficiency.

The total income during 1940-41 was £1,150,452. After the deduction of administration and maintenance expenses £372,765, interest and sinking fund charges £471,880, and exchange and loan management expenses £57,784, there was a surplus on the year's transactions of £248,023. The ratio of administration and maintenance charges to income was 32 per cent.

The principal sources of revenue were wharfage and transshipment rates, which amounted to £707,471, and rents from properties £276,711. The corresponding amounts for 1939-40 were £785,109 and £273,112.

#### *Newcastle Harbour.*

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) is the second port of New South Wales and the fourth port of Australia in regard to the volume of its shipping trade. The harbour lies in the course of the Hunter River, and its limits are not defined, but an area of about 990 acres is enclosed by about 8 miles of coastline, extending on the western side as far as Port Waratah, omitting Throsby Creek, and on the eastern side to a point due east of the southern end of Moscheto Island. The area used by shipping is about 570 acres, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 162 acres.

The harbour is landlocked sufficiently to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. Newcastle is primarily a coal-loading port, and the proximity of the coalfields has led to the establishment of important industries, including iron and steel works, in the district. Facilities are available for the shipment of wool, wheat and frozen meat, and a wharf is available for timber. A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat has been erected, and 500 feet of wharfage has been provided for wheat loading purposes.

At 30th June, 1941, wharfage accommodation was 22,155 feet including 6,100 feet for the shipment of coal, 6,580 feet for general cargo, 4,935 feet for Government purposes, 535 feet for the wheat terminal, and 4,005 feet private and under lease. The general cargo wharves are connected with the main railway system, and the railway extends along the coal wharves. There are seven sets of mooring dolphins and jetties for vessels awaiting cargo.

Newcastle Harbour is administered by the Maritime Services Board and an advisory committee consisting of five members appointed by the Governor. The chairman of the committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with the administration of the port.

#### RIVER TRAFFIC.

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic its extent is not recorded. The coastal rivers especially in the northern districts are navigable for some distance by sea-going vessels and trade is carried further inland by means of small steamers and launches.

The use of the inland rivers for navigation depends mainly on seasonal conditions. Traffic on the Darling is intermittent. At certain times, in seasons when the rainfall is sufficient to maintain a fair volume of water, barges carry wool and other products a considerable distance.

Under an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, a comprehensive scheme of control works was designed to provide for navigation by vessels drawing 5 feet of water except in unusual drought.

At 30th June, 1941, the works completed on the Murray River, were the Hume Reservoir (capacity 1½ million acre feet), Yarrawonga Weir, Lake Victoria Storage, thirteen locks and weirs, and barrages across the five channels at the mouth of the Murray in South Australia. These works permit permanent navigation from the mouth to 40 miles above Mildura, a distance of approximately 600 miles. On the Murrumbidgee River, weirs have been constructed at Redbank and Maude, and the scheme has been completed to the stage authorised by existing legislation.

The expenditure for the construction of reservoirs, locks and other works at 30th June, 1941, amounted to £11,872,132, of which New South Wales contributed £4,014,461.

#### HARBOUR FERRY SERVICES.

In the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, ferry services have been established by private companies to transport passengers, etc., across the harbours. At 30th June, 1941, fifty-five boats certificated by the Maritime Services Board to carry 36,287 passengers were in service, and 780 persons were employed. Approximately 30,190,000 passengers were carried during the year 1940-41, six passengers and 51 employees were injured in accidents, and there was one fatality. The total revenue amounted to £476,799, and the expenditure to £414,843.

These ferries are distinct from those to which reference is made in the chapter entitled Roads and Bridges, which are maintained by the central Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of traffic across rivers where bridges have not been erected.

## RATES OF FREIGHT.

Freight charges represent an important factor in the cost of marketing in oversea countries the products of the industries of New South Wales. Generally the rates charged by British lines of steamships are determined by organisations of shipowners.

An association of shipowners and shippers, known as the Australian Oversea Transport Association, was formed in June, 1929, with the object of organising on an economical basis the shipping services to and from Australia. A series of agreements has been arranged in regard to rates of freight and other conditions affecting the shipment of cargoes by vessels engaged regularly in the trade between Australia and Europe.

As a rule, freight on general cargoes is paid in sterling at the port of destination. If freight was prepaid in Australia in 1930-31 and later years, shippers were required to add to the rates quoted an additional charge on account of exchange. On refrigerated cargoes, exchange was charged at concession rates, viz., 3 per cent. in 1930-31, 23 per cent. from July to December, 1931, and 18 per cent. since 1st January, 1932. The rates of exchange quoted by the Australian banks are shown in the Chapter "Private Finance" of this volume.

The following statement shows the range of rates for the carriage of various commodities by steamer from Sydney to London in 1921 and later years:—

TABLE 241.—Rates of Freight, Sydney to London, 1921 to 1941.

Article.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Butter ... box 56lb.	6s.	4s.	4s.¶	4s.¶ to 5s.	5s. to 5s. 8d.§
Copra ... ton	225s. to 120s.	61s. 3d.	61s. 3d.	61s. 3d. to 92s.	92s. to 104s. 3d.§
Hides ... lb.	1½d. to 1d.	¾d.	¾d.	¾d. to 1d.	¾d. to 1d. §
Leather ... ton	270s. to 244s.	137s. 9d.	137s. 9d.	137s. 9d. to 206s. 9d.	206s. 9d. to 234s. 3d.§
Mutton—Frozen	1½d.	1d.	1d.*	1d.* to 1½d.	1½d. to 1½d. §
Tallow ... ton	180s. to 170s.	70s. 9d.	70s. 9d.	70s. 9d. to 106s. 3d.	106s. 3d. to 120s. 3d.§
Wheat ... ton	120s. to 46s. 8d.	32s. 6d. to 20s.	31s. 3d. to 33s. 9d.	31s. 3d. to 62s. 6d.	62s. 6d. to 135s. 6d.
Wool—Greasy	1½d. †	1½d. †	1d. †	1d. † to 1½d.	1½d. to 1½d. §
Measured Goods — 40	120s. to 105s.	63s.	63s.	63s. to 94s. 6d.	94s. 6d. to 107s. §
cubic feet.					
Timber 100 super. feet	35s. to 22s.	11s.	12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d.	13s. 9d. to 20s. 9d.	20s. 9d. to 23s. 6d.§

\* Less 7½%. † Plus 5% brokerage, less 10% rebate, and an additional rebate of 1s. 9d. per bale in 1937-38 and 1938-39. ‡ Less 11%. § Plus 15 per cent. surcharge.

Prior to the war wool was carried direct to continental ports in Europe at the same rates as to London, but the rates were higher if it was taken to London and transhipped to the Continent. The rate for greasy and scoured wool from Sydney to Japan was ¾d. per lb. in the years 1937-38 to 1939-40 and ½d. per lb. in 1940-41.

## PORT CHARGES.

The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Lighthouses Act and the Federal Navigation Act, and by the State authorities under the Navigation Act of New South Wales, the Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, and the Sydney Harbour Trust Act. Since 1st February, 1936, the State enactments have been administered by the Maritime Services Board. The various charges are shown in detail in the Statistical Register of New South Wales, published annually, and only a brief reference to the rates collected by each authority is made in this volume.

The gross collections by the State during recent years are shown below in comparison with those during the years 1920-21 and 1930-31:—

TABLE 242.—Port Charges (N.S.W.), 1921 to 1941.

Charges.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1921.	1931.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	£	£	£	£	£
Pilotage ... ..	74,733	58,221	74,606	63,876	49,988
Harbour Removal Fees ... ..	10,647	3,786	3,678	3,818	4,330
Harbour and Light Rates ... ..	49,551	46,015	50,381	51,681	39,661
*Navigation Department Fees, etc.	10,839	1,170	6,146	5,871	7,274
Harbour and Tonnage Rates (Out-ports) ... ..	72,865	116,690	237,378	233,460	234,278
*Sydney Harbour Trust—					
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ...	475,230	499,736	811,681	841,823	769,700
Rents of Wharves and Jetties ...	188,473	192,649	166,215	165,174	165,926
Rents of other premises ... ..	71,666	102,851	114,165	107,938	110,785
Miscellaneous ... ..	61,629	44,841	63,566	88,292	104,041
Total ... ..	1,015,633	1,065,959	1,527,816	1,561,933	1,485,983

\* Maritime Services Board from 1st February, 1936.

The light dues collected in Australia by the Commonwealth Government during the year ended 30th June, 1941, amounted to £120,409, and receipts under the Federal Navigation Act to £15,495.

#### Charges levied on Ships.

The principal charges imposed under Federal legislation are light dues and fees for the survey of ships, the adjustment of compasses, etc.

The Commonwealth light dues must be paid in respect of every ship entering a port in Australia. The rate, payable quarterly, is 6d. per ton (net), and payment at one port covers all Australian ports which the vessel may enter during the ensuing period of three months. Vessels calling at only one port in Australia *en route* to an oversea destination are charged at the rate of 5d. per ton (net).

Sea-going vessels must be surveyed at least once in every twelve months. The fees for a twelve-months' certificate in respect of steamers and motor ships, range from £4 where the gross registered tonnage does not exceed 100 tons to £13 10s. if the gross tonnage is between 2,100 and 2,400 tons; and a charge is made for each additional 300 tons at the rate of 30s. for passenger ships and £1 for cargo ships. The survey fees for dry docking certificates range from £1 to £4, and double rates are charged for vessels without certificates of survey. Additional charges are made for the survey of grain cargoes. The fees for the adjustment of a ship's compasses range from £2 2s. to £7 7s.

The certification of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales is a function of the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales. The fees payable for surveys in respect of a twelve months' certificate range from £2 to £8 where the tonnage does not exceed 600 tons, with £2 for each additional 300 tons up to a maximum of £20.

Pilotage rates are charged by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales in respect of ships entering or clearing a port in the State where there is a pilotage establishment. Vessels engaged in the whaling

trade and vessels in the charge of a master possessing a pilotage certificate are exempt unless a pilot is actually employed. The rate is 2½d. per ton (net) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is £25 and the minimum is £3 at Sydney or Newcastle, and £1 10s. at other ports. The rate of 1¼d. per ton is charged on ships in ballast or resorting to port for docking, repairs, stress of weather, etc., or for pleasure.

The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly at the rate of 4d. per ton (net).

The rate for harbour removal varies from £1 to £4 10s. according to the size of the vessel; half rates are charged after the third removal.

Tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons and over while berthed at a wharf, the charge being 3½d. per ton (gross) for each period of six hours. Vessels under 240 tons are liable for berthing charges, the daily rate in Sydney Harbour ranges from 2s. 6d. to 10s. Berthing charges in other ports are calculated at the rate of 2s. 6d. for each period of six hours. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies in the port of Sydney the tonnage rates and berthing charges in respect of their vessels are not charged as they accrue, but are commuted in the rent.

An annual license fee of £5 is charged for moorings owned and used by shipping companies in Sydney Harbour; and from 2s. 6d. to 10s. for those used in connection with docking premises or for small vessels. Mooring buoys owned by the Maritime Services Board are available at a charge of £1 10s. for the first twenty-four hours and thereafter 7s. 6d. per period of six hours or part thereof. In other ports vessels are allowed to occupy Government mooring buoys for a period of two clear days free of charge, thereafter buoyage rates ranging from £1 to £3 per day are imposed.

Tugs, ferry boats, hulks, and launches plying for hire in Sydney Harbour must obtain a license, for which the charge is £1 per annum. For water boats supplying water to shipping in the port the annual license fee is £5; for lighters, 1s. per ton; and for watermen 5s. In other ports the annual license fees for ballast lighters and for watermen are £1 and 10s. respectively. The charge for water supplied to a vessel by the Maritime Services Board at unleased wharves in Sydney Harbour is 2s. per 1,000 gallons if the water is taken through hoses supplied by the Board; in other cases the rate is 1s. 6d.

#### *Harbour and Wharfage Rates.*

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on vessels and payable by their owners, harbour or wharfage rates payable by the owners of the goods are imposed on the cargoes landed or shipped in the ports. Goods transhipped are subject to transhipment rates and not to inward or outward wharfage or harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt. The schedules of rates for Sydney and other ports are published annually in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour, the inward rate is 4s. per ton assessed by weight or by measurement (40 cubic feet)—at the option of the Board; the outward rate is 1s 6d. and the transhipment rate is 6d. But there are numbers of special rates for important commodities and there is a deduction of 20 per cent. in the charges on goods shipped for conveyance beyond the Commonwealth.

The outward rate for coal is 6d. per ton; wheat and flour 9d. per ton and wool 9d. per bale.

In ports other than Sydney there is a schedule of inward rates for coastwise and interstate goods, and a separate schedule for oversea goods. The inward general rate is 2s. per ton or 40 cubic feet for coastwise and interstate goods arriving at these ports and 4s. for oversea goods, and the outward rate on coastwise, interstate, and oversea goods is 1s. per ton or 40 cubic feet, unless otherwise specified. The charges on goods shipped to a destination beyond the Commonwealth are subject to a reduction of 20 per cent.

#### *Storage Charges.*

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage and shed charges are imposed on goods placed on a wharf if not removed within a specified period.

Goods arriving from any place beyond the Commonwealth and left on an unleased wharf after final discharge of the vessel for a longer period than six days are charged at the rate per ton per day of 4d. for the first week, 5d. for the second week, 6d. for the third week, and 7d. thereafter. The same rates are charged on goods discharged from interstate and intra-State vessels if left on any unleased wharf for a period exceeding three days. Goods left on an unleased wharf for more than two days after having been received for shipment are charged at the rate of 1d. per ton per day. These charges apply to the Port of Sydney only and are payable by the owner of the goods.

At ports other than Sydney storage charges do not accrue on goods until forty-eight hours after the completion of the vessel's discharge. The general charge per ton per day is 2d. for the first week; 3d. for the second week; 4d. for the third week; and 6d. for the fourth and subsequent weeks. At Newcastle the charge on wool is 1d. per ton per day; timber 1d. per ton per day for the first four days (after the free period), and thereafter 2d. per day; the charge on wheat is 3d. per ton per week.

#### SHIPPING REGISTERS.

Shipping in New South Wales is registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act of the Imperial Parliament, under sections which apply to the United Kingdom and to all British dominions. The Act prescribes that all British vessels engaged in trade must be registered, except those under 15 tons burthen employed in the coasting trade of the part of the British Empire in which the owners reside. Ships not legally registered are not entitled to recognition as British ships and are not permitted to proceed to sea. Although the registration of vessels under 15 tons is not compulsory, many small vessels are registered at the request of the owners, as registration facilitates the transaction of business for the purpose of sale or mortgage. The flag for merchant ships registered in Australia and for ships owned in Australia is the red ensign usually flown by British merchant vessels, defaced with a white seven-pointed star indicating the six federated States of Australia and the territories of the Commonwealth, and the five smaller white stars representing the Southern Cross.

#### SEAMEN.

Matters relating to the employment of seamen are subject to control by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Federal Navigation Act. Provision is made for the regulation of the methods of engagement and discharge, the form of agreement, rating, the ship's complement, discipline, hygiene, and accommodation. Mercantile marine offices were established in



March, 1922, to undertake functions performed hitherto by State shipping offices at Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla where engagements and discharges are registered.

The rates of wages, hours of labour, and conditions under which crews work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia are fixed by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. In accordance with the practice of the industrial tribunals the rates are subject to periodical adjustment on account of changes in retail prices.

The rates ruling at 1st November, 1941, were as follows. Victualling and accommodation are provided in addition to wages:—

TABLE 243.—Wages of Seamen, Coastal and Interstate Vessels, November, 1941.

Occupation.	Rates of Wages per Month.*			
	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
Masters... ..	38	5	7	to 110 8 7
Officers—Chief ... ..	31	11	2	„ 48 0 7
Second ... ..	29	3	2	„ 43 4 7
Third ... ..	30	7	2	„ 37 16 7
Junior ... ..			29	3 2
Engineers—Chief ... ..	33	7	2	to 84 0 7
Second ... ..	31	11	2	„ 54 10 2
Third ... ..	29	3	2	„ 44 8 7
Fourth ... ..	30	7	2	„ 38 17 0
Fifth ... ..			29	3 2
Firemen ... ..			25	3 5
Trimmers ... ..			22	15 5
Able Seamen ... ..			22	15 5
Ordinary Seamen ... ..	13	5	10	to 14 9 10
Cooks ... ..	19	0	5	„ 31 18 5
Stewards ... ..	19	0	5	„ 25 0 5
Stewardesses ... ..	13	3	5	„ 14 10 5

\* Includes War Risk Bonus.

The monthly rates payable to officers and engineers vary according to the size of the vessels on which they are engaged.

Except where provided specifically in the awards and agreements, the ordinary hours of work for seamen are eight per day, and overtime must be paid for time worked in excess of eight hours. Manning conditions are regulated by committees representing the shipowners and the unions with an independent chairman.

Compensation to seamen is provided by a federal law, the Seamen's Compensation Act, 1911-1938, which applies to ships trading with Australia, or engaged in any occupation in Australian waters, or in trade and commerce with other countries or among the States.

Seamen employed on New South Wales ships, *i.e.*, ships registered in New South Wales, or owned or chartered by the Government or by a person or body corporate whose place of business is in the State, may claim compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act of New South Wales, if they agree not to proceed under the federal law, provided such ships are engaged solely in the intra-state trade of New South Wales.

Provision has been made in terms of a Commonwealth Act passed in August, 1940, for the payment of war pensions in respect of Australian seamen, who in the course of their employment, sustain war injury, which

results in death or incapacity, also for allowances in respect of those who are captured or detained by the enemy. Benefits are provided for dependants, and compensation may be granted to seamen whose effects are lost or damaged by enemy action.

In 1941 the benefits of the War Service Homes Act were extended to seamen domiciled in Australia and employed during the present war on ships trading overseas.

#### SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.

The navigation laws contain stringent provisions designed to prevent unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea, and to ensure that all vessels are manned by competent crews, that life-saving appliances are carried, and that special arrangements are made to safeguard dangerous cargoes. Regulations have been framed for the prevention of collisions, also rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

Pilotage is a State service under the provisions of the Navigation Act of New South Wales. A pilot must be engaged for every vessel entering or leaving a port of New South Wales at which there is a pilotage establishment unless the master holds a certificate of exemption. Such certificates may be granted to British subjects only, for use in respect of British ships registered in Australia or New Zealand and employed in trade between ports in Australasia and the South Sea Islands or engaged in whaling. The pilotage rates are shown on page 303.

Wrecks and shipping casualties which occur to British merchant shipping on or near the coast of New South Wales are investigated by Courts of Marine Inquiry.

Lifeboat stations are maintained at Sydney and at Newcastle, and motor lifeboats and life-saving appliances are kept at certain places along the coast. The pilot vessels are fitted for rescue work, and steam tugs are subsidised for assisting vessels in distress.

The Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society of New South Wales affords relief to distressed seamen and their dependants and to the crews and necessitous passengers of vessels wrecked in New South Wales waters. It is maintained by public subscription, without subsidy from the State. The value of relief given during 1940-41 amounted to £805.

## AVIATION.

Civil aviation in Australia is subject to the Commonwealth Air Navigation Act, 1920-1936, which authorises the Governor-General to make regulations for giving effect to the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation (signed in Paris on 13th October, 1919), and of providing for the control of air navigation (a) in relation to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, and (b) within any territory of the Commonwealth. The Air Navigation Act passed by the Parliament of New South Wales in 1938 provides for the application of the Commonwealth Air Navigation regulations to aircraft and air navigation within the State. This law was enacted in conformity with legislation of the other Australian States so that a uniform system of regulations may prevail throughout the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Government has surveyed routes and established landing grounds in various parts of Australia, and affords assistance to certain aero clubs for the encouragement of civil aviation. Air communication is maintained by regular services carrying passengers, mails and freight between towns in Australia and between Australia and other countries. Most of these services receive subsidy from the Commonwealth.

The postage rate for letters by air mail within the Commonwealth and from Australia to New Zealand is 5d. per half ounce and war postage charge  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per letter; from Australia to Great Britain via South Africa 1s. 6d. per half ounce, and from Great Britain to Australia, 1s. 3d. per half ounce.

Particulars relating to aircraft registered in New South Wales in each of the last two years are shown below, but owing to interstate flying, do not cover all the aviation which has taken place within the State.

TABLE 244.—Aviation in New South Wales, 1940 and 1941.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.	
	1940.	1941.
Registered Aircraft Owners (a) ... ..	50	45
Registered Aircraft (a)... ..	100	72
Licensed Pilots (a)—		
Private ... ..	(c)	192
Commercial ... ..	(c)	58
Licensed Ground Engineers (a) ... ..	(c)	246
Licensed Navigators (a) ... ..	(c)	24
Licensed Aircraft Radio Telegraph Operators (a) ... ..	16	21
Aerodromes (a)—		
Government ... ..	10	9
Public ... ..	50	50
Government Emergency Grounds (a) ... ..	37	19
Flights carried out ... ..	63,648	31,539
Hours Flown ... ..	44,151	29,012
Approximate Mileage ... ..	4,585,270	3,373,401

(a) As at 30th June. (b) Exclusive of particulars of mails carried on interstate services but destined for overseas. (c) Not available.

TABLE 244.—Aviation in New South Wales, 1940 and 1941—*continued*.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.	
	1940.	1941.
Passengers carried—		
Paying ... ..	34,166	36,775
Non-paying ... ..	7,144	3,269
Total ... ..	41,310	40,044
Goods Carried, Weight ... ..	lb. 399,748	680,549
Mails carried, Weight ... ..	lb. 49,893	68,598
Accidents—		
Persons Killed ... ..	6	.....
Persons Injured ... ..	.....	.....

## POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services of New South Wales have been controlled by the Commonwealth Government since 1st March, 1901. The services are administered by a Minister of the Crown, with a permanent salaried officer in charge of the central executive office, and a deputy in each State.

Wireless services are operated under license issued by the Postmaster General and the Postal Department is responsible for the technical services relating to the broadcasting system.

The Department keeps pace with the advance of science and invention in the provision of facilities for communication throughout Australia and with other parts of the world. Research laboratories are maintained for the investigation of the many technical difficulties which have arisen with the extension of the telephone system, the introduction of wireless telegraphy and the aerial transportation of mails and other problems relating to its activities. Publicity is undertaken to make widely known to the public the services available for communication with other parts of Australia and with oversea countries.

The rates and charges for the postal and other services are uniform in all the States of the Commonwealth.

### POSTAL SERVICES.

Post offices have been established throughout New South Wales, even in localities where there are few residents. The scope and nature of the service provided depends upon the local conditions. Including receiving offices, there were 2,525 post offices in the State at 30th June, 1940. Of these 427 were official, 13 semi-official, and 2,085 non-official. The transport of mails in outlying districts has been expedited considerably in recent years by an extended use of motor vehicles and aerial services. The number of inland mail services in operation in New South Wales in 1939-40 was 2,105. The cost of road services amounted to £238,712, and of railway services to £160,034.

Ocean mail services are conducted in accordance with arrangements made between the Commonwealth Government and the steamship owners. Some of the services between Australia and the Pacific Islands are subsidised by the Commonwealth, and the Orient Steamship Company receives a subsidy for a service with Europe. Mails are conveyed along other routes at poundage rates.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales for delivery within the Commonwealth and of articles despatched to and received from places beyond the Commonwealth for each year since 1935-36. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

TABLE 245.—Letters, etc., Posted and Received in New South Wales.\*  
1936 to 1940.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
	Thousands omitted.				
<b>Letters, Post Cards, Letter Cards and Packets—</b>					
Posted for delivery within the Commonwealth ... ..	305,912	321,900	334,010	333,132	326,985
Despatched to and received from places beyond the Commonwealth	20,827	22,526	24,349	27,159	21,556
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>326,739</b>	<b>344,426</b>	<b>358,359</b>	<b>360,291</b>	<b>348,541</b>
<b>Registered Articles (except Parcels)—</b>					
Posted for delivery within the Commonwealth ... ..	2,567	2,736	2,895	2,795	2,875
Despatched to and received from places beyond the Commonwealth	342	388	582	452	382
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,909</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>3,477</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>3,257</b>
<b>Newspapers—</b>					
Posted for delivery within the Commonwealth ... ..	62,564	65,833	68,310	68,130	66,873
Despatched to and received from places beyond the Commonwealth	9,114	9,937	10,721	12,195	9,664
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>71,678</b>	<b>75,770</b>	<b>79,031</b>	<b>80,325</b>	<b>76,537</b>
<b>Parcels (including those Registered)—</b>					
Posted for delivery within the Commonwealth ... ..	3,601	3,765	3,848	3,810	3,798
Despatched to and received from places beyond the Commonwealth	226	234	256	270	216
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>3,999</b>	<b>4,104</b>	<b>4,080</b>	<b>4,014</b>

\* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

The Dead Letter Office in New South Wales handled 645,921 letters and postcards and 234,548 packets and circulars during 1939-40. Of these 718,338 were returned direct to the writers or delivered, 98,441 were destroyed, and 63,690 were returned as unclaimed to other countries. Money and valuables amounting to £36,350 were contained in postal articles sent to the Dead Letter Office.

A system of cash on delivery post—chiefly for the convenience of people who reside at a distance from trading centres—is in operation in the Commonwealth, Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands, Papua, Territory of New Guinea, Nauru and Fiji. On delivery of an article, the Post Office collects from the addressee a sum of money specified by the sender and transmits it to him. During the year ended 30th June, 1940, the number of such articles posted in New South Wales was 346,327. The value collected was £417,046, and the revenue, that is, postage and commission, £45,702.

The postage rate for letters to places within the British Empire is 2d. per oz., with the addition of a war postage charge  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per letter imposed as from 10th December, 1941. Rates by air mail are shown on page 307.

#### TELEGRAPHS AND CABLES.

The telegraph system embraces the whole Commonwealth. It has been extended steadily since January, 1858, when the system was opened to the public in New South Wales, and modern equipment has been installed in the chief centres to expedite the transmission of messages.

In June, 1940, uniform rates were introduced for the transmission of telegrams within the Commonwealth irrespective of State boundaries. The charge for the transmission of an ordinary telegram of fourteen words is 9d. between offices 15 miles apart and 1s. between offices more than 15 miles apart. An additional charge of 1d. is made for each word in excess of fourteen. Double rates are charged for urgent telegrams.

Cable communication with Europe and other countries is supplied by various routes.

For a cable message to any part of the British Empire the ordinary rate is 1s. 3d. per word, and five-letter code messages are charged two-thirds of the ordinary rate. Deferred cablegrams written in plain language and subject to a delay not exceeding twenty-four hours may be exchanged at half the ordinary rates with Great Britain, and with most other British and foreign countries. Daily letter telegrams with normal delivery on the morning of the second day after the day of acceptance may be exchanged with a number of countries at one-third of the ordinary rates and a minimum charge for twenty-five words. A new service was introduced in May, 1939, for the transmission of social messages within the Empire at the rate of 5s. for 13 words and 5d. for each additional word. Press telegrams are handled by telegraph or cable at cheap rates under special conditions. Cables to or from members of the Australian Military Forces serving abroad, the messages consisting of standard texts indicated by numbers, are charged at the rate of 5d. per word, with a minimum charge of 2s. 6d.; no charge is made for the address.

The following table shows the number of telegrams despatched in New South Wales for delivery within the Commonwealth, including messages to Tasmania and the number of telegrams despatched to and received from countries outside Australia, in various years since 1901. The total number of telegrams handled in New South Wales cannot be stated, as full particulars are not available regarding messages received from other States. Telegrams in transit through the State are not included.

TABLE 246.—New South Wales, Telegrams, 1901 to 1940.

Year ended 30th June.	Telegraph Stations	Telegrams despatched for delivery in Australia.	International Telegrams.		Revenue Received.
			Despatched.	Received.	
*1901	978	2,669,724	59,360	72,735	£ 186,135
*1911	1,408	4,314,252	129,809	123,910	253,398
1921	2,252	5,903,243	249,705	263,482	489,805
1929	3,069	5,972,606	415,813	383,093	526,508
1931	3,055	4,609,851	326,857	282,253	334,452
1932	3,072	4,362,975	301,117	237,696	354,296
1935	3,025	5,088,853	332,859	324,575	409,137
1936	3,042	5,473,040	343,896	335,051	433,810
1937	3,059	5,843,656	370,741	371,467	462,742
1938	3,066	6,260,793	373,575	380,210	481,922
1939	3,061	6,242,494	375,193	391,250	471,710
1940	3,072	6,198,437	360,670	396,440	479,690

\*Calendar Year.

The revenue from the telegraph business reached its peak in 1928-29 and then declined steadily until 1932-33. In 1937-38 it was greater than in any year since 1928-29.

#### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

A chain of stations for wireless telegraphy has been erected around Australia. The commercial stations are managed under an agreement with the Federal Government by the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia), Limited, in which the Commonwealth has a controlling interest. Services under the beam system were opened between Australia and Great Britain on 8th April, 1927, and between Australia and Canada on 16th June, 1928.

The rates for messages exchanged with any part of the Empire are 1s. 3d. per word for ordinary messages, with cheaper rates for those in code language and deferred messages.

Paid messages sent by beam wireless from New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) during 1939-40 numbered 140,492, equivalent to 3,982,406 words; and 149,180, equivalent to 6,574,070 words, were received. There is a preponderance of press messages in the inward traffic.

Coastal radio traffic during 1939-40 was 57,828 paid messages, 1,403,336 words; 10,006 service messages, 181,880 words; and 10,930 weather messages, 192,235 words.

Normal communication by the radio telephone services inaugurated in 1930 between Australia and the United Kingdom and New Zealand has been suspended since the outbreak of war in 1939, but communication with the United States of America, the Netherlands East Indies and New Guinea has been maintained. A service with the Philippine Islands has been established.

A Beam Wireless Picturegram service was established between Australia and Great Britain and North America on 1st October, 1934. Wireless beacons for the use of aircraft have been installed at some aerodromes.



*Wireless Licenses and Broadcasting.*

Private installations for wireless communication and for broadcasting are operated under license, but are not permitted to engage in commercial traffic unless authorised to do so. A national broadcasting service was inaugurated in July, 1929, and two private stations in New South Wales were transferred to the control of the Commonwealth Government.

There are 6 national and 35 licensed broadcasting stations in New South Wales, and a national and a licensed station in the Australian Capital Territory.

The number of broadcast listeners' licenses in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory at 30th June, 1928, and later dates is shown below:—

TABLE 247.—Broadcast Listeners' Licenses, 1928 to 1941.

At 30th June.			Licenses in Force.	At 30th June.			Licenses in Force.
1928	...	...	79,931	1935	...	...	278,648
1929	...	...	100,798	1936	...	...	315,731
1930	...	...	111,080	1937	...	...	358,292
1931	...	...	122,470	1938	...	...	403,978
1932	...	...	141,450	1939	...	...	433,029
1933	...	...	173,006	1940	...	...	458,155
1934	...	...	226,831	1941	...	...	494,884

## TELEPHONES.

The telephone system established in Sydney in 1880, has been extended throughout the State. Trunk lines serve practically all settled areas in Australia. The first line between Sydney and Melbourne was brought into use in 1907, and between Sydney and Brisbane in 1923. The services were extended to Northern Queensland in 1930, to Western Australia in 1931 and to Tasmania in 1936. The "carrier wave" system of operating long-distance telephone traffic is used so that a number of conversations may be conducted simultaneously over one pair of wires.

The following table shows the growth of the telephone service in New South Wales since 1901:—

TABLE 248.—Telephones, 1901 to 1940.

Year ended 30th June.	Exchanges.	Number of Lines Connected.	Public Telephones.	Telephone Instruments connected.
*1901	†48	9,864	72	13,778
*1911	†268	34,551	722	43,032
1921	†921	74,490	1,693	96,710
1929	1,890	146,492	2,779	193,718
1931	1,946	141,445	2,944	188,345
1932	1,942	135,179	2,986	181,326
1935	1,951	150,257	3,459	202,363
1936	1,967	160,323	3,561	215,803
1937	1,985	170,724	3,758	229,727
1938	2,004	181,458	3,941	244,590
1939	2,010	189,915	4,223	257,246
1940	2,016	197,046	4,303	268,216

\* Calendar year. † Offices with only one line connected are not included.

At 30th June, 1940, there were in New South Wales 2,016 telephone exchanges with which 197,046 lines were connected. The instruments in use numbered 268,216, including 261,185 subscribers' instruments, 4,303 public telephones, and 2,728 connected with other exchange services. The revenue derived from the telephone services during the year amounted to £3,581,132.

The annual ground rent for an exclusive telephone service, as increased in November, 1941, ranges from £3 5s. in respect of country exchanges where the number of subscribers' lines does not exceed 300, to £5 for a residence service and £6 5s. for a business service in the metropolitan area. For each effective outward call where the number of lines connected with the exchange does not exceed 300, a charge of 1½d. per call is made; at other exchanges the charge is 1½d.

#### FINANCIAL RESULTS OF POSTAL SERVICES.

Particulars regarding the financial results of operations in the various branches of the Postmaster-General's Department in New South Wales during the year ended 30th June, 1940, are as follows:—

TABLE 249.—Postmaster-General's Department, Revenue and Expenditure in New South Wales, 1939-40.

Branch.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Surplus.	Interest on Capital and Exchange Charges.	Net Profit.
	£	£	£	£	£
Postal ... ..	3,016,590	2,151,868	864,722	62,170	802,552
Telegraph ... ..	568,310	496,546	71,764	44,478	27,286
Telephone ... ..	3,581,132	2,153,918	1,427,214	604,837	822,377
Wireless ... ..	208,102	181,642	26,460	7,266	19,194
Total, All Branches ... ..	7,374,134	4,983,974	2,390,160	718,751	1,671,409

The total surplus for the year amounted to £1,671,409, an increase of £49,475 upon that for 1938-39. The telephone branch showed the greatest net profit at £822,377.

A comparative statement of finances for the five years ended 1939-40 is shown below:—

TABLE 250.—Postmaster-General's Department Revenue and Expenditure in New South Wales, 1936-1940.

Year ended 30th June.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Surplus.	Interest on Capital and Exchange Charges.	Net Profit.
	£	£	£	£	£
1936 ... ..	5,959,954	3,936,424	2,023,530	687,196	1,336,334
1937 ... ..	6,405,949	4,206,956	2,198,993	698,521	1,500,472
1938 ... ..	6,905,419	4,573,147	2,332,272	697,580	1,634,692
1939 ... ..	7,168,409	4,871,910	2,296,499	674,565	1,621,934
1940 ... ..	7,374,134	4,983,974	2,390,160	718,751	1,671,409

The net profit in 1928-29 was £92,670, and it has exceeded £1,600,000 each year since 1937-38.

#### POSTAL DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES.

At 30th June, 1940, there were 19,858 persons employed by the Postal Department in New South Wales. Of these 10,111 were permanent employees, 2,098 non-official postmasters, 571 telephone office keepers, 2,577 mail contractors (including drivers), and 4,501 others.

## LAND TRANSPORT.

The initial problem of establishing an efficient system of transport in New South Wales was rendered difficult by several causes, viz., the existence of a belt of rugged highlands comparatively near the coast readily passable at only a few points; the consequent difficulty in connecting the coast with the interior; the absence of navigable rivers and waterways; and the scattered nature of the settlement.

The early policy of the government made Sydney the centre of the whole settlement commercially as well as politically. With the advantageous situation on an unrivalled natural harbour, it became from the earliest times the point from which the roads radiated, and to which trade and commerce were drawn, despite the facts that the neighbourhood was not well adapted for agriculture and that access to the fertile interior was impeded by difficult mountains. In point of situation Port Stephens to the north and Jervis Bay to the south of Sydney are excellent natural harbours.

The interior of New South Wales is connected with the sea by rail at various points and parts of the southern Riverina are served by border railways of the Victorian Government system giving access to ports on the southern coast of Australia.

The favourable climatic conditions and vast spaces of New South Wales are conducive to the development of aviation. Air services within the State and with other Australian States and oversea countries form an integral part of the transport system.

### *Land Transport Services.*

State ownership of land transport services in New South Wales embraces practically all the railways and tramways, and an increasing share of the motor omnibus services in Sydney and Newcastle. The land transport services conducted by private enterprise are subject to a measure of State supervision.

A series of important changes were made between 1930 and 1932 in the administration of these services. Previously the railways and tramways were controlled by the same statutory body, which consisted of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor; the other land transport services were subject to a measure of supervision by the police and local authorities, and matters relating to the maintenance and construction of main roads were administered by the Main Roads Board.

The new arrangements, which are described in the 1938-39 issue of the Year Book at page 360 were designed for the improvement and co-ordination of the services and the elimination of wasteful duplication. A Commissioner for Road Transport was appointed in 1930, transport trusts were constituted to supervise the services in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and the tramways were removed from the control of the Railway Commissioners and vested in the transport trusts.

In 1932 a Department of Transport was created under a responsible Minister of the Crown, the offices of the Railway Commissioners, the Transport Trusts, the Commissioner of Road Transport, the Tramways Management Board, the Main Roads Board, and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Board were abolished, and their functions were transferred to a Board

of Transport Commissioners comprised by a Chief Commissioner, seven other Transport Commissioners to supervise the various branches of the Department, and the Commissioner of Police.

After a short period the Board of Transport Commissioners was abolished, the Ministry of Transport was divided into three departments, each under the control of a Commissioner, viz., (1) railways, (2) road transport and tramways, (3) main roads, and authority was given for the appointment of an assistant commissioner in each department.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

## LENGTH OF ROADS.

The total length of the roads in the State was estimated at 126,058 miles in 1939. The nature of the roads and their distribution in municipalities and shires are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 251.—Length of Roads, 1939.

Nature of Road, Street or Lane.	Municipalities.			Shires.	Western Division.	Total N.S.W.
	Metropolitan.	Newcastle.	Other.			
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
Cement Concrete ...	205	19	23	85	...	332
Asphaltic Concrete ...	210	14	4	20	...	248
Wood-paved ...	32	...	...	...	...	32
Tar or Bituminous Macadam ...	1,398	77	735	1,069	3	3,282
Surfaced Waterbound Macadam ...	248	15	467	1,856	5	2,591
Waterbound Macadam	320	34	360	2,963	7	3,684
Gravel or Crushed Rock	417	113	1,852	24,121	534	27,037
Formed only ...	241	26	1,151	21,864	1,809	25,091
Cleared only ...	56	22	1,035	24,665	1,558	27,336
Natural Surface ...	210	5	746	31,614	3,850	36,425
Total ...	3,337	325	6,373	108,257	7,766	126,058

The density of roads varies greatly in the different divisions. Within the populous Sydney and Newcastle districts there are, on the average, approximately 13 miles of road to every square mile. In the other municipalities, which include the larger country towns outside Sydney and Newcastle, the average is 3.4 miles, of which 2.5 miles are formed roads (i.e., excluding cleared only and natural surface). In the shires, which consist for the most part of agricultural and pastoral lands, the averages per square mile are much lower; viz., all roads 0.6 miles and formed roads 0.29 miles. There has been little road development in the unincorporated Western Division, as this vast area of about 125,000 square miles is devoted almost exclusively to sheep-raising on large holdings.

Particulars of the principal roads are published in the 1938-39 issue of the Year Book at page 362.

## SUPERVISION OF ROADS.

Prior to the enactment of legislation providing for the incorporation of shires, the State was divided into road districts, each under the supervision of an officer directly responsible to the Commissioner for Roads. These officers had under their care the greater part of the roads and bridges of the

State outside the municipalities, and the municipal councils were generally responsible for roads and bridges within the incorporated areas. Road trusts formed under various Acts had the supervision of the expenditure of certain grants for the maintenance of roads in districts chiefly of minor importance as well as some important roads in the vicinity of the metropolis.

When the local government system was extended over the whole of the eastern and central divisions of the State by the Local Government Act of 1906 the councils of the municipalities and shires took over the administration of the roads, bridges, etc., under the control of the Roads Department, with the exception of those in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, and certain bridges and ferries proclaimed as "national works." The Act provided for the payment of endowment to municipalities and shires, and the Minister was empowered to withhold payment from a council if his requirements in respect of main roads were not satisfied.

Later the amount of general endowment was reduced and a separate vote was paid to councils for the upkeep of the main roads. This arrangement was continued until the rapid development of motor transport led to a change and the Main Roads Act was passed in 1924 to place the main roads under the supervision of a statutory body.

#### MAIN ROADS ADMINISTRATION.

The Main Roads Act, 1924, was brought into operation by proclamation as from 1st January, 1925. The first Main Roads Board was appointed in the following month and commenced operations on 12th March, 1925. The Board functioned for a period of seven years, then its work was transferred to the control of a Board of Transport Commissioners to be administered in co-ordination with the railways and tramways and other transport services. Subsequently the main roads administration was reorganised as a separate department in the Ministry of Transport under the control of a commissioner who, with an assistant commissioner, is appointed for a term of seven years (see page 316).

The Main Roads Department exercises control over all Governmental activities in connection with road works. These activities embrace works on main and developmental roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division and proclaimed national works, principally bridges and ferries, which were constructed from Government funds.

The Department co-operates with the municipal and shire councils in the work of constructing and maintaining a well-organised system of main highways, with the primary object of developing the lands in the State, feeding the railways with traffic, giving the primary producers access to markets, and providing facilities for modern motor traffic.

Public roads except those within the City of Sydney, may be proclaimed as main roads upon the recommendation of the Commissioner. The most important classes of main roads are (1) the State highways which form

the principal avenues of road communication between the coast and the interior or throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; (2) trunk roads which are the secondary avenues, forming with the State highways the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; (3) ordinary main roads which are those not classified as highways or trunk roads. Any road, not being a main road, may be proclaimed as a developmental road if it will help to develop a district, and in 1936 provision was made for the declaration of developmental works, *i.e.*, works carried out on portion of a road. The whole or part of the cost of construction of developmental roads and works may be provided from a fund formed in the Main Roads Department for the purpose.

A classification of the proclaimed main roads in the State at 30th June, 1941, is shown below:—

TABLE 252.—Length of Proclaimed Main Roads.

Class of Road.	County of Cumberland.	Country.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
State Highways	191	4,971	5,162
Trunk Roads	...	2,369	2,369
Ordinary Main Roads	556	9,018	9,574
Total	747	16,358	17,105

There were, in addition, 2,695 miles of developmental roads and 93 miles of secondary roads; one mile of the former and all the latter roads are within the county of Cumberland.

The terms of the Main Roads Act require that the moneys of the Main Roads Department be kept in separate funds: (1) the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund for metropolitan main roads, *i.e.*, those in the county of Cumberland which, for the purposes of the Act, is deemed to include the municipalities of Katoomba and Blackheath, and the shire of the Blue Mountains, also small sections of the Bulli, Colo, and Blaxland shires added in 1929; (2) the Country Main Roads Fund; (3) the Developmental Roads Fund. Another fund—the Federal Aid Roads Fund—was kept for moneys to be applied to road works in terms of an agreement between the States and the Commonwealth, as described later; it was closed at 30th June, 1934.

The income of the two Main Roads funds is derived chiefly from (a) the proceeds of taxes on motor vehicles; (b) grants from the Federal Government; (c) contributions by municipal and shire councils; (d) loan moneys appropriated for the main roads.

In the initial stages of the Department's activities substantial grants were paid to the various funds from the State revenues, and in 1930-31 and 1940-41 payments were made from unemployment relief funds.

The resources of the Developmental Roads Fund were derived mainly from State loan appropriations until the end of 1939, and later from a share of motor taxes. Substantial grants were received from the proceeds of Commonwealth petrol tax and State revenues prior to 1930-31, and large amounts were transferred from the Country Main Roads Fund in the years 1933-34 to 1935-36.

The proceeds of the motor tax with the exception of a small proportion paid into the Public Vehicles Fund (see page 360) are distributed amongst the Roads funds. The Developmental Roads Fund receives, as from 1st December, 1939, one-ninth of the total proceeds (that is, the additional yield obtained by an increase of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the rates on the date mentioned) and is required to pay annually £5,000 to the Cumberland Main Roads Fund, and £52,000 to the Country Main Roads Fund. Of the balance (less the amount paid to the Public Vehicles Fund) the tax on vehicles owned by residents of the metropolitan district is apportioned in equal shares between the two Main Roads funds, and the Country Main Roads Fund receives the tax on motor vehicles registered in the country.

The councils in the metropolitan road district except the City of Sydney may be required to contribute to the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund at a rate not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ of the unimproved capital value of ratable property. The maximum rate was fixed at  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ for the years 1925 to 1932 inclusive, and then reduced to  $\frac{7}{16}$ d. The rate payable in respect of land used for agricultural and pastoral purposes is one-half the rate levied on other lands in the district. The rate in the City of Sydney was also one-half the ordinary rate until this area was exempted as from 1st January, 1938.

Contributions by country councils to the Country Main Roads Fund depend upon the amount expended on the main roads, the maximum in any year being the sum equal to a rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of ratable property. Usually contributions by country councils are not paid to the Department's funds as in the case of metropolitan councils, but are applied directly in meeting the councils' share of the cost of works.

The main roads funds are expended on the construction and maintenance of main roads in the respective districts, and on administrative expenses and loan charges, including interest, exchange, sinking fund and management.

In the metropolitan district, where the levy on councils is compulsory, the whole cost of construction and maintenance of main roads is paid from the funds of the Main Roads Department, but the actual work may be done by the councils.

In the country districts assistance in respect of road works may be granted by the Department to the council of any area through which a main road passes, and the council may be required to contribute part of the



cost of the work as prescribed by the Act. The councils may pay a greater proportion of the cost than is prescribed, or in special circumstances, the whole cost of any particular work may be paid from the roads funds or the cost may be advanced to be repaid by the councils.

The proportion of the cost of works on country roads borne by the Department of Main Roads varies with the class of roads. Since 1st July, 1928, the Department has paid the whole cost of works on State highways in the country, at least two-thirds of the expenditure on trunk roads, and half the cost on ordinary main roads. From 1st July 1936, the proportion of cost borne by the Department was increased to three-quarters in respect of trunk roads and two-thirds for ordinary main roads. Additional assistance has been granted since 1st November, 1932, for bridge construction, viz., the whole cost of bridges over 20 feet span on trunk roads and three-fourths on ordinary main roads.

The cost of constructing developmental roads and works is borne in full by the Main Roads Department but, upon completion, local councils are required to maintain them in satisfactory condition. Under early provisions of the law councils were required also to pay interest for a period of twenty years on loans expended on developmental roads. They were released from the obligation to pay interest on new loan expenditure subsequent to 30th June, 1928, and their liability in respect of loans expended up to 30th June, 1928, ceased as from 1st July, 1935.

Loan charges on the whole amount of their loan indebtedness to the State Treasury are debited to the two main roads funds. Until 30th June, 1933, liability in respect of loan debt incurred up to 30th June, 1928, was limited to one-half in the County of Cumberland and to such amount in respect of country main roads as was repayable by councils.

Until 1st July, 1933, the Developmental Roads fund was debited with such loan charges as were collected from Councils; from this date to the end of 1935 it was liable for all charges on loan debt incurred up to 30th June, 1931. Then it was freed from liability on loans until 1st December, 1939. Since this date it has been debited with charges on all loans expended on developmental roads and works.

As a special emergency measure the sum of £200,000, viz., £46,000 from the Cumberland Main Roads Fund and £154,000 from the Country Main Roads Fund, was transferred to Consolidated Revenue in 1932-33.

#### *Commonwealth Grants for Main Roads.*

Apart from the assistance granted by the State Government for the construction and upkeep of roads, the Commonwealth Parliament, in each year from 1st July, 1923, to 30th June, 1926, appropriated moneys to assist the States in regard to roads. The amounts of the Federal grants were paid into a trust fund at the Commonwealth Treasury, and made available to the States as expenditure approved by the Federal authorities was incurred.

In 1926 the Federal Government was authorised to contract agreements with the various States, providing for the distribution among the States of a sum of £20,000,000 in ten equal annual instalments for the construction and reconstruction of certain classes of roads, at least one-fourth of the moneys to be expended on construction. The annual instalments were allocated amongst the States on the basis of three-fifths population and two-fifths area.

The funds provided by the Commonwealth were obtained from Customs duties on motor-cars and motor accessories, and each State participating in the scheme was required to expend a minimum amount equal to three-fourths of the sums provided by the Commonwealth. The State's share might be derived either from loans or from State revenue, at least one-eighth of it being derived from revenue, and the amount derived from loans was subject to a sinking fund of 3 per cent. per annum at a rate of interest sufficient to extinguish the indebtedness in twenty years. In terms of the agreement which was signed in June, 1927, New South Wales received an annual grant of £552,000 from the Federal Government, and was required to provide annually from its own resources £414,000, including at least £51,750 from revenue.

In 1931 the agreement was amended. The States were relieved of the duty of providing pro rata contributions as from 1st February, 1930, and the Commonwealth agreed to continue the annual grant at the existing rate until 30th June, 1931, then to grant until 31st December, 1936, (subsequently extended to 30th June, 1937), the amount yielded by a customs duty of 2½d. per gallon on petrol imported into Australia and an excise duty of 1½d. per gallon on petrol refined in Australia. Moreover, the use of the money available from the petrol tax was extended to maintenance and repairs as well as construction, without the limitation as to classes of roads upon which the money could be expended.

Upon expiry the agreement was renewed for a further period of ten years, as from 1st July, 1937, and the rate of Commonwealth grant was increased to 3d. per gallon on petrol imported and 2d. per gallon on petrol locally refined. The proceeds of the extra ½d. per gallon on petrol may be applied to road and other works connected with transport, and the Commonwealth Government may require one-twelfth to be expended upon the maintenance of roads giving access to Commonwealth properties. The sinking fund contribution in respect of State loan expenditure under the 1926 agreement was reduced from 3 per cent. to 2½ per cent. per annum as from 1st July, 1937.

During the period 1927-28 to 1930-31 the operations of the Main Roads Department in connection with federal aid roads were conducted through the Federal Aid Roads Fund, into which were paid nearly all the receipts from the Commonwealth petrol tax. In subsequent years the receipts from Commonwealth petrol tax were apportioned between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds in the same ratio as the receipts from State motor taxation.

*Main Roads Funds—Income and Expenditure.*

Details of the income and expenditure of the funds of the Main Roads Department for the financial years ended 30th June, 1938 to 1941, are shown below, also the total amounts from 12th March, 1925, to 30th June, 1941:—

TABLE 253.—Main Roads Department, Aggregate Income and Expenditure.

Particulars.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	Total to- 30th June, 1941.
<i>Income.</i>					
Motor taxes, fees, etc. ...	£ 1,891,228	£ 2,018,556	£ 2,119,268	£ 2,193,856	£ 24,663,907
Contributions by Councils ...	224,929	250,679	232,491	242,474	4,737,078
Loans raised by Councils ...	...	...	...	...	693,613
State Appropriations—					
From Revenue ...	...	...	...	809,375	1,555,313
From Loans ...	215,547	302,643	1,003,133	1,039,940	8,975,134
Defence Works ...	...	...	13,000	...	13,000
Federal Appropriations—					
Petrol Tax ...	1,143,144	1,176,039	1,229,230	956,352	11,512,900
Defence Works ...	...	...	295,200	160,420	455,620
Miscellaneous ...	52,032	68,331	70,683	79,883	969,322
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>£ 3,526,880</b>	<b>3,816,248</b>	<b>4,963,005</b>	<b>5,482,300</b>	<b>53,575,887</b>
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Construction ...	1,696,157	1,736,898	2,727,159	3,063,990	27,440,787
Maintenance ...	1,483,619	1,519,929	1,577,013	1,471,982	18,440,282
Loans—					
Repayment and Sinking Fund ...	212,380	200,591	174,316	181,204	2,609,078
Interest ...	147,961	135,678	184,771	202,507	2,241,688
Exchange and Manage- ment ...	17,757	16,791	24,752	34,081	234,834
Administrative Expenses ...	100,826	100,583	108,078	107,178	1,260,390
Miscellaneous ...	1,296	914	341	611	74,063
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>£ 3,659,996</b>	<b>3,711,384</b>	<b>4,796,430</b>	<b>5,061,553</b>	<b>52,301,122</b>

In 1940-41 income was higher by £519,295 than in the previous year. There was a substantial grant from State revenue (£809,375 from the Unemployment Relief Fund) for the first time since 1930-31, motor taxes increased by £74,588, and State loan appropriations by £36,807. Proceeds of petrol tax declined by £272,878 and appropriations for defence works by £147,780.

Expenditure increased by £265,123 in 1940-41. There was an increase of £336,831 in construction and £33,953 in loan charges, and a decrease of £105,031 in maintenance. The expenditure on construction included £77,626 on strategic roads outside the State.

The most important item of income is motor taxes, fees, etc., which yielded 40.0 per cent. of the total income in 1940-41. Federal petrol tax grants represented 17.4 per cent., State appropriations from revenue 14.8 per cent., and loans 19.0 per cent., councils' contributions 4.4 per cent., and appropriations for defence works 2.9 per cent. The proportionate distribution of the aggregate income up to 30th June, 1941, according to its sources was: motor taxes, fees, etc., 46.0 per cent.; Federal petrol tax grants, 21.5 per cent.; loans, 18.1 per cent.; councils' contributions, 8.8 per cent.; State revenue grants, 2.9 per cent.; other 2.7 per cent.

The maintenance of roads and bridges absorbed 29.1 per cent. of the total expenditure during 1940-41; construction, 60.5 per cent.; loan redemption, 3.6 per cent.; interest, exchange, etc., 4.7 per cent.; and administration 2.1 per cent.

The annual expenditure on the construction of roads and bridges has exceeded the amount spent on maintenance except in the years 1931-32 to 1936-37.

Of the aggregate expenditure to 30th June, 1941, the sum of £2,609,073 was utilised for the redemption of loans, which had been already included as expenditure on construction. Deducting the amount duplicated in the accounts the aggregate expenditure to 30th June, 1941, on road works and annual charges other than debt redemption was £49,692,044, of which 55.2 per cent. was disbursed on construction, 37.1 per cent. on maintenance, 5.0 per cent. on interest, exchange, etc., 2.5 per cent. on administration, and 0.2 per cent. on miscellaneous items.

Details of the expenditure and income of each of the funds during the year 1940-41 are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 254.—Main Roads Department—Income and Expenditure, 1940-41.

Particulars.	Cumberland Main Roads.	Country Main Roads.	Develop- mental Roads.	Total, All Funds.
<i>Income.</i>				
Motor Taxes, Fees, etc. ...	£ 474,701	£ 1,529,791	£ 189,364	£ 2,193,856
Contributions by Councils ...	236,840	5,634	...	242,474
State Appropriations—				
Revenue... ..	202,697	507,478	99,200	809,375
Loans ... ..	354,617	685,323	...	1,039,940
Federal Grants—				
Petrol Tax ... ..	224,743	731,609	...	956,352
Defence Works ... ..	13,005	147,415	...	160,429
Miscellaneous ... ..	38,848	39,508	1,527	79,883
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£ 1,545,451</b>	<b>3,646,758</b>	<b>290,991</b>	<b>5,482,300</b>
<i>Expenditure.</i>				
Construction ... ..	915,765	1,976,835	171,390	3,063,990
Maintenance ... ..	269,797	1,202,185	...	1,471,982
Loans—				
Repayment and Sinking Fund ... ..	123,303	48,754	9,147	181,204
Interest ... ..	23,040	124,691	54,776	202,507
Exchange and Manage- ment ... ..	2,304	23,948	7,829	34,081
Administrative Expenses ... ..	25,434	77,653	4,091	107,178
Miscellaneous ... ..	479	132	...	611
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£ 1,360,122</b>	<b>3,454,198</b>	<b>247,233</b>	<b>5,061,553</b>

The Cumberland Main Roads Fund received 21.7 per cent. of the motor tax, fees, etc., paid to the roads funds in 1940-41, the Country Main Roads Fund 69.7 per cent., and Developmental Roads Fund 8.6 per cent. The Cumberland Fund received 23.5 per cent. of the Federal petrol tax and the Country Fund, 76.5 per cent.

The income and expenditure of the Main Roads Department in each of the last ten years and the total since its establishment are shown in the following table. The Federal Aid Roads moneys amounting to £3,837,075

expended on road construction and loan interest and repayment between July, 1927, and June, 1934, have been allocated in the table to existing funds, according to the classes of roads on which the moneys were expended, viz., County of Cumberland roads, £620,884; country main roads, £2,924,434; and developmental roads, £291,757.

TABLE 255.—Main Roads Department—Income and Expenditure of Various Funds to 30th June, 1941.

Year.	Cumberland Main Roads.	Country Main Roads.	Developmental Roads.	Total all Roads.
<i>Income.</i>				
To 30th June, 1931* ...	£ 6,637,293	£ 11,827,458	£ 1,465,723	£ 19,930,474
1931-32 ... ..	710,068	1,323,577	864	2,034,509
1932-33 ... ..	625,592	1,271,508	33,404	1,930,504
1933-34 ... ..	727,212	1,527,917	227,806	2,482,935
1934-35 ... ..	737,159	1,742,818	265,700	2,745,677
1935-36 ... ..	843,879	2,151,662	201,677	3,197,218
1936-37 ... ..	863,063	2,495,484	107,590	3,466,137
1937-38 ... ..	966,443	2,497,437	63,000	3,526,880
1938-39 ... ..	1,056,681	2,649,270	110,297	3,816,248
1939-40 ... ..	1,341,283	3,392,136	229,586	4,963,005
1940-41 ... ..	1,545,451	3,646,758	290,091	5,482,300
Total to 30-6-41 ...	16,054,124	34,526,025	2,995,738	53,575,887
<i>Expenditure.</i>				
To 30th June, 1931* ...	6,345,880	11,080,035	1,405,851	18,831,826
1931-32 ... ..	608,914	1,055,337	41,663	1,705,914
1932-33 ... ..	655,132	1,598,875	58,868	2,312,875
1933-34 ... ..	721,684	1,790,105	161,859	2,673,648
1934-35 ... ..	908,894	1,951,517	328,446	3,188,857
1935-36 ... ..	791,817	1,981,812	198,320	2,971,949
1936-37 ... ..	798,142	2,487,245	101,303	3,386,690
1937-38 ... ..	992,947	2,581,065	85,984	3,659,996
1938-39 ... ..	1,023,388	2,582,218	105,778	3,711,384
1939-40 ... ..	1,320,785	3,281,057	194,588	4,796,430
1940-41 ... ..	1,360,122	3,454,198	247,233	5,061,553
Total to 30-6-41 ..	15,527,705	33,843,524	2,929,893	52,301,122

\* From 12th March, 1925, to 30th June, 1930.

The funds of the Main Roads Department, as represented by income, expanded steadily between 1932-33 and 1938-39 and there was further marked increase in the last two years. In 1940-41, motor tax was higher in comparison with 1932-33 by £1,165,136, petrol tax by £453,302, and State Government appropriations by £1,763,116, including £809,375 from revenue and £953,741 from loans.

The actual expenditure from the funds to 30th June, 1941, was £49,692,044 excluding £2,609,078 in respect of repayment of loans, as shown on page 324.

#### BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

Nearly all the large bridges of recent date have been constructed of iron and steel and reinforced concrete, and some of them have been erected under difficult engineering conditions, owing to the peculiarity of the river flow in certain parts of the country. The municipal and shire councils are

empowered to control the bridges, with the exception of those under the control of the Main Roads Department. The most notable bridge-building project is the Sydney Harbour Bridge described below.

A wooden bridge across Middle Harbour at the Spit was built in 1924 by the Sydney Harbour Trust for the Manly Municipal Council. Tolls were levied to defray the cost until it had been paid in full, and the bridge was transferred to the Government in 1930. A bridge across the George's River was built by the Sutherland Shire Council under similar conditions, and one across the Parramatta River was built by the Ryde Municipal Council. The former bridge was opened for traffic in May, 1929, and the latter in December, 1935. Tolls collected in 1940 on the George's River Bridge amounted to £37,815, and on the Parramatta River Bridge to £12,489; collections on the Sydney Harbour Bridge are shown in Table 256.

Where local conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a punt or ferry has been installed. The principal ferries which are worked otherwise than by hand have been proclaimed as national services. With the exception of Peats Ferry and Stockton Ferry these services are operated free of charge to the public, but the Government makes a small grant annually (£6,458 in 1940-41) to compensate municipal and shire councils for revenue lost by the abolition of tolls in 1908. Services are operated by the Main Roads Department on the Pacific Highway across the Hawkesbury River at Peat's Ferry, and across the Hunter River between Newcastle and Stockton. The tolls collected in 1940-41 amounted to £26,962 and £2,701 respectively.

#### *Sydney Harbour Bridge.*

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, crossing between Dawes Point on the southern and Milson's Point on the northern side, is the largest arch bridge in the world. Its total length, with railway and roadway approaches, is 2½ miles. The railway across the bridge connects the City Railway at Wynyard Station and the northern suburban line at Waverton Station. The bridge was opened for traffic on 19th March, 1932. Its administration is vested in the Department of Main Roads.

The main bridge consists of a steel arch span of 1,650 feet, with a rise of 350 feet at the centre of the lower chord at crown, and the highest point of the top chord is 440 feet above mean sea level. It is flanked on either side by granite-faced concrete abutment towers and pylons and by five steel approach spans. The clearance for shipping is 170 feet from high-water level. The width of the deck overall is 160 feet; it carries a roadway 57 feet wide in the centre, with a pair of railway tracks on each side, and a footway 10 feet wide on each extreme outside. The main arch is composed of silicon steel and the deck of carbon steel. The weight of steelwork in the bridge is 50,300 tons, of which 37,000 tons are in the main span.

The total capital cost of the bridge to 30th June, 1941, was £9,782,863, but the final cost will probably approximate £9,500,000 upon realisation of surplus resumed lands. The expenditure to 30th June, 1941, included £4,802,634 paid to the contractors in respect of the main bridge and steel approaches, £2,336,244 expended by the Public Works Department on the bridge and approaches, £1,055,936 on resumptions, £93,061 on Lavender Bay railway station and minor works, and £1,494,988 interest and exchange capitalised.

Tolls are charged for traffic other than pedestrian, and the railway, tramway and omnibus authorities pay a prescribed amount in respect of

each paying passenger carried across the bridge. Part of the cost of the bridge was met by a special levy on land in adjacent local areas; the levy was abolished at the end of 1937.

The charges payable in respect of vehicular traffic across the bridge (other than railway and tramway traffic) are shown below. The charges for vans and heavy vehicles were reduced in September 1934 and a charge of 1d. for children under fourteen years riding in vehicles was abolished.

	s. d.
Motor cars and motor cycles with side cars ... .. each	0 6
Bicycles, tricycles, motor cycles without side cars, light vehicles propelled by hand or horse drawn ... .. "	0 3
Vans, lorries, drays, or other vehicles of which the tare weight does not exceed 2 tons ... .. "	0 9
Vans, lorries, drays, or other vehicles of which the tare weight exceeds 2 tons, but does not exceed 3 tons ... .. "	1 6
Vehicles over 3 tons tare weight ... .. "	2 0
Persons aged 14 years and over, riding in vehicles (other than the driver) ... .. "	0 3
Horse and rider ... .. "	0 3

One pair of railway tracks is used for trams. The tram fare for the bridge section was reduced from 4d. to 3d. per adult passenger on 1st October, 1932, and to 2d. on 1st January, 1938; the fare for children was 2d. until 1st January, 1938, and 1d. thereafter. Motor omnibus services were extended across the bridge on 1st August, 1937; the fares are the same as for tram passengers.

Road tolls and contributions for railway and tramway passengers and by councils are paid into the Bridge Account. The income and expenditure for the last five years and the total from 19th March, 1932, to 30th June, 1941, are shown below:—

TABLE 256.—Sydney Harbour Bridge, Income and Expenditure.

Particulars.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	Total to 30th June, 1941.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Income—</b>						
Road Tolls ... ..	234,283	261,428	278,297	283,762	254,012	2,088,791
Railway Contributions ... ..	113,838	115,880	103,697	80,538	85,700	851,107
Tramway " ... ..	54,607	54,716	33,991	14,042	14,608	383,055
Omnibus " ... ..	...	5,042	4,746	3,967	6,022	19,777
Councils' " ... ..	65,712	33,516	154	38	104	734,065
Other ... ..	9,165	8,522	8,213	8,842	8,927	65,493
<b>Total Income ... ..</b>	<b>£ 477,605</b>	<b>479,104</b>	<b>429,098</b>	<b>391,189</b>	<b>369,373</b>	<b>4,142,288</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>						
Maintenance ... ..	33,235	46,421	36,739	37,367	34,305	292,344
Collection of Road Tolls ... ..	8,505	10,111	10,520	10,494	10,509	83,560
<b>Loan Charges—</b>						
Interest ... ..	286,504	296,066	294,748	292,535	267,120	2,921,925
Exchange ... ..	37,652	33,339	33,454	39,892	36,790	425,369
Management ... ..	2,916	3,021	1,596	1,540	1,274	28,232
Sinking Fund ... ..	35,492	38,884	40,563	43,868	43,919	337,981
Other ... ..	1,308	1,909	1,674	1,340	10,597	29,805
<b>Total Expenditure ... ..</b>	<b>£ 405,612</b>	<b>434,751</b>	<b>424,294</b>	<b>427,036</b>	<b>404,514</b>	<b>4,119,216</b>

There was a surplus of income over expenditure in each of the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39, then deficiencies of £35,847 in 1939-40 and £35,141 in 1940-41. The accumulated surplus to 30th June, 1941, amounted to £23,072.

#### EXPENDITURE ON ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

Moneys expended on roads in New South Wales are disbursed for the most part by the Department of Main Roads and the councils of municipalities and shires, and some road works have been constructed by other Governmental departments and bodies—usually for the relief of unemployment.

As described in this chapter, the various authorities frequently undertake road works in association with or as agent for others and expend moneys contributed as grants or loans by other authorities. Moreover, large sums have been expended on unemployment relief works during the past ten years and complete information is not available in some cases as to the expenditure on roads as distinct from other relief works. Consequently, it is difficult to ascertain from the accounts of all these authorities, without duplication or omission, the aggregate amount actually expended on roads, streets and bridges in New South Wales. Therefore, the particulars in the following table are to be regarded as approximate—especially the amounts classified as “other” expenditure by the State Government. The expenditure on construction, maintenance and direct administration from revenue and loans is included, but not debt charges (interest or repayment) on loans. Where the State Government or Departments have paid for works constructed by councils the expenditure is classified under the heading “State Government”, and the expenditure classified as “Local Government” represents the approximate expenditure from revenue and loans raised by the councils.

TABLE 257.—Total Expenditure on Roads, Streets and Bridges in New South Wales, 1922 to 1941.

Year.	State Government.		Local Government (Municipalities and Shires.)*	Total.
	Main Roads Department,	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
1921-22	.....	861,963	2,374,849	3,236,812
1926-27	2,554,075	563,580	3,633,985	6,751,640
1931-32	1,400,366	301,715	2,585,669	4,287,750
1932-33	2,026,227	584,618	1,964,733	4,575,578
1933-34	2,215,741	1,562,618	1,837,102	5,615,461
1934-35	2,758,653	2,115,765	1,879,644	6,754,062
1935-36	2,552,580	2,082,645	2,071,576	6,706,801
1936-37	3,005,649	1,401,421	2,359,104	6,766,174
1937-38	3,281,898	1,457,751	3,397,590	8,137,239
1938-39	3,358,324	2,019,138	3,516,637	8,894,099
1939-40	4,412,637	1,352,047	2,831,486	8,596,170
1940-41	4,566,135	544,549	†	†

\* Calendar ended six months earlier.

† Not available.

Expenditure on the Sydney Harbour Bridge is not included in the table. Construction was started in 1923-24 and the bridge was opened in March, 1932. Capital expenditure amounted to £910,077 in 1926-27 and £1,629,178 in 1931-32.



## RAILWAYS.

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales at 30th June, 1941, was 6,459 miles, including 6,127 miles of line vested in the Railway Commissioner of New South Wales; a line 2½ miles long from Liverpool to Holdsworthy owned by the Federal Government; 241 miles of border railways in the Riverina district owned by the State of Victoria and 88 miles of private railways available for general traffic. The length of State railways laid with one or more tracks is shown in Table 259.

### STATE RAILWAYS.

Administrative authority for the control of the State railways is vested in a Commissioner for Railways, appointed for seven years, and there is an assistant commissioner to exercise such powers and charged with such duties as the Commissioner may determine. Changes in the administrative arrangements are described on page 315.

The railway property is vested in the Railway Commissioner as a body corporate to conduct the services on existing lines and to construct the new lines authorised by the Legislature. By-laws for the regulation of the services, including those by which rates of freight and fares are prescribed, must be approved by the Government before they become operative.

The Government Tourist Bureau and tourist resorts have been administered by the Commissioner for Railways since 1st January, 1938, but the finances of these activities are not included in the railway accounts.

Up to 30th June, 1928, railway receipts were paid into consolidated revenue, and moneys to be expended on the services as well as funds for construction were appropriated annually by Parliament. From 1st July, 1928, the railway accounts were separated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to be kept in the Government Railways Fund in terms of the Government Railways Amendment Act, 1928. Receipts, loan moneys appropriated by Parliament for railway purposes, and fines and penalties recovered by the Commissioner are paid into this fund.

Provision has been made for the establishment of a renewals fund to meet Parliamentary appropriations for renewals, reconstruction and conversion of lines, buildings and other wasting assets. These provisions are to commence on a date to be proclaimed, and after proclamation the Commissioner will be required to transfer from revenue to the renewals fund an amount determined annually by the Governor after investigation by a Committee of Review. The renewals fund will receive also any additional amounts appropriated by Parliament. The net profit in any year, as certified by the Auditor-General, is transferable to a reserve account to be available only to meet losses incurred in any year, and for the reduction of rates and fares.

A proportion of the interest, management expenses, oversea exchange and sinking fund contributions payable on the State loan debt under the financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, which is described in the chapter of this volume entitled "Public Finance," is chargeable to the railway revenues. The charge for exchange was imposed for the first time in 1930-31, following depreciation of the Australian currency. A contribution for sinking fund was not charged until 1st October, 1937.

Provision was made in 1928 for annual contributions from State revenues to make good two-thirds of the loss incurred on country developmental railways, the amount of contribution not to exceed £800,000 in any year. The maximum amount of £800,000 was paid in 1928-29 and each succeeding year.

The construction of new railways is authorised by Parliament and the order of construction and rate of progress are determined by the Commissioner. Interest on lines under construction may be added to the capital cost.

Particulars regarding the finances of the railways and tramways in relation to the finances of the State are published in the chapter of this volume entitled "Public Finance."

#### LENGTH OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The statistics of State railways shown in this chapter refer to the lines vested in the Railway Commissioner of New South Wales.

The first railway line, 14 miles in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta on 26th September, 1855, and communication was established between Newcastle and East Maitland on 30th March, 1857.

The total length of the lines open at 30th June, 1941, was 6,127 miles, distributed as follows:—Southern system, 2,188 miles; Western, 2,193 miles; and Northern, 1,746 miles. In addition there were 1,290 miles of sidings and crossovers.

The growth of the State railway system is illustrated in the following table:—

TABLE 258.—Railways, Lines Open and Capital Cost, 1855 to 1941.

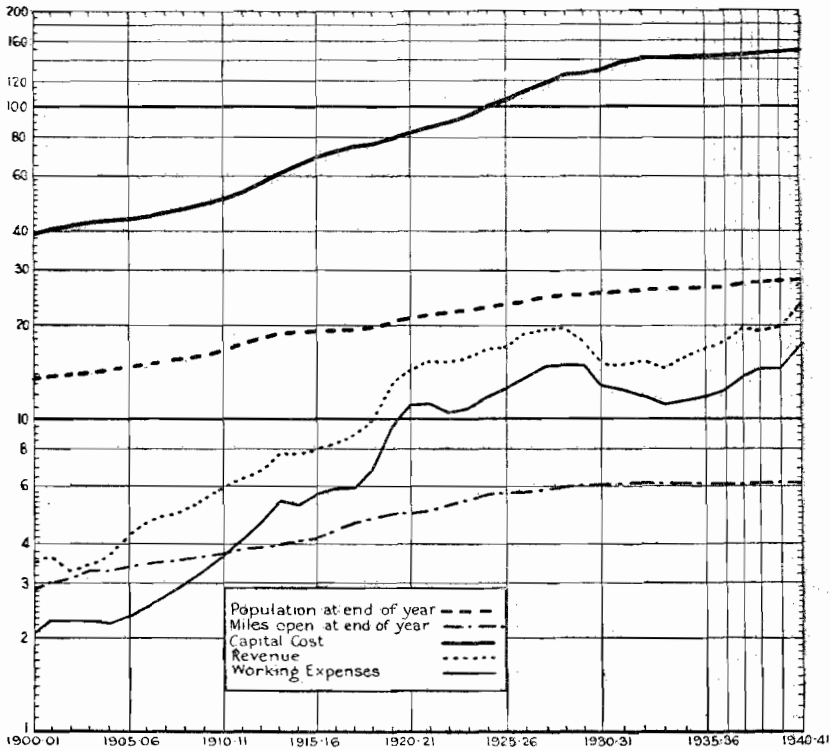
Period.*	Lines opened for traffic during the period.	Lines open for traffic at end of period.			Capital expenditure on lines open for traffic—	
		Total length.	Population per mile.	Area per mile.	During the period.	Total at end of period.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Sq. miles.	£	£
1855-64 ...	143	143	2,789	2,170	2,631,790	2,631,790
1865-74 ...	260	403	1,427	770	4,212,756	6,844,546
1875-84 ...	1,215	1,618	559	192	13,235,592	20,080,138
1885-94 ...	883	2,501	490	124	15,775,133	35,855,271
1895-1904 ...	780	3,281	435	95	6,433,246	42,288,517
1905-14 ...	686	3,967	472	78	18,976,352	61,264,869
1915-24 ...	1,556	5,523	406	56	32,090,298	93,355,167
1925-34 ...	641	6,164	425	50	47,578,154	140,933,321
1935-39 ...	(-) 50	6,114	449	50	6,684,209	147,617,530
1940 ...	27	6,141	453	50	1,586,378	149,203,908
1941 ...	(-) 14	6,127	456	50	371,618	149,575,526

\* Calendar years to end of 1887, later years ended 30th June. (-) Lines dismantled.

Rail transport facilities have been extended not only by the construction of new railways but also by the laying of additional tracks on existing lines and by facilities for speedier transport such as electrification, to which much of the capital expenditure in recent years has been applied.

Work on the uncompleted portion of the City Railway between Wynyard and St. James Stations has been suspended. A new line is being constructed between Mary Vale and Sandy Hollow (150 miles). This line will connect the western, north-western, northern and coastal systems, and bring the north-western portion of the State into direct communication by rail with the port of Newcastle.

RAILWAYS, 1900-01 TO 1940-41.  
(Ratio Graph.)



The numbers at the side of the graph represent £1,000,000 of capital cost, revenue and working expenses 100,000 of population and 1,000 miles of railway.

The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic and the curves rise and fall according to the rate of increase or decrease. Actual values are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

The following statement shows the length of lines laid with one or more tracks at intervals since 30th June, 1901:—

TABLE 259.—Railways, Length and Classification of Tracks, 1901 to 1941.

At 30th June.	Single.	Double.	Triple.	Quadruple.	Sextuple.	Total.
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles	miles.
1901	2,678	158½	...	8½	...	2,845
1911	3,476¼	276	...	8¾	...	3,761
1921	4,428	572	7½	34½	1*	5,043
1931	5,381	612	8	35	8†	6,044
1936	5,455	617	8	36	8†	6,124
1941	5,458	617	7	37	8†	6,127

\*Five tracks. †Includes 47 chains with eight tracks.

There are duplicate lines on the main western line as far as Kelso and on two other sections between Kelso and Orange; the southern line is duplicated as far as Cootamundra, the northern line as far as Branxton, and the south coast line to Wollongong, except certain tunnels and bridges.

*City and Suburban Electric Railways.*

The city electric railway when complete will form a two-track loop railway around the city, running, for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. The scheme includes the construction of a branch from the city railway to Bondi for the eastern suburbs, and a branch from the main suburban line to Balmain to serve the western suburbs.

The eastern section of the city railway was completed as far as St. James Station, about a mile from Central Station, in December, 1926, and the western section was opened for traffic between Central and Wynyard Stations—approximately 1½ miles—in February, 1932. Suburban services along the main western, southern and northern lines were connected with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in March, 1932.

The suburban railways are for the most part operated by electricity; the total length of the lines under the electric system at 30th June, 1941, was 110 miles 32 chains, as shown below:—

TABLE 260.—Electric Railways, Length, 30th June, 1941.

Line.	Length of Route.		Line.	Length of Route.	
	miles	chs.		miles	chs.
City Railway ... ..	2	45	Southern—		
Illawarra—			Lidcombe to Cabramatta...	7	7
Sydney to National Park...	17	57	Granville to Liverpool ...	9	15
Sydenham to Bankstown...	8	33	Warwick Farm Racecourse	1	1
Tempe to East Hills ...	10	38	Regents Park to Bankstown	2	53
Sutherland to Cronulla ...	6	25	Sefton Park East to North Junction ... ..	0	31
Western—			North Shore Line ... ..	14	38
Sydney to Parramatta ...	14	60			
Clyde-Rosehill Racecourse	1	16			
Northern—					
Strathfield to Hornsby ...	14	13	Total ... ..	110	32

Nearly all these lines are laid with at least two tracks, 21 miles being laid with four tracks or more.

## COST OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The total capital expenditure on lines open for traffic as at 30th June, 1941, amounted to £149,575,526, excluding the cost of the line, 2½ miles in length, from Wynyard across the Sydney Harbour Bridge to Waverton. The cost of construction was £102,688,926, and the expenditure on rolling stock and other equipment £46,886,600, viz.: Rolling stock, £28,119,734; electric power stations, substations and plant, £9,368,749; machinery, £2,499,643; workshops, £2,819,338; reconditioning of track, £2,194,100; furniture, £10,036; and floating capital for the purchase of stores, £1,875,000.

The average cost of the railways per mile open for traffic at 30th June, 1941, was £24,422 for construction, rolling stock and other equipment, including £16,761 for construction. The cost of construction varies greatly according to the class of traffic for which the lines are constructed, the number of tracks laid, and the different physical characteristics of the wide expanse of territory through which they run.

The track on main trunk lines was originally laid with 80 lb. rails, on branch lines with 71½ lb. and 60 lb. rails, and on lines in the electrified area with 100 lb. rails. As renewals are required, 107 lb. rails are laid in the electrified area on heavy passenger lines and on the main trunk lines, 90 lb. rails on secondary lines, and 80 lb. recovered rails on unballasted branch lines. Sleepers of Australian hardwood, measuring 8 ft. x 9 in. x 4½ in., are laid at the rate of 20 per 45 ft. of 90 lb. and 107 lb. rail, and per 40 ft. of 80 lb. rail.

Of £149,575,526 expended to 30th June, 1941, an amount of £666,864 was provided from consolidated revenue, and £2,194,100 represented the outstanding balance of an advance of £3,300,000 from the Treasury for the purpose of improving railway tracks and rolling stock. Both these amounts are free of interest, but the latter is repayable in annual instalments over a period of twenty years, commencing in 1935-36.

Interest on the balance of the capital debt of the railways is chargeable at the average rate payable on the public debt of the State, as shown in the chapter of this Year Book relating to public finance. The rate in 1940-41 was 3.66042 per cent.

The capital expenditure on railways open for traffic, the interest charges and net earnings in various years since 1901 are shown below:—

TABLE 261.—Railways, Capital Charges and Net Earnings, 1901 to 1941.

Year ended June.	Capital Expended on Lines open to end of year.	Capital Charges.			Net Earnings.	Annual Contribution from Consolidated Revenue.	Deficit.
		Interest.	Exchange, Loan Management.	Total.			
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
1901 ... ..	38,933	1,425	...	1,425	1,456	...	31*
1911 ... ..	50,972	1,797	...	1,797	2,351	...	554*
1921 ... ..	82,304	3,812	...	3,812	3,235	...	577
1929 ... ..	124,329	6,150	...	6,150	4,638	800	712
1931 ... ..	132,565	6,790	795	7,585	2,363	800	4,422
1936 ... ..	143,843	5,700	904	6,604	5,106	800	698
1937 ... ..	145,257	5,444	789	6,233	5,461	800	28*
1938 ... ..	146,808	5,340	1,135†	6,475†	5,726	800	51*
1939 ... ..	147,618	5,360	1,215†	6,575†	4,603	800	1,172
1940 ... ..	149,204	5,350	1,202†	6,552†	5,308	800	444
1941 ... ..	149,576	5,390	1,228†	6,618†	6,054	800	236*

\* Surplus. † Includes Sinking Fund. (See context, page 334.)

State railways are regarded as a developmental agency in the settlement of the country rather than as a revenue-producing enterprise, and services on a number of lines are conducted at a loss. In addition, railway finances bear the burden of substantial concessions made for the

direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and concessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons.

Railway finances were recovering from adverse effects of depression when rising costs and an unfavourable season caused a temporary set-back in 1938-39. Fares and freights were raised in March, 1939, and there was substantial improvement in the following year, notwithstanding the disorganisation caused by a prolonged industrial dispute in coalmining. In 1940-41 the volume of traffic was the highest yet recorded, and a surplus of £235,951 remained after charging to working expenses a sum of £700,000 for future maintenance of track and rolling stock.

The railways were first charged with contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund as from 1st October, 1937. In the accounts of the railways part of the charge is included in working expenses for the retirement or writing down of assets, and the balance is appropriated from net earnings. The contributions during the last four years and the manner in which they were charged in the accounts are shown below:—

TABLE 262.—Contributions from Railways to National Debt Sinking Fund.

Year Ended 30th June.	Charged to Working Expenses.	Appropriated From Net Earnings.	Total.
	£	£	£
1938 ... ..	159,653	370,347	530,000
1939 ... ..	250,815	496,185	747,000
1940 ... ..	316,333	483,667	800,000
1941 ... ..	419,910	451,940	871,850

Capital charges, comprising interest, exchange and debt management—less the Treasury contribution of £800,000 towards the loss on non-paying lines—absorbed 23.1 per cent. of earnings in 1940-41, and the contribution for sinking fund purposes, including the portion charged as working expenses, absorbed 3.7 per cent.

#### EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

As the carriage of goods and livestock is the principal source of railway revenue, the earnings in each year are affected by the seasons experienced in the agricultural and pastoral districts. In unfavourable seasons the carriage of fodder and the transfer of live stock at reduced rates cause a diminution in the earnings, and at the same time an increase in the working expenses. The extension of the lines into sparsely settled districts also causes an increase in the proportion of working expenses to total earnings, as many of these lines do not earn the cost of maintenance.

A statement of earnings and working expenses at intervals since 1901 appears hereunder:—

TABLE 263.—Railways, Gross Earnings and Working Expenses, 1901 to 1941.

Year Ended 30th June.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.		Net Earnings.	
		Amount.	Proportion to Gross Earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on Capital.
	£	£	per cent.	£	per cent.
1901	3,573,779	2,118,201	59·3	1,455,578	3·78
1911	6,042,205	3,691,061	61·1	2,351,144	4·67
1921	14,267,205	11,032,677	77·3	3,234,528	4·01
1929	19,615,616	14,978,050	76·4	4,637,566	3·82
1931	15,205,741	12,842,333	84·5	2,363,408	1·80
1936	16,953,581	11,848,070	69·9	5,105,511	3·58
1937	17,816,496	12,355,322	69·4	5,461,174	3·78
1938	19,486,116	13,759,988	70·6	5,726,128	3·92
1939	19,146,441	14,542,980	76·0	4,603,461	3·13
1940	19,954,851	14,646,934	73·4	5,307,917	3·58
1941	23,215,610	17,161,924	73·9	6,053,686	4·05

The ratio of working expenses to gross earnings 84·5 per cent. in 1930-31 was the highest yet recorded, and the ratio 69·4 per cent. in 1936-37 was the lowest since 1918-19. It rose sharply to 76·0 per cent in 1938-39, following substantial increases in rates of wages and prices of materials, and declined to 73·4 per cent. in 1939-40, when there was a marked increase in gross earnings. It was slightly higher in 1940-41, when further rise in earnings was offset by increase in expenses.

The following table shows the gross earnings, working expenses, and net earnings per train mile and per average mile open at intervals since 1901:—

TABLE 264.—Railways, Operating Results per Mile, 1901 to 1941.

Year Ended 30th June.	Per Train Mile.			Per Average Mile Open.		
	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings.
	d.	d.	d.	£	£	£
1901	79·68	47·23	32·45	1,268	751	517
1911	85·27	52·09	33·18	1,627	994	633
1921	150·23	116·17	34·06	2,843	2,198	645
1929	171·93	131·28	40·65	3,323	2,537	786
1931	143·15	120·90	22·25	2,529	2,136	393
1936	146·88	102·65	44·23	2,768	1,934	834
1937	149·79	103·87	45·92	2,909	2,017	892
1938	154·84	109·34	45·50	3,187	2,251	936
1939	152·63	115·93	36·70	3,132	2,379	753
1940	162·51	119·28	43·23	3,262	2,394	868
1941	172·58	127·58	45·00	3,789	2,801	988

#### NON-PAYING LINES.

Many railways in New South Wales have been constructed with the view to promote settlement and develop the natural resources of the State rather than to meet requirements already existing, and traffic over a number of lines is conducted at a loss. Even on portions of the main lines the earnings do not cover working expenses and interest on the capital cost, and most of the branch lines are unprofitable.

## DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

A statement of the various items of earnings and working expenses of all lines during 1928-29 and four subsequent years is shown below:—

TABLE 265.—Railways, Classification of Earnings and Expenses.

Particulars.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
<i>Earnings.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Passengers ... ..	7,238,329	4,943,790	6,024,096	6,347,204	7,636,028
Mails, parcels, horses, etc. ...	886,387	662,640	853,050	827,351	863,045
Total Coaching	£ 8,124,716	5,606,430	6,877,146	7,174,555	8,499,073
<i>Goods—</i>					
Merchandise ... ..	6,196,543	4,533,059	6,393,309	6,603,981	7,620,313
Wool ... ..	804,064	849,641	672,573	843,062	803,417
Livestock ... ..	1,315,552	1,250,462	1,121,956	1,420,916	1,290,549
Minerals ... ..	2,063,033	1,220,153	2,009,564	1,800,763	2,520,446
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	158,646	182,671	180,039
Total Goods	£ 10,379,192	7,853,315	10,356,048	10,851,393	12,414,964
Refreshment-rooms ...	£ 745,070	502,484	649,419	653,542	852,345
Rents ... ..	221,088	168,937	195,833	195,691	196,470
Sale of electrical energy ...	145,550	737,929	955,629	1,024,821	1,123,885
Miscellaneous ... ..		131,927	112,366	54,849	123,873
Total Earnings	£ 19,615,616	15,001,022	19,146,441	19,954,851	23,215,610
<i>Working Expenses.</i>					
Maintenance of way and works	2,538,981	2,346,791	2,971,814	2,834,631	4,118,186
<i>Rolling Stock—</i>					
Maintenance ... ..	3,448,215	2,818,143	3,001,134	3,047,026	3,320,489
<i>Motive power—</i>					
Coal, etc. ... ..	1,151,235	689,610	721,289	796,161	918,091
Other ... ..	2,203,501	1,563,938	1,705,414	1,713,617	1,938,046
Other rolling stock ...	200,513	178,939	194,113	186,798	189,131
Transportation and traffic ...	3,848,525	3,059,815	3,501,654	3,484,182	3,706,268
Electrical ... ..	292,176	694,418	934,398	1,007,475	1,054,531
General charges and stores ...	506,093	433,489	559,374	575,803	713,573
Refreshment-rooms ... ..	728,811	523,886	646,290	645,241	816,609
Contribution to Superannuation Fund ... ..	60,000	171,000	307,500	356,000	387,000
Total Working Expenses ...	£ 14,978,050	12,510,029	14,542,980	14,646,934	17,161,924
Net Earnings ... ..	£ 4,637,566	2,490,993	4,603,461	5,307,917	6,053,686

Earnings in 1940-41 reached the highest level yet recorded. The increase as compared with 1939-40 was £3,260,759, or 16.3 per cent. The increase in earnings from coaching traffic was £1,324,518 or 18.5 per cent., and goods £1,563,571 or 14.4 per cent.

During 1940-41 the earnings derived from the carriage of passengers represented 32.9 per cent. of the total; mails, parcels, etc., 3.7 per cent.; goods, 53.5 per cent.; refreshment rooms, 3.7 per cent.; sales of electricity to tramways, etc., 4.8 per cent.; rent and miscellaneous items, 1.4 per cent. The expenditure on locomotive power represented 16.6 per cent. of the



working expenses; transportation and traffic, 21.6 per cent.; maintenance of rolling stock, 19.3 per cent.; maintenance of ways and works, 24.0 per cent., and electrical, 6.1 per cent.

## COACHING TRAFFIC.

Particulars of the passenger traffic—suburban and country—and the receipts therefrom are shown in the following statement. Suburban lines are those within 34 miles of Sydney or Newcastle. The figures relating to miles travelled in years prior to 1926 are not strictly comparable with those of later years, owing to an alteration in the method of estimating the mileage travelled by season ticket holders:—

TABLE 266.—Railways, Passenger Traffic, 1901 to 1941.

Year ended June 30.	Passenger Train Mileage.	Number of Passenger Journeys.			Miles Travelled.			Amount Received from Passengers.
		Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	
		000 omitted.						£
1901 ...	4,927	26,042	3,219	29,261	164,638	*	*	1,143,430
1911 ...	8,094	54,103	6,817	60,920	367,729	*	*	2,074,860
1921 ...	11,301	110,256	10,479	120,735	799,586	*	*	5,736,256
1929 ...	16,738	140,158	10,958	151,116	1,045,854	774,847	1,820,701	7,238,329
1931 ...	16,496	119,016	7,796	126,812	867,733	546,328	1,414,061	5,172,359
1932 ...	17,148	120,864	7,495	128,359	860,811	505,953	1,366,764	4,943,790
1937 ...	17,837	166,591	11,246	177,837	1,250,336	702,551	1,952,887	5,622,929
1938 ...	18,742	176,737	12,612	189,349	1,347,471	785,495	2,132,966	5,994,542
1939 ...	19,173	174,611	12,109	186,720	1,361,839	787,315	2,149,154	6,024,096
1940 ...	18,388	167,597	11,469	179,066	1,412,793	786,771	2,199,564	6,347,204
1941 ...	19,890	180,441	13,765	194,146	1,626,000	1,090,377	2,716,377	7,636,028

\* Not available on comparable basis.

The volume of traffic declined sharply after 1928-29. The first sign of improvement was an increase in suburban passengers in 1931-32. In the following year the increase became general. The number of passenger journeys decreased in 1938-39 and 1939-40, though the increase in miles travelled and earnings continued. In 1940-41 there was marked expansion, and coaching traffic was the heaviest yet recorded. As compared with 1939-40, train mileage increased by 8.2 per cent., passenger journeys by 8.4 per cent., passenger mileage by 23.5 per cent., and receipts from passengers by 20.3 per cent.

First-class travel on suburban lines has been discontinued. One class accommodation at second-class fares was introduced in the Newcastle suburban area on the 1st February, 1939, and in the Sydney suburban area on 1st January, 1940.

Particulars of first and second class passenger traffic on country lines during the years ended June, 1929, and 1941 are shown below:—

TABLE 267.—Railways, Country Passenger Traffic, 1st and 2nd Class.

Particulars.	Year ended June, 1929.			Year ended June, 1941.		
	First Class.	Second Class.	Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
Passengers ... .. 000	2,597	8,361	10,958	1,647	12,058	13,705
Miles travelled ... .. 000	267,785	507,062	774,847	217,811	872,566	1,090,377
Average Mileage per Passenger ...	103·10	60·66	70·71	132·28	72·36	79·56
Amount Received from Passengers ... .. £	1,868,149	2,344,161	4,212,310	1,341,761	2,891,003	4,232,764
Average Receipts per Passenger per mile ... .. d.	1·67	1·11	1·30	1·48	0·80	0·93

On country lines the average journey by first-class passengers in 1940-41 was 132 miles, and by second-class 72 miles, the rate per mile being 1.48d. and 0.80d., respectively. The journeys of second-class passengers represented 80 per cent. of the mileage and 68 per cent. of the receipts.

Information relating to the density of passenger traffic on suburban and country lines in 1928-29 and later years is contained in the following table:—

TABLE 268.—Railways, Density of Passenger Traffic, 1929 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Average Number of Passengers carried per Train Mile.	Average Mileage per Passenger Journey.	Average Receipts per Passenger Mile.	Average Fare per Passenger Journey.	Density of Traffic per Average Mile Worked.
<i>Suburban Lines.*</i>					
1929 ... ..	139	7·46	d. 0·69	d. 5·18	3,805,872
1932 ... ..	93	7·12	0·69	4·93	3,003,947
1937 ... ..	141	7·51	0·52	3·91	4,363,262
1938 ... ..	145	7·62	0·52	3·96	4,702,231
1939 ... ..	145	7·80	0·53	4·13	4,752,370
1940 ... ..	152	8·43	0·54	4·51	4,872,877
1941 ... ..	165	9·01	0·50	4·53	5,552,709
<i>Country Lines.*</i>					
1929 ... ..	84	70·71	1·30	92·26	133,385
1932 ... ..	64	67·50	1·17	78·83	85,008
1937 ... ..	78	62·47	0·99	62·05	116,582
1938 ... ..	83	62·28	0·94	58·54	130,572
1939 ... ..	81	65·02	0·92	59·88	130,874
1940 ... ..	87	68·60	0·97	66·86	130,766
1941 ... ..	109	79·56	0·93	74·13	181,043

\* Suburban lines are those within 34 miles of Sydney or Newcastle.

There was a marked improvement in the density of traffic on both suburban and country lines in 1940-41. A decline occurred in average receipts per passenger mile as a result of the abolition of first-class suburban travel, expansion of travel by periodical ticket holders and concessions granted to members of the defence forces.

## GOODS TRAFFIC.

The following figures show the volume of the goods traffic in recent years, as compared with 1901 and 1911. The term "ton-mileage" used in the statement is the product of the load in tons, and the distance over which it is carried:—

TABLE 269.—Railways Goods Traffic, 1901 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Goods train mileage	Goods and Live-stock Tonnage.	Ton mileage (000 omitted)*	Gross Earnings.
				£
1901	5,836,587	6,398,227	404,740	2,203,249
1911	8,913,171	10,355,565	810,949	3,585,424
1921	11,490,782	15,563,131	1,418,386	7,270,856
1929	10,644,549	14,516,643	1,690,560	10,379,192
1931	8,997,391	10,743,109	1,425,184	7,841,406
1932	8,700,471	10,211,322	1,407,450	7,853,315
1937	10,710,525	14,684,885	1,731,904	9,704,734
1938	11,461,174	16,480,379	1,854,936	10,830,839
1939	10,932,726	15,417,297	1,760,534	10,356,048
1940	11,082,400	14,619,716	1,827,662	10,851,393
1941	12,395,066	18,031,611	2,115,786	12,414,964

\* Exclusive of coal on which only wayleave charges were collected.

Fluctuations in the volume of goods traffic result naturally from variations in seasonal conditions, particularly as regards primary production. In 1940-41 traffic expanded as a result of general business activity, the diversion to railways of freights from forms of transport affected by wartime restrictions and difficulties and the transportation of defence equipment. The tonnage of goods and live stock was the largest yet recorded.

The following statement shows the tonnage of the several classes of goods carried on the railways in various years since 1901:—

TABLE 270.—Railways, Classification of Goods Tonnage, 1901 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	General Merchandise.		Wool.	Live Stock.	Minerals.		Total Goods.
	Grain, Flour, etc.	Other.			Coal, Coke, and Shale.	Other.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1901	504,880	1,267,742	99,104	200,339	3,956,033	370,129	6,398,227
1911	787,632	2,298,078	137,599	485,021	6,059,648	587,587	10,355,565
1921	1,216,834	3,375,443	93,760	732,804	8,881,796	1,262,494	15,563,131
1929	1,767,585	3,631,914	179,960	729,581	5,801,880	2,405,723	14,516,643
1931	2,128,431	2,067,786	162,031	639,043	4,564,964	1,180,854	10,743,109
1937	1,863,764	3,184,287	189,420	832,691	7,247,918	1,366,805	14,684,885
1938	1,885,082	3,633,902	185,009	890,633	8,022,537	1,863,216	16,480,379
1939	2,072,176	3,344,060	165,156	733,386	7,633,188	1,464,331	15,417,297
1940	2,026,527	3,339,874	207,207	807,554	6,887,534	1,351,020	14,619,716
1941	2,144,761	3,973,793	200,206	766,489	9,339,709	1,606,653	18,031,611

The gross earnings in respect of the various classes of goods carried during 1940-41 were as follows:—Coal, coke, and shale, £2,047,645; other minerals, £472,801; live stock, £1,290,549; grain and flour, £1,394,685; wool, £803,617; general merchandise, £6,225,628; miscellaneous earnings for demurrage, etc., £180,039.

The following table contains information relating to the density of goods traffic:—

TABLE 271.—Railways Density of Goods Traffic, 1911 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June—	Average Train. Load (paying and free).	Average Miles per Ton.	Earnings per Ton-mile.*	Density of Traffic per Average Mile worked.
	tons.		d.	tons.
1911 ... ..	90·98	80·65	0·91	218,408
1921 ... ..	148·44	92·94	1·10	282,631
1929 ... ..	183·17	118·16	1·45	286,376
1931 ... ..	183·62	134·25	1·30	237,260
1932 ... ..	186·00	139·99	1·33	233,030
1937 ... ..	185·70	120·80	1·32	283,269
1938 ... ..	184·51	114·05	1·38	303,909
1939 ... ..	183·41	115·95	1·39	288,442
1940 ... ..	185·12	126·11	1·40	299,236
1941 ... ..	194·36	118·63	1·39	345,885

\* Exclusive of coal on which shunting charges only were collected.

The density and average earnings in goods traffic fluctuate to a greater extent than in passenger traffic, because they are affected by changes in the classes of freight carried as well as by changes in rates.

## PASSENGER FARES.

Passenger traffic is greatest on the suburban lines, viz., those within a 34 miles radius of Sydney or Newcastle, and fares on these lines are lower than those for equal distances elsewhere. Return tickets for travel outside Sydney or Newcastle suburban area are issued at single fare plus one-third, and cheap fares are available for journeys to tourist districts and holiday resorts. Since November, 1933, concession fares are charged for suburban travel during the week-end period.

The following table indicates the changes since June, 1921, in the ordinary fares for single journeys from Sydney or Newcastle:—

TABLE 272.—Railway Fares for Single Tickets.

Date.	5 mls.	10 mls.	20 mls.	34 mls.	50 mls.	100 mls.	200 mls.	300 mls.
	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
First Class.								
1921 June	8	1 3	2 5	4 1	7 7	18 7	40 7	62 2
1924 June	8	1 2	2 0	3 2	6 8	17 7	37 7	56 5
1927 Dec.	8½	1 3	2 1	3 4	6 10	17 9	37 9	56 7
1933 Nov.	7	1 0	1 11	3 0	6 0	15 5	33 1	49 2
1939 Mar. *	8	1 1	2 1	3 4	6 9	17 4	36 5	54 7
Second Class.								
1921 June	6	0 10½	1 6	2 7½	5 0	12 2	25 7	38 3
1924 June	6	0 10½	1 6	2 4½	4 9	12 1	25 4	37 11
1927 Dec.	6½	0 11	1 7	2 6½	4 11	12 2	25 6	38 1
1933 Nov.	5	0 9	1 5	2 3	4 4	10 10	22 11	34 2
1939 Mar. *	6	0 10	1 7	2 6	4 10	12 2	25 4	37 10

\* Current in January, 1942, except first-class fares in suburban areas.

During 1923-24 first-class fares were reduced to an appreciable extent and second-class fares were lowered slightly. In December, 1927, fares were raised again, but did not reach the former level except for short journeys. In November, 1933, a reduction of approximately 10 per cent. was made in second-class fares and a slightly greater reduction in first class fares. The next change was an increase of 10 per cent. from 1st March, 1939. In the suburban services first-class accommodation has not been provided in the Newcastle district since 1st February, 1939, nor in the metropolitan district since 1st January, 1940.

Particulars of changes in the cost of monthly periodical tickets are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 273.—Railway Fares—Monthly Periodical Tickets.

Date.	5 miles.	10 miles.	20 miles.	34 miles.	50 miles.	100 miles.	200 miles.	300 miles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
First Class.								
1921, June ...	30 9	44 0	58 0	69 3	79 9	112 6	156 3	181 9
1922, June ...	30 9	43 3	59 3	68 9	77 0	100 3	138 9	168 0
1924, June ...	27 4	38 3	52 3	59 9	77 0	100 3	138 9	168 0
1928, Jan. ...	29 4	41 0	55 11	64 0	81 6	106 6	147 0	178 0
1933, Nov. ...	25 9	38 9	50 3	57 6	69 9	92 6	128 6	155 9
1939, Mar.*	28 6	40 3	53 9	62 3	76 6	103 9	142 0	171 0
Second Class.								
1921, June ...	20 6	29 0	39 3	46 0	51 0	66 9	92 6	112 6
1922, June ...	20 6	28 9	39 6	45 9	51 3	66 9	92 6	112 6
1924, June ...	20 6	28 8	39 2	44 10	51 3	66 9	92 6	112 0
1928, Jan. ...	22 0	30 9	42 0	43 0	54 3	70 9	93 0	118 9
1933, Nov. ...	19 6	27 6	37 9	43 3	48 3	63 9	88 9	107 6
1939, Mar.*	21 6	30 3	40 3	46 9	52 9	71 6	98 0	118 0

\* Current in January 1942 (except first class tickets in suburban areas).

The fares quoted represent the maximum charges, but liberal concessions are made to women, students and youths in business. Charges for first-class tickets for the longer distances were reduced substantially in 1922, and charges for distances up to 34 miles in 1924. At the beginning of January, 1928, fares were raised by about 6 or 7 per cent., and in November, 1933, a reduction of 10 per cent. was made. An average increase of 10 per cent. was made on 1st March, 1939.

Weekly tickets known as "Workmen's Weekly Tickets" are issued at special fares for the Metropolitan and Newcastle suburban lines, the Helensburgh-Port Kembla-Kiama section of the Illawarra line, and the Katoomba-Cooperwull section of the western line. The tickets are available for one journey each way per day, the forward journey being restricted to trains which reach the passenger's destination within specified hours. The fares charged for these tickets in June, 1921, were not altered until December, 1927, when they were increased by about 30 per cent. They were reduced by 15 per cent. in October, 1932. With the view to encourage settlement in the outer suburbs substantial reductions were made as from 1st January, 1939, in the charges for workmen's weekly tickets for distances exceeding 10 miles and a fixed charge of 5s. was introduced for distances exceeding 16 miles. The fares were raised by 10 per cent. as from 1st March, 1939, the date of the last alteration.

TABLE 274.—Railways, Fares for Workmen's Weekly Tickets.

Distance.	Workmen's Weekly Tickets—Second Class.				
	June, 1921.	Dec., 1927.	Oct., 1932.	Jan., 1939.	March 1939.
Miles.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	1 3	1 8	1 5	1 5	1 6
5	2 11	3 11	3 4	3 4	3 8
10	4 1.	5 6	4 8	4 8	5 2
20	5 5	7 4	6 4	} 5 0	5 6
30	6 11	9 0	7 10		
34	7 5	9 8	8 2		

## FREIGHT CHARGES.

The system adopted in fixing freights on merchandise and live stock is to charge the lowest scale of freight on commodities of low values and on those which are used to assist production. The charge per ton mile decreases as the distance hauled increases.

The highest class freight includes expensive, bulky, or fragile articles, such as boots, drapery, drugs, groceries, furniture, liquors, glassware, cutlery, ironmongery, confectionery, and carpets; the lowest class applies to manures.

Some rates were increased in November, 1926. Rates for wool and livestock were reduced by 10 per cent. in the latter part of 1932, and in July, 1933, and increased by approximately 10 per cent. in October, 1937.

The rates for nearly all classes of freight were increased by about 10 per cent. on 1st March, 1939; exceptions included wool, agricultural produce and crude ores.

The trend of rates for various classes of freight carried for 100 miles and 500 miles is shown below. The rates quoted for livestock are per four-wheeled truck, other rates are per ton.

TABLE 275.—Railway Freight Charges to 30th June, 1941.

Date	Ordinary Goods.		Agricultural Produce.	Butter.	Frozen Beef and Mutton.	Wool Greasy.	Live Stock.	Crude ore (value not over £20 per ton).
	Highest Class Freight.	Lowest Class Freight.						
100 miles.								
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1921 June ...	75 0	6 6	11 5	31 7	14 7	37 11	110 5	6 5
1922 June ...	76 8	6 9	11 6	35 5	18 11	41 8	109 9	6 5
1925 June ...	76 8	6 9	11 5	24 10	18 11	41 8	109 9	6 5
1926 December ...	76 8	6 9	12 0	27 4	18 11	41 8	120 9	6 5
1932 December ...	76 8	6 9	12 0	27 4	18 11	37 6	108 8	6 5
1933 July ...	76 8	6 9	12 0	27 4	18 11	33 9	97 10	6 5
1937 October ...	76 8	6 9	12 0	27 4	18 11	37 6	108 8	7 1
1939 March ...	84 4	7 5	12 0	50 1	20 10	37 6	120 9	7 1
500 miles.								
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1921 June ...	193 3	15 0	18 2	94 0	72 11	104 4	303 4	22 6*
1922 June ...	197 6	12 4	19 0	82 4	43 11	109 5	299 9	22 6*
1925 June ...	197 6	12 4	19 0	57 7	43 11	109 5	299 9	22 6*
1926 December ...	197 6	12 4	19 11	63 4	43 11	109 5	329 8	22 6*
1932 December ...	197 6	12 4	19 11	63 4	43 11	98 5	296 8	22 6*
1933 July ...	197 6	12 4	19 11	63 4	43 11	88 8	267 0	22 6*
1937 October ...	197 6	12 4	19 11	63 4	43 11	98 6	296 8	19 9
1939 March ...	217 3	13 7	19 11	69 8	48 4	98 6	329 8	19 9†

\* Rate 17s. 10½d., if value of ore was £10 or less per ton. † Rate since December, 1937, if not over £30 in value.

## GRADIENTS.

The railways of New South Wales pass through mountainous country over the Great Dividing Range which separates the narrow coastal plain from the interior. Consequently there are steep gradients and sharp curves in many sections, including parts of the trunk lines.

The following statement shows the miles on different gradients in June, 1941:—

TABLE 276.—Railway Gradients, June, 1941.

Gradients.	Southern System.	Western System.	Northern System.	Total.
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
18 to 30	16½	4½	3¼	24¼
31 „ 40	75¼	61	55½	192¼
41 „ 50	75	52	88	215
51 „ 60	72	77½	66¾	216½
61 „ 70	66¾	68½	42¾	178
71 „ 80	189	138¾	181¼	509¼
81 „ 90	49¾	58	52½	160
91 „ 100	120½	177¼	98	395¾
101 „ 150	261	284¼	177½	722¾
151 „ 200	141¾	122½	98½	362¾
201 „ 250	72½	77½	50¾	200¾
251 „ 300	102½	110½	72½	285½
301 „ level	946	959¼	758½	2,664¼
Total ..	2,189	2,192¼	1,745¾	6,127

## SIGNALLING AND SAFETY APPLIANCES.

In the matter of signalling and safety appliances the railways of New South Wales have progressed with modern invention. The points are interlocked on all the lines with the exception of a few in remote country districts where the traffic is light. The automatic signalling system is in operation on all the suburban lines under the electrical system.

Particulars regarding the various systems employed for the safe working of the line in 1931 and 1941 are shown below:—

	Single Track.	1931.		1941.	
		Mls.	Chs.	Mls.	Chs.
By automatic or track block system	...	82	28	10	44
electric train tablet	...	177	55	151	76
electric train staff	...	2,958	45	3,062	65
train staff and ticket	...	2,223	3	2,302	69
train staff and one engine only	...	3	39	17	13
		5,445	10	5,545	27
	Double Track.				
By automatic or track block system	...	392	21	441	12
absolute manual block system	...	317	31	276	12
permissive manual block system	...	3	41		41
		713	13	720	65



A system of train control by telephone has been installed, so that the movements of trains may be controlled by officers located in a central office. Each controller is provided with special equipment for direct telephone communication with the stations, sidings and important connections in the section of the lines under his supervision.

The passenger and freight vehicles in use on the railways are fitted with automatic brakes.

## ROLLING STOCK.

A classification of the rolling stock of the State railways is shown in the following table:—

TABLE 277.—Railways, Rolling Stock.

Classification.	June, 1922.		June, 1932.		June, 1941.	
	No.	Capacity.	No.	Capacity.	No.	Capacity.
Locomotive—Steam ... ..	1,321	Tractive power. 000 lb. 32,349	1,432	Tractive power. 000 lb. 37,791	1,219	Tractive power. 000 lb. 34,299
Diesel Power Vans ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	50
Coaching—		Pas'gers.		Pas'gers.		Pas'gers.
Passenger ... ..	1,674	97,324	2,185	137,631	2,327	141,228
Motor Passenger ... ..	1	33	37	1,924	55	2,736
Sleeping and Special ... ..	97	2,338	122	2,699	127	2,629
Horse Boxes, Brake Vans, etc. ... ..	422	158	369	631	341	271
Total ... ..	2,194	99,853	2,713	142,885	2,850	146,864
Goods—		tons.		tons.		tons.
Open Waggon ... ..	16,498	262,693	17,329	284,662	17,617	285,753
Livestock Waggon ... ..	2,957	18,370	3,004	19,066	2,998	18,982
Louvred Vans ... ..	967	9,932	1,026	16,416	1,152	18,508
Refrigerator Vans ... ..	161	2,382	233	3,368	290	4,592
Brake Vans... ..	639	...	705	...	666	...
Other ... ..	251	3,250	65	775	78	1,009
Total ... ..	21,473	296,627	22,362	324,287	22,801	328,844
Service Stock ... ..	1,846	...	1,490	...	1,278	...

Rail motors have been provided in a number of country districts where the population is not sufficient to warrant the provision of ordinary services. Diesel train services are operated between Parkes and Broken Hill, a distance of 422 miles, and between Sydney and Canberra, 202 miles. The former service was commenced on 27th September, 1937, and the latter on 22nd October, 1939.

## VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the southern portion of New South Wales the Government of Victoria has acquired certain railway interests by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and by agreement with the Government of New South Wales for the construction and maintenance of five border railways.

The agreement provides for railways on the 5ft. 3in. gauge, but the works within New South Wales are constructed suitably for conversion to the standard gauge, viz., 4 ft. 8½ in. The lines are operated by the Victorian Railway Commissioners.

Three of the lines authorised under the agreement have been opened for traffic. The capital cost at 28th February, 1941, was £1,216,954. During the year ended February, 1941, the revenue amounted to £53,472, working expenses to £56,807, and interest to £54,784. The train mileage was 92,999, the number of passengers 17,085, and the goods traffic 121,099 tons.

#### PRIVATE RAILWAY LINES.

The established policy in New South Wales has been to keep the railways under State control, and with the exception of short lines connecting coal and other mines with the main railways, there are only 88 miles of private lines open for general traffic.

During the year 1888 a line of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge was laid down from Silvertown and Broken Hill to the South Australian border; the length is 37 miles. A short line connects the Government railway at Liverpool with the Warwick Farm Racecourse.

The Seaham Coal Company's line connects the West Wallsend and Seaham Collieries with Cockle Creek. The South Maitland system supplies the mining districts of East Greta, Stanford-Merthyr, and Cessnock. The Hexham-Minmi line runs between the collieries in the townships mentioned. The New Red Head line runs between Belmont and Adamstown. Particulars of these railways were published in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book.

#### RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA.

Particulars of the gauges of the railways in each State as at 30th June, 1940, are shown below. The figures relate to Government lines and to private railways open for general traffic, classified according to the States in which they are located. Particulars of private lines used exclusively for special traffic are not included in the figures:—

TABLE 273.—Railway Lines and Gauges in Australia.

State.	Miles at each Gauge open for traffic.						Total Miles.
	2ft.	2ft. 6in	3ft.	3ft. 6in.	4ft. 8½in.	5ft. 3in.	
New South Wales ...	...	...	...	37	6,194	241	6,472
Victoria ...	...	122	11	...	...	4,410	4,543
Queensland ...	133	...	...	6,548	69	...	6,750
South Australia and Northern Territory	...	...	...	2,216	654	1,480	4,350
Western Australia ...	...	...	...	4,658	454	...	5,112
Tasmania ...	7	...	...	754	...	...	761
Australian Capital ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
<b>Total</b> ...	140	122	11	14,213	7,376	6,131	27,993

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows:—Brisbane *via* North Coast line 613 miles, Brisbane *via* Wallangarra 715 miles, Melbourne 590 miles, Adelaide *via* Melbourne 1,073 miles,

and Perth *via* Melbourne 2,695 miles. The journey from Sydney to Broken Hill *via* Melbourne and Adelaide is 1,409 miles, but a line across New South Wales opened for traffic in November, 1927, affords direct communication over a distance of 699 miles.

Railway works undertaken for the purpose of facilitating interstate communication have been described in previous issues of the Year Book.

#### STATE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS SERVICES.

The State Government conducts tramway and omnibus services in the Metropolitan district and in Newcastle. All the tramways, with the exception of one short line, are the property of the Government, but there are a number of privately owned omnibus services in these districts and in other parts of the State. The first Government omnibus service in Newcastle was commenced on 22nd September, 1932, and in the metropolis on 25th December, 1932.

The Government tramway and omnibus services are administered by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, and he exercises special powers for the regulation of the private omnibus services, as described on page 357. The tramways were administered by the Railway Commissioners until August, 1930; and after a number of changes had been made in the administration of the State transport services, they were vested in the Commissioner for Road Transport in December, 1932.

#### *Length of State Tramways.*

The length of the State tramways is 171 miles, viz., 150½ miles (including 8½ miles of trolley bus routes) in the Metropolitan district and 20½ miles in Newcastle. In 1926, there were 228½ miles of tramways, consisting of 180 miles in the metropolis, 35 miles in Newcastle, 4 miles in Maitland and 10 miles in Broken Hill. The tramways in Maitland and Broken Hill were closed in 1927 and some services in other districts have been replaced by railway or omnibus. The tram services were extended across Sydney Harbour Bridge in March, 1932, and the omnibus services in August, 1937.

The gauge of the tramways is 4 feet 8½ inches, and all the services are operated by electric power.

The route and track mileage of the tramways at 30th June, 1941, is shown below, the figures being exclusive of 45 miles 32 chains of sidings, loops and crossovers.

TABLE 279.—Tramways, Length of Lines, June, 1941.

Line.	Route Mileage.*		Track Mileage.	
	mls.	ch.	mls.	ch.
Metropolitan—				
City and Suburban ... ..	(a) 112	7	213	2
North Sydney ... ..	22	8	42	54
Ashfield to Mortlake and Cabarita ...	8	36	15	8
Rockdale to Brighton-le-Sands ...	1	50	1	50
Kogarah-Rockdale-Sans Souci ...	(b) 6	32	11	10
Total, Metropolitan ... ..	(c) 150	53	283	44
Newcastle City and Suburban ... ..	20	31	36	61
Total Tramways, June, 1941 ... (c)	171	4	320	25

\* Includes Trolley Bus Routes (a) 2 mls. 18 chns.; (b) 6 mls. 32 chns.; (c) 8 mls. 50 chns.

## FINANCES OF THE STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS SERVICES.

Prior to the year 1938-39 the State tramways and motor omnibus services were administered as separate undertakings and separate financial accounts were published. As the omnibus services were extended into areas previously served by trams, the two undertakings were merged into a joint enterprise and the manner of presenting the annual accounts was altered in 1938-39 so that separate details regarding the financial results are no longer available. A brief summary of the financial results of tramway operations 1911 to 1931-32 was published in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book.

*State Tramways and Omnibuses—Capital Funds, 1941.*

The capital of the State tramways and omnibuses has been obtained mainly from the General Loan Account of the State and is interest bearing. Small amounts are represented by a non-interest bearing advance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and capital reserves consisting of profits derived from the sale of assets and receipts from the Public Vehicles Fund representing half the service license fees on motor omnibus services in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts.

At 30th June, 1941, the capital debt of the tramways as represented by repayable advances, amounted to £8,303,076, consisting of £8,262,555 owing to the General Loan Account and £40,521 to the Consolidated Revenue Fund; capital reserves amounted to £113,178, viz., profits from the sale of assets £47,578 and receipts from the Public Vehicles Fund, £65,600. The capital debt of the motor omnibus services amounting to £441,562 is owing to the General Loan Account.

*State Tramways and Omnibuses—Capital Cost of Assets.*

The capital cost of the tramway and omnibus assets at 30th June in the last nine years is shown in the following table. The total capital cost of the services exceeds the amount of capital funds stated above by reason of the purchase of new assets and the repayment of capital indebtedness from revenue reserved for depreciation.

TABLE 280.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Capital Cost, 1933 to 1941.

At 30th June.	Metropolitan.		Newcastle.		Total.		Tramways and Omnibuses.
	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1933 ...	7,438,171	66,326	919,411	*	8,357,582	66,326	8,423,908
1934 ...	7,660,989	86,981	904,989	*	8,565,978	86,981	8,652,959
1935 ...	8,212,939	151,441	880,354	*	9,093,293	151,441	9,244,734
1936 ...	8,142,822	221,957	862,967	*	9,005,789	221,957	9,227,746
1937 ...	8,201,326	421,275	845,314	24,206	9,046,640	445,481	9,492,121
1938 ...	8,308,605	688,100	830,300	17,037	9,138,905	705,137	9,844,042
1939 ...	8,306,480	799,998	832,880	89,134	9,139,360	889,132	10,028,492
1940 ...	8,283,992	948,162	832,849	96,933	9,116,841	1,045,095	10,161,936
1941 ...	7,979,887	1,007,089	830,036	109,923	8,809,923	1,117,012	9,926,935

\* Small amount included in Tramways.

The capital cost of the tramways at 30th June, 1941, comprised cost of construction £4,987,444, rolling stock £2,855,402, machinery, workshops and substations £917,077, and stores £50,000. The capital cost of the omnibuses consisted of land and buildings £56,268, omnibuses £1,045,981, and plant and machinery £14,763.

*State Tramways and Omnibuses—Revenue and Expenditure.*

The following table contains particulars of the annual revenue of the State tramways and omnibuses and the working expenses of both services combined. Current depreciation was not charged to working expenses of the tramways until 1934-35, and the amounts stated for 1932-33 and 1933-34 relate to omnibuses only:—

TABLE 281.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Gross Earnings and Working Expenses, 1933 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Earnings.			Working Expenses.			Net Earnings.
	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Total.	Administra- tion and Operation.	Current Deprecia- tion.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1933 ...	3,266,847	*50,865	3,317,712	2,824,495	4,985	2,829,480	488,232
1934 ...	3,237,942	227,113	3,465,055	2,718,568	31,928	2,750,496	714,559
1935 ...	3,321,774	295,924	3,617,698	2,850,791	146,395	2,997,186	620,512
1936 ...	3,388,580	369,166	3,757,746	2,976,971	177,588	3,154,559	603,187
1937 ...	3,423,205	504,498	3,927,703	3,089,604	214,995	3,304,599	623,104
1938 ...	3,529,368	765,356	4,294,724	3,559,056	258,139	3,817,195	477,529
1939 ...	3,448,792	925,542	4,374,334	3,707,139	242,523	3,949,662	424,672
1940 ...	3,330,593	1,137,316	4,467,909	3,767,833	265,103	4,032,936	434,973
1941 ...	3,436,195	1,353,891	4,790,086	3,931,943	257,208	4,189,151	600,935

\* From 25th December, 1932.

Gross earnings of the tramways have been fairly constant during the last nine years. Omnibus earnings, on the other hand, increased rapidly, as the services were extended and improved, and in 1940-41 represented 28.3 per cent. of the total as compared with 6.5 per cent. in 1933-34, the first full year of their operation, and 17.8 per cent. in 1937-38.

Net earnings declined after 1936-37 following advances in rates of wages but rose again in 1940-41.

Provision for current depreciation of the tramways amounted to £113,183 in 1939-40 and to £116,995 in 1940-41.

The net financial results of the tramways and omnibuses after the payment of capital debt charges are shown below:—

TABLE 282.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Capital Charges and Net Results, 1933 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Net Earnings.	Capital Charges.				Current Surplus. †
		Interest.	Exchange on Interest. *	Sinking Fund.	Total Capital Charges.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1933 ...	488,232	387,799	69,000	28,000	484,799	3,433
1934 ...	714,559	365,276	62,060	33,500	460,836	253,723
1935 ...	620,512	363,101	50,853	33,896	447,850	172,662
1936 ...	603,187	355,100	49,740	26,649	431,489	171,698
1937 ...	623,104	328,950	44,200	37,332	410,482	212,622
1938 ...	477,529	336,872	42,573	38,349	417,794	59,735
1939 ...	424,672	320,154	(a) 42,271	41,537	403,962	20,710
1940 ...	434,973	316,949	(b) 44,542	44,592	406,083	28,890
1941 ...	600,935	313,918	(c) 44,216	46,522	404,656	196,279

\* Includes Loan Management Expenses (a) £1,744. (b) £1,659. (c) £1,615.

† Subject to further appropriations for arrears of depreciation—see below.

The surplus was highest at £253,723 in 1933-34, but in this year no charge was made for current depreciation of the tramways, so that the results were actually more favourable in the next three years, and in 1940-41. Capital charges have declined owing to reductions in rates of interest and repayments of loan indebtedness.

Substantial sums are set aside from revenue with the object of preserving the capital of the tramways and omnibuses. The amounts reserved consist of charges for current depreciation and contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund (treated in Tables 281 and 282 respectively as working expenses and capital charges) also appropriations from the surpluses shown in Table 282 towards arrears of depreciation of tramway assets. The amount reserved in 1940-41 was £485,443 or 10.1 per cent. of revenue; it comprised provision for current depreciation £257,208, sinking fund £46,522, and arrears of depreciation on the tramways £181,713. Since 1st July, 1932, a sum of £1,598,864 has been provided for current depreciation, £330,377 for sinking fund and £740,256 for arrears of depreciation; the total amount, £2,669,497, represents 7.4 per cent. of revenue.

Details of the financial results of the State tramways and omnibuses in the Metropolitan district are shown below:—

TABLE 283.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Metropolitan Services, 1933 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.		Expenditure.				Surplus.
	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Administra- tion Operating Expenses.	Current Deprecia- tion.	Capital Debt Charges.	Total Expendi- ture.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1933 ...	3,058,696	50,865	2,659,777	4,985	432,099	3,096,861	12,700
1934 ...	3,026,962	227,113	2,558,804	31,928	411,250	3,001,982	252,093
1935 ...	3,107,760	295,924	2,685,262	139,520	402,160	3,226,942	176,742
1936 ...	3,165,730	369,166	2,801,004	170,228	388,835	3,360,067	174,829
1937 ...	3,208,871	482,331	2,895,248	203,355	368,799	3,467,402	223,800
1938 ...	3,304,526	708,898	3,324,023	239,742	372,505	3,936,270	77,154
1939 ...	3,244,278	838,007	3,459,958	224,466	356,518	4,040,942	41,343
1940 ...	3,145,741	1,021,895	3,516,210	243,949	363,132	4,123,291	44,345
1941 ...	3,241,529	1,209,946	3,662,884	237,741	355,435	4,256,060	195,415

The general experience of the Newcastle services, as illustrated in the following table, has not been favourable. Surpluses were earned only in 1933-34, when no charge was made for depreciation, and in 1940-41.

Revenue was not sufficient to meet operating expenses and capital debt charges in 1932-33 and 1938-39, and in the latter year the deficit was further increased by the charge for current depreciation.

TABLE 284.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Newcastle Services, 1933 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.		Expenditure.				Deficit.
	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Administra- tion, Operating Expenses.	Current Deprecia- tion.	Capital Debt Charges.	Total Expendi- ture.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1933 ...	208,151	*	164,718	...	52,700	217,418	9,267
1934 ...	210,980	*	159,764	...	49,586	209,350	†1,630
1935 ...	214,014	*	165,529	6,875	45,690	218,094	4,080
1936 ...	222,850	*	175,967	7,360	42,654	225,981	3,131
1937 ...	214,334	22,167	194,356	11,640	41,683	247,679	11,178
1938 ...	224,842	56,458	235,033	18,397	45,289	298,719	17,419
1939 ...	204,514	87,535	247,181	18,057	47,444	312,682	20,633
1940 ...	184,852	115,421	251,623	21,154	42,951	315,728	15,455
1941 ...	194,666	143,945	269,059	19,467	49,221	337,747	†864

\* Included in Tramways. † Surplus.

#### STATE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS TRAFFIC.

The following statement contains particulars of the passenger traffic in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts in various years:—

TABLE 285.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Passenger Traffic, 1929 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Tramways.		Omnibuses.		Total *
	Metropolitan.*	Newcastle.	Metropolitan.	Newcastle.	
	000	000	000	000	000
1929 ...	315,668	17,808	.....	.....	333,476
1931 ...	253,243	13,104	.....	.....	266,347
1936 ...	283,104	20,593	23,783	.....	327,480
1937 ...	286,495	20,338	32,221	1,315	340,369
1938 ...	297,400	20,671	50,096	2,557	370,724
1939 ...	292,118	18,666	59,146	5,269	375,199
1940 ...	281,717	16,999	71,942	7,683	378,341
1941 ...	293,746	17,782	85,752	9,609	406,889

\* Excluding tram passengers across the Sydney Harbour Bridge whose journeys did not extend beyond the bridge section—1936 and later years.

The number of tram and omnibus passengers rose slowly from 370,724,000 in 1937-38 to 378,341,000 in 1939-40, then increased by 28,548,000, or 7.5 per cent., to 406,889,000 in 1940-41. The increase in the metropolitan district was 25,839,000, or 7.3 per cent., and in Newcastle 2,709,000, or 11 per cent. Tramway passengers increased by 12,812,000 (4.3 per cent.) and omnibus passengers by 15,736,000 (19.8 per cent.).

Statistics of passenger traffic are obtained from records of tickets issued and, as a general rule, each ticket represents a passenger journey. For the Sydney Harbour Bridge section, however, a special tram ticket is issued to

each passenger and a second ticket if the journey extends over any other section. The total number of passengers carried by trams across the bridge is stated below, but those whose journey did not extend beyond the bridge section are not included in Table 285.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1932* ... ..	2,143,000	1935-36	10,254,000	1938-39	11,453,000
1932-33 ... ..	8,344,000	1936-37	10,375,000	1939-40	12,823,000
1933-34 ... ..	9,638,000	1937-38	10,396,000	1940-41	13,323,000
1934-35 ... ..	9,793,000				

\* 19th March to 30th June.

Statistics of tram car mileage as published in earlier issues of the Year Book are not available for 1940-41. In this year the mileage of omnibuses was 14,482,000 miles in the metropolitan district and 1,808,000 in Newcastle. Average earnings per omnibus mile in the metropolitan district were 16.3d. in 1933-34, 18.6d. in 1939-40 and 20d. in 1940-41. In Newcastle the average was 13.8d. in 1937-38, 17d. in 1939-40 and 19.1d. in 1940-41.

#### TRAM AND OMNIBUS FARES.

The tramways are divided into sections of an average length of nearly 2 miles in the metropolitan district and 1½ miles in Newcastle.

The fares charged on trams since 1st November, 1920, and subsequent dates, when alterations were made, are shown below:—

TABLE 286.—Tramways, Scale of Fares.

Sections.	Date of Alteration—(ordinary rates).				Concession Rates, Mon.-Fri., 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. since December, 1930.
	November, 1920.	December, 1927.	December, 1930.	October, 1932.	
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
One ... ..	2	2	2	2	2
Two ... ..	3	4	4	3	3
Three ... ..	4	5	5	4†	4
Four ... ..	5	6	6	5	4
Five and six ... ..	6	6	6	6	4
Harbour Bridge ... ..	...	...	4*	3‡	3‡

\* March, 1932. † Maximum fare on Newcastle lines. ‡ 2d. from 1st January, 1939.

The fares on Sundays were higher by 1d. per journey between 1st November, 1920, and 11th February, 1923, when this extra charge was abolished. On 2nd February, 1931, the concession fares for journeys between the hours 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week-days (except Saturdays) became general on the Newcastle tramways irrespective of the day or hour of the journey, thus making the maximum fare 4d. for three or more sections.

Children are carried at lower rates. The fare for children under 12 years of age was 1d. for one, two, or three sections, and 2d. for longer journeys, until 1st August, 1934, when the fare was reduced to 1d. per journey for children under 14 years. The Harbour Bridge fare for children was reduced from 2d. to 1d. on 1st January, 1939.

Apart from reductions in fares, the cost of travelling by trams has been made cheaper in recent years by the lengthening and overlapping of sections.



The fares by Government motor omnibus services are at the rate of approximately 1d. per mile and fares for children are 1d. per journey up to five sections.

#### PRIVATE TRAMWAYS.

There is only one tramway under private control within the State, viz., a steam line, which passes through the town of Parramatta, commencing at the Park and continuing as far as the Newington Wharf at Duck River, a distance of 2 miles 66 chains. The line has been constructed to the standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in., and was opened in 1883.

#### RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY WORKSHOPS.

A large number of workshops have been established to meet the requirements of the various branches of the State railways and tramways. The principal railway shops are situated at Eveleigh, close to the Central Railway Station, and at Chullora, 11 miles distant. There are large workshops at Newcastle, Goulburn, and Bathurst to supply the needs of the permanent-way branch by the preparation of structural steelwork, fish-plates, tools, implements and other articles. Engine repairs are undertaken at Honeysuckle Point (Newcastle) and at a number of smaller workshops in country localities.

The principal tramway workshops are situated at Randwick, in Sydney, and there is a smaller establishment at Newcastle.

Particulars regarding the factories for railway and tramway rolling stock are published in the chapter of this volume entitled Factories.

#### RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

For the supply and distribution of electric current to the State railways and tramways there are three main generating stations under the control of the Commissioner for Railways, viz., Ultimo and White Bay in Sydney, and one in Newcastle. A smaller station was opened in January, 1928, at Lithgow, near the State coal mine. A number of substations are in operation throughout the suburban areas.

Particulars regarding the electrical energy generated at each power station and the purposes for which it was used are shown below:—

TABLE 287.—Electricity Generated and Used for Railways and Tramways.

Particulars.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Generating Stations—	kilowatt hours.	kilowatt hours.	kilowatt hours.	kilowatt hours.
White Bay ... ..	285,452,560	290,321,160	305,518,460	320,767,640
Ultimo ... ..	175,650,481	183,938,017	184,536,626	218,566,030
Newcastle ... ..	120,416,522	132,127,484	144,868,284	169,809,862
Lithgow ... ..	20,853,635	24,775,990	25,969,960	24,808,550
Total ... ..	602,373,198	631,162,651	660,893,330	733,952,082
Purpose of Supply—				
Suburban Railways...	197,867,163	203,714,725	*214,355,375	*231,615,678
Tramways ... ..	149,859,809	148,599,793	142,620,808	139,121,900
Outside Bodies ...	187,647,560	208,486,179	236,104,657	282,515,834
Balance—Departmental Uses ..	66,998,666	70,361,954	*67,812,490	*80,698,670
Total ... ..	602,373,198	631,162,651	660,893,330	733,952,082

\* Not exactly comparable with earlier years.

## RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS COAL SUPPLIES.

Coal for use in connection with the State railways and tramways is an important item of working expenses. As a result of the gradual electrification of the suburban railways the use of coal for locomotives diminished and the consumption for the generation of electricity increased. The quantity used during recent years was as follows:—

TABLE 288.—Railways and Tramways, Coal Used, 1929 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Coal used in Connection with Railways and Tramways.				
	Locomotive Purposes.	Electric Power Stations.	Gas Making.	Other Purposes.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1929	1,212,272	391,904	7,038	45,719	1,656,933
1932	896,147	332,497	5,744	28,657	1,263,045
1937	985,580	402,742	5,260	22,958	1,416,540
1938	1,041,106	434,266	5,565	23,304	1,504,241
1939	994,371	453,300	5,663	24,449	1,477,783
1940	962,197	479,677	5,586	20,843	1,468,303
1941	1,104,122	529,512	5,908	21,508	1,661,050

## EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN STATE LAND TRANSPORT SERVICES.

Particulars regarding the number of persons employed in the land transport services of the Government of New South Wales and the amount of salaries and wages paid to them are shown in the following statement. The figures are exclusive of employment on the construction of railways and roads and on the maintenance of roads. The information under the heading Road Transport Department for 1931-32 and earlier years relates to the tramways only.

TABLE 289.—State Land and Transport Services, Employees and Wages. 1921 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Employees.			Salaries and Wages Paid.		
	Railways.	Road Transport Dept.†	Total.	Railways.	Road Transport Dept.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921 ..	37,558	9,018	46,576	9,153,089	2,278,998	11,432,087
1929 ..	43,972	11,121	55,093	12,422,298	3,121,457	15,543,755
1931 ..	40,620	8,388	49,008	10,167,293	2,119,794	12,287,087
1932 ...	40,329	8,356	48,685	9,637,122	2,015,941	11,653,063
1936 ...	41,779	9,357	51,136	9,775,667	2,066,464	11,842,131
1937 ...	40,331	9,983	50,314	9,626,478	2,185,822	11,812,300
1938 ...	41,128	10,530	51,658	10,668,200	2,608,887	13,277,087
1939 ...	41,474	10,503	51,977	11,099,966	2,736,755	13,836,721
1940† ...	40,705	10,634	51,339	10,919,175	2,769,108	13,688,283
1941‡ ..	43,978	11,799	55,777	12,213,188	2,327,731	15,145,919

\* Average number during the year. † At 30th June. ‡ Includes employees serving with defence forces.

## ACCIDENTS IN STATE TRANSPORT SERVICES.

All accidents are recorded which occur in the working of the State railways, tramways or omnibuses, or on service premises to persons other than the employees, however slight the injuries may be. In the case of employees

all accidents must be reported which cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for at least five hours on any of the three days immediately following the day on which the accident occurred.

Particulars of accidents during the last five years are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 290.—State Railways, Tramways and Omnibuses, Accidents, 1937 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Railway Accidents.</i>								
1937 ...	8	217	20	4,678	49	308	77	5,203
1938 ...	8	232	26	5,413	50	368	84	6,013
1939 ...	8	264	17	5,568	45	362	70	6,194
1940 ...	12	305	18	4,810	40	341	70	5,456
1941 ...	10	279	26	6,288	40	352	76	6,919
<i>Tramway Accidents.</i>								
1937 ...	13	443	5	1,177	23	270	41	1,890
1938 ...	13	543	1	1,326	19	287	33	2,156
1939 ...	13	442	2	1,331	18	246	33	2,019
1940 ...	13	486	2	1,405	17	228	32	2,119
1941 ...	10	375	1	1,383	25	290	36	2,048
<i>Motor Omnibus Accidents.</i>								
1937 ...	...	86	...	64	3	18	3	168
1938 ...	3	201	...	134	1	56	4	391
1939 ...	1	244	...	276	2	39	3	559
1940 ...	4	265	...	350	1	50	5	665
1941 ...	3	281	...	414	3	35	6	730

Most of the deaths are caused by the movement of vehicles, the number in 1940-41 being railways 64, tramways 36, and omnibuses 6. Persons injured by the movement of vehicles numbered 525 in the railways, 1,547 in the tramways, and 553 in the omnibus services. The injuries arising from other causes numbered 6,394, 501 and 177 respectively.

The number of passengers carried on the railways during the year ended June, 1941, was 194,146,000, on the tramways about 318,000,000 and on the omnibuses about 96,000,000. The accident rates per million passengers were as follows:—Railways: killed 0.05, injured 1.44; Tramways: killed, 0.03 injured, 1.18; Omnibuses: killed, 0.03, injured, 2.93.

The amount of compensation paid in respect of injuries to passengers and damage to goods during each of the last five years was as follows:—

TABLE 291.—State Railways, Tramways and Omnibuses, Compensation for Accidents, 1937 to 1941.

Accidents.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Railway—	£	£	£	£	£
Passengers, etc.	4,536	8,451	8,972	3,058	5,142
Goods ...	18,258	20,759	20,882	18,586	24,323
Tramway... ..	23,247	27,649	27,940	18,912	15,357
Omnibuses ...	1,624	3,016	4,130	3,135	9,887
Total ...	47,665	59,875	61,924	43,691	54,709

## MOTOR AND OTHER LICENSED VEHICLES.

Special laws govern the use of motor and other vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimise the risk of accident and facilitate the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State owned and commercial transport services and to procure funds for roads and for administration.

The police exercise general authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic and they regulate the street traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts. Outside these areas municipal and shire councils may enact by-laws for the regulation of street traffic, other than motor traffic.

The speed at which motor vehicles may be driven upon public streets has been limited since December 1937 to 30 miles per hour within built-up areas, and, unless it may be proved that a greater speed was not excessive, to 50 miles per hour elsewhere. Built-up areas are defined generally as those in which provision has been made for street lighting, but streets may be excluded from or included in the definition by direction of the Minister for Transport.

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets and horse-drawn vehicles if they ply or stand in a public street for hire and drivers of such vehicles must be registered. Before registration or renewal of registration motor vehicles are inspected to ensure that they comply with the requisite standard of fitness. Number plates must be displayed on all registered vehicles and visible registration labels on motor vehicles.

The normal term of registrations and licenses and renewals thereof is a year, but since 1st December, 1932, quarterly registrations of motor vehicles have been permitted, at the option of the owners.

The registration of vehicles, licensing of drivers and collection of various taxes, fees and charges are functions of the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways. The police test applicants for drivers' licenses and, by arrangement with the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, they effect the registrations and collect the taxes and fees in certain areas.

Motor vehicles licensed for transporting passengers or goods are subject to special supervision by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways. A service license must be obtained for each privately owned motor omnibus service within the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts, also a license for each omnibus driver and conductor. The registration of the vehicles is conditional upon compliance with regulations as to design, construction and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. In the service license are specified the route to be traversed, the time-table to be observed and the fares to be charged. Where a service enters into competition with railway or other transport services, conditions may be imposed to prevent undue competition and overlapping. An annual fee for each service license is fixed in relation to the extent of the benefit conferred on the holder, the nature of the route traversed and the effect of the service on State owned transport services; the maximum annual rate is £4 for each passenger each omnibus is authorised to carry. The fee for experimental, developmental or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal sum.

For all motor vehicles used in the State for the conveyance of passengers or goods for hire or in the course of any trade or business a license under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act may be required in addition to any other license or registration, including the omnibus service license described above. The licensee may be required to pay charges in respect of passengers and goods carried, the maximum charges being 1d. per passenger for each mile or section (whichever is the shorter) or part thereof, or for goods 3d. per ton of the aggregate weight of the vehicle unladen and its carrying capacity for each mile or part thereof. Vehicles engaged in the carriage of goods to the nearest railway station are not subject to the charge and other exemptions may be granted. Charges are not imposed in respect of journeys not exceeding 50 miles (except in the case of motor omnibuses running in competition with the railways or tramways) nor for the transport of perishable goods to market irrespective of distance.

#### MOTOR REGISTRATIONS.

The number of vehicles on the register at intervals since 1911 is shown in the following statement. In the use of the figures the following circumstances should be taken into consideration, viz:—

- (a) The number of registered vehicles was reduced in October, 1931, by 3,261, viz., 1,938 cars, 565 lorries and 758 cycles, to correct overstatement arising in the assessment of monthly figures.
- (b) The number of omnibuses as at the end of 1931 includes a number of vehicles registered for services which had been discontinued at the end of October, 1931.
- (c) Government motor vehicles numbering approximately 1,700 in July, 1933, were included in the records for the first time at that date.

TABLE 292.—Motor Vehicles on Register, 1911 to 1941.

End of year or month.	Registrations in force.							Per 100 of population.	
	Car.	Van, Lorry, Trailer or Tractor.	Cycle.	Metropolitan Public Vehicles*.		Trader's Plate.	All Motor Vehicles.	Cars only.	All Motor Vehicles.
				Taxi-cab.	Omnibus.				
1911 ...	3,975	3	2,788	175	4	...	6,945	0.23	0.41
1916 ...	14,175	877	7,070	268	12	254	22,656	0.75	1.20
1921 ...	28,665	3,900	11,291	407	180	413	44,856	1.34	2.10
1926 ...	104,675	24,709	25,424	779	486	1,320	157,393	4.40	6.62
1929 ...	170,039	44,868	30,655	1,364	612	2,022	249,560	6.75	9.90
1931 ...	144,749	39,226	23,124	1,091	776	458	209,424	5.64	8.16
1932 ...	147,043	41,897	23,037	1,068	360	429	213,834	5.67	8.25
1936 ...	183,406	67,257	23,418	1,155	567	909	276,712	6.84	10.32
1937 ...	198,925	76,141	24,049	1,194	672	1,075	302,056	7.34	11.14
1938 ...	212,002	83,425	24,353	1,260	733	1,167	322,940	7.75	11.80
1939—June	216,050	84,175	24,151	1,311	777	1,164	327,628	7.87	11.93
Dec.	216,443	85,742	23,009	1,341	825	1,194	328,554	7.83	11.88
1940—June	209,510	83,928	21,552	1,355	823	1,066	318,234	7.53	11.43
Dec.	207,446	84,408	21,275	1,357	870	1,007	316,363	7.40	11.28
1941—June	202,601	84,383	20,759	1,359	880	900	310,882	7.24	11.11
Dec.	188,561	84,511	18,946	1,359	881	901	295,159	†6.72	†10.52

\* Includes Newcastle Transport District in 1930 and later years.

† Approximate.

The number of vehicles on the register was 251,329 at the end of March, 1930, and there was a decrease to 207,178 between this date and 30th June, 1932. Then the number commenced to rise again and reached the peak 329,075 in September, 1939. It has since declined by 33,916.

The proportion of vehicles registered for quarterly periods was 14 per cent. in 1933, 30 per cent. in 1940 and 35 per cent. in 1941. The proportion of quarterly registrations is higher in the case of cars than commercial vehicles.

The number of tractors on the register was 1,344 at 31st December, 1941. Tractors used solely on farms are not required to be registered; particulars of farm tractors numbering 14,569 in March, 1941, are shown in the chapter Agriculture of this volume.

The number of motor vehicles registered in various years since 1929 is shown in the following statement, with separate details regarding new vehicles and old vehicles registered after a change of ownership. Renewals of registration are not included:—

TABLE 293.—Motor Registrations, New and Old Vehicles, 1929 to 1941.

Year.	Registrations of Motor Vehicles (excluding renewals).										
	Car.		Lorry and Van.		Metropolitan Public Vehicles*				Total (excluding Cycles).		Cycle (new and old).
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	Cab.		Omnibus.		New.	Old.	
1929	26,825	13,888	8,477	5,131	213	209	86	59	35,601	19,287	10,579
1932	3,645	20,531	937	9,478	...	35	1	36	4,583	30,080	7,864
1933	5,709	21,440	2,400	11,787	15	132	13	209	8,137	33,568	8,490
1934	10,776	19,265	4,527	12,437	308	182	43	77	15,654	31,961	8,481
1935	15,061	18,247	6,630	12,200	573	123	53	69	22,317	30,639	8,180
1936	18,836	18,858	8,447	12,797	502	126	101	61	27,886	31,342	7,798
1937	23,979	19,448	10,434	13,096	597	106	150	60	35,160	32,710	7,878
1938	21,976	19,327	9,718	12,883	546	109	144	75	32,384	32,394	7,253
1939	19,066	18,097	7,788	12,240	558	145	134	59	27,546	30,541	6,358
1940	9,518	22,152	4,812	12,091	296	218	72	63	14,698	34,524	6,604
1941	4,286	17,695	3,233	10,135	193	235	25	58	7,737	28,123	4,715

\* Registrations in Newcastle District included as from 13th October, 1930.

There was a steep decline in the registrations of new vehicles following the outbreak of war in 1939 and restrictions on the importation of new cars.

MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENSES.

The development in motor transport facilities is illustrated also by the following statement of the number of annual licenses to drive motor vehicles issued during various years since 1911:—

TABLE 294.—Motor Drivers' Licenses, 1911 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Annual Licenses Issued.				
	Cab drivers.	Metropolitan Public Motor Vehicles.*		Other Motor Vehicles.	
		Omnibus.		Car, Van and Lorry drivers.	Cycle riders.
1911†	248	6	9		
1921†	627	441	200	53,061	16,115
1931	1,744	1,977	913	294,009	31,946
1937	3,499	2,176	633	360,612	29,236
1938	3,976	2,182	784	393,474	30,477
1939	4,570	2,488	767	422,390	30,923
1940	4,835	2,544	855	434,726	30,490
1941	4,528	2,696	1,032	430,919	30,152

\* Newcastle district included in 1930 and later years. † Calendar year.

## MOTOR TAXES, FEES, CHARGES, ETC.

Proceeds of taxes and fees relating to road transport are distributed amongst special funds, viz., the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, Public Vehicles Fund, and State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, which are under the control of the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, and to the funds of the Department of Main Roads. The allocation is as follows:—

*The Road Transport and Traffic Fund* receives fees from the registration of vehicles and licensing of drivers.

*The Public Vehicles Fund* receives annual service license fees payable on motor omnibuses, also taxes at rates in force up to 30th November, 1939, on public motor vehicles which ply in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts.

*The State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund* receives all collections under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, including license fees and charges for the carriage of passengers and goods.

*The funds of the Main Roads Department* receive the taxes on motor vehicles other than those paid to the Public Vehicles Fund.

Details of the scales of taxes, fees and charges, and the amounts collected during 1940-41 are shown below.

*Motor Taxes.*—A tax is levied on every motor vehicle, to be paid when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The rates of tax are based upon the weight of the vehicle and the type of tyre used, except in the case of motor cycles. When registration is effected quarterly the tax is charged at 27½ per cent. of the annual tax.

The rates of tax, as increased by 12½ per cent. from 1st December, 1939, are as follows:—

TABLE 295.—Motor Taxes—Rates.

Vehicle.	Tax per ½ cwt.		Vehicle (Foreign Manufacture).	Rate of Tax.*
	Foreign.	British.		
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
Car—Pneumatic ...	3 1½	2 6⅜	Motor Cycle—each ...	25 4
Lorry—Pneumatic ...	3 1½	2 6⅜	„ „ with side	
„ Solid Tyre ...	3 11¼	3 4½	car—each ...	45 0
Omnibus—Pneumatic ...	4 9⅜	4 2⅝	Tractors†, trailers, etc., per ½ cwt. ...	3 11

\* The rates stated are reduced by 6½d. per ½ cwt. if the vehicle is British manufacture.

† Maximum tax on tractors, £15.

Tractors, motor lorries, and other motor vehicles owned by farmers and used solely for carting the produce of their farms are taxable at half-rates.

Since May, 1940, an allowance has been made in respect of vehicles propelled by producer gas, to compensate for the weight of the producer gas equipment.



Vehicles used by traders for trial purposes are exempt from tax, also ambulances, road making equipment, sanitary and cleansing equipment of local councils, and farmers' or timber cutters' trailers used solely in carting farm produce or timber from forest to mill.

The motor taxes collected during 1940-41 amounted to £2,241,029, of which £65,786 was credited to the Public Vehicles Fund and £2,175,243 to the funds of the Main Roads Department.

*Registration Fees.*—Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The fees for annual registrations are as follows:—Motor cycle, 2s. 6d.; motor omnibus in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts, £2; and other motor vehicles £1. The fee for traders' plates is £2 for motor cycles and £8 for other motor vehicles. For quarterly registration the annual fee is payable in respect of the first quarter and one-fourth of the annual fee for each subsequent quarter while registration is continuous. The annual fee for horse-drawn vehicles plying for hire within the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts is £1.

Registration fees amounting to £329,966 were collected during 1940-41, and paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

*Drivers' Licenses.*—The annual fee is 10s. for a license to drive a motor vehicle, and 5s. for a license to ride a motor cycle. For learners' permits, current for one month, the fee is 5s. Within the Transport Districts conductors of motor omnibuses and drivers of registered horse-drawn vehicles must be licensed, the annual fees being 10s. and 5s. respectively. Drivers' license fees collected in 1940-41 and paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund amounted to £239,349.

*Miscellaneous Fees and Charges.*—Small fees are charged in respect of the transfer and cancellation of registration, replacement of lost and damaged number plates, certificates, etc. These fees, amounting to £18,089 in 1940-41, were paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

*Service License Fees* are chargeable under the Transport Act, 1930, in respect of motor omnibuses operating in the transport districts, as described on page 358. Collections amounting to £16,073 in 1940-41 were paid to the Public Vehicles Fund.

*Fees and Charges under State Transport (Co-ordination) Act.*—Provisions of this Act governing the licensing of vehicles engaged in the carriage of passengers and goods are outlined briefly on page 358. All collections are paid to the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund. The license fees vary from 2s. 6d. to 5s. in respect of vehicles, and agents of persons operating road transport services are charged an annual license fee of £1. The fees collected in 1940-41 amounted to £27,544.

Charges imposed in respect of passengers and goods, for which the maximum rates are stated on page 358, amounted to £52,013 in 1940-41, viz., £11,424 for passengers and £40,589 for goods. Other receipts amounted to £1,244.

The total receipts from taxes, fees and charges during the past ten years are summarised in the following table:—

TABLE 296.—Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.—Receipts, 1932 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Tax.	Fees for Registration of Vehicles and Licensing of Drivers.	Additional fees, etc., in respect of Commercial Motor Vehicles.			Miscellan- eous Col- lections— Exchange, Search Fees, etc.	Total Collections.
			License Fees.	Charges for Pas- sengers and Goods.	Other.		
1932 ...	£ 1,188,984	£ 362,861	£ 27,877	£ 36,600	£ 1,014	£ 3,421	£ 1,620,757
1933 ...	1,193,224	378,190	15,845	20,896	1,014	3,977	1,613,146
1934 ...	1,301,109	420,861	24,726	24,133	814	4,595	1,776,238
1935 ...	1,433,232	445,939	26,538	28,957	1,086	4,850	1,940,602
1936 ...	1,596,227	484,513	30,350	52,952	1,333	5,012	2,170,287
1937 ...	1,750,886	525,815	33,377	42,977	1,496	4,006	2,358,557
1938 ...	1,925,774	572,988	36,071	50,555	1,575	3,951	2,590,914
1939 ...	2,063,150	607,281	37,904	52,789	1,555	4,436	2,767,115
1940 ...	2,165,147	600,415	38,391	54,930	1,860	6,567	2,867,316
1941 ...	2,241,029	587,404	43,617	52,013	1,244	5,407	2,930,714

## DISBURSEMENT OF MOTOR TAXES, FEES, ETC.

Since the commencement of the Transport Act, 1930, motor revenue has been allocated to special funds as described on page 360. To meet costs of traffic administration incurred by the police 5 per cent. of motor taxes (other than taxes payable to the Public Vehicles Fund) was paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund until the charge was abolished at the end of 1935.

As a special emergency measure in the period of financial stringency £200,000 was transferred from the funds of the Department of Main Roads to Consolidated Revenue Fund during 1932-33.

The proceeds of motor taxes, fees, etc., paid into the special funds, are disbursed in meeting the cost of administration and for other purposes relating to transport, as described on page 393 of the Official Year Book for 1939-40.

The manner in which motor taxes and other funds at the disposal of the Department of Main Roads may be expended is described on page 320 of this issue.

The following summary shows the purposes on which revenue derived from road transport vehicles has been expended during the past ten years:—

TABLE 297.—Expenditure from Motor Taxes, Fees, etc., 1932 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Paid to Road Making Authorities.	Provision of Traffic Facilities.	Administra- tion of Traffic and Road- Transport (including Regulation by Police).	Paid to Railway and Tramway Funds.	Paid to Consolidated Revenue.	Total.
1932 ...	£ 1,230,350	£ 2,605	£ 304,304	£ 13,844	...	£ 1,551,103
1933 ...	1,065,544	3,780	319,620	42,790	200,000	1,631,734
1934 ...	1,412,697	1,656	304,009	14,822	...	1,733,184
1935 ...	1,508,665	4,635	376,505	31,169	...	1,920,974
1936 ...	1,717,113	18,224	343,867	26,889	...	2,106,093
1937 ...	1,914,983	7,134	355,915	67,907	...	2,345,939
1938 ...	1,923,034	21,954	569,272	52,132	...	2,566,392
1939 ...	2,048,833	19,982	621,250	106,105	...	2,796,179
1940 ...	2,156,116	18,720	602,106	66,785	...	2,843,727
1941 ...	2,232,013	38,800	591,192	67,236	...	2,929,241

At 30th June, 1941, a credit balance of £262,236 was held in the Public Vehicles Fund and £1,824 in the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund. These amounts represent revenue collections not yet expended.

MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES.

Motor omnibus services in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts are subject to the provisions of the Transport Act, 1930, and the services in all districts to the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931. The Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways licenses services and vehicles, determines conditions and standards of service, and imposes charges and fees.

Particulars of motor omnibus traffic in the metropolitan district were collected for the first time in 1928-29 and in the Newcastle district in 1930-31. Statistics of the privately owned services are shown in Table 298, and information relating to the Government services which are operated in conjunction with the tramways in Tables 280 to 285. Particulars of omnibus traffic in country areas are not collected.

*Private Motor Omnibus Services.*

Motor omnibus services were the province of private operators until the inauguration of the first Government service in 1932. The rapid growth of this form of transport in unregulated competition with State-owned tramways and railways led to a revision of the transport laws in 1930 and 1931, and the private omnibus traffic was considerably curtailed by the elimination of overlapping services.

Particulars of the private motor omnibus services in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts in 1930-31 and in each of the last five years are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 298.—Private Motor Omnibus Services, Metropolitan and Newcastle.

Year ended 30th June.	Services.	Omnibuses in Service.	Bus Miles Run.	Passengers Carried.	Book value of Plant.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
<b>Metropolitan Transport District.</b>							
	No.	No.	Thousand.		£	£	£
1931 ...	219	483	19,548	92,125	486,797	1,357,505	1,352,649
1937 ...	133	256	7,853	27,118	117,933	336,380	318,545
1938 ...	134	260	7,115	25,609	150,956	335,469	311,497
1939 ...	135	275	7,463	27,754	167,396	363,776	338,314
1940 ...	132	272	7,525	28,845	169,633	371,795	356,243
1941 ...	131	288	8,003	32,278	176,613	421,195	384,055
<b>Newcastle Transport District.</b>							
	No.	No.	Thousand.		£	£	£
1931 ...	64	83	3,113	8,248	76,448	140,110	139,914
1937 ...	24	28	1,338	2,810	14,161	51,393	47,321
1938 ...	23	31	978	2,216	22,087	38,962	34,134
1939 ...	21	42	964	1,940	26,637	42,018	35,862
1940 ...	21	40	1,048	1,971	29,770	46,212	44,711
1941 ...	24	37	1,152	2,441	40,807	61,409	54,970

\* As at 30th June.

## TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

The statistics of traffic accidents in New South Wales are based upon reports made by the police and supplementary information which in recent years has been gleaned from evidence given at Coroners' inquiries and other sources. Many accidents of a less serious nature are not reported.

An analysis of the traffic accidents reported in each year since 1933-34 has been made by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways and from this the information shown in the following tables has been obtained.

The number of accidents reported in the last eight years, and the casualties resulting therefrom, are shown below:—

TABLE 299.—Traffic Accidents, 1934 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Accidents reported.	Casualties.							
		County of Cumberland.		Newcastle Trans- port District.		Balance of State.		Total, N.S.W.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1934 ...	7,281	205	4,356	22	263	92	889	319	5,508
1935 ...	8,786	242	5,064	28	281	138	1,141	408	6,486
1936 ...	9,833	292	4,848	30	250	203	1,342	525	6,440
1937 ...	11,460	304	5,614	27	320	316	1,750	547	7,684
1938 ...	12,575	315	6,080	29	382	256	2,153	600	8,615
1939 ...	11,906	270	5,759	35	439	240	2,190	545	8,388
1940 ...	11,202	298	5,624	21	407	228	2,367	547	8,398
1941 ...	10,548	258	5,286	24	281	189	1,904	471	7,471

In each year from 1933-34 to 1937-38 there was an increase in the number of accidents and deaths, and, except in 1935-36, in the number of persons injured. Since 1937-38 the number of deaths reported has declined by 21.5 per cent. and the number of persons injured by 13.3 per cent. The improvement was most marked in 1940-41, when deaths declined by 76 and persons injured by 927. The decrease in accidents was general in all districts, though there was an increase of 3 deaths in Newcastle.

Casualties increased at a faster rate than the number of vehicles up to 1937-38, when there were 2 deaths and 29 persons injured per 1,000 vehicles. The ratios of both fatal and non-fatal cases were appreciably lower in 1940-41.

Particulars regarding the number of persons killed and injured in relation to the number of vehicles registered and the population are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 300.—Traffic Casualties, Ratio to Vehicles Registered and to Population.

Year ended 30th June.	Per 1,000 Vehicles Registered.			Per 10,000 Population.		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total Killed and Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Total Killed and Injured.
1934 ...	1.40	24.40	25.80	1.22	23.49	24.71
1935 ...	1.68	26.90	28.58	1.53	24.60	26.13
1936 ...	2.07	25.04	27.11	1.98	24.27	26.25
1937 ...	2.00	28.16	30.16	2.02	28.64	30.66
1938 ...	2.08	29.29	31.37	2.21	31.80	34.01
1939 ...	1.74	25.60	27.34	2.02	30.70	32.72
1940 ...	1.67	25.62	27.29	1.97	30.31	32.28
1941 ...	1.50	23.80	25.30	1.69	26.79	28.48

The foregoing ratios are based upon the number of vehicles registered and no account is taken of the mileage travelled. A rate based on the volume of traffic would provide a more accurate measure of the risk but the data are not available.

Occupants of vehicles outnumber other persons killed and injured in traffic accidents, though pedestrians represent approximately one-third of the fatal cases, and the number of pedal cyclists is relatively high. The number of persons affected, classified into these three groups, are shown below:—

TABLE 301.—Traffic Accidents, Classification of Persons Killed and Injured.

Year ended 30th June.	Drivers and Passengers.		Pedal Cyclists.		Pedestrians.		Proportion of Pedes- trians to Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1934 ...	154	2,949	44	578	121	1,981	Per cent. 37.9	Per cent. 35.9
1935 ...	211	3,559	36	673	161	2,254	39.5	34.7
1936 ...	291	3,568	69	964	165	1,908	31.4	29.6
1937 ...	299	4,300	71	1,176	177	2,208	32.4	28.7
1938 ...	335	4,998	74	1,292	191	2,325	31.8	26.9
1939 ...	305	5,046	80	1,297	160	2,045	29.4	24.4
1940 ...	312	5,166	67	1,305	168	1,927	30.7	22.9
1941 ...	253	4,366	51	1,180	167	1,925	35.5	25.8

The proportion of deaths in each of these classes to total deaths in the traffic accidents during the past eight years was as follows:—Drivers and passengers 54.5 per cent.; pedestrians 33.1 per cent.; pedal cyclists, 12.4 per cent. Of the persons injured the proportions in these groups were 57.6 per cent.; 28.1 per cent.; and 14.3 per cent., respectively.

A distribution of the accidents according to the class of vehicles or persons responsible for them indicates that pedestrians were responsible for 14.8 per cent. of the accidents during the last five years, and the casualties which ensued represented 23.5 per cent. of the total number of persons killed

and 20.6 per cent. of those injured. Corresponding details regarding pedal cyclists were 9.2 per cent. of the accidents, 10.4 per cent. of persons killed and 12 per cent. of those injured. The following table shows details relating to accidents in the year 1940-41:—

TABLE 302.—Traffic Accidents, Vehicles, Persons and Animals Involved, etc., 1940-41.

Class of Vehicle, etc.	Accidents in which involved.	Accidents for which responsible.		Casualties for which responsible.			
		Number.	Pro-portion.	Persons Killed.		Persons Injured.	
				No.	Pro-portion.	No.	Pro-portion.
			Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
Car ... ..	9,734	3,994	37.9	136	28.9	2,629	35.2
Lorry and Van ... ..		1,579	15.0	56	11.9	796	10.7
Motor-cycle, solo ... ..		414	3.9	30	6.4	360	4.8
"  "  pillion ... ..		144	1.4	13	2.8	234	3.1
"  "  side-car ... ..		120	1.2	7	1.5	127	1.7
Taxi ... ..		756	7.2	4	0.8	191	2.5
Omnibus... ..		165	1.6	5	1.1	91	1.2
Pedal Cycle ... ..	1,409	930	8.8	37	7.9	905	12.1
Tram, Trolley Bus ... ..	875	245	2.3	...	...	84	1.1
Horse Vehicle ... ..	233	109	1.0	7	1.5	66	0.9
Horse ... ..	28	21	0.2	2	0.4	15	0.2
Pedestrian ... ..	1,913	1,564	14.8	133	28.2	1,536	20.6
Billycart, Scooter, etc. ... ..	49	46	0.4	4	0.8	46	0.6
Tram Passenger ... ..	287	287	2.7	16	3.4	274	3.7
Motor " ... ..	74	74	0.7	16	3.4	59	0.8
Other " ... ..	4	3	...	...	...	3	...
Animals, " other than							
Horses... ..	94	86	0.8	3	0.6	50	0.7
Other ... ..	21	11	0.1	2	0.4	5	0.1
Total ... ..	...	10,548	100.0	471	100.0	7,471	100.0

In proportion to the number of motor vehicles on the register, motor cycles are responsible for more casualties than either cars or lorries. The ratios for taxi-cabs and omnibuses also are high, but this may be attributed partly to relatively greater mileage traversed by these vehicles and the fact that they are driven for the most part in the areas where the traffic is dense.

The number of persons killed and injured in relation to the various classes of motor vehicles responsible for the accidents in 1940-41 was as follows:—

TABLE 303.—Traffic Casualties, Ratio According to Kind of Motor Vehicle Responsible, 1940-41.

Motor Vehicles responsible for Accidents.	Per 1,000 Vehicles Registered.	
	Killed.	Injured.
Cars ... ..	0.7	12.7
Lorries ... ..	0.7	9.5
Motor cycle—Solo and pillion ... ..	2.9	39.4
Motor cycle—Side car ... ..	1.1	20.7
Taxi-cabs ... ..	2.9	140.8
Omnibus ... ..	5.8	106.3

## PUBLIC FINANCE.

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by four authorities, viz.:—(1) The Government of the State of New South Wales; (2) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; (3) the Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local governing bodies operating in defined areas); and (4) statutory bodies appointed by the Government to administer such public services as railways, tramways, water and sewerage, Sydney harbour, irrigation, and main roads.

The governmental revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from taxes; the State lottery and fees for licenses; the sale and leasing of its lands and forests; and an annual contribution by the Commonwealth under the financial agreement of 1927. The expenditure of the State on governmental account includes the cost of such services as education, public health, law and order, social aid, navigation (in part); water conservation and irrigation, administration of land, agriculture, mining, fisheries, and factory laws, and the development and maintenance of the resources of the State, also public debt charges (in so far as they are not borne by State undertakings).

The governmental revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived mainly from the customs and excise duties and other taxes. Its expenditure is mainly in connection with defence and repatriation services, old age and invalid pensions, maternity and child allowances, navigation (in part), bounties on production, the control of customs, representation abroad, meteorological services, certain legal services, financial assistance to the States, and public debt charges.

Local governing bodies levy rates on the capital value of lands within the areas administered by them. They provide minor services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, the provision of public services. In general the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates but charges are imposed for special services rendered.

The revenue of the statutory bodies administering railways, tramways, Sydney harbour works, etc., is derived almost entirely from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the Government. Revenue by way of motor taxes is used for the most part by the Main Roads Department on the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the State.

Both State and Federal Governments have power to raise loans on their own security subject to approval by the Australian Loan Council. The constitution of the sinking fund and the management of the public debt are regulated by the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States, which is described on page 418 hereof.

Municipalities, county councils, shires, and boards administering water supply services in the Metropolitan and Hunter districts and in Broken Hill, have power to raise loans under certain conditions. Such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor and (if in excess of £100,000) of the Australian Loan Council. They are subject also to wartime regulations under which loans issued by a local body in excess of £25,000 in any period of twelve months after 13th October, 1939, must be approved by the Commonwealth authorities.

## TAXATION.

The following statement shows the amount of taxation collected in New South Wales by the State Government, and the rates and charges received by local bodies, etc., during the five years ended 30th June, 1941.

TABLE 304.—State and Local Taxation in New South Wales.

Head of Taxation, or Charge.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
<b>STATE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Income Tax ... ..	5,186,972	6,367,046	6,339,215	7,031,961	7,777,938
Unemployment Relief and Social Services Taxes § ...	6,801,889	6,949,284	6,363,935	8,252,321	8,917,621
Family Endowment Tax ...	24,523	13,671	5,584	955	848
Land Tax ... ..	2,221	2,237	2,154	2,169	2,411
Stamp and Probate Duties—					
Stamps ... ..	1,264,646	1,368,918	1,286,124	1,422,851	1,475,192
Betting Tickets ... ..	52,183	52,474	58,996	55,142	55,365
Probate ... ..	2,081,548	2,233,144	2,364,124	2,201,268	2,316,161
Betting Taxes ... ..	230,031	196,392	168,915	191,719	200,050
Totalisator Tax ... ..	114,720	97,082	94,155	102,508	121,771
Greyhound Racing Clubs Tax	...	5,816	14,272	13,106	13,421
Racecourses Admission Tax...	88,000	48,933	14,371	13,104	14,160
Entertainments Tax ... ..	91,265	120,881	146,412	141,076	147,016
Fees for Registration of Dogs..	26,455	25,780	25,579	24,558	23,977
Other Licenses ... ..	407,368	436,112	616,405	368,047	543,889
Total Governmental Taxation £	16,371,821	17,917,771	17,500,241	19,820,785	21,609,820
Motor Tax, Licenses, etc.*—					
Motor Tax ... ..	1,750,886	1,925,774	2,063,150	2,165,147	2,241,029
Fees for Registration, Drivers' Licenses, etc. ...	525,815	572,988	607,281	600,415	587,404
Additional Fees, etc., on Commercial Motor Vehicles—					
License Fees ... ..	33,377	36,071	37,903	38,390	43,617
Charges for Passengers and Goods ... ..	42,977	50,555	52,789	54,930	52,013
Other ... ..	1,496	1,575	1,555	1,860	1,244
Total Motor Taxation, etc.	2,354,551	2,586,963	2,762,678	2,860,742	2,925,307
Total, State Taxation £	18,726,372	20,504,734	20,262,919	22,681,527	24,535,127
<b>LOCAL, ETC.</b>					
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates	987,356	1,086,845	1,054,294	1,080,463	1,010,214
Municipal Rates†—					
City of Sydney ... ..	940,352	980,784	960,484	958,652	1,014,084
Suburban and Country ...	3,119,213	3,168,487	3,326,290	3,564,285	†
Shire Rates† ... ..	1,330,420	1,380,937	1,491,926	1,539,281	†
Water and Sewerage Rates, etc.	2,954,463	3,145,488	3,303,426	3,480,404	†
Total, Local Rates and Charges ... ..	£ 9,331,804	9,762,541	10,136,420	10,623,085	.....
Grand Total ... ..	£ 28,058,176	30,267,275	30,399,339	33,304,612	.....

\* Motor taxes, etc., are credited to special Road and Transport Funds. (See page 308.)

† Year ended 31st December preceding.

‡ Not yet available.

§ Special Income and Wages Taxes prior to 1939-40.

The amount of Federal taxation which is borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined definitely. An amount of customs and excise revenue is collected in the State, but some of it relates to goods consumed in other States. Federal land and income taxes paid by persons owning property and deriving income in more than one State are included in assessments made by the Central Office, and cannot be allocated



to the individual States except arbitrarily. The average amount of Federal taxation per head of population in the Commonwealth was £9 4s. 6d. in 1936-37, £10 1s. 2d. in 1937-38, £10 13s. 9d. in 1938-39, £12 17s. 4d. in 1939-40 and £17 17s. 8d. in 1940-41.

*Taxation per Head of Population.*

The amounts stated in Table 304 are shown below at their equivalent rates per head of population:—

TABLE 305.—State and Local Taxation per Head of Population.

Head of Taxation, or Charge.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
<b>STATE.</b>						
Income Tax ... ..	£ s. d. 1 10 9	£ s. d. 1 18 8	£ s. d. 2 7 0	£ s. d. 2 6 4	£ s. d. 2 10 11	£ s. d. 2 16 0
Unemployment Relief and Social Services Taxes .. ...	2 6 7	2 10 9	2 11 4	2 6 7	2 19 9	3 4 3
Family Endowment Tax	0 0 6	0 0 2	0 0 1	...	...	...
Land Tax ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamp and Probate Duties—						
Stamps ... ..	0 8 7	0 9 5	0 10 1	0 9 5	0 10 4	0 10 7
Betting Tickets ... ..	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5
Probate ... ..	0 12 7	0 15 6	0 16 6	0 17 4	0 15 11	0 16 8
Betting Taxes .. ...	0 1 7	0 1 9	0 1 5	0 1 4	0 1 6	0 1 7
Totalisator Tax ... ..	0 0 11	0 0 10	0 0 9	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 10
Racecourses Admission Tax ... ..	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 4	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
Entertainments Tax ... ..	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 11	0 1 1	0 1 0	0 1 1
Fees for Registration of Dogs ... ..	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2
Other Licenses ... ..	0 2 11	0 3 1	0 3 3	0 4 7	0 2 8	0 3 11
<b>Total Governmental Taxation ...</b>	<b>5 6 3</b>	<b>6 2 1</b>	<b>6 12 3</b>	<b>6 8 0</b>	<b>7 3 6</b>	<b>7 15 7</b>
<b>Motor Tax Licenses, etc.—</b>						
Motor Tax ... ..	0 12 0	0 13 1	0 14 2	0 15 1	0 15 8	0 16 2
Fees for Registration, Drivers Licenses, etc., Additional Fees, etc., on Commercial Motor Vehicles License Fees	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 4
Charges for Pas- sengers and Goods...	0 0 5	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 4
<b>Total, Motor Tax, etc.</b>	<b>0 16 4</b>	<b>0 17 7</b>	<b>0 19 1</b>	<b>1 0 2</b>	<b>1 0 8</b>	<b>1 1 1</b>
<b>Total State Taxation</b>	<b>6 2 7</b>	<b>6 19 8</b>	<b>7 11 4</b>	<b>7 8 2</b>	<b>8 4 2</b>	<b>8 16 8</b>
<b>LOCAL, ETC.</b>						
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ... ..	0 6 11	0 7 4	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 7 10	0 7 3
Municipal Rates*—						
City of Sydney ... ..	0 7 5	0 7 0	0 7 3	0 7 0	0 6 11	0 7 4
Suburban and Country Shire Rates* ... ..	1 2 11	1 3 3	1 3 5	1 4 4	1 5 10	†
Water and Sewerage Rates, etc. ... ..	1 0 10	1 2 1	1 3 3	1 4 2	1 5 2	†
<b>Total, Local Rates and Charges ...</b>	<b>3 7 10</b>	<b>3 9 7</b>	<b>3 12 1</b>	<b>3 14 2</b>	<b>3 16 11</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Total, State and Local Taxation ...</b>	<b>9 10 5</b>	<b>10 9 3</b>	<b>11 3 5</b>	<b>11 2 4</b>	<b>12 1 1</b>	<b>...</b>

\* Amounts for year ended 31st December preceding.

† Not yet available.

## STATE TAXES.

*State Land Tax.*

State land tax is levied only on the unincorporated districts of the Western Division where local rates are not imposed. The rate of tax is 1d. in the £ on the unimproved value. For the purpose of assessment a statutory deduction of £240 is made from the assessed value of the lands held by each individual. The amount of land tax collected in the year ended 30th June, 1941, was £2,411.

*State Income Tax.*

Income tax was first levied in New South Wales as from 1st January, 1896, and it has been levied in each subsequent year, though the incidence of the tax has been changed from time to time. Incomes are assessed for taxation in the year following that in which they are derived, the returns for assessment being made up for the twelve months ended 30th June or such other date as is approved by the Commissioner.

In addition to income tax, the State levied other taxes on income during the years 1930-31 to 1940-41, as described on pages 374 to 376. In 1941 a new income tax was designed to replace the existing taxes on income, viz. income tax and unemployment relief and social services taxes, and to yield, in application to the income derived in 1940-41, an amount equal to the aggregate yield of the three former taxes. Under the revised taxation, the statutory exemption previously allowed in respect of income tax was abolished, also the rebate to individual taxpayers in respect of company tax on dividends, and exemption was removed from dividends paid out of interest on Commonwealth loans, capital profits and profits of gold mining companies.

*Exemptions.*—The incomes exempt from State income tax include the salary of the Governor-General and of the Governor of New South Wales; the official salaries of representatives in Australia of the governments of other countries, foreign consuls, trade commissioners of any part of the British Empire other than Australia and, subject to certain conditions as to reciprocity, members of their staff temporarily resident in Australia. The revenue of a municipal corporation or other local governing body or public authority; the income of religious, scientific, charitable or public educational institutions, and of registered trade unions or associations, building societies and rural societies registered under the Co-operation Act; societies not carried on for the gain of individual members being a friendly society or a society established for the encouragement of music, art, science, or literature, or for the development of aviation, or of the resources of Australia; incomes of provident and superannuation funds and trust funds for public charitable purposes; war pensions, widows' pensions, pensions of residents with total income not exceeding £200; child endowment and Government charitable assistance; the pay and allowances of members of the military and air forces who serve abroad, and of the naval forces who serve in a sea-going ship; the pay of members of the forces serving in Australia whose total income does not exceed £200; income derived from gold-mining in Australia, Papua, or New Guinea; interest on bonds, debentures, stock or other securities issued by the Commonwealth or New South Wales and certain stocks issued by the Rural Bank of New South Wales; interest payable to non-residents on stock or debentures issued out of Australia by a company or municipal or public authority.

*Assessable Income.*—Persons residing in New South Wales are required to pay tax on net income derived from all sources in 1940-41 if it exceeds £156, or if he has a dependant, £250. Any receipt in the nature of income is assessable unless exempted under the Income Tax (Management) Act. Residents of New South Wales are liable to pay tax upon income derived in or out of the State, and rebate is provided in respect of tax paid in any other part of the British Empire (except Commonwealth tax). Persons not resident in New South Wales are assessable upon income derived in New South Wales.

*Concessional Deductions.*—Taxpayers (other than companies) domiciled in New South Wales are allowed a deduction of £60 for each dependant resident in Australia, dependant being defined as spouse or female relative having care of the taxpayer's children under 16 years of age (not having separate income in excess of £100), child under 16 years, parent, or, if invalid, child or brother or sister over 16 years of age. Other concessional deductions are medical expenses up to £50, funeral expenses up to £20, and, where taxable income does not exceed £400, dental expenses in respect of the taxpayer and dependants and children under 21 years of age resident in Australia; also payments, not exceeding £100 in the aggregate, for life assurance, superannuation and friendly society contributions.

*Allowable Gifts.*—A deduction not exceeding £100 in the aggregate is allowed in respect of gifts of 10s. or more made to public bodies such as a hospital or benevolent institution, an authority engaged in research into causes, prevention or cure of disease, a university, library, museum, art gallery, public memorial in New South Wales relating to the Great War, a public fund for the benefit of returned soldiers or members of the naval, military or air forces, or to Commonwealth or State for purposes of defence.

*Rates of Tax.—Individuals.*—Tax is levied on *taxable income* which is the amount of assessable income less all deductions, and the rate of tax is based on *rateable income* which is the amount of assessable income less all deductions except concessional deductions and allowable gifts.

The rate of tax on income derived in 1940-41 is 3.5d. per £ of taxable income if rateable income does not exceed £156. On income from personal exertion if rateable income is £156 or over, the rate per £ of taxable income is—

d.	Where Rateable Income is	£	and the rate rises by	d.
3·5	156	156	0	·0175 per £ to
4·41	208	208	0	·05 "
7·01	260	260	0	·0175 "
9·74	416	416	0	·035 "
13·38	520	520	0	·0065 "
23·00	2,000	2,000	0	·004 "
36·75	4,500	4,500	0	·005 "
43·00	6,500	6,500	0	

If Rateable Income exceeds £6,500 the rate of tax per £ of taxable income from personal exertion is—

$$\frac{(6,500 \times 43) + (\text{Balance of Rateable Income} \times 70)}{\text{Rateable Income}} \text{ d.}$$

On Income from property, if rateable income is £156 or over, the rate per £ of taxable income is—

d.	Where rateable income is	£	and the rate rises by	d.	per £ to
3·5		156		·0175	
4·41	"	208	"	·05	"
7·01	"	260	"	·024	"
10·754	"	416	"	·0375	"
14·654	"	520	"	·009	"
27·974	"	2,000	"	·006	"
47·474	"	5,250			

Where rateable income exceeds £5250 the rate of tax per £ of taxable income from property is:—

$$\frac{(5,250 \times 47\cdot474) + (\text{Balance of rateable income} \times 70)}{\text{Rateable Income.}} \text{ d.}$$

Where income is derived from agricultural or pastoral pursuits the rate of tax is determined by averaging the income over a period of not more than five years.

*Super Tax.*—A super tax of 12d. in the £ is levied on so much of the taxable income of individuals as exceeds £2,000. This tax is in addition to tax based on the rates shown above.

*Companies.*—Tax is levied on assessable income remaining after the deduction of all allowable costs; interest on debentures raised out of Australia is not allowed as a deduction. Dividends paid by companies are assessable in the hands of shareholders but an Australian company which is a shareholder is entitled to a rebate of company tax paid on dividends included in its taxable income. Rebate of tax on dividends formerly allowed to shareholders has been discontinued.

*Rates of Tax—Companies.*—The rate of tax payable by mutual life assurance companies and by non-mutual life assurance companies on profits distributed among policy holders, is 1s. 6d. per £ of taxable income. The rate of tax payable by other resident companies is 3s. in the £ and other non-resident companies 3s. 6d. in the £ of taxable income.

Tax is payable also by resident companies at the rate of 1s. in the £, on the amount by which dividends distributed within six months after the close of the year are less than half the taxable income. When this tax is paid by a private company it is deducted from tax assessed under provisions described in the next paragraph.

Private companies are liable for additional income tax if, within six months of the close of the year, they have not paid in dividends out of distributable income (ascertained as prescribed) the whole amount derived from investments and two-thirds of the remainder of such income. The tax is the additional amount of tax which would have been payable by shareholders if the requisite distribution had been made.

Amounts paid by a company to non-residents in respect of dividends out of profits derived in New South Wales and interest on debentures used in the State or on money deposited in the State are taxable at the following rates: (a) where paid to an individual resident in Australia, and the amount does not exceed £200, 6d. in the £; (b) other amounts paid to individuals (*i.e.*, amounts exceeding £200 paid to residents of Australia and all amounts paid to non-residents) 1s. 0d. in the £; amounts payable to companies, 3s. 6d. in the £.

## Annual Assessments of State Income Tax.

Particulars relating to assessments issued in each year since 1928-29 are shown below:—

TABLE 306.—State Income Tax Annual Assessments, 1929 to 1941.

Returns Supplied in year ended 30th June.*	Companies.		Individuals.		Total Amount of Tax Assessed.
	Number Assessed.	Amount of Tax Assessed.	Number Assessed.	Amount of Tax Assessed.	
		£		£	£
1929	4,178	4,972,162	138,289	3,333,290	8,305,452
1930	4,452	4,515,185	142,972	3,087,309	7,602,494
1931	3,851	3,190,958	128,968	2,256,195	5,447,153
1932	2,838	1,970,643	84,728	1,219,525	3,190,168
1933	2,557	1,717,263	66,484	920,269	2,637,532
1934	2,515	1,772,582	59,557	787,044	2,559,626
1935	2,646	2,044,830	64,287	1,028,006	3,072,836
1936	3,549	2,577,356	74,211	1,146,202	3,723,558
1937	4,355	3,129,051	97,801	1,644,852	4,773,903
1938	4,932	3,928,023	109,372	2,173,473	6,101,496
1939	5,350	3,895,652	133,244	2,070,102	5,965,754
1940	5,380	4,561,047	135,897	2,326,684	6,887,731
1941	5,645	5,200,300	133,665	2,187,451	7,387,751

\* The assessments relate to income derived in the previous year ended 30th June.

In considering the variations in the number of assessments and the amount of tax assessed from year to year, due allowance should be made for changes in the rates and incidence of the tax. The rates of tax were reduced by 5 per cent. in 1929-30 and by approximately 10 per cent. in 1932-33. In 1938-39 they were increased by approximately 8 per cent.

The following is a summary of assessments actually issued, amounts collected, and carry-over in each of the past five years. The transactions of individual years presented in this way do not relate to the income derived in any individual year, but to the actual time of issuing assessments:—

TABLE 307.—State Income Tax, Collections and Carry-over, 1937 to 1941.

Heading.	Years ended 30th June.				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Tax Assessed—					
Net Tax Assessed and Levied	£	£	£	£	£
Miscellaneous Items ...	5,208,788	6,370,321	6,386,338	7,025,399	7,826,383
Net Tax unpaid from previous year... ..	7,011	1,614	(-) 241	5,980	20,357
	670,515	651,247	615,671	652,135	631,579
Total Receivable ...	5,886,314	7,023,182	7,001,768	7,683,514	8,478,319
Tax Collected ...	5,186,972	6,367,046	6,339,215	7,031,961	7,777,823
Tax Written off ...	48,095	40,465	10,418	19,974	9,444
Unpaid Tax carried forward to succeeding year ... £	651,247	615,671	652,135	631,579	691,052

The amount of unpaid tax, £691,052, as at 30th June, 1941, consisted of £210,407, assessed on account of 1939-40, and £480,645 on account of earlier years.

The collections during 1940-41, viz., £7,777,823, consisted of £7,185,069 from assessments on the taxable income earned during 1939-40, and £592,754 in respect of tax assessed on income of previous years, and miscellaneous items.

#### *Unemployment Relief and Social Services Taxes.*

In recent years special taxes additional to the State and Commonwealth income taxes described in this chapter have been levied on incomes by the State of New South Wales in order to provide unemployment relief and certain social services.

The first tax of this nature was the Unemployment Relief Tax levied on current income from employment as from 1st July, 1930, and on other income derived in the year ended 30th June, 1930. It was replaced on 1st December, 1933, by the Wages Tax (on income from employment) and the Special Income Tax (on other income). These were superseded on 1st October, 1939, by the Unemployment Relief and the Social Services taxes levied as a combined tax on both classes of income, the proceeds being apportioned between unemployment relief and social services. The last-mentioned taxes were abolished as from 1st July, 1941. Collection of the taxes on income from employment was not discontinued until 31st October following, but amounts collected after 30th June were refunded to the taxpayers or taken into account in respect of tax payable in terms of the Income Tax Act, 1941.

The special taxation on income from employment was levied at the source, *i.e.*, the employer deducted it from amounts due to the employee. The tax on other income was levied by annual assessment issued to the taxpayer after the close of the income year.

Incomes below a certain limit, which was varied from time to time, were exempt, but the tax was levied on the total amount of wages or net income of persons subject to tax, without concessional or other deduction, apart from rebate for dependants, etc. (see below). As from 1st October, 1939, the limit of exempt income was higher for residents with dependent wife or child under 16 years of age than the limit for other persons.

Changes in the exemption limit are indicated below; incomes from employment were exempt if the weekly rate of wages, etc., was less than the amount specified:—

#### Lowest rate of weekly wages subject to tax.

Dating from—	Resident without dependent wife or child.	Resident with dependent wife or child.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st July, 1930 ... ..	1 10 0	1 10 0
1st January, 1931... ..	2 0 0	2 0 0
1st December, 1937 ... ..	3 0 1	3 0 1
1st January, 1939... ..	3 0 1	4 4 0
1st October, 1939 ... ..	2 0 0	4 4 0
1st May, 1940 ... ..	3 0 0	4 4 0
1st August, 1940 ... ..	3 0 1	4 5 1
1st May, 1941 ... ..	3 0 1	4 8 0
1st August, 1941 ... ..	3 0 1	4 9 0

As from 1st December, 1937, a rebate of tax amounting to 6d. a week or £1 6s. a year was provided in respect of the wife and each dependent child under 16 years of age, and from 1st November, 1940, there was rebate also where necessary to provide that the tax would not reduce the wages of the taxpayer below the taxable limit.

Further details regarding the taxes and changes in rates have been published in earlier issues of the Official Year Book. The scales of rates in operation from 1st October, 1939, until the abolition of the taxes in 1941 are indicated in the following table. The amounts shown represent gross tax payable by persons without dependants, without deduction of any rebate.

TABLE 308.—Unemployment Relief and Social Services Taxes on Wages (N.S.W.).

Wages per week.	Amount of Tax.			Wages per week.	Amount of Tax.		
	1st Oct., 1939.	1st Jan., 1941.	1st April, 1941.		1st Oct., 1939.	1st Jan., 1941.	1st April, 1941.
£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 0 0	0 10	Nil.	Nil.	6 0 0	5 0	4 6	4 0
2 10 0	1 3	Nil.	Nil.	6 10 0	5 6	4 11	4 5
3 0 1	1 9	1 3 (a)	0 9a	7 0 0	5 11	5 4	4 9
3 5 0	2 0	1 6	1 0	8 0 0	6 10	6 2	5 6
3 10 0	2 4	1 10	1 4	9 0 0	7 9	7 0	6 3
3 15 0	2 6	2 0	1 6	10 0 0	8 8	7 10	7 0
4 0 0	2 9	2 3	1 9	12 0 0	10 6	9 6	8 5
4 10 0	3 6	3 0	2 6	15 0 0	13 3	12 0	10 8
5 0 0	4 1	3 7	3 1	20 0 0	17 10	16 2	14 3
5 10 0	4 7	4 1	3 7	25 0 0	22 5	20 3	18 3

(a) Reduced by rebate to 1d.

The tax on income other than income from employment was levied on net assessable income, *i.e.*, gross income less expenses incurred in earning it. The limit of exemption and rebates were approximately the annual equivalents of those relating to income from employment.

Where income was derived partly from employment and partly from other sources, the limit of exempt income, rebates and tax were calculated in regard to total income.

Resident taxpayers were exempt from the tax if their total income from all sources in 1939-40 did not exceed £156 or, if they had dependent wife or child, £220.

TABLE 309.—Unemployment Relief and Social Services Taxes (N.S.W.): Rates on Annual Incomes.

Net assessable income.	Rate per £ on Income derived 1938-39.			Rate per £ on Income derived 1939-40. †		
	1st £100.	2nd £100.	Balance.	1st £100.	2nd £100.	Balance.
Not exceeding £156 ...	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Over £156 but not exceeding £218...	4	...	7	} 3½	10	11
„ £218 „ „ £260...	6	10	10-5		5½	10
„ £260 „ „ £312...	7	10	10-5	6½	10	11
„ £312 „ „ £1,040...	7	10-5	10-5	8-325	9-25	10-175
„ £1,040 ...	9	10-5	* 10-5 11	8-325	10-175	* 10-175 11-1

\* £800 at the lower rate; balance at the higher rate.

† As revised since last issue.

*Companies:* The combined rate of Unemployment Relief Tax and Social Services Tax payable by companies was 12d. in the £ on net assessable income derived in 1939-40, less dividends paid out of assessable income within nine months of the close of the income year to shareholders in New South Wales or on a New South Wales share register.

The following statement shows the amount of Unemployment Relief and Social Services taxes collected as deductions from earnings or by annual assessment in each year since 1930-31.

TABLE 310.—Unemployment Relief and Social Services (or Wages and Special Income) Taxes, Collections, 1931 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Sale of stamps and deductions from earnings.	Assess- ments on incomes.	Total collections.	Year ended 30th June.	Sale of stamps and deductions from earnings.	Assess- ments on incomes.	Total collections.
1931 ...	2,720,887	1,654,916	4,375,803	1937 ...	3,559,553	3,242,336	6,801,889
1932 ...	4,014,399	1,785,120	5,799,519	1938 ...	3,389,603	3,559,681	6,949,284
1933 ...	3,718,960	2,983,479	6,702,439	1939 ...	3,004,863	3,359,072	6,363,935
1934 ...	3,165,178	2,083,109	5,248,287	1940 ...	4,669,684	3,582,637	8,252,321
1935 ...	3,120,034	2,142,587	5,262,621	1941 ...	5,130,161	3,787,460	8,917,621
1936 ...	3,364,082	2,826,210	6,190,292				

The deductions from earnings collected in any year relate almost entirely to the earnings of that year, and the collections by assessment relate, for the most part, to income derived in the year preceding the year of collection.

#### *State Probate Duties.*

Probate Duties have been imposed by the State continuously since 1880. The tax is payable on assessment or within six months after the death of the deceased. Rates and incidence of the tax were altered in 1921, 1931, 1933 and 1939.

Estates of members of the Naval, Military and Air Forces of the British Empire and Allies who die during the present war or within a year thereafter, as a result of injuries received or disease contracted on active service, have been exempted.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death, and in case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, personal property outside New South Wales.

Whether deceased was domiciled in New South Wales or not at the time of his death, his estate includes every specialty debt secured to him over property in New South Wales. Where duty is paid on personal property situate outside New South Wales, in any part of His Majesty's Dominions, a refund will be allowed of either the duty paid in the Dominion or the duty paid in New South Wales, whichever is the less.

Deductions are allowed in respect of all debts actually due and owing by deceased.

Probate duty is levied under several scales of rates graded according to the value of the estate and the rates rise with each additional £1,000 of value to the maximum where the value exceeds £100,000 if the deceased was domiciled in New South Wales, or £75,000 if domiciled elsewhere at



death. The lowest scale applies to bequests of a philanthropic nature, as specified in the Stamp Duties Act; and there are separate scales for property of persons domiciled in New South Wales at date of death, which passes to beneficiaries within certain degrees of kinship. Where different scales apply to various portions of an estate, duty under each scale is calculated according to the rate applicable to the total amount of the estate. For example, if the dutiable value of the estate of a person with local domicile at death is valued at £10,000, the rate of duty on the portion passing to public hospitals, etc., is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; on the portion passing to widow or lineal issue  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., or to widower, brother or sister or issue of such,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; and on other property  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Duty is not charged on estates of persons with New South Wales domicile if the value does not exceed £500, nor on property passing to widow or children under 21 years of age if the value of the estate does not exceed £1,000.

The rates of duty payable under the various scales where the date of death was 7th November, 1939 or later are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 311.—State Probate Duties (N.S.W.) Rates.

Final Balance of Estate.	Rates of Duty Payable on Property—			Other.
	Passing to public hospital or trust for poor relief or education in New South Wales. A.	Passing to Widow or lineal issue of deceased. * B.	Passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of brother or sister. C.	
£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<i>Domicile in New South Wales.</i>				
501 to 1,000 ...	2	3	5	8
	Rising by $\frac{1}{3}\dagger$ per cent. per £1,000 to—			
3,001 to 4,000 ...	$2\frac{2}{3}$	4	6	9
	Rising by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per £1,000 to—			
60,001 to 61,000 ...	17	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$
	Rising by $\frac{1}{4}\dagger$ per cent. per £1,000 to—			
75,001 to 76,000 ...	20	22	24	27
	Rising by $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. per £1,000 to—			
100,001 and over ...	25	27	29	32
<i>Domicile outside New South Wales.</i>				
500 or under ...	3			8
501 to 1,000 ...	$3\frac{1}{4}$			$8\frac{1}{4}$
	Rising by $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. per £1,000 to—			
50,001 to 51,000 ...	20			25
	Rising by $\frac{1}{3}\dagger$ per cent. per £1,000 to—			
65,001 to 66,000 ...	23			30
	Rising by $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. per £1,000 to—			
75,001 and over ...	25			32

\* Lower rates may be charged if estate does not exceed £5,000, see below.

† The rate in column A rises by  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per £1,000. ‡ The rate in column A rises by  $\frac{1}{5}$  per cent. per £1,000.

Provision is made for abatement of duty, where necessary, so that the value of the estate will not be reduced by the tax below the value (less duty) of an estate of the highest value taxable in the next lower grade.

If the value of an estate—local domicile—does not exceed £5,000, property passing to widow and/or children under 21 years of age is dutiable as follows:—

Final Balance of Estate—		Rate of Duty.		
£	£			
501 to 1,000	...	...	...	Exempt.
1,001 to 2,000	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ rates in Column B of Table 311
2,001 to 3,000	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{8}$ " " "
3,001 to 4,000	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ " " "
4,001 to 5,000	...	...	...	$\frac{7}{8}$ " " "

Particulars of the amount of probate duty collected in each of the past five years are shown in Table 304. The number and value of estates assessed annually are shown in the chapter of this Year Book relating to "Private Finance," and in greater detail in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

#### *State Stamp Duties.*

Stamp Duty is imposed on a considerable number of legal and commercial documents, as described in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book. The rates of certain stamp duties were increased as from 7th November, 1939.

The amount of Stamp Duty collected in each of the past five years is shown in Table 304.

#### *State Betting Taxes.*

Taxes on racing clubs and associations and on bookmakers were first imposed by the Finance (Taxation) Act, 1915.

Taxes in respect of racing clubs are levied on license or registration fees received from bookmakers. The existing rates of tax range from 50 per cent. of the fees for racecourses within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, to 20 per cent. in respect of other racecourses.

Taxes payable by bookmakers comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licenses issued by the racing clubs and associations to entitle bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; also on the number of credit bets made, at the same rate as if tickets were issued. Since the 1st October, 1932, the rates have been one penny for each ticket issued in the saddling paddock and one-halfpenny in the other parts of the racecourse.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover has been charged since 1st October, 1932, as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers. The rate was first fixed at 1 per cent., reduced to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on 1st January, 1938, and increased to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on 4th November, 1939.

#### *State Totalisator Tax.*

It is prescribed by the Totalisator Act, 1916-1937, that registered racing clubs and associations, when directed by the Government, must establish an approved totalisator on the racecourses at which they hold race meetings. Commission is deducted by the club concerned from the total amount invested by patrons, a proportion being paid to the Treasury and the balance retained by the club.

Since 1st January, 1938, the rate of commission has been 10 per cent. of the investments. The Government's share is 5 per cent. in respect of metropolitan meetings (except trotting) and 2 per cent. elsewhere, also unpaid fractions and unclaimed dividends; and the clubs retain 5 per cent. and 8 per cent., respectively.

*State Racecourses Admission Tax.*

A tax on admissions to racecourses in the metropolitan district and the course of the Newcastle Jockey Club was levied by the State in terms of the Racecourses Admission Tax Act. It was replaced as from 1st January, 1938, by a tax under the Entertainments Tax Act, as described below.

*Greyhound Racing Admission Tax.*

A tax on admissions to greyhound meetings held on racecourses within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, and on meetings held on the greyhound racecourse of the Newcastle Jockey Club, is imposed under the Finance (Greyhound-racing Taxation) Act, 1931-1937. For admission to the saddling paddock the tax for males is 1s., and for females 6d., and to any other section of the racecourse the tax is 6d. for all persons.

The tax on admission to greyhound race meetings on other courses is levied under the State Entertainments Tax Act.

*Greyhound Racing—Tax on Gross Income.*

Greyhound racing clubs which conduct meetings within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, are required to pay tax on their gross income. The tax was imposed as from 1st January, 1938, in terms of the Racing Taxation Act, 1937, and the rate is 15 per cent. of the total gross income of the club from all sources arising out of the conduct of these meetings.

*State Taxes on Betting and Racing—Collections.*

The following table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with betting, horse and greyhound racing in 1930-31 and in the last five years.

TABLE 312.—State Taxes on Racing and Betting, 1931 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Racing Clubs and Associations.	Book-makers Licenses.	Winning Bets and Book-makers Turnover.	Betting Tickets.	Totalisator.	Race-courses Admission.	Entertainments Tax on admission to Race Courses.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	57,676	30,947	227,650	75,674	142,939	86,579	7,750	629,215
1937	75,886	38,559	115,586	52,183	114,720	88,000	6,223	491,157
1938	75,150	35,587	91,471	52,474	97,082	48,933	6,429	407,126
1939	94,125	35,579	53,483	58,996	94,155	14,371	44,716	395,425
1940	91,622	32,749	80,454	55,142	102,508	13,104	50,130	425,709
1941	84,121	30,462	98,888	55,365	121,771	14,160	49,706	454,473

\* Calendar year ended six months earlier.

Further references to taxes on betting and racing are contained in the chapter "Social Condition."

*State Entertainments Tax.*

A tax on entertainments has been imposed by the State Government since 1st January, 1930. Entertainments for purely philanthropic, religious, public, educational or charitable objects are exempt; also admissions to greyhound race meetings in the metropolitan district and Newcastle, which are subject to the admission tax described above, and admissions for which the charge does not exceed 1s. 6d.

The entertainments tax is collected on the payments for admission at the following rates:—Over 1s. 6d. and under 2s., tax  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 2s. and over, tax 1d. for the first 2s. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 6d.

On admissions to metropolitan racecourses and the Newcastle racecourse, entertainments tax is levied, as from 1st January, 1938, at the rate of 2d. for every 1s. by which the payment for admission exceeds 1s., and charges not exceeding 1s. are exempt. This rate is levied also in respect of admissions to country racecourses (other than Newcastle) for which the charge is 9s. 4d. or more.

Details regarding the number of taxable admissions are shown in the chapter "Social Condition" at pages 197 and 198.

*State Motor Taxes.*

Taxes are levied by the State on motor vehicles, and fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers in terms of the Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Act, the Motor Tax Management Act, the Transport Act, and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees and charges, the amounts collected and their allocation among the various road and transport funds are shown in the chapter "Motor and Other Licensed Vehicles" of this Year Book. The amounts collected in the last five years are shown also in Table 304 in this chapter.

## COMMONWEALTH TAXES.

*Federal Land Tax.*

The land tax imposed in 1910 was the first direct taxation by the Commonwealth. It is a graduated tax on the unimproved value of the lands in Australia.

Land to the value of £5,000 owned by a resident of Australia is exempt from the tax. The ordinary rate of tax payable by residents is 1  $\frac{1}{8750}$  d. for the first £ of value in excess of £5,000, then it increases uniformly by  $\frac{1}{8750}$  d. for every increase of £1 to 5d. in the £ on a taxable value of £75,000, and the tax is 9d. for every £ in excess of that amount.

The ordinary rate payable by absentee owners is 1d. in the £ on the value up to £5,000 and the rate on higher values is 1d. more than the corresponding rate payable by a resident.

Super tax is levied on assessments made after 1st July, 1941, where the taxable value exceeds £20,000. The rate is 20 per cent. of the tax at ordinary rate or 1 per cent. of the amount by which ratable value exceeds £20,000, whichever is the less.

Lands owned by a State, municipality, or other public authority, or savings bank, and those used for religious, charitable, or educational purposes, are exempt from the tax. There is also exemption of lands owned by life assurance societies, friendly societies and trade unions, and grounds

owned by clubs, etc., and used for sports (except golf and horse-racing), but the exemption is only partial if the lands are not used solely for the purposes of such bodies. In the case of non-mutual life assurance societies, the amount of exemption is reduced in the proportion which the value of policies in Australia bears to the total value of policies.

The following table gives particulars regarding taxable lands held in New South Wales at the 30th June, 1930, 1935, and later years.

TABLE 313.—Federal Land Tax, Value of Taxable Lands in New South Wales.

Year.	Taxable Lands at 30th June.				Tax Assessed.		Area of Country Lands Assessed.
	Improved Value.		Unimproved Value.		Town Lands.	Country Lands.	
	Town.	Country.	Town.	Country.			
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£	£	acres 000
1930	142,828	120,618	80,106	64,698	1,035,636	547,682	32,325
1935	135,468	112,838	59,678	51,412	380,601	184,438	32,814
1936	142,679	114,680	64,079	53,227	428,331	204,459	32,391
1937	144,572	117,429	63,920	53,948	436,692	208,651	32,785
1938	149,889	119,377	64,832	53,502	497,221	227,912	32,105
1939	163,213	119,455	71,964	54,269	567,391	231,523	32,035

The tax assessed in the Commonwealth on land held at 30th June was £3,116,253 in 1930, £1,145,381 in 1935 and £1,599,581 in 1939. Between 1930 and 1935 there was a fall in values of land and rates of tax were reduced by 23½ per cent. in 1932 and 25 per cent. in 1933.

#### *Commonwealth Income Tax.*

The Commonwealth, as well as the various States, levies tax on incomes. The Federal tax was first levied as a war measure in the year ended 30th June, 1916.

Incomes are assessed for taxation in the year following that in which they are derived, the returns for assessment being made up for the twelve months ended 30th June or such other date as is approved by the Commissioner.

The State Commissioners of Taxation in all the States (except Western Australia), collect the Commonwealth income tax and the Commonwealth contributes a proportion of the working expenses of the State taxation departments. In Western Australia the Commonwealth collects both Federal and State income taxes.

*Exemptions.*—The incomes exempt from Income Tax include the salary of the Governor-General and of the Governor of a State; the official salary of the representative in Australia of the government of another country, of a foreign consul, a trade commissioner of any part of the British Empire other than Australia, and subject to certain conditions as to reciprocity of members of their staff temporarily resident in Australia; the revenue of a municipal corporation or other local governing body or public corporation; the income of religious, scientific, charitable or public educational institutions, or trade unions or associations of employers; societies not carried on for the gain of individual members being a friendly society or one established for the encouragement of music, art, science, literature, or for the development of aviation, or of the resources of Australia; incomes of provident and superannuation funds and trust funds for public charitable

purposes; war pensions, child endowment; income derived from a mining property in Australia or New Guinea worked for the purpose of obtaining gold or gold and copper if gold represents at least 40 per cent. of the output. The pay and allowances earned out of Australia by members of the defence forces who serve abroad are exempt and exemption applies also under certain conditions, to their pay and allowances earned in Australia.

*Assessable Income.*—Any receipt in the nature of income is assessable unless exempted under the Act.

*Residents* of Australia are liable for tax on income derived in Australia, and on dividends from sources outside Australia, also on other income derived from sources outside Australia if it is not subject to income tax in the country of derivation, or if it is derived from the sale of goods which are not subject to royalty or export duty in any country outside Australia.

*Non-Residents* of Australia are assessable upon income derived in Australia.

*Taxable income* is gross income less allowable expenses incurred in earning it and in the case of individuals the concessional deductions and statutory exemption.

*Concessional deductions* allowed to resident taxpayers include £50 in respect of each dependant, viz., spouse, or, in the case of a widower or widow, a female relative (with net income not exceeding £50) who has care of the taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, and is maintained by him; one child under the age of 16 years; the taxpayer's mother if she is a resident and is wholly maintained by him; medical expenses not exceeding £50 and funeral expenses not exceeding £20 for taxpayer, spouse and children under 21 years; an amount not exceeding £100 in the aggregate as payments to superannuation funds, friendly societies, and life assurance premiums.

Other concessional deductions are State income tax, Federal and State land tax, non income-producing rates; gifts to public hospitals and benevolent institutions; sums paid or set apart as pensions or retiring allowances for persons employed in the taxpayer's business; gifts to the Commonwealth for purposes of defence; gifts for the welfare of soldiers, etc., for scientific research or universities.

These deductions are made firstly from personal exertion income, then from property income.

*Statutory exemption* on income derived in 1939-40 and later years by resident taxpayers and absentees (other than companies) is £200 less £1 for every £1 by which the income exceeds £200. The deduction is made firstly from property income, then from personal exertion income. The statutory exemption on income derived in the years 1936-37 to 1938-39 was £250, less £1 for every £2 by which the income exceeded £250.

*Rate of Tax—Individuals.*—The rates of tax on income from personal exertion derived in 1940-41 are as follows:—

- (a) On taxable income not exceeding £400, 16d. in the £.
- (b) On taxable income exceeding £400 but not exceeding £2,500, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £, increasing by  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every £ in excess of £401.
- (c) On taxable income exceeding £2,500—first £2,500 at 100d. in £, balance at 200d. in the £.

The rates on taxable income from property are:—

- (a) On taxable income not exceeding £400, 20d. in the £.
- (b) On taxable income exceeding £400 but not exceeding £2,000, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £, increasing by  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every £ in excess of £401.
- (c) On taxable income exceeding £2,000—First £2,000 at 100d. in the £, balance at 200d. in the £.

Provision is made for abatement of tax where State and Commonwealth taxes, including war-time company tax, would exceed 18s. in the £.

Where income is derived from agricultural or pastoral pursuits the rate is determined by averaging the whole income over a period of not more than five years.

*Minimum Tax.*—The minimum amount of tax is 10s.

The rates of tax levied on 1939-40 incomes were much higher than those of the previous year, and there was further increase (apart from war tax) in respect of 1940-41 incomes which exceeded £1,500 from personal exertion or £1,200 from property.

*War Tax on Income.*—The Commonwealth has imposed a war tax on incomes of individuals whose income exceeds £156 or, if the income includes pay and allowances earned as a member of the defence forces, £200. The tax is levied on incomes assessable for Commonwealth income tax (before the concessional deductions and statutory exemption have been deducted), less Commonwealth income tax.

The rate of tax as fixed by the War Tax Act passed in December, 1941, is 6d. in the £ where war tax income exceeds £156 but does not exceed £162, and the rate rises by  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for every £6 of income to a maximum of 12d. per £ if income exceeds £300. But the tax on income of the year 1940-41 is levied at half these rates (and is being collected by instalments which commenced in January, 1942). Tax at the foregoing rates is reduced by a rebate in respect of each dependant maintained by a resident taxpayer, viz., spouse (or female relative having care of widowed taxpayer's children), children under 16 years of age, the taxpayer's mother if wholly maintained by him. The rebate is at the rate of £2 12s. per annum (£1 6s. in respect of tax on 1940-41 income) for each dependant.

#### *Payment of Income Tax by Instalments.*

An instalment plan for the payment of Commonwealth income tax was introduced in January, 1941, and a similar plan was arranged in respect of State income tax as from 1st November, 1941, when the Unemployment Relief and Social Services taxes, which had been collected as deductions from wages and salaries, were abolished.

Employers are required to deduct the instalments when paying salary or wages where earnings in any week or part thereof exceed a prescribed rate (the limit of exemption). If provided by the employer, sustenance is taken into account at 15s. per week and quarters at 5s. a week. The method of deduction is (a) by stamps delivered to the employee who is required to cancel each stamp and affix it in an approved stamp book, or (b) where there is a large group of permanent employees, by cash deductions to be remitted by the employer to the Taxation Department. Deductions are discontinued when an employee obtains from the Department of Taxation a certificate of exemption to show that he has paid his tax or is not liable to pay tax.

Taxpayers who are not employees may, at their own option, purchase stamps for the payment of Income Tax by instalments.

Instalments for the payment of tax on income derived in the year 1940-41 are being deducted from salaries and wages received by employees in 1941-42. The following table shows the scale of weekly deductions (where rebate is not allowed for any dependant) for State income tax as from 1st December, 1941, for Commonwealth income tax between August, 1941 and January, 1942, and for Commonwealth income and war tax as from 15th January, 1942:—

TABLE 314.—State and Commonwealth Taxes on Income Derived in Year 1940-41 (N.S.W.)—Instalments Deducted from Wages (1941-42). (Where taxpayer has no dependant.)

Rate of Salary or Wages per week.		State Income Tax. (1st Nov., 1941.)	Commonwealth.		Total State and Commonwealth Tax.	
			Income Tax (1st Aug., 1941.)	Income and War Taxes. (15th Jan. 1942.)	(1st Nov., 1941.)	(15th Jan., 1942.)
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 0 0 to	3 10 0	1 0	...	2 0	1 0	3 0
3 10 0 to	3 17 0	1 0	...	3 0	1 0	4 0
3 17 0 to	4 0 0	1 0	8	3 0	1 8	4 0
4 0 0 to	4 5 0	2 0	1 4	4 0	3 4	6 0
4 5 0 to	4 10 0	2 0	2 0	5 0	4 0	7 0
4 10 0 to	4 15 0	2 0	2 6	6 0	4 6	8 0
4 15 0 to	5 0 0	3 0	3 4	7 0	6 4	10 0
5 0 0 to	5 5 0	3 0	4 2	9 0	7 2	12 0
5 5 0 to	5 10 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	9 0	14 0
5 10 0 to	5 15 0	4 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	15 0
5 15 0 to	6 0 0	5 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	17 0
6 0 0 to	6 5 0	5 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	19 0
6 10 0 to	6 15 0	6 0	10 6	16 0	16 6	1 2 0
7 0 0 to	7 10 0	7 0	11 8	18 0	18 8	1 5 0
7 10 0 to	8 0 0	8 0	13 4	1 0 0	1 1 4	1 8 0
8 0 0 to	8 10 0	9 0	14 8	1 2 0	1 3 8	1 11 0
8 10 0 to	9 0 0	11 0	16 6	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 15 0
9 0 0 to	9 10 0	13 0	18 0	1 6 0	1 11 0	1 19 0
9 10 0 to	10 10 0	14 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 14 0	2 2 0
10 10 0 to	11 10 0	15 0	1 4 9	1 12 0	1 19 9	2 7 0
11 10 0 to	12 10 0	17 0	1 7 0	1 16 0	2 4 0	2 13 0
12 10 0 to	13 10 0	19 0	1 12 6	2 1 0	2 11 6	3 0 0
13 10 0 to	14 10 0	1 2 0	1 15 0	2 6 0	2 17 0	3 8 0
14 10 0 to	15 10 0	1 3 0	2 1 3	2 12 0	3 4 3	3 15 0
15 10 0 to	16 10 0	1 5 0	2 4 0	2 18 0	3 9 0	4 3 0
16 10 0 to	17 10 0	1 8 0	2 11 0	3 5 0	3 19 0	4 13 0
17 10 0 to	18 10 0	1 10 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	5 2 0
Over £18 10s.	0d.	2s. per £.	3s. 6d. per £.	4s. per £.	5s. 6d. per £.	6s. per £.

The instalments shown above are reduced if the taxpayer is entitled to rebate for any dependant. The instalments for State income tax are reduced by 1s. a week for each dependant (see page 371). Instalments for Commonwealth tax were reduced by 3s. for each dependant between August, 1941, and January, 1942, and later instalments by 4s. a week for each adult dependant and one child and by 1s. a week for each other child under 16 years of age (see pages 382 and 383).



*Commonwealth Taxation of Companies.*

*Companies Tax* is levied on the net income of a company. A co-operative company is allowed a deduction of the amount distributed among its shareholders as rebates or bonuses based on business done by shareholders with the company, also the amount of interest or dividends on shares distributed to shareholders. A life assurance company is allowed a deduction equal to 4 per cent. of a part of the calculated liabilities. Dividends paid by companies are assessable in the hands of the shareholder, but a resident company which is a shareholder is entitled to a rebate in respect of dividends which form part of its taxable income. Prior to the income year 1939-40, other shareholders were entitled to rebates of tax on dividends as described in earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

*Companies.*—The rate of tax payable in respect of income derived in 1940-41 is 4s. in the £ where debentures are used in Australia or money is lodged at interest with a company in Australia, tax is payable at the rate of 3s. in the £ on the total amount of interest paid or credited to a non-resident company, and on the amount in excess of £200 paid or credited to a non-resident individual. The company may deduct the tax so paid from interest due to the debenture-holder or depositor.

The company rate was 1s. in the £ on income derived in 1936-37, 1s. 1.8d. in 1937-38, and 2s. in 1938-39 and 1939-40.

*Additional Companies Tax* is payable on *undistributed income*, ascertained by deducting from taxable income tax paid during the year (or at the company's option, payable in respect of the year) dividends paid from taxable income within six months (or if a non-resident company nine months) after the close of the year and, in the case of certain public companies, the net loss incurred in carrying on business outside Australia. The amount of tax payable by private companies is the additional tax which would have been payable by shareholders had the taxable income been distributed in full. Public companies are levied at the rate of 2s. in the £ on the undistributed income.

*Companies Super Tax* at the rate of 1s. in the £ is payable on the taxable income in excess of £5,000 derived in 1939-40 and later years by companies except the following, viz., private companies; co-operative companies; life assurance companies the profits of which are divisible only among policyholders or which have a deficiency of assets, companies (other than cash-order and similar companies) in which little or no capital is required, to the extent to which profit arises from commissions, fees or charges for services rendered.

*Wartime Company Tax.* This tax applies to taxable profits derived in 1939-40 and later years. It is based on the principle of taxing profits according to their relationship to the capital employed in earning them. Taxable profit consists of taxable income as assessed for Federal income tax, less income tax payable thereon other than super tax and tax on undistributed income.

Companies which are exempt from the super-tax, as described above, and companies, not being subsidiary companies, with taxable profits not exceeding £1,000, are exempt from the Wartime Company Tax. If the amount assessed is less than the super-tax payable by a company it is not required to pay Wartime Company Tax; and if the Wartime Company Tax is the greater the amount of super-tax is deducted therefrom.

Profits up to "the statutory percentage," which, in respect of 1940-41 income is 5 per cent. of capital employed, are not subject to Wartime Company Tax, and profits in excess of 5 per cent. are taxable according to the scale shown in the following table. For instance, if the profits of a company represent  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of capital employed, the wartime tax is 21 per cent. of profits which represent 6 per cent. of capital employed, plus 42 per cent. of profits which represent  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of capital employed.

TABLE 315.—Commonwealth Wartime Company Tax—Rates of Tax (Income year, 1940-41).

Taxable Profit expressed as percentage of capital employed.		(3) Rates of Tax on "Excess" taxable profits, as specified in column (2).
(1) Total.	(2) "Excess" (over 5 per cent. of capital employed) subject to war-time Company Tax.	
Per cent.	Per cent.	
Over 5 to 6	1 or less	6% on "excess."
" 6 ,, 7	Over 1 to 2	6% on first 1% "excess" and 12 % on balance of "excess."
" 7 ,, 8	" 2 ,, 3	9,, " 2 " 18 " "
" 8 ,, 9	" 3 ,, 4	12,, " 3 " 24 " "
" 9 ,, 10	" 4 ,, 5	15,, " 4 " 30 " "
" 10 ,, 11	" 5 ,, 6	18,, " 5 " 36 " "
" 11 ,, 12	" 6 ,, 7	21,, " 6 " 42 " "
" 12 ,, 13	" 7 ,, 8	24,, " 7 " 48 " "
" 13 ,, 14	" 8 ,, 9	27,, " 8 " 54 " "
" 14 ,, 15	" 9 ,, 10	30,, " 9 " 60 " "
" 15 ,, 16	" 10 ,, 11	33,, " 10 " 66 " "
" 16 ,, 17	" 11 ,, 12	36,, " 11 " 72 " "
" 17	" 12	39,, " 12 " 78 " "

Wartime company tax was lower in respect of income of the year 1939-40, when the statutory percentage was 8 per cent. of capital employed, and the scale of tax on profits which exceeded 8 per cent. of capital ranged from a minimum of 4 per cent. on the excess over 8 per cent. to a maximum of 30 per cent. on 14 per cent. of capital employed, plus 60 per cent. on the balance of "excess." The maximum rate applied if profit exceeded 22 per cent. of capital employed.

The statutory percentage may be increased in particular cases on the decision of the Board of Referees constituted to investigate such matters.

The rate of tax payable by a company engaged in primary production is determined in relation to taxable profits averaged over a period not exceeding five years.

#### *Commonwealth Estate Duties.*

The Estates Duty Assessment Act, which came into operation on 21st December, 1914, provided for the imposition of a Federal duty on properties of persons who died after the commencement of the Act.

Where the whole of the estate passes to the widow, children or grand-children there is a statutory exemption of £2,000 from the value of the estate for duty and it diminishes by £1 for every £10 of value between £2,000 and £10,000, and by £1 for every £2 of value in excess of £10,000. Where no part of the estate passes to the widow, children or grand-children, the exemption is £1,000, diminishing by £1 for every £10 of value between £1,000 and £6,000 and by £1 for every £8 of value in excess of £6,000. Proportionate deductions are allowed when only part of an estate passes to the widow, children and grand-children.

Estates of members of the naval, military and air forces dying on active service are exempt from duty if the value does not exceed £5,000.

The rates of duty, ranging from 1 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the dutiable value of the estate, remained unchanged from the date of commencement in 1914 to 20th May, 1940; then a new scale, ranging from 3 per cent. to 20 per cent., was introduced. The rates on estates exceeding £20,000 in value were increased in the following year and the rates on estates of persons who die on or after 3rd December, 1941, are as follows:—

Value for duty of the Estate.	Rates of Duty (per cent. of value for duty).	
Not exceeding £10,000.    ...    ...    ...	3 per cent.	
	increasing by $\frac{3}{100}$ per cent. per £100 to—	
£19,900 to £20,000    ...    ...    ...	6 per cent.	
	increasing by $\frac{2}{100}$ per cent. per £100 to—	
£119,900 to £120,000    ...    ...    ...	26 per cent.	
	increasing by $\frac{1}{200}$ per cent. per £1,000 to—	
£500,000 or more    ...    ...    ...	27.9 per cent.	

#### *Gift Duty.*

A gift duty has been imposed by the Commonwealth on dispositions of property, real or personal, made after 28th October, 1941, without adequate consideration in money or moneys worth. Gifts by residents are subject to duty if the property concerned is situated in or out of Australia, and gifts by non-residents if the property is in Australia.

A gift is taxable if the aggregate value of all gifts by the same donor at the same time, or during the period of 18 months previously or 18 months subsequently, exceeds £500. The rates of tax, based on the aggregate value of the donor's gift within the period of three years, are the same as the rates of estate duty shown above.

Duty is not payable in respect of gifts by employers in the form of contributions to funds for employees' pensions, etc., or retiring allowances, gratuities or bonuses, or payments to augment employees' pay as members of defence forces; gifts to institutions or organisations not carried on for profit; gifts to Commonwealth or a State; business gifts for the purpose of obtaining commercial benefit or writing off irrecoverable debts; premiums up to £100 per annum for life assurance for the benefit of wife or children; small gifts to the same donee which do not exceed in the aggregate £50 during the period of three years; and gifts for the maintenance, education or apprenticeship of any person, having regard to the legal and moral obligations of the donor to afford such assistance.

*Pay-roll Tax.*

A tax on pay-rolls was introduced by the Commonwealth in July, 1941, as a means of obtaining additional revenue for child endowment, as described in the chapter "Social Condition."

The tax is payable by employers, including the State Government and statutory bodies; municipal and local government bodies, also by Commonwealth public authorities, where wages are not paid out of the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. Employers whose pay-roll does not exceed £1,040 in 1940-41 or any subsequent year, religious or public benevolent institutions and public hospitals are exempt; and the tax is not levied on the pay of the Governor-General or State Governors or British Trade Commissioners, or the official staffs or consular or other governmental representatives of any country.

The tax is levied on wages, salaries, commission, bonuses and allowances paid or payable in respect of any period after 30th June, 1941, less a deduction of £1,040 per annum. As a general rule the tax is collected monthly on pay-rolls which exceed £20 a week, and adjustment is made annually where necessary. The rate of tax is 2½ per cent.

*Customs, Excise and Primage Duties.*

The power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested exclusively in the Commonwealth. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and the ad valorem primage duty levied since July, 1930, on a wide range of imports, are published in the chapter "Commerce" of this Year Book.

*Sales Tax.*

A sales tax on locally manufactured and imported goods has been imposed by the Commonwealth since 1st August, 1930. The tax is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants on sales of taxable goods to retailers or consumers, and by importers on taxable goods imported by retailers, consumers and users. The tax is not charged on sales by manufacturers or merchants to other manufacturers or merchants (unless the goods are for use by the purchaser).

Certain goods are exempt from the tax, and the general exemptions include primary products produced in Australia, goods sold for export and goods sold to a Government or statutory authority. The list of exemptions was extended considerably from time to time between June, 1931, and October, 1936; exemption was removed from many items in November, 1940, and they became subject to sales tax at 5 per cent.

The same rate of the tax was levied on all taxable goods until 22nd November, 1940, when these were classified into three groups, each with a different rate of sales tax. The goods were reclassified in October, 1941, when many items were transferred to a higher rate of tax and the maximum rate was increased from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent.

The rate of tax was 2½ per cent. of sale value, as from 1st August, 1930. Subsequent changes were as follows:

Date.	Per cent.	Date.	Per cent.
1930—1st August	2½	1939—9th September	6
1931—11th July	6	1940—3rd May	8½
1933—26th October	5	1940—22nd November	5, 10 or 15
1936—11th September	4	1941—30th October...	5, 10 or 20
1938—22nd September	5		

The amount of sales tax collected in New South Wales was £8,526,528 in 1940-41, and the total amount collected in Australia was £19,792,680.

*Flour Tax.*

In order to obtain funds to assist wheatgrowers during a period of low prices for wheat, a flour tax was levied by the Commonwealth in December, 1933, replacing a levy in New South Wales by the State Government. The rate of tax was £4 5s. per ton (2,000 lb.) from 4th December, 1933, until it terminated on 31st May, 1934. It was levied again at the rate of £2 12s. 6d. per ton from 7th January, 1935, to 24th February, 1936.

The Commonwealth imposed the tax again in December, 1938, on flour used for home consumption as part of a scheme adopted by the Commonwealth and the States to ensure to wheat growers a payable price for wheat used for home consumption. The scheme is described in the chapter of this Year Book entitled "Agriculture", where the changes in rates of tax are also shown.

The rate of tax is fixed on the recommendation of a Commonwealth Advisory Committee.

Flour tax collected in Australia in 1940-41 amounted to £1,498,595.

*Wool Levy.*

A wool tax is levied by the Commonwealth on wool grown in Australia and shorn on or after 1st July, 1936—except dead or skin wool. The rate may not exceed 6d. per bale, 3d. per fadge or butt, or 1d. per bag, and these maximum rates have been levied since the tax was introduced. The proceeds are allocated a special fund to be used for publicity and research for the benefit of the wool growing industry. The amount collected in Australia in 1940-41 was £84,279, the collections in New South Wales being £34,229.

*Gold Tax.*

Gold produced in Australia or in any Australian Territory and delivered on or after 15th September, 1939, to the Commonwealth Bank is subject to taxation by the Commonwealth. Wrought gold and gold coin are exempt from the tax and rebates of tax are allowed to prospectors in respect of the first 25 ounces of gold in any year and to other producers where the profit from working, after payment of tax, does not exceed 30s. per ounce fine. The tax is collected by the Commonwealth Bank which deducts the amount from the purchase price payable to producers or other persons. The rate of tax varies according to the price of gold and is one-half of the amount by which the price exceeds £9 per ounce fine. Collections are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund except the amount derived from gold produced in the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, which is paid into a trust account to be expended for the defence and other purposes of the territory.

The amount of gold tax paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth in 1940-41 was £1,452,260.

## STATE FINANCE.

The divisions of the public accounts of the State of New South Wales at 30th June, 1941, are listed in Table 329. The following are the chief operating accounts.

The *Consolidated Revenue Fund* was created by the Constitution Act. All taxes and territorial and other revenues of the Crown are paid to this fund, unless it is prescribed by statute that they are to be paid into some other fund. Subject to certain charges fixed by the Constitution Act, the fund may be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure on specific purposes, as prescribed by statute. Parliamentary appropriations may be either special or annual. A special appropriation is one which is contained in an Act which itself gives authority for the expenditure incurred on the object or function to which it relates. Annual appropriations are made each year to meet expenses of government not covered by special appropriations and not provided for by payments from special funds. Annual appropriations or balances of consolidated revenue are not available for expenditure after the end of the year for which they were voted.

The *Unemployment Relief Fund* and the *Social Services Fund* which received the proceeds of special taxation (as described on page 374), were merged into the Consolidated Revenue Fund as from 1st July, 1941.

The funds of the *Railways, Transport Trusts and Sydney Harbour Trust* relating to the State-owned transport services are described in the chapter "Trade, Transport and Communication" of this Year Book.

Particulars of the *Closer Settlement Fund* for the promotion of land settlement are shown on page 400.

The *Road Transport and Traffic Fund* and the *State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund* dealing with the administration and control of road traffic and the regulation of commercial motor vehicles are described in the chapter "Motor and Other Licensed Vehicles."

The *Special Deposits Account* is an account in the Treasury books for recording transactions relating to sums held by or deposited with the Treasurer, which the Treasurer directs to be carried to the Special Deposits Account. The funds in this account are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may be expended at any time subject to certain regulations and the issue of warrants.

The *General Loan Account* receives moneys borrowed by the Government on the issue of stock, Treasury bills, and debentures under the authority of a Loan Act. Expenditure on works, services and redemptions is debited to the account in the year in which it is voted by Parliament. There is also a *Loans Expenditure Suspense Account*, to which are debited amounts expended on works and services which it is proposed to debit to General Loan Account, and which are voted by Parliament and debited to General Loan Account in the year after they are expended.

All expenditure from loan moneys must be authorised under an Appropriation Act, in the same manner as the ordinary expenditure chargeable to the general revenue. At the close of a financial year unapplied appropriations and balances of appropriations made by a Loan Act passed two years or longer lapse, except for the payment of claims in respect of any outstanding contract or work in progress.

#### *Revenue Accounts of New South Wales.*

A summary of the combined revenue operations of the Governmental section of the State accounts, the chief business undertakings of the State and the road vehicles registry and traffic control branch is shown in Table 316. Though not embracing all State activities, the table covers the field usually embraced within the State Budget. The special roads funds are considered separately on page 398.

The Governmental section relates to the administrative functions of Government, including the provision of social services for which there were special funds in some of the years under review.

The funds within the Governmental section, together with the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, are on a "cash" or "receipts and payments" basis, but the revenue and working expenses of the business undertakings are on an "income and expenditure" basis. The public debt charges represent the actual cash payments of interest, exchange on interest and sinking fund in respect of all activities included in the table.

TABLE 316.—State Revenue and Expenditure, 1929 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.							Total State Revenue.
	Govern- mental.	Business Undertakings.				Road Transport and Traffic Fund.		
		Railways.	Tramways and Omnibuses.	Sydney Harbour.	Hunter District Water and Sewerage.			
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
1929 ...	20,757	19,616	4,458	1,103	307	...	...	46,241
1930 ...	21,915	17,827	3,903	1,018	296	...	...	44,959
1931 ...	22,357	15,206	3,058	840	299	415	...	42,175
1932 ...	21,766	15,001	3,305	832	273	366	...	41,543
1933 ...	25,098	15,405	3,318	880	272	382	...	45,355
1934 ...	21,857	14,890	3,465	856	276	425	...	41,769
1935 ...	21,439	16,003	3,618	968	294	450	...	42,772
1936 ...	23,174	16,954	3,758	1,041	303	489	...	45,719
1937 ...	25,471	17,816	3,928	1,094	321	529	...	49,159
1938 ...	27,633	19,486	4,295	1,186	369	577	...	53,546
1939 ...	26,422	19,147	4,374	1,156	†	611	...	51,710
1940 ...	28,523	19,955	4,468	1,203	...	606	...	54,755
1941 ...	30,147	23,216	4,790	1,151	...	592	...	59,896

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure.							Total State Expenditure.	
	Govern- mental (c) (Ordinary Depart- mental).	Business Undertakings (Working Expenses).*				Road Transport and Traffic Fund.	Public Debt Charges. †		
		Railways.	Tramways and Omnibuses.	Sydney Harbour.	Hunter District Water and Sewerage.				
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	
1929 ...	17,458	14,978	3,836	369	119	...	11,400	48,160	
1930 ...	17,591	14,962	3,626	381	118	...	12,013	48,691	
1931 ...	19,866	12,900	3,106	275	105	415	13,361	50,028	
1932 ...	21,386	12,533	3,047	246	95	366	18,522	56,195	
1933 ...	18,868	12,021	2,829	223	91	382	14,648	49,062	
1934 ...	16,389	11,295	2,751	233	93	425	13,791	44,977	
1935 ...	15,935	11,606	2,997	275	92	450	13,718	45,073	
1936 ...	17,370	11,946	3,155	288	100	489	14,062	47,410	
1937 ...	18,219	12,406	3,305	298	108	529	14,217	49,082	
1938 ...	20,429	13,655	3,821	349	123	577	14,542	53,496	
1939 ...	20,430	14,321	3,956	380	†	611	14,465	54,163	
1940 ...	22,571	14,359	4,040	359	...	606	15,115	57,050	
1941 ...	23,069	16,770	4,196	375	...	592	15,317	60,319	

\* Excluding interest, exchange and sinking fund charges. † Interest, exchange and sinking fund.

‡ Removed from State Accounts, 1st July, 1938

In order to avoid duplication certain adjustments have been made in combining the separate revenue accounts which form the aggregate statement shown above. For instance, an annual contribution, £800,000, from Consolidated Revenue Fund to the railways fund has been omitted from Governmental expenditure and from railway revenue; payments from Unemployment Relief Fund to Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz., £32,253 in 1939-40 and £57,110 in 1940-41, have been omitted from Government revenue and expenditure. An item, £250,000, is omitted from Government expenditure in 1940-41 because it is included in public debt charges in 1929-30; and appropriations from current surpluses for arrears of depreciation of tramways and omnibuses have been omitted during the past eight years, viz., £209,245, £105,641, £82,377, £106,106, £31,634, £6,205, £17,385, and £181,713 in the respective years.

The annual surpluses and deficiencies based on the foregoing aggregate statement of revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

TABLE 317.—State Revenue, Annual Surplus or Deficiency, 1929 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Deficiency.	Year ended 30th June.	Deficiency.	Year ended 30th June.	Deficiency.
	£		£		£
1929	1,919,033	1934	3,208,391	1938	*49,839
1930	3,732,194	1935	2,301,170	1939	2,453,329
1931	7,852,443	1936	1,690,781	1940	2,294,951
1932	14,651,253	1937	*77,124	1941	423,465
1933	3,707,015				

\* Surplus.

In the last thirteen years surpluses in 1936-37 and 1937-38 amounted to £126,963 and deficiencies in other years amounted to £44,234,025, so that the net deficiency of the period was £44,107,062. Of this, £6,290,000 has been funded and the balance was obtained from cash in the Special Deposits Accounts and by short-term Treasury Bills, on account of which £31,925,000 was outstanding at 30th June, 1941.

The balances have been struck after the payment of substantial sums to the National Debt Sinking Fund. Such payments in respect of the accounts covered by the table amounted to £1,887,593 in 1940-41 and £15,071,882 in the thirteen years ended 30th June, 1941. The total payments to the sinking fund, including those from road and other funds, Commonwealth contributions and interest earnings, are shown in Table 346.

#### *Governmental Receipts.*

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental receipts during the last five years, together with the amounts per head of population.



TABLE 318.—Governmental Receipts, 1937 to 1941.

Classification.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	Amount.				
	£	£	£	£	£
Contribution by Commonwealth towards					
Interest	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411
Taxes	16,371,822	17,917,771	17,500,241	19,820,785	21,609,820
Land Revenue	1,791,504	1,871,754	1,656,888	1,627,974	1,633,415
Receipts for Services Rendered	1,477,914	1,562,419	1,688,601	1,739,361	1,592,894
General Miscellaneous	2,912,249	3,363,337	2,658,921	2,416,824	2,393,624
Total	25,470,990	27,632,692	26,422,062	28,522,355	30,147,164
	Per Head of Population.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Contribution by Commonwealth towards					
Interest	1 1 9	1 1 6	1 1 4	1 1 1	1 1 0
Taxes	6 2 2	6 12 4	6 8 0	7 3 6	7 15 7
Land Revenue	0 13 4	0 13 10	0 12 2	0 11 9	0 11 9
Receipts for Services Rendered	0 11 0	0 11 6	0 12 4	0 12 7	0 11 6
General Miscellaneous	1 1 9	1 4 10	0 19 5	0 17 6	0 17 3
Total	9 10 0	10 4 0	9 13 3	10 6 5	10 17 1

Taxes represented 71.7 per cent. of the receipts in 1940-41. Details of these taxes are shown in Table 304, together with motor taxes, fees, etc., which are paid into special funds.

Some Commonwealth grants, apart from the annual contribution of £2,917,411 towards interest in terms of the Financial Agreement (see page 418), are paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund. Grants for roads and contributions to the national debt sinking fund established to provide for repayment of the State loan debt are paid into special funds. The system of Federal aid for roads is described in the chapter "Roads and Bridges" of this Year Book.

#### *Land, Forestry, and Mining Revenue of the State.*

At the establishment of responsible government in 1856, the control of lands was vested exclusively in the Parliament of New South Wales. At that date only 7,000,000 acres had been alienated, and approximately 191,000,000 acres of land were owned by the Crown. Nearly all these lands have been made available for settlement. Large areas are occupied under various leasehold tenures and are in course of sale on terms.

In a considerable area the State has reserved to itself mineral rights, which produce a substantial income from royalties. In addition, State forests and timber reserves and land within irrigation areas return revenue to the Government.

The receipts from lands, mineral resources, and forests credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown below:—

TABLE 319.—Governmental Revenue, Receipts from Land, Minerals and Forests.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Sales ... ..	865,936	829,025	728,733	703,069	675,437
Rentals for Leases, Fees and other Receipts ... ..	562,785	561,793	530,891	552,577	252,328
Royalties on Minerals, Rents for Mining Leases, etc. ... ..	259,453	372,257	268,392	259,912	550,942
Forestry—Royalties, Rentals, etc.	103,420	108,679	128,872	112,416	154,708
Total, Land Revenue ... ..	1,791,594	1,871,754	1,656,888	1,627,974	1,633,415

The interest on deferred sales and rentals for leases of land are classified as revenue.

Royalties on minerals and one-half of the royalties from timber and other forestry receipts are payable to Consolidated Revenue Fund. The balance of the forestry receipts is not included in the accounts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, but is paid to a special fund and set apart for afforestation. Payments to the special fund amounted to £97,128 in 1936-37, £96,592 in 1937-38, £108,478 in 1938-39, £113,111 in 1939-40, and £140,674 in 1940-41.

Royalties on minerals constitute the principal item of mining revenue. The bulk of the receipts from this source is paid in respect of coal-mining.

#### *Receipts for Services Rendered.*

Fees charged in respect of services rendered by the administrative departments which are within the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund amount to a considerable sum. The principal items are shown below:—

TABLE 320.—Governmental Revenue, Receipts for Services Rendered.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	£	£	£	£	£
Harbour Rates and Fees, Pilotage, etc. ...	330,122	356,785	369,338	355,892	331,632
Fees—					
Registrar-General ... ..	177,117	197,791	192,367	173,095	163,101
Law Courts ... ..	204,591	221,291	246,525	244,678	227,175
Valuation of Land ... ..	44,870	47,343	47,822	52,540	52,824
Public Instruction Department ... ..	83,856	100,688	114,097	115,587	117,807
Grain Elevators—Handling Fees, etc.	338,510	319,352	389,419	443,120	337,073
Maintenance of Inmates of Public Institutions	23,165	29,245	23,512	24,240	29,138
Maintenance of Patients in Mental Hospitals	105,941	106,346	108,748	128,502	135,436
Other ... ..	169,742	183,578	196,773	201,707	198,708
Total... ..	1,477,914	1,562,419	1,688,601	1,739,361	1,592,894

Receipts from pilotage, harbour and light dues in all ports, and from tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc., in ports other than Sydney and Port Kembla, are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc., collected in the port of Sydney are paid into the Sydney Harbour Trust Fund (Maritime Services Board),

and those collected at Port Kembla are paid into the Port Kembla Haulage and Shipment Account. Both of these accounts are operated as separate business undertakings.

Receipts for the principal services rendered to the Commonwealth Government in 1940-41 were:—Maintenance of old-age and invalid pensioners in State institutions £49,170; contribution for the training of boys and maintenance of farms £1,180, services of magistrates £1,327; and other, £2,079.

### General Miscellaneous Receipts.

All items not placed under headings already shown are included in the general miscellaneous group:—

TABLE 321.—Governmental Revenue, General Miscellaneous Receipts.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	£	£	£	£	£
Interest Collections—					
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board Advances ... ..	193,226	187,543	90,930	179,709	177,483
Country Towns Water Supply & Sewerage Works ... ..	160,605	170,799	120,941	45,402	48,229
Rural Bank Agencies ... ..	106,880	107,327	99,636	117,789	113,127
Daily Credit Balances with Banks ... ..	13,755	16,608	12,620	19,260	21,494
Advances to Necessitous Farmers ... ..	10,918	9,253	7,514	10,378	5,748
Advances for Wire-netting ... ..	22,580	17,621	11,631	11,044	10,529
Other Interest ... ..	96,376	143,564	127,148	70,972	62,146
Rents of Buildings, Wharves, etc. ... ..	31,724	32,323	32,102	28,764	34,476
Fines and Forfeitures ... ..	73,133	68,907	73,601	80,851	87,366
Darling Harbour Resumed Area ... ..	44,008	46,059	46,724	47,241	47,533
Repayments—Advances for Unemployment Relief ... ..	24,649	21,583	90,073	3,574	5,854
Repayment—Balances not required ... ..	134,372	113,494	16,433	1,421	10,784
Repayments to Credit of Votes, previous years	385,707	421,196	288,721	233,983	227,588
State Lotteries (Gross Profit) ... ..	766,040	845,750	905,440	865,650	835,795
State Superannuation Board—Repayment of part Employers' contributions and Interest thereon ... ..	328,728	328,728	328,728	328,728	328,728
Tourist Bureau Collections ... ..	95,833	122,198	122,052	112,059	115,706
Prison Industries ... ..	59,696	62,724	64,278	64,499	67,751
Sale of Products, etc., of Departments ... ..	69,642	65,635	75,169	81,427	102,977
Water Conservation and Irrigation—Rents, Rates, etc. ... ..	21,337	22,711	20,918	23,274	30,239
Commonwealth Government—State's share of special grants ... ..	197,000	50,000	50,000	...	...
Other Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	78,040	509,314	74,262	90,799	60,071
Total ... ..	2,912,249	3,363,337	2,658,921	2,416,824	2,393,624

In 1937-38 the item "Other Miscellaneous Receipts" included a sum of £442,230, representing working profits and surpluses from the realisation of certain State industrial enterprises.

Interest receipts in this group do not include large sums taken to account as land revenue in respect of Crown lands sold on the instalment system.

### Governmental Expenditure.

The Governmental expenditure from revenue during the last five years and the amount per head of population are shown in the following table. The ordinary departmental expenditure is classified according to functions. The annual contribution to railways £800,000 is included here but not in Table 316.

TABLE 322.—Governmental Expenditure, Functional Classification, 1937 to 1941.

Classification.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	£	Amount. £	£	£	£
Ordinary Departmental—					
Legislative and General Administration (exclusive of Interest, etc., shown below)	1,504,194	1,767,908	1,625,818	1,622,048	1,772,047
Maintenance of Law, Order, and Public Safety	2,552,723	2,747,601	2,788,494	2,908,139	2,894,095
Regulation of Trade and Industry	90,036	107,144	114,245	116,277	112,440
Education	4,392,728	5,051,547	5,364,801	5,372,953	5,537,410
Science, Art and Research	86,764	71,287	73,624	70,995	72,423
Public Health and Recreation	2,031,813	2,276,957	2,330,917	2,591,666	2,636,720
Social Amelioration*	5,306,685	5,899,861	5,206,773	6,972,953	7,044,044
War Obligations	75,682	90,772	73,945	72,482	258,564
Development and Maintenance of State Resources...	2,747,892	2,938,939	3,288,413	3,335,496	3,288,151
Local Government	230,274	277,038	303,032	307,790	253,246
Total Ordinary Departmental	19,019,391	21,229,054	21,230,062	23,370,799	23,869,140
Public Debt Charges†—					
Interest	5,084,521	5,375,793	5,941,385	5,675,104	5,682,172
Exchange on Interest	633,273	668,389	697,380	837,807	789,219
Sinking Fund	1,199,725	778,012	1,448,494	1,206,285	904,335
Total Public Debt Charges	6,917,519	6,822,194	8,087,259	7,719,286	7,375,726
Total Governmental	25,936,910	28,051,248	29,317,321	31,090,085	31,244,866
	Per Head of Population.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ordinary Departmental—					
Legislative and General Administration	0 11 3	0 13 1	0 11 11	0 11 9	0 12 9
Maintenance of Law, Order and Public Safety	0 19 0	1 0 3	1 0 5	1 1 1	1 0 10
Regulation of Trade and Industry	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10
Education	1 12 9	1 17 4	1 19 3	1 18 11	1 19 11
Science, Art and Research	0 0 8	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 6	0 0 8
Public Health and Recreation	0 15 2	0 16 10	0 17 0	0 18 9	0 19 0
Social Amelioration*	1 19 7	2 3 7	1 18 1	2 10 5	2 10 9
War Obligations	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 7	0 0 6	0 1 10
Development and Maintenance of State Resources...	1 0 6	1 1 8	1 4 0	1 4 2	1 3 8
Local Government	0 1 9	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 2 3	0 1 10
Total Ordinary Departmental	7 1 11	7 16 9	7 15 4	8 9 2	8 11 11
Public Debt Charges†—					
Interest	1 17 11	1 19 8	2 3 6	2 1 1	2 0 11
Exchange on Interest	0 4 9	0 4 11	0 5 1	0 6 1	0 5 8
Sinking Fund	0 8 11	0 5 9	0 10 7	0 8 9	0 6 6
Total Public Debt Charges	2 11 7	2 10 4	2 19 2	2 15 11	2 13 1
Total Governmental	9 13 6	10 7 1	10 14 6	11 5 1	11 5 0

\* Exclusive of Interest, Exchange and Sinking Fund contribution on Loans expended on Unemployment Relief, which are included under Public Debt charges in this table.

† See comment following this table.

The public debt charges shown in the above table represent the balance paid from Governmental revenues of the State, and are exclusive of interest, exchange and sinking fund paid from earnings of business undertakings, etc. The total amount of public debt charges paid in respect of all State activities is shown in Table 344, which relates to interest and exchange, and Table 346, which relates to sinking fund.

Fluctuations in the public debt charges paid from the Governmental accounts are due mainly to the failure of business undertakings to earn their full allocation of the public debt charges in the year in which it falls due. In accordance with the accountancy methods employed, the public debt charges, as paid, are debited to the Governmental section of the

accounts, and are offset by recoups from business undertakings and other activities. When undertakings are unable to pay their due proportion of the debt charges the shortage remains as a charge to the Governmental account to be paid by the undertaking when finances permit. When such arrears of public debt charges are paid by undertakings they are included as a Governmental receipt in the year of payment under the heading "General Miscellaneous Receipts—Repayments to Credit of Votes, Previous Years," as in Table 321.

The following table shows a classification of the Governmental expenditure according to objects and services during the last three years:—

TABLE 323.—Governmental Expenditure, Objective Classification, 1939 to 1941.

Object or Service.	Year ended 30th June		
	1939.	1940.	1941.
	£	£	£
Salaries and Payments of like Nature ... ..	9,172,834	9,367,753	9,550,767
Departmental Maintenance and Working Expenses—			
In connection with Buildings and Sites ... ..	850,319	711,996	725,261
Stores and Stationery ... ..	487,151	472,795	479,290
Plant and Equipment ... ..	209,191	136,856	145,540
Postal, Telegraphic and Telephones ... ..	146,482	150,750	153,552
Travelling and Removal Expenses ... ..	318,151	309,557	300,862
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles, etc.... ..	58,881	65,899	76,279
Conveyance of School Children ... ..	29,008	31,908	34,550
Workers' Compensation Insurance ... ..	2,176	27,346	28,176
Police Quarters and Uniforms of Police and Nurses ... ..	127,471	129,823	133,038
Institutions—Provisions, Maintenance and Gratuities to Inmates ... ..	383,528	385,876	390,236
Other ... ..	252,785	239,308	247,546
Total ... ..	2,865,143	2,662,114	2,714,330
Public Debt Charges ... ..	8,087,259	7,719,286	7,375,726
Other Services —			
Pensions, Gratuities, Superannuation ... ..	695,409	715,975	710,233
Grants, Contributions, Subsidies—			
Hospitals ... ..	1,020,076	1,295,092	1,285,253
Shire, Municipal and Park ... ..	292,708	411,022	357,472
Educational and Scientific ... ..	133,395	140,426	143,362
Other ... ..	580,891	603,035	479,643
Assistance to Families, Widows' Pensions and Child Welfare Act ... ..	967,601	957,539	906,980
Charitable Relief ... ..	171,752	207,537	167,170
Family Endowment ... ..	1,363,833	1,337,020	1,337,489
Food Relief ... ..	1,419,836	1,791,222	1,370,699
Unemployment Relief—Works, Grants, Loans, etc. ... ..	431,315	1,688,650	2,300,585
Scholarships and Bursaries ... ..	107,468	115,809	88,872
Rail and Tram Concessions ... ..	471,349	290,768	740,081
Contribution to Losses on Developmental Railways ... ..	800,000	800,000	800,000
Rural Bank, Government Agency Administration ... ..	147,390	159,974	189,710
Maintenance of Public Works and Services ... ..	273,777	213,552	230,808
Other ... ..	315,285	613,311	495,686
Total ... ..	9,192,085	11,340,932	11,604,043
Total Governmental Expenditure ... ..	29,317,321	31,090,085	31,244,866

*Road and Traffic Funds.*

Revenues derived by the State from the taxation and registration of road transport vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc., are paid into separate funds and devoted to road and traffic purposes. Particulars of the funds, (viz., Road Transport and Traffic, Public Vehicles, State Transport Co-ordination and Main Roads) are shown in the chapter, "Motor and Other Licensed Vehicles," of this Year Book.

The following table shows a brief classification of the receipts and payments of these funds in the year ended 30th June, 1941. The Road Transport and Traffic Fund, which is included in the aggregate statement of State revenue and expenditure shown in Table 316 is repeated below in order that the special finances provided by the State for road and traffic purposes may be viewed as a whole.

TABLE 324.—Motor Taxes, Fees, etc., Receipts and Disbursements, 1940-41.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
<b>Road Transport and Traffic Fund.</b>			
	£		£
Registration Fees, Drivers' Licenses, etc. ... ..	587,404	Administration, Traffic and Transport Control ... ..	570,402
Exchange, Search Fees, Miscellaneous ... ..	4,855	Provision of Traffic Facilities ... ..	7,480
		Payments to Road Making Authorities ... ..	14,377
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>592,259</b>	<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>592,259</b>
<b>Public Vehicles Fund (Special Deposits Account).</b>			
Tax on Public Motor Vehicles ... ..	65,786	Provision of Traffic Facilities ... ..	31,320
Service License Fees (Motor Omnibus) ... ..	16,073	Payments to Road Making Authorities ... ..	42,392
		Payments to Tramways ... ..	7,565
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>81,859</b>	<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>81,277</b>
<b>State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund.</b>			
License Fees ... ..	27,544	Administration and Transport Control ... ..	20,790
Charges on Commercial Motor Transport—		Payments to Railways ... ..	59,636
Passenger ... ..	11,424	Payments to Tramways ... ..	35
Goods ... ..	40,589		
Permits, etc. ... ..	1,244		
Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous ... ..	552		
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>81,353</b>	<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>80,461</b>
<b>Main Roads Special Deposits Accounts.</b>			
Tax on Motor Vehicles (other than Public Motor Vehicles) ... ..	2,175,243	Payments to Road Making Authorities ... ..	2,175,244
<b>Total All Funds.</b>			
Tax on Motor Vehicles ... ..	2,241,029	Administration, Traffic and Transport Control ... ..	591,192
Registration Fees, Drivers' Licenses, etc. ... ..	587,404	Provision of Traffic Facilities ... ..	38,500
Special Licenses, Fees and Charges on Commercial Motor Vehicles ... ..	96,874	Payments to Road Making Authorities ... ..	2,232,013
Miscellaneous — Exchange, Search Fees, etc. ... ..	5,407	Payments to Railways and Tramways ... ..	67,236
<b>Total Receipts ... ..</b>	<b>2,930,714</b>	<b>Total Payments ... ..</b>	<b>2,929,241</b>

The funds distributed amongst Road Making Authorities are paid for the most part to the Main Roads Department, and only small amounts to Municipal and Shire Councils.

## ACCOUNTS OF STATE ENTERPRISES.

The principal State enterprises are those usually known as business undertakings, viz., railways, tramways, motor omnibuses, and Sydney Harbour works. The capital of these enterprises has been provided by the State Treasury, mostly from loan funds. Their financial operations are kept in a separate account in the State Treasury and these combined with the Governmental accounts (Consolidated Revenue and other funds) and the Road Transport and Traffic Fund form the State Revenue Budget.

The accounts of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board ceased to be recorded in the Treasury accounts on 1st April, 1925, and those of the Hunter District Water and Sewerage Board on 1st July, 1938.

Details regarding the individual business undertakings are published in the other chapters of this Year Book. Particulars of their revenue and expenditure during the year ended 30th June, 1941, are summarised in the following table:—

TABLE 325.—State Business Undertakings, Revenue and Expenditure, 1940-41.

Service.	Revenue.	Expenditure.					Surplus.
		Working Expenses	Capital Debt Charges.			Total.	
			Interest. *	Ex- change. *	Sinking Fund. *		
Business Undertakings—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways ...	24,015,610	16,769,799	5,389,460	748,550	871,850	23,779,659	235,951
Trams and Omnibuses							
Metropolitan—							
Tramways ...	3,241,529	3,902,063	261,538 13,064	36,051 1,796	40,252 1,296	4,256,030	195,415
Omnibuses...	1,209,946						
Total, Metropolitan.	4,451,475	3,902,063	274,602	37,847	41,548	4,256,060	195,415
Newcastle—							
Tramways ...	194,666	293,532	31,484 3,004	4,334 420	4,711 262	337,747	864
Omnibuses...	143,945						
Total, Newcastle ...	338,611	293,532	34,488	4,754	4,973	337,747	864
Total, Trams and Buses	4,790,086	4,195,595	309,090	42,601	46,521	4,593,807	196,279
Sydney Harbour ...	1,150,452	374,782	405,601	55,767	66,279	902,429	248,023
Total, Business Undertakings ...	29,956,148	21,340,176	6,104,151	846,918	984,650	29,275,895	680,253

\* Amounts chargeable for Year.

The railway revenue, as shown in the table, includes certain sums received from the Consolidated Revenue Fund; viz., a contribution of £800,000—made annually since 1928-29—towards losses incurred on developmental country lines, £454,747 in respect of freight concessions allowed mainly to primary producers and on the carriage and handling of coal, and £155,626 travelling concessions to members of the defence forces. The classification of expenditure on the railways as in the foregoing table differs from that adopted by the Commissioner for Railways, which includes with working expenses (£17,161,924) portion of the sinking fund charge used in writing off discarded assets, £419,910, but does not include loan management expenses £27,785 which the Commissioner appropriates from net earnings.

\* 95035—B

The working expenses of the tramways and omnibuses include interest on a temporary loan £4,829 and loan management expenses £1,615 which are treated in the accounts published by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways as appropriations from net earnings. Charges for current depreciation also are included in working expenses, the total amount of £257,208 being distributed as follows, viz.: metropolitan tramways £112,786 and omnibuses £124,955, and Newcastle tramways £4,209 and omnibuses £15,258. An appropriation of £181,713 towards arrears of tramways depreciation has been excluded from expenditure.

In addition to the business undertakings there are several State-owned utilities for the supply of essential services and, formerly, there were a number of trading concerns. The capital of such enterprises has been provided from State loan and revenue funds and, in some cases, from surplus earnings. Their revenue accounts, however, have not been brought within the scope of the State Revenue Budget, although they are part of the Special Deposits Accounts in the Treasury. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the major State enterprises (other than the business undertakings) which were in operation during the year 1939-40:—

TABLE 326.—State Enterprises, Revenue and Expenditure, 1939-40.

Enterprise.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Surplus.	Deficit.
		Working Expenses.	Interest and Exchange.	Sinking Fund.		
Water Supply—	£	£	£	£	£	£
June* ... ..	8,380	5,504	7,817	2,571	...	7,512
South-West Tablelands *...	24,295	23,320	28,080	...	...	27,105
Electricity—						
Burrinjuck ... ..	185,301	80,655	53,239	5,428	45,979	...
Port Kembla ... ..	150,611	96,805	28,819	2,983	22,004	...
Metropolitan Meat Industry ...	753,570	709,883	32,718	4,102	6,867	...
Port Kembla Coal Shipment† ...	34,857	31,538	2,547	...	802	...
State Coal Mine ... ..	158,866	147,947	12,357	1,594	...	3,032
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area...	251,091	195,260	224,290	...	...	168,459

\* Year ended 31st December, 1939.

† Nine months ended 31st March, 1940.

The history and operations of the State trading concerns, which were known as industrial undertakings, have been described in earlier issues of this Year Book. With few exceptions, these undertakings have been closed or sold to private purchasers as going concerns, or their activities have been merged into the Consolidated Revenue Fund; e.g., the Government Tourist Bureau and the Building Construction Branch. A statement of the aggregate profits and losses of the industrial undertakings which have been closed or sold, including the profits and losses on realisation, was shown on page 349 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

#### CLOSER SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT.

The Closer Settlement Fund is maintained as a separate account, and its transactions are not included in the ordinary revenue budget of the State.

It was established under an Act passed in 1906 and replaced as from 1st July, 1928, by a new Closer Settlement Fund, incorporating its assets and liabilities and the Returned Soldier Settlement Accounts.



The capital of the Closer Settlement Fund was derived from loan moneys made available by the State, the issue of debentures in part payment for estates, Parliamentary appropriations from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, assurance fees paid in respect of property under the Real Property Act (until repealed on 9th December, 1940), and Crown lands used for closer settlement purposes.

A summary of the transactions of the Closer Settlement Fund on a *cash or receipts and payments* basis, including both revenue and capital transactions, during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

TABLE 327.—Closer Settlement Fund, Receipts and Payments, 1937 to 1941.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Receipts—</b>					
Repay* of Principal, Interest and Fire Insurance					
Premiums ... ..	734,129	661,056	471,473	975,447	508,468
Fees under Real Property Act ... ..	18,843	22,396	24,720	21,855	10,400
Sale of Inscribed Stock and Bonds (Renewal) ... ..	93,015	77,655	.....	.....	.....
Transfer from General Loan Account ... ..	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total Receipts</b> ... ..	<b>845,987</b>	<b>771,107</b>	<b>496,193</b>	<b>997,302</b>	<b>518,868</b>
<b>Payments—</b>					
Acquisitions, Improvements, etc. ... ..	7,971	122,505	444,238	26,070	2,940
Fire Insurance Premiums ... ..	2,621	2,265	2,480	2,693	2,714
Claims under Real Property Act ... ..	386	421	246	206	172
Administration ... ..	21,864	24,068	25,205	24,235	21,686
Interest ... ..	435,766	433,859	431,373	425,771	422,594
Contribution to Sinking Fund ... ..	52,762	51,201	58,579	66,438	66,397
Redemption of Closer Settlement Debentures ... ..	.....	.....	97,300	34,400	.....
Repayment of Inscribed Stock and Bonds ... ..	95,400	77,850	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total Payments</b> ... ..	<b>616,770</b>	<b>717,169</b>	<b>1,059,421</b>	<b>579,813</b>	<b>516,503</b>
Excess of Receipts ... ..	229,217	53,938	*563,228	417,489	2,365

\* Excess of payments.

The fund has been in overdraft since 1929-30; the amount was £506,875 in 1941.

The fund is required to contribute to the National Debt Sinking Fund and to pay interest at 3½ per cent. on its loan debt. It was relieved as from 1st July, 1932, of a proportionate charge in respect of the oversea exchange on interest on the State debt.

A large measure of relief has been granted to settlers in the form of reduction of capital value of the lands, debts have been written off and interest charges, etc., reduced or suspended because of financial difficulties of settlers. As a result there was an accumulated deficiency of £1,225,059 at 30th June, 1941.

Accounts compiled on an income and expenditure basis show that the income in 1940-41 amounted to £410,191 and the expenditure to £525,325. The income included £391,311 on account of interest earnings and £17,734 for rentals; expenditure consisted of interest £422,594, administrative and maintenance expenses £22,079, and debtors written off, losses on forfeiture of holdings and redispals, etc., £80,652.

A summary of the balance-sheet at 30th June, 1941 is set out below:—

TABLE 328.—Closer Settlement Fund, Balance Sheet, 30th June, 1941.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Capital Funds—	£		£
Loan—Commonwealth		Debtors ... ..	13,073,114
Inscribed Stock ...	12,441,549	Land ... ..	983,517
Less — Sinking Fund		Buildings, Plant, etc. ...	50,009
balance ... ..	405,600		14,106,640
	12,035,949		
Consolidated Revenue		Accumulated Deficiency	1,225,059
Fund ... ..	1,635,000	Total Assets ... ..	15,331,699
Crown Lands ... ..	366,359		
Real Property Act			
Assurance Fees ...	787,516		
	14,824,824		
Overdraft ... ..	506,875		
Total Liabilities ...	15,331,699		

#### LEDGER BALANCES.

The Audit Act provides that the Treasurer may arrange with any bank for the transaction of the general banking business of the State. The various accounts open at 30th June, 1941, are shown below. All amounts paid into any of the accounts mentioned are deemed to be "public moneys." The special accounts, which consist of "Supreme Court Moneys," are not controlled by the Audit Act, but directly by the officers in charge of the Departments concerned.

TABLE 329.—State Accounts, Balance at 30th June, 1941.

Account.	Balance.	Account.	Balance.
Credit Balances.		Debit Balances.	
	£		£
Special Deposits Account .....	15,873,031	Consolidated Revenue Fund .....	37,875,576
Special Accounts .....	555,603	Social Services Fund .....	61,029
Unemployment Relief Fund .....	481,991	Closer Settlement Account.....	506,875
Government Railways Fund .....	730,994	Loan Expenditure Suspense Account	307,333
Metropolitan Transport Trust General		Cornsacks Purchase Suspense Account	159
Fund .....	525,470	Grain Elevators Freight Suspense	
Newcastle and District Transport		Account .....	4,802
Trust General Fund.....	44,590	Advances for Departmental Working	
Sydney Harbour Trust Fund.....	1,080,977	Accounts and Other Purposes and	
Road Transport and Traffic Fund ...	3,324	Advances to be recovered .....	9,720,670
State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund	2,358	Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and	
Miners' Accident Relief Account .....	77,000	Drainage Board Advance Account	5,005,108
General Loan Account .....	2,673,438	Debits not Transferred to Treasurer's	
Com'wealth Treasury Bills (Sydney)		Public Accounts .....	86,985
Account .....	31,925,000		
Revenue Deficits Loans (Funding)			
Account .....	6,290,000		
Total Credit Balances ...	£60,263,776	Total Debit Balances ...	£53,568,627

At 30th June, 1941, there was a net credit balance of £6,695,149, which included securities in Special Deposits Accounts £2,107,626 and in the Miners' Accident Relief Account £77,000.

All the accounts are combined to form the "Treasurer's General Banking Account" in which the balances of the accounts in credit offset the overdrafts on others. Temporary borrowings to maintain the general cash position are credited to the Commonwealth Treasury Bills (Sydney) Account. Extensive borrowing for this purpose was necessary to meet the heavy deficiencies incurred by the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the depression years. Long term loans specifically allocated to meet portions of revenue deficiencies incurred in the years 1935-36 and 1938-39 to 1940-41 are held in the Revenue Deficit Loans (Funding) Account pending legislative authority for funding the deficiencies.

The account "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered" embraces a number of individual accounts which have been opened for the purpose of drawing against the Treasurer's General Banking Account to provide capital for Departmental Working Accounts and advances of a recoverable nature. The debit balances as at 30th June, 1941, consist largely of sums advanced to Government accounts, the chief being the Railways Fund £6,800,000, Family Endowment Fund £2,498,984, and Newcastle and District Transport Trust General Fund £132,325. The Family Endowment Fund was merged into the Consolidated Revenue Fund on 1st July, 1932, but the advance was not transferred.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board Advance Account represents the outstanding balance of repayable advances from the Treasurer's General Banking Account, and it relates almost entirely to advances amounting to £6,495,000 made to the Board between 1925 and 1930 which are being repaid by annual instalments of £243,314, including principal and interest, spread over a period of 40 years.

The net ledger balances at 30th June in each of the last five years are shown below.

TABLE 330.—State Accounts, Net Credit Balances, 1937 to 1941.

Net Balances.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Cash—	£	£	£	£	£
London ... ..	25,267	48,440	52,790	24,557	51,210
Remittances in Transit to London	1,677,500	1,460,400	1,232,000	1,452,500	1,707,500
Sydney ... ..	2,486,041	2,379,382	1,183,663	824,248	2,751,813
Total Cash ... ..	4,191,808	3,888,222	2,488,453	2,301,305	4,510,523
Securities ... ..	1,816,204	1,850,481	1,945,767	1,969,613	2,184,626
Total Cash and Securities	6,008,012	5,738,703	4,434,220	4,270,918	6,695,149

#### SPECIAL DEPOSITS AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

The Special Deposits and Special Accounts form a very important division of the public finances, not only from the nature and volume of the transactions, but also by reason of the manner in which they are used in connection with the general finances of the State.

These funds are of great assistance in the banking operations of the Government. Although the Audit Act provides that the funds cannot be used except for the specific purpose for which they were deposited, it is the custom to merge balances into the "Treasurer's General Banking Account." By this means they provide a substantial reserve against which the Treasurer may draw to meet temporary requirements and to

finance the overdrafts of other accounts. The great bulk of the funds bear interest, whether invested or not, and the power to use them enables the Government to effect a large saving in the interest which might otherwise be charged for loan accommodation.

The following table shows the amount of the Special Deposits and Special Accounts at intervals since 1929, classified according to the nature of liability and the form in which the deposits are held. Deposits with internal liability comprise funds of the State Government and its various undertakings and instrumentalities; those with external liability represent repayable deposits and trust funds.

TABLE 331.—Special Deposits and Special Accounts, 1929 to 1941.

As at 30th June.	Nature of Liability.		Form of Deposit.		Total Special Deposits and Special Accounts.
	Internal.	External.	Cash.	Securities.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1929	4,316,496	20,388,518	23,365,296	1,339,718	24,705,014
1934	4,022,733	19,031,181	21,534,392	1,519,522	23,053,914
1939	3,217,602	12,466,288	13,815,123	1,868,767	15,683,890
1940	3,548,977	12,537,296	14,193,660	1,892,613	16,086,273
1941	4,916,982	11,511,652	14,321,008	2,107,626	16,428,634

At the 30th June, 1941, the amount at the credit of the Special Deposits Account was £15,873,031, and the Special Accounts £555,603. In 1935 long standing deposits lodged by the Commonwealth to finance State expenditure on the settlement of returned soldiers amounting to £8,465,983 were transferred to General Loan Account.

#### STATE LOAN FUNDS.

Moneys raised on loan by the State are credited to the General Loan Account with the following exceptions, viz., long term loans of relatively small amounts which have been utilised in funding revenue deficiencies; a large amount of short dated treasury bills which has been credited to a special account and used to meet unfunded revenue deficiencies; small amounts credited to the Closer Settlement Fund for the conversion, at maturity, of portion of the fund's loan debt.

The loans credited to the General Loan Account comprise both new loans to be expended on works and services, and conversion or renewal loans for repayment of maturing loans. As a general rule the expenses of flotation are paid from the gross proceeds of loans and only the net proceeds are paid into the account. Additional credits are obtained from repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years. These repayments are derived mainly from the sale of land, works, materials, etc., acquired by means of loan funds, and the repayment of loan capital advanced to settlers and local governing and statutory bodies. Normally they constitute an important contribution towards the funds available for expenditure on new loan works.

The expenditure from the General Loan Account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation and consists of amounts expended on works and services, repayment of maturing loans—mostly from the proceeds of conversion loans—and the payment of stamp duty on the transfer of stocks issued in London.

*Annual Loan Expenditure on Works and Services.*

Particulars of the loan expenditure on works and services by the State Government from the General Loan Account (including old loan accounts now defunct and the Loan Expenditure Suspense Account) since 1901 are shown in the following table. The average annual amounts at intervals of five years are stated from 1901 to 1930 and the annual amounts thereafter. Gross loan expenditure represents the new expenditure in each period; from this repayments to the loan account are deducted to obtain the net loan expenditure or net amount added to the accumulated loan expenditure outstanding.

TABLE 332.—Annual Loan Expenditure on Works and Services,  
1901 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	Repay- ments of Amounts Spent in Previous Years.	Net Loan Expendi- ture.	Year ended 30th June.	Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	Repay- ments of Amounts Spent in Previous Years.	Net Loan Expendi- ture.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1901-05*	3,441,660	226,920	3,214,740	1934	7,798,094	793,616	7,004,478
1906-10*	2,248,947	157,127	2,091,820	1935	10,607,075	882,313	9,724,762
1911-15*	7,032,586	357,577	6,675,009	1936	9,491,108	1,512,288	7,978,820
1916-20*	6,996,935	479,126	6,517,809	1937	7,182,523	846,445	6,336,078
1921-25*	11,829,369	1,220,688	10,608,681	1938	8,110,740	3,009,875	5,100,865
1926-30*	12,594,670	1,183,143	11,411,527	1939	8,788,604	3,380,748	5,407,856
1931	6,152,467	654,218	5,498,249	1940	6,945,371	1,059,105	5,886,266
1932	4,032,067	644,924	3,387,143	1941	5,465,007	1,019,258	4,445,749
1933	4,910,836	589,405	4,321,431				

\* Annual average.

The expenditures shown in the table do not include flotation expenses and stamp duty on transfers of stock issued in London, which are paid from the proceeds of loans. Such expenses amounted to £51,106 in 1940-41.

Transactions relating to Closer Settlement Debentures, £5,041,500, issued between 1914-15 and 1929-30 in part payment of large estates acquired for closer settlement and Commonwealth advances for the construction of the Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane railway line, £1,419,593, expended between 1925-26 and 1930-31, are omitted from Table 332. Liability in respect of both items is reflected in the public debt of the State, but the transactions were not passed through the General Loan Account although they provided works and services of a type usually acquired from loans.

*Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure.*

The principal items of the gross loan expenditure by the State Government on works and services, and of repayments to the loan account, during each of the past five years are shown below.

TABLE 333.—Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure, 1937 to 1941.

Work or Service.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	Gross Loan Expenditure.				
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways ... ..	2,259,999	2,575,000	2,310,000	1,802,328	1,750,000
Tramways ... ..	159,700	123,700	18,883	3,469	...
Omnibuses ... ..	127,135	180,700	10,000	120,364	...
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage ... ..	692,760	987,113	850,728	417,673	162,300
Water Conservation and Irrigation—					
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area ... ..	70,831	138,316	176,402	258,276	357,509
River Murray Commission and Settlement... ..	119,051	126,477	121,231	56,869	20,501
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc. ... ..	299,084	379,256	353,786	425,380	331,511
Keepit Storage Reservoir ... ..	...	523	1	44,922	140,447
Other ... ..	8,812	4,345	2,894	572	7,853
Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc.—					
Sydney Harbour ... ..	54,000	27,000	106,844	66,606	58,500
Other ... ..	155,196	734,810	849,103	410,689	107,821
Roads, Bridges and Punts ... ..	772,925	821,881	1,953,801	550,055	240,235
Circular Quay Improvements ... ..	...	...	9,896	75,072	59,170
Industrial Undertakings, etc.—					
Electricity ... ..	92,572	195,518	217,983	291,054	215,043
Abattoirs, Tourist Resorts, Dredge Repair Shop, etc. ... ..	679	2,607	...	...	118,039
Agriculture—					
Grain Elevators ... ..	44,658	26,712	52,559	17,573	93,628
Other, including Advances to Farmers ... ..	215	1,134	95,504	40,893	100,155
Land, including Closer Settlement and wire netting ... ..	114	10,108	222	155,892	10,407
Housing ... ..	35,369	35,311	35,300	682	15,423
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—					
Courts, Police Stations and Gaols ... ..	29,932	19,623	32,630	9,973	12,101
Educational and Scientific ... ..	230,110	413,835	439,771	487,971	290,450
Hospitals and Charitable ... ..	300,736	368,136	381,636	287,944	221,514
Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc. ... ..	76,534	169,121	231,949	70,788	45,638
Administrative ... ..	1,265	1,465	2,834	2,748	668
Miscellaneous ... ..	32,020	184,666	88,140	159,761	88,719
Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities ... ..	175,249	583,881	386,614	349,143	138,127
Unemployment Relief Works* ... ..	1,443,577	2	59,893	838,674	879,248
Total Gross Loan Expenditure on Works and Services ... ..	7,182,523	8,110,740	8,788,604	6,945,371	5,465,007
	Repayments to Loan Account.				
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways ... ..	355,911	231,545	307,713	255,867	452,359
Tramways ... ..	10,499	512,489	126,294	111,402	229,800
Omnibuses ... ..	1,141	57,079	4,292	4,108	2,455
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage ... ..	171,101	1,234,131	1,726,921	146,859	35,761
Water Conservation and Irrigation ... ..	54,829	65,189	185,370	104,200	59,038
Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc. ... ..	75,319	87,172	23,056	24,649	14,436
Roads, Bridges and Punts ... ..	103,221	102,829	103,321	99,481	91,382
Industrial Undertakings, etc. ... ..	19,613	89,264	278,676	28,729	44,870
Agriculture ... ..	2,945	132,523	144,203	151	55
Land ... ..	11,535	628	70,516	66,924	287
Housing ... ..	12	110,228	11,074	163	8
Public Buildings, Sites, etc. ... ..	1,645	2,952	59,783	34,329	33,820
Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities ... ..	...	9,400	5,520	4,832	1,616
Unemployment Relief Works ... ..	38,674	374,466	334,009	177,111	53,371
Total Repayments ... ..	846,445	3,009,875	3,380,748	1,059,105	1,019,258
Net Loan Expenditure on Works and Services ... ..	6,336,078	5,100,865	5,407,856	5,886,266	4,445,749

\* See explanation hereunder.

In recent years much of the expenditure on works for the relief of unemployment has not been identified as such but has been classified according to the kind of works (roads etc.) on which the moneys have been expended.

## Total Loan Expenditure.

A broad view of the field of State capital investment is provided by the following table, which shows the aggregate loan expenditure on principal works and services from 1853 to 1941. It is apparent from the table that a large proportion of the loan expenditure has been devoted to the establishment of assets which provide essential aids to industry and community services, and constitute valuable assets. Normally, these assets return sufficient revenue to pay a large proportion of the interest, sinking fund, etc., on the Public Debt. Some, however, are of a developmental character, and promote the growth of settlement and industry without earning directly any part of the capital debt charges on money spent in their construction. Transport services (i.e., railways, tramways and omnibuses) are the most important object of investment and account for 48.8 per cent. of the total loan expenditure; water, sewerage and drainage works represent 12.3 per cent., harbours and rivers 6.6 per cent., roads and bridges 6.1 per cent., and water conservation and irrigation 5.7 per cent.

TABLE 334.—Accumulated Loan Expenditure on Works and Services, 1853 to 1941.

Work or Service.	£	Work or Service.	£
Railways ... ..	153,920,358	Land—	
Tramways ... ..	8,469,849	Closer Settlement and Returned	
Omnibuses ... ..	441,562	Soldiers Settlement ... ..	11,678,826
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage—		Advances for Wire Netting, etc. ...	363,075
Metropolitan ... ..	28,623,609	Crown Lands and Forests Improve-	
Hunter District ... ..	7,409,025	ments ... ..	258,223
Country Towns ... ..	4,899,521	Other ... ..	27,758
Water Conservation and Irrigation—		Housing—	
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc. ...	4,386,104	Observatory Hill Resumed Area...	944,313
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area ...	9,955,750	Other ... ..	1,053,144
River Murray Commission... ..	3,003,094	Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—	
River Murray Settlement and		Courts, Gaols, Police and Fire	
Cooma Irrigation Area ... ..	213,924	Stations ... ..	1,481,877
Wyangala Storage Reservoir ...	1,212,417	Educational and Scientific ... ..	8,015,195
Wentworth Irrigation Area ... ..	31,381	Hospitals and Charitable ... ..	4,591,739
Keepit Storage Reservoir ... ..	184,827	Recreation, Reserves Parks, Baths,	
Investigations of New Schemes ...	7,769	etc. ... ..	944,095
Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc.—		Administrative ... ..	864,352
Sydney Harbour ... ..	12,003,585	Other ... ..	1,237,210
Other ... ..	9,899,136	Miscellaneous Works in Shires and	
Roads, Bridges and Punts (Harbour		Municipalities ... ..	1,611,626
Bridge £8,106,751) ... ..	20,324,467	Unemployment Relief (including	
Circular Quay Improvements ... ..	144,138	Grants and Repayable Advances	
Industrial Undertakings—		to Shires and Municipalities) ...	17,441,039
Newcastle Dockyard and Dredge		Immigration ... ..	569,930
Repair ... ..	1,094,603	Other ... ..	89,283
Tourist Bureau and Resorts ... ..	173,677	Works transferred to Commonwealth	3,965,937
Abattoirs and Meat Distributing... ..	1,668,441	Works in Queensland prior to	
Electricity ... ..	2,336,639	Separation ... ..	49,855
Coal Mine ... ..	580,687		
Other ... ..	307,394		
Agriculture—			
Grain Elevators ... ..	5,296,552		
Other, including Advances to			
Farmers ... ..	2,096,384	Total Loan Expenditure on Works	
		and Services to 30th June, 1941 ...	333,822,471

The accumulated loan expenditure on works and services amounted to £333,822,471 at 30th June, 1941, and the public debt of the State at the same date was £368,974,948. The difference between the two amounts is due to a number of factors, such as the inclusion in the public debt of certain

items which are not recorded in the General Loan Account and the redemption of public debt from the sinking fund. The following statement furnishes a reconciliation:—

TABLE 335.—Reconciliation of Accumulated Loan Expenditure with Public Debt of State, 30th June, 1941.

	£	£
Accumulated Loan Expenditure from General Loan Account on Works and Services (Table 334) ... ..	.....	333,822,471
<i>Add</i> —Loan Expenditure not shown in General Loan Account—		
Commonwealth Advance—Grafton-South Brisbane Railway ... ..	1,416,762	
Closer Settlement Debentures converted into Commonwealth Stock	907,650	
Advances to Settlers ... ..	120,050	
Revenue and General Cash Deficiencies—		
Long Term Loans ... ..	11,296,983	
Short Term Loans ... ..	31,925,000	
Flotation and Negotiation Expenses (including Discounts on Issue) in respect of Loans credited to General Loan Account ... ..	17,714,246	
Unexpended Balance of Loan Funds ... ..	.....	63,380,691
		2,867,104
		400,070,266
<i>Less</i> —Redemptions of Public Debt from Revenue and Sinking Funds ... ..	26,307,313	
Debt cancelled by Commonwealth in respect of Properties transferred from State to Commonwealth ... ..	4,788,005	
		31,095,318
Public Debt at 30th June, 1941 (Tables 337 to 341) ... ..	.....	368,974,948

Thus the principal components in State Loan Expenditure to 30th June, 1941, are £336,266,933 expended on works and services of various kinds; £13,221,983 expended to meet deficits on revenue accounts; £17,714,246 being discounts allowed to lenders and loan flotation expenses; while £2,867,104 of loan money remained on hand unexpended. The total amount of loans raised (£400,070,266) was offset to the extent of £31,095,318 by redemption of debt from revenue and sinking fund and transfer of certain properties to the Commonwealth.

#### *Loan Raisings and Cost of Management, etc.*

Matters relating to the raising of loans by Australian Governments, with certain exceptions, are determined by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927, to which reference is made on page 418. Operations incidental to the flotation of loans are conducted by the Commonwealth Government and the loans are secured by the issue of Commonwealth stock, debentures, bonds, etc. Each State is liable to the Commonwealth for the loans raised on its behalf.

At 30th June, 1941, the loans outstanding on account of the State of New South Wales amounted to £368,974,948, of which £197,961,784 was owing in Australia, £158,696,920 in London and £12,316,244 in New York. The greater part of these loans is represented by Commonwealth securities but a substantial amount of the overseas loans is secured by New South Wales securities issued prior to adoption of the Financial Agreement in



1927. Commonwealth securities in respect of the indebtedness of New South Wales comprise amounts of £197,961,694 in Australia, £104,777,497 in London and £3,892,633 in New York; and New South Wales securities £90 in Australia, £53,919,423 in London and £8,423,611 in New York.

Inscription and management of the Commonwealth securities are conducted by the Commonwealth Government, but the State is required to pay expenses allocated to its share of the total securities issued. Similar services in respect of New South Wales securities are performed by financial agents appointed by the State, viz., the Westminster Bank Ltd., in London, and Chase National Bank in New York. Commission and other expenses of management are charged to revenue; the amount in 1940-41 was £55,588.

Expenses incidental to the issue of loans, such as underwriting commission, brokerage, advertising, printing, etc., are paid from the proceeds of loans. The amount in 1940-41 is shown on page 441.

The following table shows particulars of loans placed on the market for public subscription by the Commonwealth Government since 1938 and the amounts allotted therefrom to New South Wales. These constitute nearly the whole of the loans raised by the State of New South Wales in the period shown, but do not include a number of smaller loans raised by the sale of securities "over the counter" and by direct negotiation with financial institutions and Government instrumentalities.

TABLE 336.—Loans Raised by Public Subscription, 1935 to 1941  
(including conversion loans).

Date.	Commonwealth Flotations on account of all Australian Governments.					Share allocated to New South Wales.			
	Face Value.	Issue Price.	Interest Rate.		Years Currency (latest date).	Face Value.	Discount and Expenses.		Net Proceeds.
			Nominal.	Yield including Redemption.			Discount.	Expenses of Flotation.	
Issued in Australia.									
	£000.	£	Per cent.	£ s. d.		£	£	£	£
May, 1938 ...	10,418	99½	3½	3 15 10	16	2,421,740	12,109	19,596	2,390,035
Nov., " *...	469,027	100	3½	3 17 6	16	510,396,770	...	64,186	10,332,584
Feb., 1939 ...	8,526	100	3½	3 17 6	16	2,812,440	...	24,952	2,787,488
May, " ...	4,751	99	3½	3 19 2	16	1,805,000	18,050	15,300	1,771,650
June, " ...	3,000	100	3½	3 10 0	4	1,330,000	...	...	1,330,000
Dec. " ...	12,000	100	3½	3 10 0	3, 4, 5	3,640,000	...	...	3,640,000
Mar., 1940 ...	8,958	100	3½	3 7 6	5½	1,879,000	...	12,915	1,866,085
	9,207	100	3½	3 12 6	16½	1,931,000	...	13,273	1,917,727
May, " ...	3,747	100	2½	2 15 0	5	...	...	...	...
	13,836	100	3½	3 5 0	16	...	...	...	...
Nov., " ...	7,692	100	2½	2 15 0	5	787,000	...	2,252	784,748
	20,807	100	3½	3 5 0	16	2,129,000	...	6,093	2,122,907
April, 1941 ...	13,643	100	2½	2 10 0	5	989,000	...	†	†
	22,229	100	3½	3 5 0	15	1,611,000	...	†	†
* Includes for conversion purposes:—a £64,847,000, and b £10,396,761. † Not available.									
Issued in London.									
June, 1938 ...	7,000	99	3½	3 16 6	18	...	...	...	...
Dec., " *...	2,518	100	4	4 0 0	32	...	...	...	...
June, 1939 ...	6,000	98½	4	4 2 0	25	...	...	...	...
Dec., " *...	4,605	99	3½	3 15 5	4	...	...	...	...
* Conversion Loans.									

The loan of £3,000,000 in June, 1939, was subscribed by the Commonwealth Bank, and £12,000,000 in December, 1939, by the Commonwealth Bank and the trading banks conjointly.

The State has not raised any new loan money overseas since 1929. During the nine years 1932-33 to 1940-41, however, its share in twelve of the sixteen conversion loans floated in London by the Commonwealth amounted in the aggregate to £113,618,178. Two of these loans, amounting to £18,788,423, were for the further conversion of loans converted in 1932 and 1933.

Moneys obtained by the Commonwealth for war purposes by means of interest free loans and war savings certificates are not included in the table.

The interest free loans are current usually for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. The amount subscribed in 1940-41 was £1,649,020 and the total to 30th June, 1941, was £5,513,646.

War savings certificates are payable at face value seven years after purchase. They may, however, be cashed on demand at purchase price, plus an allowance for interest. The purchase price of the certificates is four-fifths of the face value and the interest for the full term is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum. Individual holdings may not exceed £250 face value. Sale of the certificates was commenced on 18th March, 1940, and the amount sold in Australia up to 30th June, 1941, was £17,380,738 with a face value of £21,725,922.

#### NATIONAL DEBT CONVERSION LOAN.

As part of the plan (known as "The Premiers' Plan") to meet the economic crisis in Australia consequent on the world depression, the Premiers' Conference held in Melbourne in May and June, 1931, decided to invite holders of Government securities in Australia to convert them into new issues on terms involving reduced rates of interest and alternative dates of redemption.

Particulars of the plan and of the circumstances leading up to it and the financial and economic crisis which affected the State of New South Wales in common with Australia as a whole are given in the Commonwealth Year Books for 1931 and 1937.

The terms and conditions of the conversion of the debt were set out on page 667 and following pages of the Official Year Book of New South Wales 1930-31.

#### THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when, on 28th December, the first loan amounting to £49,000 was offered locally. The growth of the debt to 1895 is described in earlier issues of the Year Book.

In later years Closer Settlement Debentures were issued in part payment for large estates acquired by the Government for subdivision and certain repayable advances were made by the Commonwealth to assist in financing special works and services undertaken by the State. These liabilities are incorporated in the following statement, which shows the composition of the public debt at various dates from 1900 to 1941:—

TABLE 337.—Public Debt of New South Wales, 1900 to 1941.

At 30th June.	Long Term Debt.			Short Term Debt.	Total Public Debt.	Per Head of Population.		
	Stock, Debentures, etc.	Closer Settlement Debentures.	Common- wealth Government Advances.			£	s.	d.
1900	£ 65,332,993	...	...	...	£ 65,332,993	47	17	7
1905	82,321,998	...	...	...	82,321,998	56	12	2
1910	92,525,095	...	...	...	92,525,095	57	6	6
1915	127,735,405	24,422	...	...	127,759,827	67	11	4
1920	152,776,082	4,126,836	2,746,731	...	159,649,649	77	3	9
1925	201,702,327	3,572,800	10,229,638	...	215,504,765	93	19	10
1930	256,044,716	1,302,150	9,212,905	3,545,252	270,105,023	106	15	7
1935	297,261,231	131,700	1,417,262	38,422,776	337,232,969	127	10	2
1936	304,589,256	131,700	1,416,762	40,570,276	346,707,994	130	1	6
1937	308,349,461	131,700	1,416,762	40,525,276	350,423,199	130	2	10
1938	311,915,216	131,700	1,416,762	40,835,276	354,298,954	130	6	2
1939	315,531,952	34,400	1,416,762	42,895,276	359,878,390	131	0	3
1940	320,813,500	...	1,416,762	42,095,276	364,325,538	131	5	7
1941	325,667,910	...	1,416,762	41,890,276	368,974,948	131	18	4

The short term debt became considerable after 1929 when special measures were adopted to provide Government finance during the depression. It consists largely of Treasury Bills which usually are current for periods of three to six months. In earlier years Treasury Bills, of relatively small amount, were of longer duration and are included under long term debt.

Commonwealth advances were made for various purposes, viz., settlement of returned soldiers and sailors on the land, construction of wheat silos, the Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane railway line and works under the Migration Agreement. The only Commonwealth advance outstanding at 30th June, 1941, was for construction of the Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane railway.

In considering the rate of growth of the debt, attention should be paid to variations in the purchasing power of the money expended, the steady growth of population throughout the period, the economic development of the State, as measured by the growth of its wealth, income and productiveness, and the earning power of the works constructed from loans.

Furthermore, comparisons of the rate of growth of the State debt with that of other States of Australia should take into account the differences in the distribution of governmental functions as between the central and local governments and the inclusion or non-inclusion of the capital debts of public utilities controlled by governmental authority.

Similarly, in making international comparisons care should be taken to allow for differences in the distribution of debt as between central, provincial and local governments and the existence or otherwise of reproductive assets acquired from loan funds.

*Domicile of Public Debt.*

For many years the London money market was the principal source of New South Wales loan moneys. During the last ten years the State's requirements for new loan capital have been met from local resources, and since 1937 the debt owing overseas has been exceeded by the amount outstanding in Australia. Two loans totalling £10,273,973 were raised in New York in 1926-27 and the State's share of a loan raised in New York by the Commonwealth in 1927-28 was £3,955,615.

The following table shows the amount of State public debt outstanding in Australia, London and New York at quinquennial intervals from 1900 to 1935 and annually thereafter.

TABLE 338.—Public Debt of New South Wales, Place of Domicile, 1900 to 1941.

At 30th June.	Public Debt Outstanding—				Proportion.	
	Australia.	Oversea.		Total Public Debt.	Australia.	Oversea.
		London.	New York.			
	£ (Aust.)	£ (Stg.)	£*	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
1900	10,272,343	55,060,650	...	65,332,993	15.72	84.28
1905	18,314,448	64,007,550	...	82,321,998	22.25	77.75
1910	25,370,290	67,154,803	...	92,525,093	27.42	72.58
1915	42,592,540	85,167,287	...	127,759,827	33.34	66.66
1920	57,672,204	101,977,445	...	159,649,649	36.12	63.88
1925	79,266,609	136,238,156	...	215,504,765	36.78	63.22
1930	99,430,095	156,729,300	13,945,628	270,105,023	36.81	63.19
1935	162,421,505	161,585,121	13,226,343	337,232,969	48.16	51.84
1936	172,099,601	161,437,120	13,171,273	346,707,994	49.64	50.36
1937	176,810,481	160,541,620	13,071,098	350,423,199	50.46	49.54
1938	181,932,521	159,446,470	12,919,963	354,298,954	51.35	48.65
1939	188,413,400	158,751,952	12,713,038	359,878,390	52.35	47.65
1940	193,088,910	158,697,020	12,539,608	364,325,538	53.00	47.00
1941	197,961,784	158,696,920	12,316,244	368,974,948	53.65	46.35

\* Repayable in "Dollars"—converted at rate of 4.8665 dollars to £.

The public debt as shown in Tables 337 to 341 represents the amounts used for book-keeping purposes, without adjustment for changes in the value of Australian currency relatively to English and American currencies which have been considerable since 1929. The London debt, therefore, represents the amount repayable in sterling, and the New York debt represents the amount repayable in dollars converted at the rate of 4.8665 dollars to £1.

*Domicile and Rates of Interest on Public Debt.*

The following tables show the amount of New South Wales public debt in the various registers and the rates of interest as at 30th June, 1941:—

TABLE 339.—Public Debt of New South Wales at 30th June, 1941.

## Domicile and Rates of Interest.

Rate per cent.	Public Debt Outstanding.			Total. Public Debt.	Annual Interest
	Australia.	London.	New York.		
Short Term Securities—					
£ s. d.	£(Aust.)	£(Stg.)	£*	£	£
2 5 0 ... ..	...	9,965,276	...	9,965,276	224,219
1 10 0 ... ..	31,925,000	...	...	31,925,000	478,875
Total, Short Term	31,925,000	9,965,276	...	41,890,276	703,094
Long Term Securities —					
5 5 0 ... ..	...	17,870,500	...	17,870,500	938,201
5 0 0 ... ..	...	17,013,816	8,423,611	25,437,427	1,271,871
Total, £5 and over	...	34,884,316	8,423,611	43,307,927	2,210,072
4 10 0 ... ..	...	...	3,892,633	3,892,633	175,169
4 5 3 ... ..	2,124,060	...	...	2,124,060	90,538
4 1 4½ ... ..	10,784,960	...	...	10,784,960	438,813
4 0 0 ... ..	56,990,848	29,083,931	...	86,074,779	3,442,991
Total, £4 and under £5	69,899,868	29,083,931	3,892,633	102,876,432	4,147,511
3 17 6 ... ..	23,110,600	...	...	23,110,600	895,536
3 15 0 ... ..	28,380,139	7,607,633	...	35,987,772	1,349,541
3 12 6 ... ..	1,931,000	...	...	1,931,000	69,999
3 10 0 ... ..	9,398,150	33,477,901	...	42,876,051	1,500,662
Total, £3 10s. and under £4	62,819,889	41,085,534	...	103,905,423	3,815,738
3 9 9 ... ..	41,700	...	...	41,700	1,454
3 7 6 ... ..	9,142,430	...	...	9,142,430	308,557
3 5 0 ... ..	7,491,834	...	...	7,491,834	243,485
3 2 6 ... ..	2,000	...	...	2,000	63
3 2 0 ... ..	476,410	...	...	476,410	14,769
3 0 0 ... ..	12,724,222	32,721,013	...	45,445,235	1,363,357
2 15 0 ... ..	787,000	10,954,600	...	11,741,600	322,894
2 14 3 ... ..	291,421	...	...	291,421	7,905
2 10 0 ... ..	989,000	...	...	989,000	24,725
2 6 6 ... ..	645,653	...	...	645,653	15,011
1 5 0 ... ..	665,711	...	...	665,711	8,321
1 1 8 ... ..	58,426	...	...	58,426	633
Matured ... ..	1,220	2,250	...	3,470	...
Total, under £3 10s.	33,317,027	43,677,863	...	76,994,890	2,311,174
Total Long Term	166,036,784	148,731,644	12,316,244	327,084,672	12,484,495
Total Public Debt	197,961,784	158,696,920	12,316,244	368,974,948	13,187,589

\* Repayable in "Dollars"—Converted at the rate of 4.8665 dollars to £.

The rates of interest payable on the State loan debt have declined substantially since 30th June, 1931, when 72.8 per cent. of the total loans bore interest at rates ranging from 5 per cent. to 6½ per cent., and only 6.7 per cent. was at rates below 3½ per cent. At 30th June, 1941, the maximum rate was 5½ per cent., 11.7 per cent. of the loans bore interest at rates of 5 per cent. or over, and 32.2 per cent. were at rates under 3½ per cent.

TABLE 340.—Public Debt of New South Wales in Interest Groups, 1931 and 1941.

Nominal Rate of Interest.	As at 30th June, 1931.		As at 30th June, 1941.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	£		£	
5½ to 6½ ... ..	88,461,781	30·8	...	...
5 to 5½ ... ..	120,737,637	42·0	43,307,927	11·7
4 and under 5 ... ..	38,652,511	13·5	102,876,432	27·9
3½ and under 4 ... ..	20,248,030	7·0	103,905,423	28·2
1 and under 3½ ... ..	19,193,022	6·7	118,881,696	32·2
Matured ... ..	12,759	...	3,470	...
Totals ... ..	287,305,731	100·0	368,974,948	100·0

*Domicile and Term of Public Debt.*

The dates of repayment of the debt extend to 1976, and the amounts falling due for redemption in successive years vary considerably as will be seen from the following table, which shows the amount outstanding as at 30th June, 1941, in Australia, in London and in New York, according to the latest due dates for repayment:—

TABLE 341.—Public Debt of New South Wales, at 30th June, 1941, Domicile and Dates of Maturity.

Year of Maturity (ended 30th June).	Public Debt Outstanding—			Total Public Debt.
	Australia.	London.	New York.	
	£000 (Aust.).	£000 (stg.).	£000*	£000
Short Term Debt—				
1942 ... ..	31,925	9,965	...	41,890
Long Term Debt—				
1942 ... ..	30,057	12,420	...	42,477
1943 ... ..	15,957	10,955	...	26,912
1944 ... ..	7,373	...	...	7,373
1945 ... ..	7,818	...	...	7,818
1946 ... ..	2,667	...	...	2,667
1947 ... ..	989	...	...	989
1948 ... ..	4,774	...	...	4,774
1949 ... ..	13,589	12,269	...	25,858
1950 ... ..	11,115	...	...	11,115
1951 ... ..	4,673	11,707	...	16,380
1952 ... ..	9,926	...	...	9,926
1953 ... ..	7	11,790	...	11,797
1954 ... ..	4,512	11,018	...	15,530
1955 ... ..	12,968	...	...	12,968
1956 ... ..	13,929	...	3,893	17,822
1957 ... ..	6,029	...	4,183	10,212
1958 ... ..	4,434	38,172	4,240	46,846
1959 ... ..	...	3,829	...	3,829
1960 ... ..	4,415	...	...	4,415
1962 ... ..	4,262	...	...	4,262
1963 ... ..	107	10,283	...	10,390
1966 ... ..	...	14,055	...	14,055
1971 ... ..	...	9,273	...	9,273
1976 ... ..	...	2,958	...	2,958
Interminable ... ..	363	...	...	363
Permanent ... ..	1	1	...	2
Government Option ... ..	6,071	...	...	6,071
Overdue ... ..	1	2	...	3
Total, Long Term.	166,037	148,732	12,316	327,085
Total Public Debt.	197,962	158,697	12,316	368,975

\* Repayable in "Dollars"—converted at rate of 4·8665 dollars to £

The loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity but some of them are redeemable earlier at the Government's option, subject to notice ranging up to twelve months being given.

Of the loans outstanding at 30th June, 1941, loans amounting to £39,037,946 have passed the earliest maturity date and £6,070,923 was issued on terms placing redemption within the option of the Government. These loans comprise £6,134,245 in Australia, £35,081,991 in London and £3,892,633 in New York.

The following table indicates the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during the last five years. It shows the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged privately as well as those publicly subscribed shown in Table 336; also redemptions from conversions, sinking fund and the loan account. Particulars of conversion loans are included in the year in which the maturing loans were repaid, although some of them were floated in the previous year.

TABLE 342.—Transactions on Public Debt of New South Wales, 1937 to 1941.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	£	£	£	£	£
Long Term Loans raised—					
Conversion or Renewal Loans—					
London—					
Cash Subscribed and Converted					
Stocks ... ..	10,845,054	18,162,965	...	...	...
Discounts ... ..	109,546	625,458	...	...	...
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed and Converted					
Stocks ... ..	93,015	77,655	10,416,761	4,760,395	270,000
Discounts ... ..	2,385	195	...	48,085	...
Total Conversions (Face Value)	11,050,000	18,866,273	10,416,761	4,808,480	270,000
New Loans—					
Australia—					
Cash subscribed ... ..	5,546,262	5,260,697	6,036,357	7,479,700	5,615,000
Discounts ... ..	81,578	19,303	17,972	300	...
Total New Loans (Face Value)	5,627,840	5,280,000	6,054,329	7,480,000	5,615,000
Total Long Term Loans Raised	16,677,840	24,146,273	16,471,090	12,288,480	5,885,000
Long Term Loans Repaid—					
From Conversion and Renewal Loans—					
London ... ..	10,845,054	18,162,965	...	...	...
Australia ... ..	93,015	77,655	10,416,761	4,760,395	270,000
From Sinking Fund and Revenue A/c's—					
London and New York* ... ..	1,105,221	1,871,743	901,243	222,262	223,364
Australia ... ..	871,960	467,960	1,536,150	1,974,042	537,126
From Loan Accounts ... ..	2,385	195	97,500	84,633	100
Total Long Term Loans Repaid	12,917,635	20,580,518	12,951,654	7,041,332	1,030,590
Net Increase in Long Term Debt	3,760,205	3,565,755	3,519,436	5,247,148	4,854,410
Net Increase in Short Term Debt ... ..	(—) 45,000	310,000	2,060,000	(—)800,000	(—)205,000
Net Increase in Public Debt ...	3,715,205	3,875,755	5,579,436	4,447,148	4,649,410

\*Exclusive of small amount of Short Term Debt. (—) Decrease.

#### *Loans Guaranteed by the State.*

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain corporate bodies and institutions, etc., engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The guarantees extend to all loans issued by

certain corporate bodies, the issue of the loans being subject to the Governor's approval. In other cases, with minor exceptions, the guarantee is given by the Treasurer with the Governor's approval and on the recommendation of the appropriate administrative authority.

The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30th June, 1941, are summarised in the following statement. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some of the loans. Furthermore, the amounts shown under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1940, represent the limit of overdrafts and not the amount outstanding.

TABLE 343.—Loans Guaranteed by State, 30th June, 1941.

Loans Issued by—	£	£
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board ...	25,392,328	
Hunter District Water Board ... ..	2,450,000	
Broken Hill Water Board ... ..	220,475	
Rural Bank of New South Wales ... ..	25,308,407	
Public Hospitals ... ..	1,678,143	
Shire and County Councils ... ..	582,956	
Fire Commissioners ... ..	164,500	
		55,796,809
Overdrafts and Advances (under Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1940)—(Limit of Guarantee.)		
Hospitals ... ..	618,552	
Co-operative Building Societies ... ..	13,849,825	
Other Co-operative Societies, Marketing Boards, etc. ...	587,144	
Film Producing Companies... ..	37,500	
Miscellaneous ... ..	5,550	
		15,098,571
Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-1934—		
Rural Bank Borrowers ... ..	.....	280,975

Of the loans issued by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, £2,000,000 is repayable in sterling in London and £1,388,678 in New York in dollars (converted at the rate of \$4.86 to the £). An amount of £148,708 included in shire and county council loans, representing the net amount outstanding after deducting sinking fund balances, is repayable in sterling in London.

#### THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE.

The amount of *annual interest* on the public debt of New South Wales as at 30th June, 1941, is shown in Table 339 as £13,187,589. This amount is calculated to represent a full year's interest at the rates applicable to the various loans outstanding at that date. It differs, therefore, from the amount of interest *actually paid* which embodies the effects of changes in the composition of the loan debt during the year, and includes interest paid on temporary deposits lodged with the Government.

The amount of interest *actually paid* during the year ended 30th June, 1941 was £13,414,621, comprising £12,339,565 on Debentures and Funded Stocks, £728,490 on Treasury Bills, and £346,566 on moneys held temporarily by the Government. The amount paid on the overseas debt was £6,479,885, *viz.*, £5,875,496 in London and £604,389 in New York; and £6,934,736 was paid in Australia.

The amounts of overseas interest payments are expressed in terms of Australian currency unadjusted for exchange variations since 1929. As, however, interest on the public debt is payable in the currency of the



country of domicile, the State incurs an additional charge for exchange in acquiring, at current rates, the equivalent sterling and dollar funds with which to pay interest in London and New York. The charge for exchange on overseas interest payments amounted to £1,801,558 during the year ended 30th June, 1941.

The following table shows the amount of interest *actually paid* on the public debt in Australia, London and New York at intervals between 1900 and 1941; also the interest paid on moneys temporarily held by the Government (*i.e.*, bank overdrafts and Special Deposits accounts) and in recent years the cost of exchange on overseas interest payments.

TABLE 344.—Interest and Exchange on Public Debt and Temporary Advances, Amount Paid, 1900 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Total Amount of Interest Paid on—					Exchange on Overseas Interest Payments.	Total Interest and Exchange.
	Public Debt.			Moneys in Temporary Possession of Government.	Total Interest Paid.		
	Australia.	London.	New York.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1900 ...	337,691	1,972,580	...	99,544	2,409,815	...	2,409,815
1910 ...	825,802	2,300,513	...	62,838	3,189,153	...	3,189,153
1920 ...	2,092,673	4,104,509	...	289,285	6,486,467	...	6,486,467
1930 ...	4,982,945	7,444,976	681,826	686,906	13,796,713	...	13,796,713
1935 ...	5,366,675	6,552,542	646,313	309,587	12,875,117	1,871,765	14,746,882
1936 ...	5,594,412	6,643,050	640,785	278,511	13,156,758	1,846,921	15,003,679
1937 ...	5,902,914	6,193,312	638,864	295,784	13,030,874	1,649,497	14,680,371
1938 ...	6,130,044	6,110,252	632,720	265,430	13,138,446	1,638,115	14,776,561
1939 ...	6,279,857	5,884,254	621,922	318,921	13,104,954	1,666,828	14,771,782
1940 ...	6,591,090	5,863,605	614,016	349,582	13,418,296	1,781,816	15,200,112
1941 ...	6,588,214	5,875,452	604,389	346,566	13,414,621	1,801,558	15,216,179

A proportion of the interest and of the exchange on interest payments overseas is allocated to the various business undertakings and other activities that have been provided with capital from State loan funds and are conducted as separate enterprises or accounts, and the balance is paid from the tax and other general revenue of the Governmental accounts (*e.g.*, Consolidated Revenue Fund). In 1940-41 interest paid by the business undertakings, etc., amounted to £7,732,450 and exchange to £1,102,339. In addition a considerable amount of interest, etc., accrued to the Governmental accounts as revenues from various other objects on which loan moneys have been expended. Payments of interest and exchange in 1940-41 included the following:

Undertakings, etc.	Interest.	Exchange on Overseas Interest Payments.
	£	£
Railways ...	5,389,460	748,550
Tramways and Motor Omnibuses ...	309,089	42,500
Closer Settlement Fund ...	422,419	.....
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage & Drainage Board ...	464,775	61,925
Hunter District Water Board ...	103,527	14,495
Maritime Services Board (Sydney Harbour) ...	409,605	59,274
Sydney Harbour Bridge ...	267,064	38,957
Main Roads Department ...	214,990	29,445

*Rates of Interest on Public Debt.*

A classification of the public debt of New South Wales as at 30th June, 1941, according to the nominal rates of interest payable, is shown in Table 339.

The average "effective rates of interest" quoted below are calculated on the basis of the amount of interest actually paid and take into account changes in the composition of the debt during each year by reason of the flotation of new loans, conversion of old loans and redemptions from sinking funds, etc. The rate was 3.66 per cent. in 1900-01, and the lowest rate since that year was 3.489 per cent., in 1911-12. During the next ten years there was a gradual rise to 5.1606 per cent. in 1922-23. Variations since 1926-27 are shown below:—

TABLE 345.—Interest on Public Debt of New South Wales, Average Effective Rates, 1927 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Rate. Per cent.	Year ended 30th June.	Rate. Per cent.	Year ended 30th June.	Rate. Per cent.
1927	5.1312	1932	4.85673	1937	3.70787
1928	5.12027	1933	4.37804	1938	3.66774
1929	5.14062	1934	4.12554	1939	3.67296
1930	5.17204	1935	3.92041	1940	3.67829
1931	5.14421	1936	3.81666	1941	3.66042

## REDEMPTIONS AND SINKING FUNDS.

An account of the debt redemptions and sinking funds of New South Wales prior to the transfer to the National Debt Commission in terms of the Financial Agreement, was published on pages 170 and 171 of the Official Year Book for 1929-30. The present sinking fund is described below.

## FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.

The history of the financial relationships existing between the Commonwealth and States since federation in 1901 has been sketched in earlier issues of this Year Book, and the trend of discussions on proposals for the readjustment of these relationships was outlined on page 284 of the Year Book for 1925-26.

*Financial Agreement, 1927.*

All the matters under discussion were incorporated in a comprehensive scheme propounded by the Commonwealth and placed before conferences of Premiers in Melbourne in May, 1927, and in Sydney in July, 1927. After amendment the scheme was accepted by all the States and by the Commonwealth, and, except in certain minor matters, it was brought into operation

as from 1st July, 1927. The provisions were outlined on page 682 of the 1930-31 Year Book, and full details are given in the Commonwealth Year Book, 1938, on pages 21 to 33.

In terms of the agreement the Australian Loan Council was created to co-ordinate public borrowing. All borrowings by the States are arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with the decisions of the Council, which consists of a Minister of the Commonwealth and of each State. The Council determines the amount, rates and conditions of loans to be raised after consideration of the annual programmes submitted by the Commonwealth and by each State.

In June, 1939, by common consent, the loan programmes of local governing and semi-Governmental authorities were brought within the purview of the Loan Council. Following the outbreak of war a Works Co-ordinator was appointed to examine and report upon the works projects embodied in the programmes submitted by each Government.

On 1st July, 1929, the Commonwealth took over the debts of the States, and assumed, as between the Commonwealth and States, the liabilities of the States to bondholders. The debts taken over consisted of the balance then unpaid of the gross public debt of each State existing on 30th June, 1927, and of all other debts of each State existing on 1st July, 1929, other than for temporary purposes.

The Commonwealth also relieved the States of the liability of principal, interest and sinking fund on an amount of debt equal to the value of properties transferred to the Commonwealth after federation.

The Commonwealth, as agent for the States, has agreed to pay to bondholders interest due on the public debt of the States and, for a period of fifty-eight years from the 1st July, 1927, to contribute £7,584,912 per annum towards the interest, the States to pay the balance to the Commonwealth. After this period the States will pay to the Commonwealth the whole of the interest due. The contribution by the Commonwealth is equal to the amount paid by the Commonwealth to the States in 1926-27, at the rate of 25s. per head of population, and the contribution to New South Wales is £2,917,411 per annum.

#### *National Debt Sinking Fund.*

A national debt sinking fund was established in terms of the financial agreement, and is controlled by the National Debt Commission. The annual payments to the fund are contributed partly by the Commonwealth and partly by the States, as described in previous issues of the Year Book.

Separate accounts are kept by the Commonwealth for each State in respect of debt, interest, and sinking funds. The operations of the National

Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during each year, and the aggregate since 1st July, 1928, are shown below:—

TABLE 346.—National Debt Sinking Fund, Transactions on Account of New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.					Total Receipts.
	Contributions by—				Interest.	
	Common- wealth.	State of New South Wales—				
		On Loans Issued.	4½% on Cancelled Securities.	Total New South Wales.		
1928 and 1929	£ 657,039	£ *635,345	£ 3,004	£ 638,349	£ 15,885	£ *1,311,273
1930	403,979	710,508	45,479	755,987	32,609	1,192,575
1931	429,307	762,154	109,278	871,432	11,148	1,311,887
1932	462,025	807,854	168,436	976,290	12,628	1,450,943
1933	514,016	846,293	231,208	1,077,501	20,121	1,611,638
1934	545,389	877,667	288,576	1,166,243	11,779	1,723,411
1935	570,404	901,513	385,446	1,286,959	5,395	1,862,758
1936	589,886	939,108	396,854	1,335,962	14,666	1,940,514
1937	616,767	998,834	501,555	1,500,389	20,318	2,137,474
1938	628,400	1,046,631	598,154	1,644,785	14,291	2,287,476
1939	635,913	1,081,877	696,232	1,778,109	11,655	2,425,677
1940	657,304	1,171,075	800,852	1,971,927	15,241	2,644,472
1941	664,649	1,247,525	896,118	2,143,643	13,768	2,822,060
Total, 1928 to 1941...	7,375,078	*12,026,384	5,121,192	17,147,576	199,504	*24,722,158

Year ended 30th June.	Payments—Net Cost of Securities Repurchased and Redeemed. (Australian Currency.)				Face Value of Securities Repurchased and Redeemed.		
	Australia.	London.	New York.	Total.	Australia.	London.	New York.
	£	£	£	£	£	£ stg.	£†
1929	286,812	415,415	180,814	883,041	286,812	426,600	192,767
1930	721,416	671,417	82,235	1,475,068	720,994	750,000	91,544
1931	681,099				681,099	588,452	120,004
1932	141,326	2,817,457		4,048,650	153,726	711,332	217,487
1933	408,768				408,903	796,000	137,676
1934	476,116	1,351,943	137,855	1,965,914	454,065	1,088,270	124,319
1935	780,275	119,389	143,209	1,042,873	779,902	95,000	119,799
1936	790,944	1,404,891	67,943	2,263,778	783,324	1,122,065	55,070
1937	874,993	1,180,745	122,688	2,178,426	871,760	1,005,046	100,175
1938	468,159	2,096,130	186,472	2,750,761	468,160	1,720,608	151,135
1939	1,537,858	793,902	258,960	2,590,720	1,536,150	694,318	206,925
1940	1,970,382	56,646	217,028	2,244,056	1,966,170	48,832	173,341
1941	541,220	...	214,905	756,125	541,045	...	223,364
Total, 1928 to 1941...	9,679,368	12,520,044		22,193,412	9,647,110	9,046,523	1,913,896

\* Includes balance of old sinking fund account transferred to National Debt Sinking Fund, £30,061.

† Face value of securities in Dollars converted at \$4·8665 to £.

The payments shown in the table for repurchases and redemptions of securities are expressed in terms of Australian currency, and the exchange on overseas remittances is included in the net cost of securities acquired in London and New York.

The face value of securities repurchased and redeemed corresponds with the value at which the securities were included in the statement of public debt (Tables 337 to 341), as described on page 412. During the thirteen years the sinking fund has been in operation the average price in Australian currency paid for £100 face value of securities repurchased and redeemed was £100 6s. 8d. in Australia, £114 4s. 8d. in London and New York, and £107 14s. 6d. in the three centres. In 1940-41 the average price per £100

face value was £100 0s. 8d. in Australia, £96 4s. 3d. in New York, and the general average was £98 18s. 4d. The balance at credit of the sinking fund as at 30th June, 1941, was £2,522,746. The following table indicates the source of contributions by New South Wales:—

TABLE 347.—National Debt Sinking Fund, Source of Contributions by New South Wales.

Source.	Contributions in respect of year—			Total, 1-7-28 to 30-6-41.
	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	
	£	£	£	£
Railways ... ..	...	425,000	871,850	1,826,850
Road Transport and Tramways ... ..	40,778	43,389	46,060	450,982
State Coal Mine ... ..	1,400	1,530	1,600	11,488
Closer Settlement Fund ... ..	58,000	64,000	66,397	642,400
Metrop. Water, Sew'ge & Drainage Board	71,005	71,000	71,500	1,022,043
Hunter District Water Board ... ..	18,000	...	18,500	219,951
Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Works ... ..	2,740	3,323	.....	139,988
Water and Drainage Trusts ... ..	900	876	.....	10,062
Main Roads Department ... ..	28,820	40,050	41,338	251,779
Sydney Harbour Bridge ... ..	40,385	44,564	43,243	338,439
Sydney Harbour Services ... ..	58,987	62,210	65,347	615,673
Burrinjuck Hydro-Electric Scheme ... ..	4,500	5,600	6,027	44,229
Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner	4,100	4,100	4,300	43,521
State Metal Quarries ... ..	...	...	.....	2,233
Tourist Bureau ... ..	...	...	.....	797
South-West Tablelands Water Supply ... ..	...	...	3,146	3,146
Unemployment Relief Fund ... ..	...	163,500	163,775	331,274
Consolidated Revenue Fund ... ..	1,448,494	1,042,785	740,560	11,192,647
Total ... ..	1,778,109	1,971,927	2,143,643	17,147,502

## PRIVATE FINANCE.

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### WAR TIME REGULATIONS.

Following the outbreak of war in September, 1939, regulations were made by the Commonwealth in terms of the National Security Act to implement plans for conserving national resources for wartime needs. Thus regulations were made regarding foreign exchange and foreign securities available to persons in Australia, banking, investment in property and commercial and industrial securities. Government control in these matters is exercised, where practicable, by means of a provision that prior consent of the Commonwealth Treasurer or the Commonwealth Bank in its capacity as central bank, or other competent authority, must be obtained for various transactions. Regulations have been made also to safeguard the assets of members of the Forces and their dependants, to relieve debtors in difficulties attributable to the war, and to insure persons and property against war damage. Other regulations for the control of prices and rents, etc., are described in various chapters of the Year Book.

By regulations relating to oversea exchange and monetary control, restrictions have been placed upon the transmission of money (including Australian notes and gold) to places outside Australia. All gold held in Australia except gold coin to the value of £25, wrought gold and gold held for commercial use, must be delivered to the Commonwealth Bank. The export or transfer from Australia of securities in any form without the Treasurer's consent is prohibited and persons possessing any interest in securities, including gold, may not dispose of or otherwise deal with them if they are situated in any foreign country, or Canada or Newfoundland, or Hong Kong (non-sterling countries), or if the principal and interest thereon are payable in the currency of any country other than the British Empire (apart from Canada, Newfoundland and Hongkong). Particulars of such foreign securities must be furnished to the Commonwealth Bank, and the Treasurer is empowered to acquire them for national purposes.

Resources in the form of sterling and foreign exchange balances are controlled by systems of import and export licences. By means of the import licenses importation, particularly from non-sterling countries, is regulated. The system of licensing applied to exports ensures that proceeds from the sale of Australian products overseas are placed at the disposal of the Commonwealth Bank; the bank pays an equivalent amount in Australian currency to the persons entitled thereto.

By the "Capital Issues" Regulations, issued from time to time between October, 1939, and February, 1942, restrictions were placed upon the registration of new companies, the increase or issue of capital by existing companies, calls upon shares, etc.; also on the issue of securities, mortgages or charges upon property, the acceptance of deposits by certain bodies (including building societies, pastoral companies and co-operative societies) and the discounting of securities. Advances by banks made in the ordinary course of business and payable on demand were exempted from such restrictions; also similar advances by declared pastoral companies for purposes other than the acquisition of land, certain classes of securities issued by

local authorities, and mortgages where the total amount given by the one person in the preceding twelve months did not exceed a certain sum. The capital issue regulations also limited rates of interest on secured and unsecured loans, including advances by banks and pastoral companies and deposits on unsecured loans of building societies. The consent of the Treasurer was required in respect of contracts for the sale of land in certain urban areas (including Sydney and Newcastle districts in New South Wales) if the purchase money exceeded £10,000 and was not payable within a year, or if the contract gave the vendor right of repurchase.

Economic control over matters covered by the Capital Issues Regulations was intensified in February, 1942, in terms of the Economic Organisation Regulations described below.

In implementing wartime financial policy the banks in Australia cooperated with the Government on a voluntary basis until the Wartime Banking Control Regulations were formulated in November, 1941. By these, banks operating in Australia (except Commonwealth and State banks) are required to obtain authority from the Commonwealth Government to conduct business. In making advances, the banks must comply with the policy laid down from time to time by the Commonwealth Bank and they may not purchase Government or municipal securities or subscribe to Stock Exchange securities without prior consent of the Commonwealth Bank. Each bank must lodge in a special account with the Commonwealth Bank such part of its surplus investible funds as may be directed by the Commonwealth Bank in accordance with a plan approved by the Commonwealth Treasurer, and it may not withdraw moneys from the special account without prior consent of the Commonwealth Bank. Interest is paid on credit balances in the special account at a rate determined by the Commonwealth Bank (subject to a maximum rate fixed by the Commonwealth Treasurer) with a view to securing that the trading profits of the banks do not exceed the average of the three years ended 31st August, 1939. A bank's "surplus investible funds" is defined as the excess of its total assets in Australia over its average assets on weekly balancing days in August, 1939. The banks must publish annual balance sheets and profit and loss accounts in prescribed form and must furnish returns, as directed, to the Commonwealth Treasurer and the Commonwealth Bank; these returns will not disclose particulars of individual accounts. The books and transactions of the banks are subject to investigation by the Auditor-General of the Commonwealth. All persons and corporations which accept deposits of money may be required to furnish returns to the Commonwealth Bank and the Treasurer.

The Building Control Regulations (up to September, 1941) for the wartime control of investment in building projects are described in the chapter Social Condition of this Year Book. Prior consent of the Commonwealth Treasurer is required for the issue of a permit for a building where the estimated cost of the work exceeds a certain sum. Control has been extended over this form of investment by reductions in the exemption limit fixed for various classes of buildings. On 28th January, 1942, the limit was reduced in the case of permits for new dwellings from £3,000 to £2,000 and a general prohibition was placed upon the commencement of the work of erecting or altering dwellings within 25 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney or Melbourne.

The provisions of regulations regarding the War Service Moratorium, debtors' relief and war risks insurance are described later in this chapter.

It was announced on 10th February, 1942, that plans for extending economic control by the Commonwealth had been formulated and regulations for the mobilization of services and property and for economic organisation were issued on 19th February.

The Mobilization of Services and Property Regulations authorise Commonwealth Ministers or persons authorised by a Minister to direct any resident to place his services or property at the disposal of the Commonwealth. Such directions may apply to persons or property generally or in a particular area or to a particular person or property or to any class of persons or property.

The Economic Organization Regulations introduced drastic changes but many were modified during the ensuing month. The regulations prescribed that persons carrying on business must pay to the Commissioner of Taxation (in accordance with legislation to be enacted) all profits in excess of 4 per cent. of capital employed in the business; by amendment issued on 9th March this regulation will not come into operation until a date (not earlier than 30th June, 1942) fixed by Parliament.

Sales and transfers of land or securities (other than Commonwealth securities, Treasury Bills, and semi-governmental securities) were prohibited, except sales, etc., in pursuance of contracts made prior to 10th February, 1942, or mortgage transactions, or transfers and dispositions by trustees or liquidators of property of deceased persons or bankrupts or companies in liquidation. The Federal Treasurer is authorised to exempt particular transactions or classes of transactions from the regulations—either conditionally or unconditionally.

By order issued on 26th February, 1942, the prohibition on sales and transfers of real estate was relaxed to permit sales of dwellings, containing not more than two home units, which had been occupied by the owner for twelve of the last fourteen months or had never been occupied, if the selling price was not more than 10 per cent. above certified value or last purchase price, whichever was the greater. The exemption applied to similar dwellings in course of erection on, or commenced after, 10th February, 1942, if the selling price was not more than the certified value at date of sale. Exemption did not apply to buildings which contained shops. Lands used for rural purposes for at least twelve months prior to sale were exempted as from 27th February, 1942, if sold at a price which would have been fair and reasonable as at 10th February. Amending regulations which commenced on 11th March, 1942, exempted from the prohibition the sale or transfer of lands, other than rural, owned by the seller for twelve months prior to sale, and continued the exemption of country lands stated above.

The prohibition on dealings in company shares, stock or debentures, which had been in operation since 19th February, 1942, was modified as from 11th March. After consultation with the Committee of the Associated Stock Exchanges of Australia the Commonwealth Treasurer fixed maximum and minimum prices at a margin of 10 per cent. above and below those current on 19th February and sales of shares within this range of prices are permitted without restriction if the vendor has been registered as owner of the scrip for at least five months. Borrowing or lending money for the purpose of paying for stock exchange securities is prohibited.

The Economic Organisation Regulations authorise the Commonwealth Bank, as directed by the Federal Treasurer, to fix maximum interest rates on loans, advances, deposits, hire purchases or instalment purchases, cash orders or other forms of debt. Particulars of rates fixed in terms of the regulations are shown later in this chapter.



The Economic Organisation Regulations also contain industrial provisions for the stabilization of rates of wages at the level existing on 10th February. Automatic adjustment of wages following variations in the cost of living and periodical increments in terms of employment are permitted; also alterations by industrial tribunals in the determination of applications lodged prior to 10th February, 1942, or with Ministerial approval for the correction of anomalies. Absence from employment, except in case of illness, customary leave of absence, or pressing emergency, is forbidden.

Regulations for the control of cash order business and hire purchase agreements were issued on 23rd March, 1942, with the main purpose of restricting expenditure on non-essential commodities (see page 476).

#### CURRENCY.

Currency matters in Australia are under the supervision of the Commonwealth Government.

Gold coins ceased to circulate as internal currency during the war period, 1914-1918, and paper money came into general use. Restrictions imposed on the export of gold from Australia as a war time measure remained in force until 29th April, 1925.

At the end of 1929 special measures were adopted to meet the exchange crisis which developed with the onset of depression. The Commonwealth Bank was given legal power to acquire a large amount of gold from the trading banks and (with the authority of the Treasurer) to require persons holding gold coin or bullion to exchange it for Australian notes. On 21st May, 1932, the Commonwealth Bank was relieved of its legal obligation to redeem Australian notes in gold coin.

#### COINAGE.

The face value of coins held by banks in New South Wales at 30th June, 1941, was: Gold £9,049, silver £996,784, and copper £48,747.

Australian coins are legal tender in Australia as follows, viz., gold for the payment of any amount, silver up to forty shillings, and bronze up to one shilling. Imperial coins also are legal tender for these amounts, except silver coins minted since 31st March, 1920, but few Imperial coins are in circulation in Australia. Australian notes, which have replaced gold coins as units of internal currency, are legal tender for any amount.

Branches of the Royal Mint are in operation in Melbourne (Victoria) and in Perth (Western Australia). The Commonwealth Coinage Act, 1909-1936, empowers the Federal Treasurer to make and issue silver and bronze coins of specified denominations. The denominations of silver coins are two shillings, one shilling, sixpence and threepence, and of bronze coins one penny and one half penny. Crown pieces, in value equivalent to five shillings, were issued for the first time in 1937, but are not in general circulation.

The standard fineness of metal coins as fixed by the Coinage Act, 1906-1936, is as follows; viz., gold coins  $\frac{11}{12}$  fine gold,  $\frac{1}{12}$  alloy; silver coins  $\frac{37}{100}$  fine silver,  $\frac{3}{100}$  alloy; bronze coins are of mixed metal—copper, tin, and zinc. Standard or sovereign gold has a fineness of 22 carats and its nominal value under gold standard conditions was £3 17s. 10½d. (Australian currency), equivalent to £4 4s. 11½d. per oz. fine.

The Commonwealth Bank fixes the price which it is prepared to pay for gold lodged at the mint in Australia. This price is based on the forward open market price abroad, adjusted to the ruling rate of exchange for telegraphic transfers, less a small allowance for realisation charges. The price of gold in London has been controlled by the Bank of England since September, 1939.

The following table shows the average price per oz. of fine gold and the average value of the sovereign in London and Australia in each of the years ended 30th June, 1929 to 1941, and in recent months. London prices are expressed in sterling and Australian prices in local currency:—

TABLE 348.—Prices of Gold in London and Australia.

Month or Year.	London.		Australia.		Premium.
	Average Price per Oz. Fine.	Average Value of Sovereign.	Average Price per Oz. Fine.	Average Value of Sovereign.	
	Stg. £ s. d.	Stg. £ s. d.	A £ s. d.	A £ s. d.	Per cent.
Year ended 30th June—					
1929 ... ..	4 4 11	1 0 0	4 4 11	1 0 0	.....
1930 ... ..	4 4 11	1 0 0	4 6 3	1 0 4	1·5
1931 ... ..	4 4 11	1 0 0	4 19 4	1 3 5	16·9
1932 ... ..	5 7 7	1 5 4	6 11 4	1 10 11	54·6
1933 ... ..	6 1 7	1 8 7	7 9 9	1 15 3	76·2
1934 ... ..	6 11 8	1 11 0	8 2 0	1 18 2	90·6
1935 ... ..	7 1 3	1 13 3	8 14 10	2 1 2	105·7
1936 ... ..	7 0 8	1 13 1	8 14 0	2 1 0	104·8
1937 ... ..	7 0 10	1 13 2	8 15 3	2 1 3	106·2
1938 ... ..	7 0 0	1 12 11	8 13 10	2 0 11	104·6
1939 ... ..	7 6 9	1 14 7	9 2 9	2 3 0	115·1
1940 ... ..	8 4 9	1 18 9	10 8 6	2 9 1	145·4
1941 ... ..	8 8 0	1 19 7	10 13 7	2 10 3	151·4
Month.					
1941—					
July ... ..	8 8 0	1 19 7	10 14 0	2 10 4	151·9
August ... ..	8 8 0	1 19 7	10 14 0	2 10 4	151·9
September ... ..	8 8 0	1 19 7	10 14 0	2 10 4	151·9
October ... ..	8 8 0	1 19 7	10 14 0	2 10 4	151·9
November ... ..	8 8 0	1 19 7	10 13 4	2 10 2	151·1
December ... ..	8 8 0	1 19 7	10 11 0	2 9 8	148·4

Stg.—Sterling.

A.—Australian Currency (see exchange rates, page 451).

Current Australian gold prices are published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics."

The nominal value of one ounce of standard silver ( $\frac{37}{100}$  fine) is approximately 5s. 6d., and of one pound (avoirdupois) of bronze coined into pence 4s., and into half pence 3s. 4d.

## PAPER CURRENCY.

*Bank Notes.*

Prior to 1910 the right to issue paper currency in New South Wales was vested in private banking institutions which had acquired the right by Royal Charter or by special Act of Parliament, and a tax of 2 per cent. per annum was imposed by the State on the bank notes current. In 1910 the Federal Parliament, having authorised the issue of Australian notes, imposed a tax of 10 per cent. on the notes of the trading banks, with the object of forcing them out of circulation. In June quarter, 1941, the value of bank notes outstanding in New South Wales was only £48,955.

*Australian Notes.*

In 1910 the Federal Treasurer was authorised to issue Australian notes, and the circulation of notes by any of the States was prohibited.

Since December, 1920, the note issue has been controlled and the notes have been issued by the Commonwealth Bank, in which a Note Issue department has been established. Control is exercised by the Board of Directors of the Bank, but a decision affecting the issue is not effective unless six of the eight directors vote for it at a meeting at which all the directors are present, or five vote for it when any of the directors is absent.

The notes are issued in denominations of 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, and £1,000.

The profits of the note issue, after paying working expenses and commission to the Commonwealth Bank are payable to the Treasury of the Commonwealth. The money derived from the issue, apart from the reserve, may be invested on deposit with any bank; in securities of the United Kingdom, of the Commonwealth, or of a State; or in trade bills with a currency of not more than 120 days.

The minimum gold reserve in respect of the notes is 25 per cent. of the notes in circulation. The reserve may be held either in gold or in English sterling or partly in both. The part in English sterling must consist of (a) balances with the Bank of England or other banks in London; (b) bills of exchange payable in English sterling maturing in not more than three months; or (c) Treasury bills or other securities of the United Kingdom not exceeding three months' maturity. Any profit accruing by reason of the sale of gold in the reserve must be transferred to a special reserve account for use in stabilising exchange or for the purposes of the Note Issue Department. The amount of special reserve is £7,754,954.

The total value of the Australian notes in circulation in New South Wales and elsewhere, and the reserve held against the note issue in various years since 1914, are shown below. The figures for June, 1914, are as at the last Wednesday and those for later years relate to the last Monday of the month:—

TABLE 349.—Australian Note Issue, 1914 to 1941.

End of June.	Australian Notes in Circulation.			† Note Issue Reserve.	
	Held by Banks.	Held by Public.	Total.	Total.	Proportion of Note Circulation.
	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
1914 ...	*	*	9,573,738	4,106,767	42·90
1921 ...	34,303,896	23,924,174	58,228,070	23,478,128	40·32
1929 ...	17,805,812	24,452,414	42,258,226	22,151,497	52·42
1931 ..	25,302,258	25,351,168	50,653,426	15,226,530	30·06
1932 ...	26,504,968	24,798,458	51,303,426	10,500,455	20·47
1936 ...	18,253,277	28,791,659	47,044,936	‡15,999,240	34·01
1937 ...	17,536,707	29,502,266	47,038,973	‡16,011,663	34·04
1938 ...	17,630,440	31,403,737	49,034,177	‡16,007,349	32·64
1939 ...	14,829,109	32,701,015	47,530,124	‡16,029,604	33·73
1940 ...	13,936,977	46,938,238	60,875,215	‡16,081,528	26·42
1941 ...	14,044,234	53,819,804	67,864,038	‡17,705,022	26·09

\* Banks held £5,032,149 and public 24,822,774 at 3rd August, 1914 (earliest figures available).

† Consisting solely of gold until July, 1932, thereafter gold and English Sterling.

‡ Valued in Australian currency, previously in gold and Sterling currency.

Normally, the seasonal demand for currency is at a minimum in July and August, increasing during the later months of the year owing to the requirements of the rural industries for shearing, harvesting, etc., and rising to a maximum in December during the Christmas holiday period. A marked reduction in the note issue usually occurs in January, then it declines gradually as wool, wheat, and other seasonal products are sold.

### Money Orders and Postal Notes.

Exchange by means of money orders and postal notes is conducted by the Post Office.

The following table gives particulars of the money orders issued and paid in New South Wales during the five years ended June, 1940:—

TABLE 350.—Money Order Business in New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Money Orders issued in New South Wales for payment in—				Money Orders issued elsewhere, paid in New South Wales.		
	New South Wales.	Other Australian States.	Other Countries.	Total.	In other Australian States.	Beyond the Commonwealth.	Total.
...	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936 ...	6,766,723	702,642	173,411	7,642,776	709,030	202,268	911,298
1937 ...	7,222,268	721,913	184,491	8,128,672	744,098	222,976	967,074
1938 ...	7,685,818	733,229	178,291	8,597,338	752,787	215,356	968,143
1939 ...	7,837,252	716,693	180,152	8,734,097	753,010	357,205	1,090,215
1940 ...	8,131,617	696,685	135,900	8,964,202	794,754	179,433	974,187

The amount of money orders issued in other Australian States and oversea countries for payment in New South Wales usually exceeds the amount sent from this State.

The maximum amount for which a single postal note is issued is £1, and particulars regarding postal notes are shown below:—

TABLE 351.—Postal Note Business in New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	New South Wales Postal Notes paid in—			Postal Notes of other Australian States paid in New South Wales.
	New South Wales.	Other Australian States.	Total.	
...	£	£	£	£
1936 ..	2,605,470	537,525	3,142,995	276,900
1937 ...	2,707,088	512,150	3,219,238	287,526
1938 ...	2,862,026	535,133	3,397,159	302,284
1939 ...	2,971,205	520,425	3,491,630	306,022
1940 ...	2,976,563	513,382	3,489,945	306,664

The number of New South Wales postal notes paid in the State during the year ended June, 1940, was 7,735,245, and 1,589,465 were paid in other Australian States. The postal notes paid in New South Wales from issues in other States numbered 824,834.

### BANKS.

Institutions which transact banking business in New South Wales are required, in terms of the Census Act of 1901, to furnish to the Government Statistician quarterly statements of their assets and liabilities in New South Wales. The banks also supply statements of their business to the Commonwealth Bank. The information contained in the following tables has been prepared from these returns, and from the periodical balance-sheets issued by the banking companies.

Fourteen banking institutions transacted business in New South Wales during 1941. These include two Government banks, a New Zealand bank and two foreign banks. The bulk of the Australian banking business is done by nine private trading banks, of which six have their head offices in Australia and three in London.

Branches of the fourteen banks in 1941 numbered 1,097 in New South Wales, 1,702 in other States of Australia and 942 elsewhere. In addition there were 223 agencies of the banks in New South Wales and 595 in other parts of Australia.

*Capital and Profits of Private Trading Banks.*

Particulars relating to the aggregate capital and profits of nine private trading banks with head offices in Australia and England are shown in the following statement. The particulars relate to the whole of the business of the banks in New South Wales and elsewhere. They represent profit and loss results for periods ending, and balance sheet figures as at dates within the months of March and October in each calendar year. The New Zealand, French and Japanese banks, with only small business in New South Wales, are not included. Others excluded are the Commonwealth and Rural Banks, which are not strictly upon the same trading basis as private institutions, and the Primary Producers' Bank, which went into liquidation in 1931, after operating on a small scale for eight years.

TABLE 352.—Private Trading Banks, Capital, Reserves and Profits.

Year.	Number of Private Trading Banks.	Shareholders' Funds.		Net Profits as Reported.		
		Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund and Balance of Profit and Loss.	Amount.	Ratio to—	
					Capital.	Total Shareholders' Funds.
		£	£	£	per cent.	per cent.
1929	10	37,750,612	33,638,727	4,942,639	13.09	6.92
1931	10	38,064,362	33,708,566	2,962,926	7.78	4.13
1932	9	37,136,362	32,274,078	1,880,347	5.03	2.71
1936	9	37,136,362	32,682,145	2,110,957	5.68	3.02
1937	9	37,136,362	£2,817,435	2,304,512	6.21	3.29
1938	9	37,136,362	32,902,800	2,343,880	6.31	3.35
1939	9	37,136,362	32,905,731	2,282,703	6.15	3.26
1940	9	37,136,362	32,946,507	2,242,091	6.04	3.20
1941	9	37,136,362	32,925,776	2,169,515	5.84	3.03

The shareholders' funds comprise both paid-up capital and the amount of disclosed reserves, including the balance standing to the credit of profit and loss account before distribution of the year's final dividend. Reported profits represent the amount stated in the published accounts of the banks, less (where shown by some banks) provision made in respect of employees'

provident fund and the writing down of premises. Where banks do not disclose the amount of such provision, it may have been made before the ascertainment of profits.

The figures for capital, reserves, profits and deposits have been affected in small measure by the amalgamation of local banks with banks which operated in other States, but not in New South Wales.

The capital of the Commonwealth Bank at 30th June, 1941, was £4,000,000 in the General Banking Department and £2,000,000 in the Rural Credits Department; profits amounted to £434,086 in 1940-41. Stock and debentures issued on behalf of the Rural Bank outstanding at 30th June, 1941, amounted to £14,319,089. The profits of the Rural Bank amounted to £38,336 in 1940-41.

*Average Liabilities and Assets in New South Wales (all Trading Banks).*

The following statements relating to the fourteen banks operating in New South Wales show the average liabilities and assets within New South Wales, exclusive of inter-branch balances and shareholders' funds.

TABLE 353.—Trading Banks, Average Liabilities in New South Wales.

June Quarter.	Bank Notes.	Deposits.					Total Deposits.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities within New South Wales (exclusive of Shareholders' Funds).
		Bearing Interest.		Not Bearing Interest.					
		Government.	Other.	Government.	Other.				
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
1929	64	5,086	73,247	2,369	53,914	134,616	6,554	141,234	
1931	63	1,993	78,380	1,110	40,133	121,616	9,314	130,993	
1932	63	710	69,395	1,859	39,208	111,172	4,831	116,066	
1936	52	6,323	68,840	645	50,612	126,420	7,478	133,950	
1937	52	5,710	76,505	976	57,805	140,996	10,354	151,402	
1938	51	7,605	80,402	641	59,163	147,811	6,564	154,426	
1939	51	10,434	81,112	313	58,742	150,601	7,343	157,995	
1940	51	11,886	86,459	2,290	71,212	171,847	11,440	183,338	
1942	49	6,963	87,197	1,063	82,248	177,471	11,230	188,750	

Deposits increased during the last two years under the influence of wartime financial policy.

In December quarter, 1941, deposits amounted to £178,203,492, viz., interest bearing £89,194,889 and non-interest bearing £89,008,603. Comparative figures for December quarter, 1940, were, total deposits £185,119,588, interest bearing £104,458,235, and non-interest bearing £80,661,353.

The ratio of interest bearing deposits to total deposits was 53 per cent. in June quarter 1941 and 50 per cent. in December quarter.

TABLE 354.—Trading Banks, Average Assets in New South Wales.

June Quarter.	Coin and Bullion.	Australian Notes and Cash with Commonwealth Bank.	Advances, Securities, etc.			Landed Property.	Amounts Due from Other Banks.	Total Assets in New South Wales.
			Government and Municipal Securities. †	Other Advances etc.	Total.			
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1929 ...	11,984	11,046	24,248	119,575	143,823	3,188	3,788	173,829
1931 ...	908	15,922	9,346	127,007	136,353	3,654	3,287	160,124
1932 ...	1,055	12,510	21,162	117,477	138,639	3,876	2,420	158,500
1936 ...	963	11,203	21,189	126,282	147,471	4,292	1,419	165,348
1937 ...	1,135	13,629	23,055	130,286	153,341	4,579	1,257	173,941
1938 ...	1,454	10,392	19,477	147,158	166,635	4,840	1,321	184,642
1939 ...	1,527	9,876	24,549	152,986	177,535	4,955	1,306	195,199
1940 ...	1,479	13,780	43,386	147,511	190,897	5,157	1,781	213,094
1941 ...	1,402	11,951	62,095	146,559	208,654	5,131	2,468	229,606

† Includes Commonwealth Treasury Bills.

The cash reserves of the banks consist of coin and bullion, Australian notes and cash with the Commonwealth Bank. The proportion of these reserves to liabilities and to deposits has little significance in relation to the banking figures of one State, especially those which include particulars of the Commonwealth Bank. Moreover, since 1931 the investments of banks in Government securities have included substantial amounts of short dated Treasury Bills which are readily convertible into cash. The amount of Treasury Bills held by the banks in New South Wales was nearly £5,000,000 in June quarter, 1932, and £17,064,231 in 1941. A statement of cash ratios based on Australian figures is shown in Table 357.

Under the head of advances are included overdrafts and loans of all kinds, notes and bills discounted, and a small amount of sundry assets. The bulk of the advances represents overdrafts repayable on demand and secured by the mortgage of real estate, or by the deposit of deeds over which the lending institutions acquire a lien. The extent to which trade bills are discounted is not disclosed.

*Average Liabilities and Assets in New South Wales.*

*(Private Trading Banks.)*

The course of trading bank business in New South Wales is indicated more clearly by reference to the aggregates of private trading banks, excluding the figures of the Commonwealth, Rural and overseas banks with only one branch in the State.

The Commonwealth Bank functions partly as a trading bank and partly as a central bank. The Rural Bank gives effect to State Government policy in promoting rural industry, and for this reason its capital is large when considered in relation to general banking activities.

The following statement has been prepared to show the average liabilities, exclusive of shareholders' funds, and assets within New South Wales of the trading banks, other than the Commonwealth, Rural and overseas banks, in June quarter of various years since 1929.

TABLE 355.—Private Trading Banks, Liabilities in New South Wales.  
(Ex Commonwealth, Rural and Oversea Banks with one branch in N.S.W.)

June Quarter	Deposits.				Total Deposits.	Bank Notes and Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities in N.S.W.
	Bearing Interest.		Not Bearing Interest.				
	Government.	Other.	Government.	Other.			
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1929	5,081	62,937	770	47,382	116,170	2,732	118,902
1931	1,815	62,697	585	34,545	99,642	1,597	101,239
1932	452	55,688	514	34,517	91,171	1,155	92,326
1936	620	56,030	460	44,200	101,310	1,433	102,743
1937	2,029	60,607	433	48,768	111,837	1,257	113,094
1938	2,814	62,382	399	49,997	115,592	1,256	116,848
1939	1,904	64,373	178	50,915	117,370	1,336	118,706
1940	2,673	66,037	250	59,683	128,643	1,431	130,074
1941	3,225	65,500	290	68,788	137,803	1,311	139,114

\* Excluding liabilities to shareholders

As business activity slackened between 1929 and 1931, non-interest bearing deposits declined but by reason of the transfer of idle business funds deposits at interest were maintained at a high level. As business conditions improved non-interest bearing deposits rose gradually between 1933 and 1939, and there was a marked increase in 1940 and 1941 due to heavy war expenditure. The movement in deposits at interest was somewhat irregular during this period, trending downwards until 1936 and upwards during the next four years.

TABLE 356.—Private Trading Banks, Assets in New South Wales.  
(Ex Commonwealth, Rural and Oversea Banks with one branch in N.S.W.)

June Quarter	Cash Balances.	Advances, etc.				Landed and House Property.	Amounts due from other Banks.	Total Assets in N.S.W.
		Treasury Bills.	Government and Municipal Securities.	Other Advances, etc.	Total Advances and Securities.			
1929	20,540	...	10,705	99,119	109,824	2,910	1,727	135,001
1931	15,111	...	5,966	95,178	101,084	3,386	1,042	120,623
1932	10,764	4,250	4,015	50,453	98,718	3,409	723	113,614
1936	9,993	3,529	3,353	100,903	167,785	3,432	1,207	122,417
1937	12,737	3,441	3,912	102,850	110,203	3,533	1,039	127,512
1938	9,825	3,360	5,718	116,883	125,961	3,764	1,138	140,688
1939	9,360	4,227	4,876	120,499	129,602	3,845	1,113	143,920
1940	13,118	18,539	12,258	116,370	147,167	4,044	1,088	165,417
1941	10,789	15,962	25,358	112,651	153,971	4,070	1,660	170,490

\* Coin, Bullion, Australian Notes and Cash with Commonwealth Bank.



A comparison of deposits and advances in the private trading banks in New South Wales in December quarter, 1939 to 1941, indicates the trend of banking business during the latter part of these years.

	December Quarter.		
	1939.	1940.	1941.
	£000	£000	£000
Deposits—Interest bearing ...	66,007	67,773	66,989
Non-interest bearing	55,262	66,914	75,615
<b>Total deposits... ..</b>	<b>121,269</b>	<b>134,687</b>	<b>142,604</b>
<b>Advances     ...     ...     ...</b>	<b>121,321</b>	<b>113,732</b>	<b>112,555</b>

The following statement shows the ratios of advances, securities, etc., to total deposits in New South Wales and Australia, and the ratio of cash, etc., to deposits at call and to total deposits in Australia. The figures have been compiled on the same basis as those shown in the foregoing tables, in that they relate to private trading banks operating in New South Wales.

TABLE 357.—Private Trading Banks, Ratios in N.S.W. and Australia.  
(Ex Commonwealth, Rural and Oversea Banks with one branch in N.S.W.)

June Quarter.	New South Wales.		Australia.				
	Ratio of Deposits bearing Interest to Total Deposits.	Ratio of Advances, etc. (excluding Government Securities) to Deposits.	Ratio of Deposits bearing Interest to Total Deposits.	Ratio to Deposits.		Ratio of Cash, etc. † in Australia to—	
				Advances, etc. (excluding Government Securities).	Advances, Government and Municipal Securities, etc.*	Deposits at Call.	Total Deposits.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1929 ...	58.55	85.32	62.60	85.80	92.01	43.70	16.34
1931 ...	64.74	95.52	69.19	91.29	95.00	74.11	22.83
1932 ...	61.58	99.21	68.95	81.40	84.90	92.49	28.72
1936 ...	55.92	99.60	62.77	89.07	94.15	51.14	19.04
1937 ...	56.01	91.96	62.12	82.55	87.83	53.22	20.16
1938 ...	56.40	101.12	62.60	88.25	95.11	43.94	16.44
1939 ...	56.47	102.67	62.92	89.76	96.63	46.20	17.13
1940 ...	53.41	90.46	60.80	81.21	93.07	58.33	22.87
1941 ...	49.87	81.75	57.10	76.98	93.64	49.12	21.07

\* Excluding Treasury Bills.     † Including Treasury Bills.

Commonwealth Treasury Bills have been treated as a cash item in calculating ratios appearing in the foregoing table, but London balances held by the banks have not been included because particulars are not available. The London balances are normally regarded as equivalent to cash in Australia, and if included, the cash ratios would show that the position of the banks is more liquid than is indicated by the ratios in the table.

## BANKS EXCHANGE SETTLEMENT.

The Banks' Exchange Settlement Office was established in Sydney on the 18th January, 1894.

Exchanges are effected daily between the metropolitan banks. The results of the operations are notified to the secretary of the Banks' Exchange Settlement, who notifies each institution daily of the amount of its balance. Since 27th April, 1925, exchange balances between the banks have been settled by cheques drawn on and paid into the Commonwealth Bank, and for this purpose the banks have established accounts with the Commonwealth Bank through which settlements are made in full each day. The amount of the cheques drawn on the Commonwealth Bank is included in the exchanges.

The following table shows the growth in the volume of exchanges made through the Settlement Office. The figures represent the aggregate value of cheques drawn on one bank and deposited in another in the metropolitan area and the net balances of transactions at country interbank clearings. Abnormal transactions on Government account in respect of Treasury Bills have been excluded since 1930.

TABLE 358.—Inter-bank Clearings, Sydney, 1896 to 1941.

Year.	Amount of Exchanges. *	Year.	Amount of Exchanges. *
	£		£
1896	117,718,862	1936	842,609,556
1901	167,676,707	1937	937,334,454
1911	304,488,435	1938	942,422,514
1921	709,734,554	1939	932,367,369
1929	1,043,324,614	1940	1,074,824,350
1931	*683,175,641	1941	1,139,353,601
1932	588,732,343		

\* Government Treasury Bill transactions have been excluded from the amounts stated for 1931 and later years.

The figures are affected by amalgamations of banks which took place from time to time between 1916 and 1931, and the suspension of State Government banking transactions during the months of March to May, 1932.

These exchanges do not include the amount of transactions settled by intra-bank cheques and do not represent the total value of transactions settled by cheque. They are, however, considered an indication of the

degree of variation in the volume of business transactions settled by cheque from year to year, provided due allowance is made for changes in price levels and amalgamation of banks.

In compiling the following index of bank clearings, the years 1926 to 1930 (inclusive) are taken as the base period, and the amount of clearings in each month is calculated as a ratio per cent. of the average amount of clearings in the same month in the base years, after adjustment of both sets of figures to remove the effects of special factors. By this means seasonal fluctuations are virtually eliminated. In order to smooth out casual fluctuations the ratio for each month is re-computed as a three months' moving average, so that the index for each month, as published below, represents the average of the ratios for that month and the two preceding months, with the average for respective months in 1926-1930 as base represented by 100.

TABLE 359.—Index of Bank Clearings, Sydney.

Month.	Average. 1926-1930.	1929.	1931.	1932.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
January ... ..	100	107	82	63	89	101	97	98	110	117	123
February ... ..	100	107	82	62	86	101	96	96	110	114	123
March ... ..	100	106	81	*	85	98	95	93	107	110	119
April ... ..	100	104	82	*	87	103	102	98	111	111	125
May... ..	100	104	77	*	86	100	103	100	111	117	
June ... ..	100	104	75	66	87	103	106	101	115	123	
July... ..	100	106	66	62	85	97	101	98	116	125	
August ... ..	100	108	65	64	86	98	101	99	118	123	
September ... ..	100	107	64	65	87	101	99	99	117	124	
October ... ..	100	106	65	66	91	101	101	100	113	123	
November ... ..	100	103	66	68	96	103	102	102	114	124	
December ... ..	100	104	64	69	99	101	102	106	115	124	
Year ... ..	100	106	72	65	89	101	101	100	113	120	

\* Index not ascertainable on account of suspension of State Government banking transactions.

It should be noted that no adjustment has been made for normal growth nor for changes of price levels.

#### THE COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia was established under an Act passed by the Federal Government in 1911. The bank commenced operations on 15th July, 1912, when a savings bank department was opened. Ordinary banking business was commenced on 20th January, 1913. The head office is in Sydney.

The Bank operates under guarantee of the Commonwealth Government. It is controlled by a Board of Directors, composed of the Governor of the Bank, the Secretary of the Commonwealth Treasury, and six other directors with experience in agriculture, commerce, finance, or industry. The last-mentioned are appointed by the Governor-General for a term of seven years and one retires in each year, but is eligible for reappointment. The Governor of the Bank is its chief executive officer and is appointed for a term of seven years, with eligibility for reappointment.

The Bank has developed gradually as a central bank and exercises functions as such in addition to general banking business. The Savings Bank Department was separated from the bank in June, 1928, but is still managed by the Commonwealth Bank Board. Details regarding the Savings Bank are given on page 441.

The Commonwealth Bank has controlled the Australian note issue since 1920, and foreign exchange since December, 1931, when it undertook to buy London exchange at a stated price. The Bank underwrites Commonwealth Government loans, and keeps the registers of Commonwealth Government stock and bonds, and manages the issue of Treasury Bills. The Board of Directors may be authorised by proclamation to fix and publish the rate at which it will discount and rediscount bills of exchange. The Bank's activities have expanded since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, and it exercises far-reaching powers in terms of the National Security Regulations described in this chapter.

The Rural Credits Department was established in the Commonwealth Bank towards the end of 1925 to assist the marketing of products of the rural industries. This department may make seasonal advances upon the security of primary produce, to the general banking section, to other banks, co-operative associations, and such other bodies as may be specified by proclamation. In lieu of making advances the department may discount bills secured upon primary produce on behalf of any of these institutions.

Capital for the Rural Credits Department amounting to £2,000,000 was provided from the profits of the note issue, as indicated below, and a certain amount of additional capital may be provided by loans from the Federal Government or by the issue of debentures redeemable when advances are repaid.

The assets of the Department are available, firstly, for meeting liabilities other than loans from the Federal Government and interest thereon; and secondly, for repaying such loans with interest. One-half of the net profits of the Rural Credits Department are paid to the Development Fund, which is used at the discretion of the Board of Directors, for the promotion of primary production. At 30th June, 1941, the credit balance of the fund was £27,018.

#### *Capital and Profits.*

The Commonwealth Bank is authorised to raise loan capital amounting to £16,000,000, of which £6,000,000 may be provided by the Commonwealth Government and £10,000,000 by the issue of debentures, and it has additional powers to raise loan capital for the purposes of the Rural Credits Department as stated above.

The Bank has not yet exercised its authority to raise loans and at 30th June, 1941, its capital consisted solely of accumulated profits. The capital account of the General Banking Department amounted to £4,000,000, transferred from the reserve fund in 1924, and the capital account of the Rural Credits Department was £2,000,000, obtained by the appropriation of one-quarter of the profits of the Note Issue Department between 1925 and 1932. The balances of reserve funds were: General Banking Department, £3,183,713; Rural Credits Department, £362,436; and Savings Bank, £3,093,670.

The net profits of the Note Issue Department are paid to the Commonwealth Treasury and those of the General Banking Department and Savings Bank are divided equally between the reserve funds and the National Debt Sinking Fund. The profits of the Rural Credits Department are retained for the purposes of the Department, being divided equally between the reserve fund and the development fund. The following statement shows the net profits earned during each of the last five years and the manner in which they were distributed.

TABLE 360.—Commonwealth Bank and Savings Bank, Net Profits, 1937 to 1941.

Department, etc.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	£	£	£	£	£
			<i>Profits.</i>		
General Banking Department	355,933	331,301	356,579	456,793	385,680
Rural Credits Department ...	49,518	32,888	31,580	37,732	48,406
Note Issue Department ...	898,585	839,883	766,731	985,993	1,461,839
Savings Bank... ..	305,774	291,552	316,282	372,941	387,451
Total ... ..	1,609,810	1,495,624	1,471,172	1,853,459	2,283,376
			<i>Distribution of Profits.</i>		
Reserve Funds* ... ..	380,371	344,315	368,011	452,599	434,972
Commonwealth Treasury ...	898,585	839,883	766,730	985,993	1,461,839
National Debt Sinking Fund	330,854	311,426	336,431	414,867	386,565
Total ... ..	1,609,810	1,495,624	1,471,172	1,853,459	2,283,376

\* Including half profits of Rural Credit Department paid to Development Fund.

The profits of the Savings Bank are net amounts after payment of a share to State authorities in terms of agreements under which State savings banks amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank. The share of profits paid to State authorities was £257,631 in 1940-41.

*Commonwealth Bank Liabilities and Assets in New South Wales.*

The following statement shows the average liabilities and assets of the Commonwealth Bank (the General Bank and Rural Credits Departments) in New South Wales in the June quarter of each of the years 1937 to 1941.

TABLE 361.—Commonwealth Bank, Average Liabilities and Assets in New South Wales.

Particulars.	June Quarter.				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Liabilities—</b>					
<b>Deposits at interest—</b>					
Government ...	3,538,461	4,577,726	8,307,692	9,000,000	3,559,798
Other ...	14,795,557	16,810,389	15,709,314	19,426,393	20,632,163
<b>Deposits not bearing interest—</b>					
Government ...	15,220	16,560	19,037	1,952,516	540,169
Other ...	7,647,843	7,922,487	6,618,604	9,966,422	11,224,863
<b>Total deposits ...</b>	<b>25,997,081</b>	<b>29,327,162</b>	<b>30,654,647</b>	<b>40,345,331</b>	<b>35,956,999</b>
Other liabilities ...	8,263,336	4,635,863	5,245,627	9,844,345	9,306,727
<b>Total Liabilities in New South Wales...</b>	<b>34,260,417</b>	<b>33,963,025</b>	<b>35,900,274</b>	<b>50,189,676</b>	<b>45,863,720</b>
<b>Assets—</b>					
Coin and Bullion ...	238,821	337,951	459,239	547,794	531,843
Australian Notes ...	1,206,198	1,246,989	1,193,703	1,044,204	1,018,087
Advances, etc. ...	9,635,753	11,683,973	14,678,342	13,169,482	16,168,834
Government Securities* ...	14,460,063	9,417,073	14,589,482	11,401,240	19,331,973
Landed Property ...	366,744	346,124	351,886	323,179	263,359
Notes, Bills and Balances from other Banks ...	80,081	85,370	107,494	535,341	181,571
<b>Total Assets in New South Wales ...</b>	<b>25,987,660</b>	<b>23,117,480</b>	<b>31,380,146</b>	<b>27,021,240</b>	<b>37,495,667</b>

\* Including Municipal securities and Commonwealth Treasury Bills.

The liabilities classified as "other" consist for the most part of amounts deposited with the Commonwealth Bank by the trading banks.

The balance sheet totals of the bank in New South Wales and elsewhere at 30th June, 1913, amounted to £5,046,667. At 30th June, 1941, they were £140,325,347 in the General Bank and Rural Credits Departments, £77,144,818 in the Note Issue Department and £161,832,240 in the Savings Bank.

#### THE RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars of the foundation and changes in the constitution of the Rural Bank of New South Wales have been stated in earlier issues of the Year Book.

Prior to 1st July, 1933, the bank functioned under the name of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales, although the Savings Bank Department ceased active business on its amalgamation with the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia as from 15th December, 1931. The agreements under which the amalgamation was effected provided for the transfer of deposits in the Rural Bank Department to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

The business of the Rural Bank is conducted in two departments, viz., the Rural Bank Department and Advances for Homes Department, and the Bank administers in a Government Agency Department various

lending activities on behalf of the Government. Control of the Bank is exercised by three commissioners, of whom one is president, appointed during ability and good behaviour until attainment of the age of sixty-five years.

*Rural Bank Department.*

An account of the origin and operations of the Rural Bank Department is given in the chapter "Rural Industries" of this Year Book.

Prior to 1931 the Department obtained the bulk of its funds from customers' deposits, loans from the Savings Bank Department, and a public issue of approximately £1,000,000 made in 1923. On 15th December, 1931, Rural Bank stock was issued to the Commonwealth Bank as consideration for the assumption of deposit liabilities by this institution, and to the Commonwealth Savings Bank in place of loans due previously to the Savings Bank Department. As from this date the Rural Bank Department functioned only in so far as loan accounts were concerned until 28th November, 1933, when deposit business was resumed. At 30th June, 1941, there were 57 branches in Sydney and important country centres; in other places the Commonwealth Bank acts as agent.

The balance sheet of the Rural Bank Department as at 30th June, 1941, was as follows:—

TABLE 362—Rural Bank of New South Wales, Rural Bank Department Balance Sheet.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
	£		£
Stock and Debentures Issued	14,319,089	Cash and Bank Balances ...	866,621
Reserve Fund ... ..	872,673	Investments—	
Special Reserve ... ..	1,479,946	Commonwealth Government	
Deposits, Other Liabilities and		Securities ... ..	943,286
Reserves for Contingencies	2,462,367	Metropolitan Water Board	
Government Agency Dept.—		Securities ... ..	293,054
Capital Accounts ... ..	191,940	Fixed Deposits ... ..	853,029
Guarantee and Other Funds	113,156	Other Securities ... ..	49,404
		Loans and Advances to	
		Customers ... ..	15,564,505
		Sundry Debtors and other	
		Assets ... ..	192,324
		Due by other Departments	11,753
		Bank Premises ... ..	725,195
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>19,439,171</b>	<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>19,439,171</b>

The assets and liabilities shown above, other than capital items, are included in the particulars of trading banks published in Tables 353 and 354.

The net profit for the year 1940-41 amounting to £38,336 was transferred to the reserve fund.

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Bank was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank, one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank is payable to the Commissioners of the Rural Bank. Amounts received in this manner are credited direct to a special reserve account of the Rural Bank Department, which, at 30th June, 1941, amounted to £1,479,946. The share of the profits amounted to £194,055 in 1940-41.

#### *Advances for Homes Department.*

An account of the operations of the Advances for Homes Department is published in the chapter "Social Condition," (page 189) of this Year Book.

Funds for the purposes of the Department were obtained mainly by loan from the Savings Bank Department, but liability in this respect is now owing to the Commonwealth Savings Bank. A sum of nearly £1,000,000 was obtained from the Housing Fund constituted by the Commonwealth Government, and a loan of £1,511,780 was raised by public subscription in 1934 to provide for the redemption of a £1,000,000 loan floated in 1924, and to enable lending operations to be resumed. Further loans have since been arranged with the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

The balance sheet of the Advances for Homes Department at 30th June, 1941, was as follows:—

TABLE 363.—Rural Bank of New South Wales, Advances for Homes Department Balance Sheet.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
	£		£
Stock and Debentures		Cash at Bankers ... ..	355,472
Issued ... ..	11,689,423	Commonwealth Government	
Reserve Fund ... ..	907,238	Securities ... ..	1,231,935
Deposits, other Liabilities and		Metropolitan Water Board	
Reserves for Contingencies	1,267,713	Securities ... ..	153,555
Amounts due to Other		Fixed Deposits with other	
Departments ... ..	18,069	Banks ... ..	201,180
		Rural Bank Depart. Stock	665,000
		Other Assets... ..	12,483
		Loans on Mortgage and Con-	
		tracts of Sale ... ..	11,262,818
Total ... ..	13,882,443	Total ... ..	13,882,443

The net profit in 1940-41 was £40,170, which was transferred to the reserve fund.

#### *Government Agency Department.*

A Government Agency Department was established under the Rural Bank Act, 1932, with the object of co-ordinating under the control of a central authority certain lending activities conducted formerly through Government departments. The scope of the department's functions and powers is defined by the Rural Bank (Agency) Acts, 1934 and 1936. In terms of these Acts various agencies were created.



In respect of each agency the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. The cost of administering the agencies is payable to the Bank from Consolidated Revenue Fund and revenue earnings are payable to the State Treasurer. Collections on account of principal sums due by borrowers may be retained by the Department for the purpose of making further advances.

The financial operations of the various agencies during the year ended 30th June, 1941, are summarised in the following table. Further particulars of the loans for building purposes and of the scheme for the housing of soldiers' families are shown in the chapter Social Condition of this Year Book, and details regarding finance for rural industries in the chapters Rural Industries and Land Legislation and Settlement.

TABLE 364.—Rural Bank of New South Wales, Government Agency Department, 1940-41.

Agency.	Revenue Collections.	Administrative Expenses.	Particulars of Advances.		
			Made during 1940-41.	Repaid during 1940-41.	Outstanding at 30th June, 1941.
	£	£	£	£	£
Building Relief ... ..	8,600	10,660	45,047	77,179	264,748.
Government Housing ... ..	17,418	2,242	3,087	27,830	332,201
Home Building Scheme ... ..	6,902	5,281	16,720	33,153	140,901
Advances to Settlers ... ..	16,742	14,091	25,663	58,006	770,199
Rural Reconstruction ... ..	52,183	75,737	592,264	313,310	2,782,428.
Government Guarantee ... ..	7	169	5,473	.....	7,521
Irrigation ... ..	235,372	28,443	136,540	142,413	1,902,450
Rural Industries ... ..	10,834	30,298	489,474	61,917	1,446,707
Closer Settlement ... ..	1,787	533	10,402	889	164,222
Soldiers Families Housing ... ..	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>349,845</b>	<b>167,463</b>	<b>1,324,670</b>	<b>714,697</b>	<b>7,811,377</b>

Amounts advanced and repaid during the year represent capital sums only, but balances outstanding at 30th June include amounts due for interest and other charges as well as capital.

It is not possible from the figures in the table to calculate the net profit or loss of the various agencies, as a charge is not made for interest on capital resources used in making loans and advances.

#### SAVINGS BANKS.

Savings bank business in New South Wales has been conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia since 15th December, 1931. On this date the extensive savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with the Commonwealth Savings Bank and an undertaking was given by the Government of New South Wales not to engage in the conduct of savings bank business in the future.

#### *The Commonwealth Savings Bank.*

The Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank was opened on 15th July, 1912, and it was established as a separate institution—the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia—on 9th June, 1928. It is controlled by the Board of the Commonwealth Bank, and its funds are

available for long-term investments, *e.g.*, public securities, loans on the security of land, advances for homes or for warehouses and stores for primary products, in debentures of the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank and on fixed deposits with the Commonwealth Bank.

The Savings Bank business is transacted in New South Wales at 19 branches which conduct savings bank business only, at 199 branches of the Commonwealth Bank, and at numerous post offices and agencies. Deposits are received in sums of one shilling or more, and interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum up to £500, and at 1½ per cent. on an additional amount up to £1,000 on personal accounts, and at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the whole credit balance of bodies not operating for profit, such as friendly societies. Changes in the rates of interest are shown in Table 373.

The total liabilities and assets of the Commonwealth Savings Bank at 30th June, 1941, amounted to £161,832,240. The liabilities included reserve fund, £3,093,670, and depositors' balances, £150,553,865. The assets consisted largely of Government securities, £107,151,745, and securities of municipalities and other public authorities, £33,349,358; coin, cash and money at short call amounted to £17,311,735, representing a proportion of 11.3 per cent. of depositors' balances, bank premises to £725,677, and other assets to £3,293,725.

#### Deposits in Savings Banks.

The following statement shows the operations on savings bank accounts and the amount of depositors' balances in New South Wales in various years.

TABLE 365.—Savings Bank Deposits in New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Savings Bank Deposits.					
	Amounts Credited.		Withdrawals.	Increase in Depositors' Balances.*	Deposits at 30th June.	
	Deposits.	Interest.			Amount.	Per Head.
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1920	54,660,882	1,597,050	53,394,739	2,862,745	49,951,362	24 3 0
1929	81,941,134	3,051,191	80,847,878	4,099,847	85,727,514	34 5 1
1930	76,703,875	3,125,247	83,082,889	(—) 3,262,084	82,465,430	32 12 0
1931	58,179,625	2,799,637	73,652,380	(—) 12,654,661	69,810,769	27 6 6
1932	53,097,349	2,033,398	53,285,025	1,837,100	71,647,869	27 15 9
1937	57,144,148	1,490,459	57,151,507	1,952,451	81,952,399	30 8 9
1938	63,468,063	1,550,814	61,433,382	4,063,286	86,015,685	31 12 9
1939	66,576,777	1,609,757	67,154,749	1,458,104	87,473,789	31 16 11
1940	64,125,646	1,604,057	71,339,989	(—) 5,362,889	82,110,900	29 11 9
1941	66,567,655	1,577,770	62,754,320	5,639,308	87,750,208	31 7 6

(—) Decrease in Deposits.

\*Interstate transfers are not recorded as deposits or withdrawals.

There was a decrease in the amount of depositors' balances during the year 1939-40, the first in any year since 1930-31. It was due in part to withdrawals for the purpose of subscriptions to war loans and purchases of War Savings Certificates. In the succeeding twelve months the amount was restored to the high level of June, 1939.

The net amount paid for war savings certificates purchased in New South Wales between 18th March, 1940, when sales of certificates commenced and 30th June, 1941, was £6,479,943. The amount was increased by approximately £4,000,000 in 1940-41.

Reduction in the rates of interest on deposits has caused a decline in the amount of interest credited annually to depositors. Changes in the rates since 1928 are shown in Table 373.

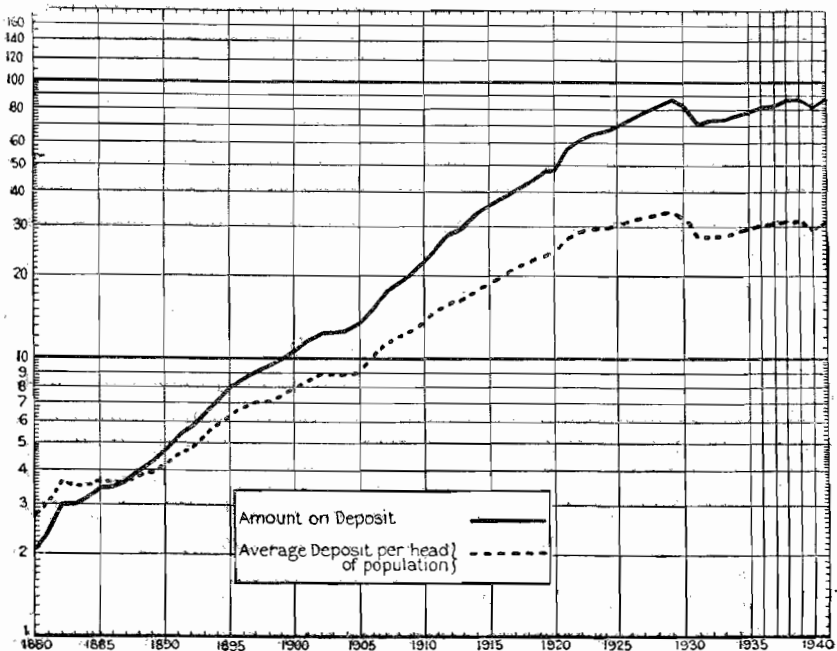
The number of accounts in active operation as at 30th June, 1932, and each succeeding year is shown below, together with the average amount of deposits per account.

TABLE 366.—Savings Bank Accounts in New South Wales.

30th June.	No. of Active Accounts.	Average Deposit per Account.	30th June.	No. of Active Accounts.	Average Deposit per Account.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1932	1,013,017	70 14 6	1937	1,218,245	67 5 5
1933	1,038,338	69 12 9	1938	1,288,515	66 15 1
1934	1,082,016	69 19 6	1939	1,330,404	65 15 0
1935	1,118,537	69 13 0	1940	1,312,697	62 11 0
1936	1,163,713	68 14 11	1941	1,339,740	65 10 0

The number of accounts does not represent individual depositors, as many of the accounts are joint accounts and accounts of societies, trusts, etc., whose members have personal accounts also. It is apparent, however, that a large proportion of the people practise thrift through the medium of the savings bank.

SAVINGS BANKS, 1880-1941.  
(Ratio Graph.)



The numbers at the side of the graph represent £1,000,000 of deposits, and £1 of average deposit per head of population. The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic, and each curve rises and falls according to the rate of increase or decrease. Actual values are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

## DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In June, 1941, the net amount of deposits at credit of private and public accounts in the savings and the trading banks in New South Wales was £257,595,462 or £92 14s. 10d. per head of population. These amounts are exclusive of deposits lodged with trading banks by savings banks. The figures for the savings banks in the following table represent the deposits as at 30th June in each year, and those for the trading banks are the averages of the June quarter:—

TABLE 367.—Deposits in all Banks in New South Wales.

June.	Net Deposits bearing Interest.			Net Deposits not bearing Interest.*	All Deposits.*	
	Savings Banks.	Trading Banks.*	Total.		Total.	Per head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1929 ..	85,727,514	67,211,856	152,939,370	55,099,134	208,038,504	83 2 5
1931 ...	69,810,769	77,794,555	147,605,324	40,880,879	188,486,203	73 15 7
1932 ...	71,647,869	70,105,231	141,753,100	41,066,823	182,819,923	70 18 1
1936 ...	79,999,948	73,175,165	153,175,113	49,436,328	202,611,441	76 0 3
1937 ...	81,952,399	82,005,668	163,958,067	57,838,407	221,796,474	82 7 5
1938 ...	86,015,685	86,837,612	172,853,297	57,616,595	230,469,892	84 15 4
1939 ...	87,473,789	91,546,048	179,019,837	57,664,037	236,683,874	86 3 4
1940 ...	82,110,900	98,128,314	180,239,214	73,502,078	253,741,292	91 8 8
1941 ...	87,750,208	89,958,286	177,708,494	79,886,968	257,595,462	92 14 10

\* Excluding deposits lodged by Savings Banks in Trading Banks.

## INTEREST RATES.

The effective interest rates in the various financial fields are of fundamental importance, because interest charges represent a substantial proportion of cost in large industries, and, considered in conjunction with returns from industry, they exercise an influence on the flow of funds into the various channels of investment.

*Interest Reduction Act, 1931.*

As one of the financial measures arranged by the Premiers of the States and the Commonwealth for rehabilitating the economic position of Australia, the Interest Reduction Act, 1931, was passed by the Parliament of New South Wales to effect a reduction of 22½ per cent. in rates of interest on private debts created prior to the commencement of the Act. The Act applied to the Crown where the debtor was the Crown, but did not apply where the Crown was entitled to receive interest. It was provided that the Act might not have the effect of reducing the rate of interest on mortgages or hire purchase agreements below 5 per cent., the rate on mortgages to the Government Savings Bank on advances for homes from funds made available by the Commonwealth Savings Bank below 5¼ per cent., or the rate payable under any debenture below 4 per cent. Where

the rate of interest had been already reduced under the Moratorium Act, the reduction was taken into account in applying the provisions of the Act, and provision was made whereby creditors might apply to a court within three months of the commencement of the Act for an order modifying or excluding the operation of the reduction. Every reduction of interest made by the Act continues in force during the continuance of the obligation affected.

Parallel action was taken to reduce interest rates payable on indebtedness to the Crown. From 1st January, 1933, a maximum rate of 4 per cent. was established in respect of a large body of debt and further reductions were made on occasions in respect of certain classes of debt.

#### *Wartime Restrictions on Interest Rates.*

As part of the plan of wartime economic organisation, restrictions were placed upon rates of interest payable on various forms of investments in terms of the National Security Regulations described at the beginning of this chapter, and reductions were made by banking institutions acting in co-operation with the Government, as shown in the following pages.

On 13th March, 1942, maximum rates of interest on bank overdrafts, fixed deposits, savings bank deposits, and certain other loans, were fixed by the Commonwealth Bank under the direction of the Federal Treasurer. These rates were for the most part lower than current rates.

By order issued on 13th March, 1942, maximum interest rates payable on deposits with the Commonwealth Savings Bank as from 1st April, 1942, were fixed at 2 per cent. on the first £500, and 1½ per cent. on any further amount to £1,000, and no interest is payable on any excess over £1,000. Interest at 2 per cent. may be paid on deposits (irrespective of the amount) by friendly societies and similar organisations.

Maximum rates of interest on fixed deposits in banks were fixed at 1¼ per cent. for a term of 3 and less than 6 months, 1½ per cent. for 6 to 12 months, 1¾ per cent. for 1 year to 2 years, and 2 per cent. for terms of 2 years or more. For bank overdrafts the maximum rate of interest is 5 per cent., and for loans by pastoral companies 5¼ per cent. The maximum rate of interest on loans to local authorities (other than loans payable on demand) is 3¾ per cent. if the loan is guaranteed by Government of Commonwealth or State; otherwise the rate is 3¼ per cent. Other maximum rates fixed were as follows:—Loans by building societies or co-operative societies 5½ per cent., or rate as at 13th March, 1942, whichever is the lower; loans to building societies with Government guarantee, 3¾ per cent.; loans by life assurance societies on security of policies, 5 per cent.

#### *Yield on Government Securities.*

The yield on Government securities sold on the Stock Exchanges is an important determinant of interest rates in other spheres. Particulars of the average yield for periods before the general conversion of Australian

Government securities payable in Australia, which occurred in 1931, was published on page 483 of the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book. Following conversion, yields on Government securities declined with minor fluctuations to approximate parity with the nominal interest rate of 4 per cent. payable on most of the converted securities. This level was reached towards the end of 1932, and there was further decline until November, 1934.

Since 15th June, 1940, minimum prices have been fixed for the sale of Government securities on all Australian Stock Exchanges.

The monthly averages of weekly statements of yields, including redemption, on Government securities on the Stock Exchange are shown in the following table at intervals since October, 1931, following conversion, to December, 1941.

TABLE 368.—Commonwealth Securities, Average Yield Subsequent to Conversion, 1931 to 1941.

Month.	Redemption Yield Per Cent. on Stock with unexpired currency of—				Month.	Redemption Yield Per Cent. on Stock with unexpired currency of—			
	Over 5 to 10 years.	Over 10 to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Overall.		Over 5 to 10 years.	Over 10 to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Overall.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1931—					1938—				
October ...	6 5 0	5 12 11	5 4 3	5 9 3	June ...	3 16 1	3 15 6	3 16 1	3 15 10
November ...	5 18 0	5 5 7	4 19 3	5 3 7	December...	3 17 3	3 18 5	3 18 5	3 17 11
December...	4 16 8	4 13 11	4 10 8	4 12 3	1939—				
1932—					June ...	3 18 9	3 19 6	3 19 5	3 19 2
June ...	5 0 3	4 18 10	4 14 5	4 16 1	August ...	3 19 6	4 0 1	3 19 11	3 19 10
December...	3 18 11	3 19 1	3 19 3	3 19 1	September ...	4 1 0	4 1 4	1 9 4	1 3
1933—					December...	3 15 5	3 17 3	3 17 11	3 16 9
June ...	3 12 8	3 15 2	3 16 4	3 15 0	1940—				
December ...	3 9 8	3 11 1	3 13 6	3 12 1	June ...	3 5 8	3 8 1	3 9 5	3 7 6
1934—					December ...	3 1 6	3 4 11	3 8 5	3 3 11
June ...	3 4 6	3 4 7	3 9 2	3 6 8	1941—				
November ...	3 1 2	3 2 6	3 6 4	3 3 5	January ...	3 0 6	3 3 4	3 6 3	3 2 6
December...	3 2 1	3 3 1	3 7 7	3 4 3	February ...	2 19 9	3 2 8	3 6 2	3 1 11
1935—					March ...	2 18 9	3 3 1	3 7 5	3 1 9
June ...	3 8 8	3 9 6	3 13 6	3 10 7	April ...	2 18 4	3 3 6	3 8 6	3 1 11
December...	3 14 11	3 14 9	3 16 11	3 15 6	May ...	3 0 5	3 5 10	3 9 3	3 3 11
1936—					June ...	2 18 5	3 3 10	3 6 3	3 1 10
June ...	3 18 2	3 18 3	3 19 7	3 18 7	July ...	2 17 11	3 4 4	3 7 10	3 1 11
December...	3 19 4	4 0 0	4 0 5	4 0 0	August ...	2 17 7	3 4 10	3 7 6	3 1 11
1937—					September ...	2 17 3	3 4 9	3 8 4	3 1 10
June ...	3 13 0	3 15 6	3 16 11	3 15 4	October ...	2 18 10	3 6 0	3 9 4	3 3 2
December...	3 13 4	3 14 9	3 15 2	3 14 5	November ...	2 19 7	3 5 0	3 7 8	3 2 7
					December...	2 18 11	3 4 6	3 6 11	3 2 0

The yields quoted relate to all Commonwealth loans with an unexpired currency of more than five years at the various dates shown, including those embraced in the conversion in 1931 and all subsequent issues prior to March, 1940. Where repayment is optional between certain dates, the latest date has been adopted in determining maturity for the purposes of grouping and calculation of yields. An alternative method of calculation sometimes adopted is to estimate net yield on the basis of earliest date of maturity when bonds are above par and on latest date when bonds are below par. On this basis average yields at the end of December, 1941, were £2 18s. 10d. per cent. on maturity of 5 to 10 years and £3 1s. 10d. per cent. on all bonds of 10 years or longer maturities. The nominal rates of interest payable range between 2½ per cent. and 4 per cent., though for

the most part the loans carry nominal rates of interest between  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. and 4 per cent. A large proportion of the loans is acceptable by the Commonwealth Treasury at par-value for payment of Federal Estate Duty; loans not acceptable include issues in recent years which have been incorporated in the table as from initial quotations on the Stock Exchange.

Interest on the securities is free of State taxes on income. It is subject to Federal tax on income, but was exempt from the special tax on income from property levied at the rate of 10 per cent. on income derived in 1931-32, 6 per cent. in 1932-33 and 1933-34, and 5 per cent. in 1934-35. Moreover, Federal income tax at rates in excess of those imposed by the Federal Income Tax Act, 1930, may not be levied on stocks converted in 1931 or issued between 1931 and March, 1940. This limitation was not a condition of loans floated in March, 1940, or subsequently. There is a short review of the rates of income tax in the chapter Public Finance.

*Commonwealth Treasury Bills.*

Commonwealth Treasury Bills were first issued in 1927. They are discounted exclusively by the Commonwealth Bank and the trading banks, although on 16th March, 1936, a single issue of small amount was made available for discount by the public.

In 1931 the Commonwealth Bank guaranteed that the bills taken up by the trading banks would be redeemed on maturity, and undertook to re-discount them on demand during currency at the rate of interest at which they were issued. In respect of new issues or re-issues of Treasury Bills after 30th June, 1934, the guarantee of repayment was withdrawn, and re-discounting is undertaken by the Commonwealth Bank at a rate to be fixed at the time of the transaction. Variations in the rates of discount since June, 1927, have been as follows:—

TABLE 369.—Rate of Discount on Commonwealth Treasury Bills, 1927 to 1942.

Month of Change.	Rate of Discount.
	Per cent.
1927—June ... ..	4
1928—February ... ..	$4\frac{1}{2}$
1929—October ... ..	$5\frac{1}{2}$
1930—October ... ..	6
1931—July ... ..	4
1932—November ... ..	$3\frac{1}{2}$
1933—January ... ..	$3\frac{1}{4}$
February ... ..	$2\frac{3}{4}$
June ... ..	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1934—April ... ..	$2\frac{1}{4}$
October ... ..	2
1935—January ... ..	$1\frac{3}{4}$
1940—May* ... ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$

\* Rate unchanged, April, 1942.

*Fixed Deposit Rates.*

The trading banks provide a large part of the temporary financial accommodation needed in various business activities. The funds for this purpose are obtained partly as fixed deposits from customers. The rates of interest paid by trading banks to such customers in New South Wales have varied as follow in recent years:—

TABLE 370.—Trading Banks, Fixed Deposit Rates, 1920 to 1942.

Month of Change.	Fixed Deposit Rates—Period of Deposit.			
	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.	24 months.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1920—July ... ..	3½	4	4½	5
1927—August ... ..	4	4	4½	5
1930—January ... ..	4½	4½	5	5½
1931—June ... ..	3½	3½	4	4½
November ... ..	3	3½	3½	4
1932—March ... ..	2½	3	3½	4
May—June ... ..	2½	3	3½	3½
August ... ..	2½	2½	3	3½
November ... ..	2½	2½	3	3½
1933—February ... ..	2	2½	2½	3
1934—April ... ..	2	2½	2½	2½
August ... ..	1½	2½	2½	2½
October ... ..	1½	2	2½	2½
1936—March ... ..	2	2½	2½	3
1940—January ... ..	1½	2½	2½	2½
May ... ..	1½	2	2½	2½
1941—September ... ..	1½	1½	2	2½
1942—March* ... ..	1½	1½	1½	2

\* Maximum rates fixed by order under National Security Regulations.

Rates of interest paid by the Commonwealth Bank have been approximately the same as those of private banking institutions since January, 1924, though the Commonwealth Bank rates for deposits at three and six months were 1 per cent. and 1½ per cent. respectively between 17th December, 1934, and 23rd March, 1936.

Alterations in rates apply to deposits lodged or renewed after the date of change and not to deposits accepted at former rates. Reductions in the rates in 1940 to 1942 were part of the wartime financial policy.

*Overdraft and Discount Rates.*

According to information supplied by trading banks, the dates of change and the altered rates of interest on overdrafts and discounts charged by certain trading banks were as follows:—

TABLE 371.—Trading Banks, Overdraft and Discount Rates, 1920 to 1942.

Date of Change.	Overdraft Rates.	Rates of Discount on Bills at—	
		Three months.	Over three months.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1920—July ... ..	6 to 8	5 to 6	6 to 7
1924—January ... ..	6 to 8	5½ to 7	5½ to 7
1925—January ... ..	6 to 8	5½ to 7	6 to 7
1927—August ... ..	6½ to 8	6 to 7	6½ to 7
1930—March ... ..	7 to 8½	6½ to 7½	7 to 7½
1931—July ... ..	5 to 7	5 to 7	5 to 7
1932—July ... ..	5 to 6	5 to 6	5 to 6
1934—June ... ..	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½
July ... ..	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	4½ to 5
1936—April to August ... ..	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½
October ... ..	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½
1942—January ... ..	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½
March ... ..	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	4½ to 5

The foregoing rates, quoted as a range between the minimum and maximum rates charged, are subject to influences similar to those affecting rates of interest on fixed deposits.

The rates are subject to regulations under the National Security Act, 1939-1940, as described above.



Rates of interest charged on various types of advances by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and the Rural Bank of New South Wales are indicated below, quotations in each instance representing maximum rates charged as at the various dates of change shown. Where a rate is not shown against any month the next preceding quotation was operative.

TABLE 372.—Rates of Interest Charged by Commonwealth Bank and Rural Bank of New South Wales.

Date of Change.	Commonwealth Bank—Overdrafts.		Rural Bank of New South Wales.		
	General Banking Department.	Rural Credit Department.	Rural Bank Department.		Advances for Homes Department.
			Long Term Loans.	Overdrafts.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1930—January ... ..	*6½	*5½	6½	6½	*6½
July ... ..	...	6	...	...	...
1931—July ... ..	5½	5	...	...	...
October ... ..	...	...	†	5½	†
1932—July ... ..	5	4½	...	...	...
December ... ..	...	...	5	5	5
1933—January ... ..	4½	4½	...	...	...
July ... ..	...	4	...	...	...
1934—April ... ..	4½	...	...	...	...
July ... ..	...	3½	...	4½	...
September ... ..	...	...	...	...	4½
October ... ..	...	...	4½	...	...
November ... ..	4½	...	...	...	...
1935—January ... ..	...	...	...	4½	...
April ... ..	...	...	4½	...	4½
1937—January ... ..	...	...	4½	4½	4½
1940—July † ... ..	...	3½	...	...	...

\* Rates prevailing prior to January, 1930.

† Rates reduced in terms of Interest Reduction Act, 1931. ‡ Rates unchanged, April, 1942.

The increased Rural Bank rate of 4½ per cent. in January, 1937, was charged in respect of overdrafts to the general body of borrowers. For long term advances in both Rural Bank and Advances for Homes Departments the higher rate was charged to new borrowers only, until extended to existing borrowers in April, 1937. As from February, 1937, the nominal rate of interest arranged in respect of new long term loans was increased to 5 per cent., but the rate actually charged was 4½ per cent.

*Savings Bank Deposit Rates.*

Variations since 1928 in the rates of interest paid by the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia on the minimum monthly balances at the credit of depositors are shown below:—

TABLE 373.—Rates of Interest on Deposits in Commonwealth Savings Bank.

Month of Change.	Rate of Interest on Balances.			
	Under £500.	£500 to £1,000.	£1,000 to £1,300.	Societies not Operating for Profit.*
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Prior to October, 1928 ...	3½	3½	3	3½
October, 1928 ...	4	3½	3	4†
July, 1931 ...	3	2½	2	3
July, 1932 ...	2½	2½	2	2½
November, 1932 ...	2½	2	2	2½
June, 1934 ...	2½	1½	1½	2½
January, 1935 ...	2	1½	1½	2
April, 1942 † ...	2	1½	Nil	2

\* Whole amount of balance. † Rates fixed in terms of National Security Regulations. ‡ As from July, 1928.

*Mortgage Interest Rates.*

The trend of interest rates charged on loans secured by mortgage since August, 1933 (the first month for which information was collected) is indicated in the following table. The rates of interest are the actual (as distinct from the penal) rates recorded in first mortgages registered in the names of mortgagees who were private individuals or private corporations during the three months ended in the month shown. Where identifiable, renewals and collateral mortgages are omitted, as also are mortgages taken by banks and Governmental agencies.

TABLE 374.—Interest Rates on Mortgages, 1933 to 1941.

* Period.	Weighted Average *Rate of Interest on First Mortgages Registered.		* Period.	Weighted Average *Rate of Interest on First Mortgages Registered.	
	Rural Securities.	Urban Securities.		Rural Securities.	Urban Securities.
	Per cent. per annum.	Per cent. per annum.		Per cent. per annum.	Per cent. per annum.
1933—			1938—		
October ...	5.5	5.9	June ...	5.0	5.4
December ...	5.4	5.7	December ...	5.1	5.4
1934—			1939—		
June ...	5.1	5.4	June ...	5.1	5.6
December ...	5.0	5.2	September ...	5.2	5.5
1935—			December ...	5.5	5.8
June ...	4.6	5.2	1940—		
December ...	4.9	5.3	June ...	5.0	5.6
1936—			September ...	5.0	5.6
June ...	4.9	5.2	December ...	5.0	5.5
December ...	4.9	5.2	1941—		
1937—			March ...	5.0	5.5
June ...	4.9	5.3	June ...	4.9	5.5
December ...	5.0	5.3	September ...	4.8	5.5
			December ...	4.9	5.5

\* Three-monthly moving average ended month shown.

Interest rates trended upwards in December quarter, 1939. With the issue of Capital Issue Regulations in terms of the National Security Act, limitations were placed upon increases in the rates, and the average declined to former level during the first six months of 1940. There has been little change since June, 1940.

Interest on mortgages chargeable by the trading banks is usually stated as being at "prevalent rate," corresponding with the overdraft rates shown in Table 371. Particulars of rates of interest charged by the Rural Bank are shown in Table 372. Advances by the Government of New South Wales, mainly to primary producers, are made usually at lower rates than advances from other sources.

## OVERSEA EXCHANGE.

The relationship of Australian currency to that of the rest of the world is determined substantially by its value in relation to British currency and by the value of British currency relative to the currencies of the respective nations of the world. These relationships in turn are determined largely by the balance of international payments and by purchasing power parity, although, within limits, policy and other factors may have a modifying effect.

On 29th April, 1925, the Commonwealth Government withdrew the embargo on the export of gold, which was imposed during the Great War, thus restoring the gold standard of exchange concurrently with Great Britain, and the exchange rates quoted by the Australian Banks were revised. The discount on English currency was substantially reduced, and in August, 1926, it went to par. It rose slowly in the years 1927 to 1929, then a steep rise commenced, culminating in a premium of £30 per cent. in the telegraphic transfer buying rate at the end of January, 1931. The premium was reduced by £5 per cent. in December, 1931, when the Commonwealth Bank assumed the function of exchange control.

Toward the end of 1930 a scheme was formulated for the pooling of the London funds of the Australian banks for the purpose of meeting national interest obligations, and it was arranged by the trading banks and the Loan Council that the Governments should have first call upon the funds. After the outbreak of war on 3rd September, 1939, the Commonwealth Government assumed comprehensive powers to control Australia's foreign exchange balances. These are described briefly at the beginning of this chapter.

The variations in the rates of exchange for a telegraphic transfer, Australia on London, at each date of change since October, 1924, are shown below. The rates are quoted on the basis of £100 in British currency in London.

TABLE 375.—Rates of Exchange, Australia on London.  
(Telegraphic Transfers.)

Date.	Buying.	Selling.	Date.	Buying.	Selling.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1924—15 Oct. ....	96 10 0	97 10 0	1929—22 July .....	100 15 0	101 5 0
1925— 6 May .....	99 5 0	99 10 0	3 Sept. ....	101 0 0	101 10 0
10 June .....	99 15 0	100 0 0	10 Oct. ....	101 5 0	101 15 0
4 Dec. ....	99 15 0	100 0 0	18 Dec. ....	101 12 6	102 2 6
1926— 9 June .....	99 15 0	100 2 6	1930—28 Jan. ....	102 0 0	102 12 6
12 July .....	99 17 6	100 5 0	17 Feb. ....	102 10 0	103 2 6
5 Aug. ....	100 0 0	100 7 6	10 Mar. ....	103 10 0	104 2 6
1 Oct. ....	99 15 0	100 2 6	24 Mar. ....	106 2 6	106 10 0
1927—20 April .....	100 2 6	100 10 0	9 Oct. ....	108 10 0	109 0 0
27 June .....	100 5 0	100 12 6	1931— 6 Jan. ....	115 2 6	115 10 0
25 July .....	100 7 6	100 15 0	13 Jan. ....	118 0 0	118 7 6
7 Nov. ....	100 7 6	100 15 0	17 Jan. ....	125 0 0	125 10 0
1928—19 Mar. ....	100 10 0	101 0 0	28 Jan. ....	130 0 0	130 10 0
4 Oct. ....	100 10 0	101 0 0	3 Dec. * .....	125 0 0	125 10 0

\* Rates unchanged, April, 1942.

The margin between the buying and selling rates for a telegraphic transfer (10s. per £100) represents the bankers' commission.

## INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

The legislation affecting the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1936.

The formation of a company, association, or partnership of more than ten persons in a banking business, or of twenty in any other business trading for profit, is prohibited, unless it is registered under the Companies Act, or incorporated under some other enactment, by royal charter or by letters patent.

Not less than seven persons may associate to form an incorporated company except a proprietary company for which the minimum number is two.

Companies may be of four kinds according to the liability of members to contribute to capital or to assets in the event of winding-up. They may be limited liability companies with the liability of members limited (1) to the amount unpaid on shares or (2) by guarantee; or they may be (3) unlimited companies, in which the liability of members is unlimited, or (4) no-liability companies in which calls made on shares are not enforceable against members. No-liability companies may be formed only in connection with mining operations and shares on which calls are unpaid for twenty-one days are forfeited automatically. Companies with liability limited by shares, not being no-liability companies, may be registered as proprietary companies under conditions which restrict the rights of members to transfer shares, limit membership and prohibit the sale of shares and raising of loans by public subscription.

Wartime regulations promulgated by the Commonwealth Government place restrictions on the formation of new companies and the issue of new capital by existing companies. By these regulations consent of the Federal authorities must be obtained before a proposed new company may be registered, and before an existing company may increase either nominal, issued or called-up capital. The restriction on the increase of called-up capital does not apply to a company engaged principally in mining for gold.

Particulars relating to the registration of new companies in New South Wales and of increases of capital are shown below; the figures for the quinquennial periods represent the annual average:—

TABLE 376.—Company Registrations in New South Wales.

Period.	Limited Companies.				No-Liability Mining Companies.			
	New Companies.		Increases of Capital.		New Companies.		Increases of Capital.	
	No. *	Nominal Capital.	No.	Nominal Amount.	No.	Nominal Capital.	No.	Nominal Amount.
		£		£		£		£
†1926-30 ...	709	33,316,333	96	9,164,442	21	677,630	1	3,200
†1931-35 ...	604	12,618,552	46	3,822,380	28	840,915	1	25,700
†1936-40 ...	823	15,605,386	101	7,549,518	3	82,105	3	49,735
1936... ..	795	16,933,290	85	6,289,926	6	27,000	3	28,750
1937... ..	1,023	19,582,415	136	9,106,000	2	251,000	3	60,425
1938... ..	860	19,056,403	105	9,009,014	4	12,500	5	142,000
1939... ..	872	16,109,225	99	5,977,300	2	120,025	...	...
1940... ..	566	6,345,595	78	7,365,350	...	...	2	17,500
1941... ..	165	2,957,655	44	3,122,079	...	...	...	...

\* Includes companies limited by guarantee.

† Average per annum.

A large number of new companies were registered in 1937. This was due to some extent to the provisions of the new Companies Act, which permitted, for the first time in New South Wales, the incorporation of proprietary companies, and a large number of established firms were registered as companies. New companies registered as proprietary companies numbered 152 in 1941, the nominal capital being £1,636,405.

The number of registrations of foreign companies (*i.e.*, those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 29 in 1941.

The total number of limited companies which appeared to be in active existence in New South Wales at the end of various years since 1929 was as follows:—

TABLE 377.—Companies Operating in New South Wales.

End of Year.	Companies.		End of Year.	Companies.	
	Local.	Foreign.		Local.	Foreign.
	No.	No.		No.	No.
1929 ... ..	6,044	935	1938 .. ...	8,204	1,090
1932 . . . . .	5,750	902	1939 ... ..	8,639	1,123
1936 ... ..	7,234	974	1940 .. ...	8,837	1,145
1937 ... ..	7,867	1,035	1941 ... ..	8,757	1,154

The local companies in 1941 consisted of 1,476 public and 7,090 proprietary companies and 191 associations limited by guarantee not carrying on business for profit. There were also 44 no-liability companies. The number of companies with capital limited by guarantee is not available.

#### STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX.

The following index of prices of company shares on the Sydney Stock Exchange is based on the ratio of prices to par value of ordinary shares. The prices represent the average values for the respective months, and are based on records of actual sales or, where no sales have taken place, on a valuation determined from previous sales and current quotations. In addition to the indexes for component groups and the total index for 75 companies, an index has been compiled in respect of 34 companies in whose shares there is a considerable volume of business. The indexes are unweighted, the par value of shares being taken as base (100). Adjustments have been made to provide for the effects of reductions in capital and capitalisation of reserves.

TABLE 378.—Stock Exchange Index (Sydney).

Average for year or month.	23 Manufacturing and Distributing Companies.	10 Retail Companies.	8 Public Utility Companies.	5 Pastoral and Finance Companies.	5 Insurance Companies.	Total, 75 Companies.	34 Active Shares included in foregoing.
1928 ... ..	158·6	176·6	126·6	172·9	218·8	163·8	160·7
1929 ... ..	174·0	172·0	127·7	158·4	229·6	166·6	164·5
1930 ... ..	113·7	103·2	107·6	85·8	167·5	112·2	111·6
1931 ... ..	81·0	67·6	90·6	79·1	130·4	81·9	87·0
1932 ... ..	102·7	81·7	116·2	98·6	155·4	98·3	105·6
1933 ... ..	127·8	102·5	137·2	121·0	179·0	119·3	127·2
1934 ... ..	153·2	138·5	161·0	147·1	226·8	146·1	152·4
1935 ... ..	173·8	162·4	178·5	137·4	269·1	163·6	169·2
1936 ... ..	194·0	188·2	180·1	148·5	278·5	177·1	185·5
1937 ... ..	212·1	196·2	182·1	166·5	276·5	187·1	196·7
1938 ... ..	208·0	181·9	177·5	135·1	257·5	178·0	184·5
1939 ... ..	212·4	170·7	159·6	121·8	259·6	175·0	183·6
1940 ... ..	211·3	160·8	137·6	121·8	250·2	167·2	180·4
1941 ... ..	217·8	168·2	139·0	122·0	249·9	169·2	182·8
1941—							
January ...	223·1	171·3	142·6	121·8	254·8	173·5	187·5
February ...	218·9	171·3	143·3	119·6	251·7	171·6	183·5
March ...	218·1	169·5	141·3	120·6	252·6	170·7	183·1
April ...	216·1	166·2	137·6	120·0	249·0	168·3	181·8
May ...	214·1	164·0	135·1	117·3	247·6	166·2	180·0
June ...	214·0	162·6	133·7	119·0	250·9	165·6	179·5
July ...	218·6	165·3	135·0	123·7	249·3	167·9	182·6
August ...	222·4	170·3	136·9	127·2	248·7	170·3	186·4
September...	227·7	177·2	141·5	127·9	253·2	174·9	191·3
October ...	220·8	173·1	141·6	125·8	251·3	171·6	185·6
November ..	216·1	167·0	141·7	123·4	249·4	168·4	181·5
December...	204·2	160·1	137·8	118·2	240·8	161·2	171·2

Monthly averages, from July, 1929, to December, 1940, were published in earlier issues of the Year Book, and the index for each month is published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics."

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923-1941, and additional provisions relating to co-operative building societies are contained in the Housing Act, 1936-37.

The Co-operation Act is a comprehensive measure, affording wide scope for co-operative development. It authorises co-operative societies to engage in all forms of economic activity except banking and insurance.

Societies may be of various kinds, viz.: (a) rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products; (b) trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; (c) community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon and to provide any common service or benefits; (d) community advancement societies to provide any community service, *e.g.*, water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation, etc.; (e) building societies—terminating or permanent—to assist members to acquire homes or other property; (f) rural credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; (g) small loans (formerly urban credit) societies to assist members to acquire plant, furniture, etc., or to commence business or trade; (h) investment societies to enable members to combine to secure shares in a company or business or to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Adequate provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

No urban credit society has been registered under the Co-operation Act. In April, 1941, the Small Loans Facilities Act was passed to change the name to Small Loans Societies and to extend their objects so that they may assist members to defray the cost of repairing, or paying off second mortgages on their homes, to pay medical expenses, etc., or discharge financial liabilities. As a general rule, the maximum amount of a loan is limited to £100.

The Farms Purchase Promotion Act, 1941, extends to community settlement societies engaged in promoting the purchase of farms a measure of indemnity against loss sustained by reason of the societies' advances exceeding a certain ratio to the value of the security property.

Owing to wartime financial considerations no action has yet been taken to form societies under the Small Loans Facilities or Farm Purchase Promotion Acts.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on a co-operative basis.

Further details regarding the co-operative movement are set forth in the chapters of this Year Book relating to social condition, agriculture and the dairying industry.

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30th June, 1940, was 622, including 7 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act of 1901. There were 80 trading, 164 rural, 338 building, 4 investment, 2 community settlement and 25 community advancement societies; also 8 associations of co-operative societies and one union of co-operative associations. Of these societies 71 were in liquidation at 30th June, 1940.

*Co-operative Trading and Rural Societies.*

The majority of the co-operative trading societies in active operation are consumers' distributive societies, organised on the Rochdale plan of "dividend upon purchase," conducting retail stores. They buy their supplies largely from a wholesale co-operative society with which a considerable number of them are affiliated. The societies have met with success in the Newcastle and other mining districts, and to a limited extent in other centres where large numbers of industrial workers reside.

Particulars regarding the transactions of the co-operative trading and rural societies in the three years ended June, 1940, are shown below.

TABLE 379.—Co-operative Trading and Rural Societies, 1937-38 to 1939-40.

Particulars.	Trading Societies.			Rural Societies.		
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Societies (active) ... ..	43	45	43	121	123	129
Members ... ..	39,846	40,806	44,933	54,168	55,860	57,268
Members Funds—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Share capital ... ..	553,860	591,854	641,158	1,027,772	1,077,787	1,097,101
Reserves ... ..	397,494	422,299	435,310	1,000,440	1,026,739	1,148,546
Total... ..	951,354	1,014,153	1,076,468	2,028,212	2,104,526	2,245,647
Turnover ... ..	2,467,574	2,701,131	2,832,160	16,469,556	17,451,032	18,371,770
Net Income ... ..	169,647	200,143	236,284	218,114	177,773	213,318

The number of societies, as shown in the table, does not include societies in liquidation nor new societies from which annual returns were not due.



*Co-operative Building Societies.*

Co-operative building societies are classified as (1) permanent, (2) Starr-Bowkett terminating societies and (3) other terminating societies. A summary of the operations of the building societies for which the annual return was made in the year 1939-40 is shown below:—

TABLE 380.—Co-operative Building Societies.—Year ended June, 1940.\*

Particulars.	Permanent Societies.	Starr-Bowkett Societies.	Other Terminating Societies.
	No.	No.	No.
Societies ... ..	7	76	170
Shareholders or Members ... ..	2,809	17,877	20,672
	£	£	£
Transactions during 1939-40—			
Income ... ..	116,386	31,644	529,431
Working Expenses ... ..	65,602	20,668	(c)47,206
Advances Made ... ..	361,952	284,086	3,165,174
Deposits (New) and Subscriptions ... ..	272,507	107,261	} (a)
Repayment of Loans ... ..	334,538	314,794	
Assets—			
Advances on Mortgage ... ..	1,490,406	1,460,393	(b)10,688,125
Other ... ..	324,189	224,988	53,658
Total Assets ... ..	1,814,595	1,685,381	10,741,783
Liabilities—			
Paid up Capital ... ..	630,603	.....	.....
Members' Subscriptions ... ..	.....	1,386,709	937,483
Reserve Funds and Surplus ... ..	376,506	216,847	97,114
Deposits ... ..	764,619	.....	.....
Advances from Lending Institution ... ..	32,943	.....	9,580,297
Other ... ..	10,524	81,825	126,580
Total Liabilities ... ..	1,814,595	1,685,381	10,741,783

\* Subject to revision. (a) Not available. (b) Aggregate amount advanced to members; repayments not deducted. (c) Management expenses only.

In Starr-Bowkett building societies loans free of interest are made to members as subscriptions accumulate, the rights of members to appropriation being determined by ballot or by sale. The duration of societies varies, but frequently over 20 years elapse before the last loan is made. When an advance has been made to all members remaining in the society the process of winding-up commences and and share capital is repaid as repayments in respect of loans accumulate.

The terminating building societies, other than Starr-Bowkett, obtain funds from banks and other financial institutions and make advances to members as they apply for them. The repayment of the loans obtained by nearly all these societies is guaranteed by the Government of New South

Wales. The loans approved by such societies in 1940-41 amounted to £1,883,630 and advances amounting to £1,858,080 were made. The expansion of their activities in recent years is illustrated below:—

TABLE 381.—Terminating Building Societies with Government Guarantee, 1938 to 1941.

Particulars.		At 30th June—			
		1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Societies granted Government Guarantee	No.	114	156	165	194
Members ... ..	No.	15,000	18,787	19,493	20,959
Shares ... ..	No.	180,000	238,502	253,748	282,455
Nominal Share Capital ... ..	£	9,500,000	13,020,761	13,824,565	15,208,382
Funds Available ... ..	£	7,922,325	11,364,825	12,599,825	14,299,825
Loans Approved ... ..	No.	6,700	12,106	15,337	17,543
Amount ... ..	£	4,400,000	8,653,449	11,156,855	13,040,585
Advances to Members ... ..	£	2,900,000	7,505,392	10,514,492	12,372,572

In addition to the societies to which the particulars in the foregoing table relate, there are ten societies operating without Government guarantee.

Further details of these societies are contained in the chapter Social Condition of this volume.

#### *Co-operative Investment Societies.*

There were four co-operative investment societies on the register at 30th June, 1940. Two of these societies consist of employees of the Australian Gas Light Company and the North Shore Gas Company respectively. Share capital amounted to £16,618 and other funds to £1,380. Shares in companies and Government securities were valued at £17,131.

#### *Co-operative Associations.*

There were at 30th June, 1940, eight associations of co-operative societies and one union of co-operative associations. One association was comprised by twenty-five co-operative trading societies, with a share capital of £77,158, and reserves and undistributed surplus amounting to £66,550. Two acted as marketing agents for groups of five rural societies engaged in the fruit-growing industry, and another, formed by one of the groups to operate a wine distillery, was in liquidation. There were four associations of terminating building societies, one being composed of Starr-Bowkett societies.

The union of associations was engaged in marketing prunes on behalf of two associations.

#### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The affairs of the friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act of 1912 and its amendments. The societies are required to register, and to furnish periodical returns to the Registrar, giving details relating to membership, sickness, mortality, benefits and finances. In this chapter reference is made to the finances of the societies which provide benefits such as medical attendance, sick pay, and funeral donations. Other matters relating to friendly societies, and to

miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, such as dispensaries, medical institutes, and accident societies, are discussed in the chapter entitled "Social Condition."

The affairs of the friendly societies are subject to State supervision and provision has been made for the actuarial certification of tables of contributions, for valuations at least once within five years, the investigation of accounts, and other measures for safeguarding the funds. A society is not entitled to registration unless tables of contribution in respect of sickness and death benefits and policies of endowment are supported by an actuarial certificate.

As a general rule, the moneys received or paid on account of a particular benefit must be kept in a separate account and be used only for the specific purpose.

Particulars regarding quinquennial valuations up to 1938 were published in earlier issues of the Year Book.

#### Accumulated Funds.

The following statement illustrates the growth of the funds of the Friendly Societies since 1911:—

TABLE 382.—Friendly Societies, Balance of Funds.

At 30th June	Sickness and Funeral Funds.	Medical and Management Fund.	Other Funds.	All Funds.	
				Total.	Per-Member.
	£	£	£	£	£
1911*	1,378,722	78,264	49,852	1,506,838	9.14
1921	2,134,339	194,358	83,065	2,411,762	12.08
1931	3,640,368	261,663	117,209	4,019,240	16.68
1936	4,039,557	336,755	110,191	4,486,503	21.69
1937	4,160,635	351,531	119,335	4,631,501	22.16
1938	4,287,123	360,965	120,970	4,769,058	22.48
1939	4,412,391	368,971	127,101	4,908,463	23.19

\*At 31st December.

At 30th June, 1939, approximately 63 per cent. of accumulated funds were invested in mortgages, 17 per cent. in public securities, and 14 per cent. in buildings and other freehold property. These percentages reflect a marked change in the disposition of investment since 1929, when mortgages represented 80 per cent. of total investments and public securities only 1.5 per cent.

#### Receipts and Expenditure.

The receipts and expenditure of the friendly societies in various years since 1929 are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 383.—Friendly Societies, Receipts and Expenditure.

Year. ended 30th June.	Receipts.				Expenditure.					
	Contributions.	Interest.	Other.	Total.	Sick Pay.	Funeral Donations.	Medical Attendance and Medicine.	Expenses of Management.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929	832,187	219,788	66,173	1,118,148	319,787	77,928	348,381	161,300	42,638	945,034
1931	765,113	210,164	49,290	1,024,567	307,979	75,747	298,299	171,820	76,076	929,921
1935	712,140	176,254	30,676	919,070	251,803	85,853	277,997	147,455	85,364	848,472
1936	731,637	187,867	94,807	1,014,311	260,745	91,672	285,891	153,636	88,721	890,665
1937	750,764	194,192	45,544	990,500	251,279	86,400	295,699	157,976	54,241	845,502
1938	769,100	202,036	31,884	1,003,020	260,815	87,947	307,417	163,744	45,540	865,463
1939	767,621	208,651	38,264	1,014,536	278,738	89,368	306,029	165,051	35,945	875,131

Disbursements on account of benefits amounted to £741,096 in 1928-29 and £674,135 in 1938-39. The decrease in the period was a result of declining membership and adjustment of benefits. The average cost of medical attendance and medicine per adult member was 30s. 10d. in 1928-29, and 32s. 1d. in 1938-39.

After allowing for interfund transfers and payments from one branch to another, expenses of management amounted to £163,445 in 1938-39, representing 15s. 5d. per head of mean membership, and 21.3 per cent. of contributions and 16.2 per cent. of total income.

#### INSURANCE.

Insurance in New South Wales, apart from Government pension funds, is mainly the province of private organisations. Legislation for the establishment of a national insurance system in Australia to provide health and pensions benefits was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in July, 1938. It was intended to commence the scheme in January, 1939, but it has been postponed indefinitely. The main provisions of the scheme were described in the chapter "Social Condition" of the Year Book for 1937-38.

#### LIFE ASSURANCE.

There are eighteen institutions accepting new business in New South Wales, of which sixteen are Australian, one is English and one New Zealand. In addition, four institutions (viz., two Australian, one English and one American) carry a small amount of business contracted in earlier years.

Particulars relating to life assurance are obtained from the reports published by the companies and from official returns collected under the Census Act of 1901.

Life assurance business in New South Wales is conducted generally on the principle of premiums which remain constant throughout the term for which they are payable.

#### *New South Wales Business—Ordinary Branch.*

The following tables relate only to assurances effected in New South Wales. The extent of the business in force in the ordinary branch, exclusive of annuities, in 1939-40 and 1940-41 is shown below.

The business may be classified broadly in three categories—(1), whole-life assurance payable at death only; (2), endowment assurance payable at the end of a specified period or at death prior to the expiration of the period; (3), pure endowment payable only in case of survival for a specified period.

TABLE 384.—Life Assurances, Ordinary Business in Force in New South Wales, Classification.

Classification.	1939-40.				1940-41.			
	Policies in Force.	Amount Assured, exclusive of Bonuses and Re-assurances.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums Payable.	Policies in Force.	Amount Assured, exclusive of Bonuses and Re-assurances.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums Payable.
	No.	£	£	£	No.	£	£	£
Assurance... Endowment	163,290	89,646,044	19,576,042	2,500,879	167,907	92,184,671	19,897,188	2,547,166
Assurance. Pure Endowment.	240,540 17,389	59,786,822 3,839,522	7,481,491 69,824	2,363,696 139,874	251,694 18,515	62,640,086 4,319,139	7,714,162 79,603	2,477,284 161,249
Total ...	421,219	153,272,388	27,127,357	5,004,449	438,116	159,143,896	27,690,953	5,185,699

The average amount assured under the whole-life policies (exclusive of bonus additions), was £549 per policy; the average per endowment assurance policy was £249, and per endowment policy, £233.

*Industrial Branch.*

A large business in industrial assurance has developed in New South Wales. The policies in this class are for small amounts, and the premiums in most cases are payable weekly or monthly. Industrial business in the State is transacted only by the Australian companies and a New Zealand company.

A classification of the industrial business in force in New South Wales is shown below:—

TABLE 385.—Life Assurances, Industrial Business in Force in New South Wales, Classification.

Classification.	1939-40.				1940-41.			
	Policies in Force.	Amount Assured, exclusive of Bonus Additions.	Bonus Additions.*	Annual Premiums Payable.	Policies in Force.	Amount Assured, exclusive of Bonus Additions.	Bonus Additions.*	Annual Premiums Payable.
	No.	£	£	£	No.	£	£	£
Assurance ... ..	66,950	1,659,476	75,931	95,120	67,164	1,699,667	82,696	160,490
Endowment ... Assurance	846,626	39,876,757	1,786,111	2,391,159	897,725	42,237,399	1,905,913	2,522,534
Pure Endowment ... ..	49,223	1,666,215	7,660	104,655	45,939	1,610,989	9,931	103,994
Total ... ..	962,439	43,202,448	1,869,702	2,590,934	1,010,828	45,548,055	1,998,540	2,727,018

\* Partly estimated.

In the industrial branch the average amount assured per policy excluding bonuses, was £25 for assurance, £47 for endowment assurance, and £35 for pure endowment.

*Annuities.*

Transactions in annuities are not numerous, the business in force in New South Wales in 1940-41 being 1,537 policies for an aggregate amount of £186,135 per annum in the ordinary branch, and one policy representing £22 per annum in the industrial department.

*New Business.*

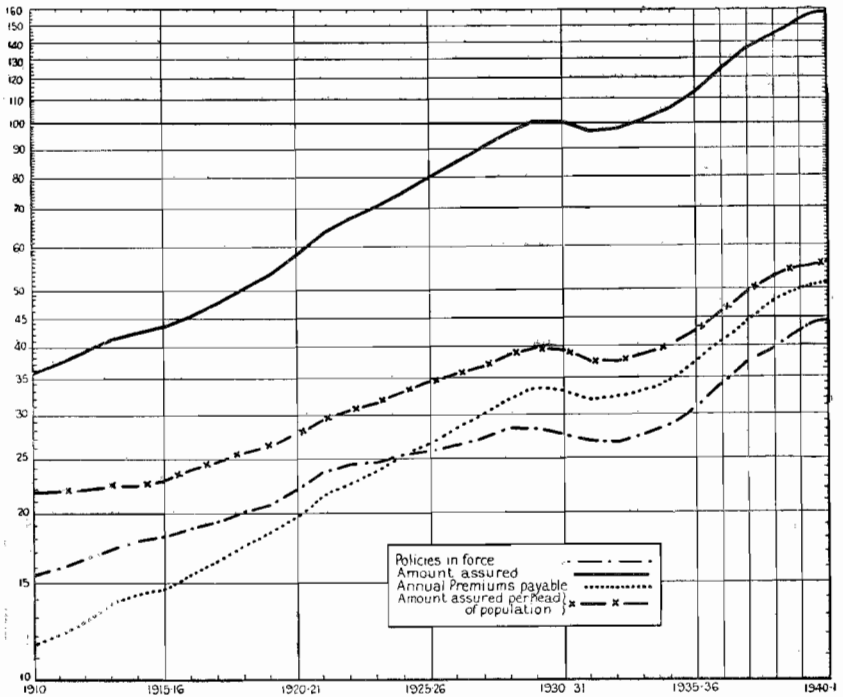
Particulars of the new life assurance business, ordinary and industrial, effected in New South Wales in various years since 1928-29 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 386.—Life Assurances, New Business in New South Wales, 1929 to 1941.

Year.	Ordinary Branch.			Industrial Branch.		
	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums Payable.	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums Payable.
		£	£		£	£
1928-29	33,298	12,984,604	453,724	131,498	6,987,127	417,364
1931-32	18,784	7,460,865	263,102	89,736	4,203,452	252,045
1936-37	51,073	16,802,436	572,551	158,681	6,892,344	436,237
1937-38	54,933	18,251,496	625,795	168,996	7,810,204	484,746
1938-39	50,820	17,329,790	£93,785	158,675	7,522,170	466,463
1939-40	50,520	18,179,537	595,366	156,787	7,539,660	471,618
1940-41	42,869	14,581,759	492,344	149,103	7,095,873	437,583

In 1940-41 there was a decline of nearly 16 per cent. in the amount of new business.

LIFE ASSURANCE—ORDINARY BUSINESS, 1910 to 1941.  
(Ratio Graph.)



The numbers at the side of the graph represent 10,000 policies, £1,000,000 of Assurances £100,000 of Premiums, and £1 of Assurances per head of population.

The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic, and each curve rises and falls according to the rate of increase or decrease. In this it differs from the natural scale graph, in which the curves rise and fall according to the actual increase or decrease. Actual values are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

A comparative statement of the amount of ordinary and industrial business, excluding bonuses and annuities, in force in New South Wales is shown below:—

TABLE 387.—Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales, 1929 to 1941.

Year.	Ordinary Branch.			Industrial Branch.		
	Policies.	Amount Assured, excluding Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums Payable.	Policies.	Amount Assured, excluding Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums Payable.
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£
1928-29	283,416	96,368,198	3,199,603	604,275	26,186,916	1,604,964
1929-30	283,516	100,129,679	3,323,428	620,027	27,801,127	1,695,877
1931-32	269,653	97,240,267	3,197,987	576,053	25,490,126	1,517,663
1936-37	339,169	123,383,743	4,041,661	785,467	34,161,415	2,044,260
1937-38	370,049	131,207,435	4,403,449	854,504	37,649,441	2,253,914
1938-39	396,335	143,759,881	4,725,887	907,905	40,422,030	2,420,908
1939-40	421,219	153,272,388	5,004,449	962,499	43,202,448	2,590,934
1940-41	438,116	159,143,896	5,185,699	1,010,828	45,548,055	2,727,018

The bonus additions effective in 1940-41 amounted to £27,690,953 in the ordinary branch, and those in the industrial branch were estimated at £1,998,540.

The development of life assurance in relation to the population is shown in the following statement, which illustrates also the increase in the average amount per policy and in the premium payable. Bonus additions are not included.

TABLE 388.—Life Assurance in New South Wales, Average per Head and per Policy, 1929 to 1941.

Year.	Policies per 1,000 of Population.		Amount Assured per Head of Population.		Average Amount Assured per Policy.		Average Annual Premium payable per Policy.	
	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Ordinary.	Industrial.
	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1928-29	113	241	38 10 1	10 9 3	340	43	11 5 9	2 13 1
1931-32	105	223	37 14 3	9 17 9	361	44	11 17 2	2 12 8
1937-38	136	314	49 7 3	13 16 11	363	44	11 18 4	2 12 9
1938-39	144	331	52 6 9	14 14 4	363	45	11 18 6	2 13 4
1939-40	152	347	55 4 7	15 11 4	364	45	11 17 7	2 13 10
1940-41	157	361	56 17 10	16 5 8	363	45	11 16 9	2 13 11

As compared with the year 1928-29 the amount per head of ordinary assurances (exclusive of bonuses) was higher by £18 7s. 9d., or nearly 50 per cent. in 1940-41. The increase in industrial assurances per head was £5 16s. 5d., or nearly 56 per cent.

Variations in the value of new business effected annually are shown in Table 386 and fluctuations in the surrender and maturity of existing policies in recent years are indicated below.

TABLE 389.—Life Assurances, Surrender and Maturities in New South Wales, 1929 to 1941.

Year.	Payment of Policies, including bonus additions.			
	Surrenders.		Claims—Deaths, Maturity etc.	
	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Ordinary.	Industrial.
	£	£	£	£
1928-29	342,871	36,965	1,771,062	497,346
1931-32	900,772	147,582	1,972,678	596,406
1936-37	557,914	70,175	2,581,420	805,179
1937-38	562,914	56,897	2,591,822	948,802
1938-39	581,946	57,270	2,610,882	1,034,981
1939-40	680,014	124,771	2,771,020	1,178,011
1940-41	718,453	144,932	2,826,551	1,305,857

The gradual growth of payments under maturing policies is a natural outcome of the increasing age of societies and business in force. Payments made under surrenders are based upon premiums actually paid on policies, and the resultant decrease in amounts assured, as shown in Table 387, is considerably greater than is indicated above.

*Assurance Societies—Total Business*

The majority of the assurance societies operating in New South Wales transact a large amount of business outside the State, and it is not practicable to present statements of their finances in relation to New South

Wales business alone. For this reason the following Tables 390 to 395 relate to the aggregate finances of Australian societies and one New Zealand society operating in New South Wales.

In respect of the other oversea societies, particulars of the Australian business only are included. The assurance business transacted in New South Wales by the Australian societies and the New Zealand society represents in the aggregate about one-quarter of their total business, while the Australian business of the oversea societies is insignificant in comparison with their total business.

A summary of the combined ordinary and industrial business on the above-mentioned basis, at intervals since 1911, is shown below:—

TABLE 390.—Life Assurance Societies, Summary of Total Business, 1911 to 1941.

Year.	Societies Accepting New Business (Local and Oversea).	Policies in Force.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Accumulated Funds, including Paid-up Capital and Reserves.	Interest and Rents.	
						Amount Received.	Average Rate Realised on Mean Funds.
	No.	No.	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	per cent.
1910-11	14	1,056,173	7,131	4,619	45,668	1,963	4.46
1920-21	16	1,944,845	14,009	7,944	83,029	4,116	5.16
1930-31	23	3,190,768	29,577	19,711	178,307	9,802	5.67
1936-37	19	3,971,590	35,422	22,478	236,455	10,124	4.41
1937-38	18	4,272,338	37,477	23,521	250,349	10,604	4.36
1938-39	18	4,494,727	39,328	25,384	264,790	11,238	4.36
1939-40	18	4,720,390	41,206	27,584	278,933	11,846	4.36
1940-41	18	4,898,725	43,019	28,705	293,826	12,368	4.32

Accumulated funds have increased by nearly 65 per cent. during the last ten years, but the earning power is much lower than formerly.

The following table shows details of the total revenue and expenditure of the societies operating in New South Wales during 1940-41.

TABLE 391.—Life Assurance Societies, Revenue and Expenditure, 1940-41.

Particulars.	Ordinary Branch.	Industrial Branch.	Total.
<b>Revenue—</b>			
Premiums (New and Renewal) ... ..	21,915,059	8,325,930	30,240,989
Consideration for Annuities... ..	337,091	.....	337,091
Interest, Dividends and Rents ... ..	10,148,602	2,219,755	12,368,357
Other Receipts ... ..	15,216	57,086	72,302
<b>Total Receipts ... ..</b>	<b>32,415,968</b>	<b>10,602,771</b>	<b>43,018,739</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>			
Claims and Policies matured ... ..	12,187,596	4,184,553	16,372,149
Surrenders ... ..	2,650,873	574,621	3,225,494
Annuities ... ..	350,201	36	350,237
Cash Bonuses and Dividends ... ..	471,133	73,845	544,978
Expenses, incl. commission and brokerage	2,946,701	2,504,299	5,451,000
Taxes ... ..	664,995	144,802	809,797
Other ... ..	1,499,704	451,387	1,951,091
<b>Total Expenditure ... ..</b>	<b>20,771,203</b>	<b>7,933,543</b>	<b>28,704,746</b>



The receipts of the societies consist mainly of premiums on policies and of interest and rents arising from investments. The former, including consideration for annuities, represented 68.6 per cent. of the receipts in 1940-41, and the latter 31.3 per cent., in the ordinary branch; corresponding figures for the industrial branch were 78.5 per cent. and 20.9 per cent. respectively. Payments on account of death claims, policies matured and surrendered, and cash bonuses and dividends amounted in 1940-41 to £15,659,803, or 75.4 per cent., of the total expenditure in the ordinary branch, and to £4,833,055, or 60.9 per cent., in the industrial branch. Expenses of management and taxation constituted 17.4 per cent. of the expenditure in the ordinary branch and 33.4 per cent. in the industrial.

The excess of revenue over expenditure, carried to assurance and other funds, amounted to £11,644,765, or 36 per cent., of total revenue in the ordinary branch, and £2,669,228, or 25 per cent., in the industrial branch.

*Expenses of Management.*

The ratio between management expenses and premium income must necessarily vary with the volume of new business transacted, and with the age of the society, quite apart from the competition for new business. The following figures show in respect of the ordinary and industrial departments of the Australasian societies the cost of management, including commission and taxes, and its proportion to premium income and gross receipts.

TABLE 392.—Life Assurance Societies, Expenses and Premium Income, Total Business.

Year.	Management Expenses, Taxes, etc.	Premium Income.	Total Revenue.	Management Expenses, etc.	
				Per cent. of—	
				Premium Income.	Total Revenue.
	£	£	£		
1920-21	2,222,218	9,870,814	14,009,157	22.51	15.86
1930-31	4,897,622	19,557,848	29,577,303	25.04	16.56
1936-37	5,890,373	24,439,590	35,422,573	24.10	16.63
1937-38	5,894,486	26,306,988	37,476,828	22.41	15.73
1938-39	6,000,709	27,679,858	39,323,127	21.68	15.26
1939-40	6,278,164	28,986,830	41,205,699	21.66	15.26
1940-41	6,260,797	30,240,989	43,018,739	20.70	14.55

The expenses of management in 1940-41 included an amount of £809,797 for income and land taxes, stamp duty, etc.

Particulars regarding the management expenses of the ordinary and industrial branches are stated separately in the following table for each of the past five years.

TABLE 393.—Life Assurance Societies, Expense Ratios, Total Business.

Year.	Ordinary Branch.		Industrial Branch.	
	Proportion of Management Expenses (including Taxes) to—			
	Premium Income.	Total Receipts.	Premium Income.	Total Receipts.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1936-37	20·48	13·56	34·45	27·01
1937-38	18·31	12·39	33·98	26·66
1938-39	17·46	11·83	33·13	26·02
1939-40	17·37	11·78	33·21	25·97
1940-41	16·48	11·14	31·82	24·98

The expenses of the industrial branch are necessarily very high in proportion to the receipts, on account of the house-to-house method of collection, which is an essential feature of the system.

#### *Liabilities and Assets.*

The following table gives a summary of the total liabilities and assets (in all countries) of the Australasian societies at the various balance dates in 1940-41:—

TABLE 394.—Life Assurance Societies, Liabilities and Assets, 1940-41.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
	£	Loans—	£
Assurance Funds ...	284,542,553	On Mortgage ...	73,536,858
Guarantee Funds* ...	794,548	„ Municipal and Other	
Investment Fluctuation		Local Rates ...	54,939,987
Fund* ...	4,853,545	„ Reversionary, Life, and	
Paid-up Capital ...	2,434,234	Other Interests ...	302,754
Reserve Funds* ...	1,201,431	„ Policies ...	29,984,061
Total Funds ...	293,826,311	„ Personal Security ...	6,727
Other Liabilities—		„ Government Securities..	59,836
Claims admitted but not		„ Other Debentures and	
paid ...	2,916,955	Bonds ...	3,354,795
Outstanding Accounts ...	558,446	Miscellaneous Loans ...	1,215,217
Miscellaneous ...	2,644,394	Total ...	163,400,235
Total Liabilities ...	£299,946,106	Government Securities ...	93,434,380
		Other Securities and Shares ...	14,502,169
		Real Estate ...	16,616,142
		Cash, Fixed and Current	
		Bank Accounts ...	4,897,167
		Establishment and Goodwill	1,075,835
		Other Assets ...	6,020,177
		Total Assets ...	£299,946,105

\* Contingency Funds are included under three heads.

The rapid growth of funds of life assurance companies is shown in Table 390.

The following table indicates the main classes of assets in which accumulated funds of Australasian life assurance societies have been invested:—

TABLE 395.—Life Assurance Societies, Investments, 1916 to 1941.

Year.	Loans on—				Government Securities.	Other Securities and Shares.	Real Estate.	Total Investments.
	Mortgage.	Municipal and Other Local Rates.	Policies.	Other.				
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1915-16...	25,648	10,467	8,035	1,387	11,046	3,041	59,624	
1920-21...	19,371	10,663	8,427	1,667	42,462	3,474	86,064	
1925-26...	25,995	18,673	13,918	3,802	53,585	4,944	120,917	
1930-31...	41,716	37,018	24,359	3,003	48,443	10,028	172,803	
1936-37...	51,087	42,375	29,038	3,498	75,507	16,248	231,126	
1937-38...	56,251	45,054	29,134	3,525	79,672	17,276	245,537	
1938-39...	63,201	48,144	29,270	3,463	81,493	18,098	259,577	
1939-40...	70,213	50,083	30,131	3,683	85,046	18,214	273,871	
1940-41...	73,537	54,940	29,984	4,939	93,435	14,502	287,953	

During the past five years mortgage loans, Government securities and loans to municipalities have absorbed the bulk of the funds available for investment.

Large sums are held on fixed deposit with banks; the amount was £3,099,801 in 1940-41. Current bank balances amounted in the aggregate to £1,623,727.

In 1940-41 Government securities represented 33 per cent. of the total investments, other securities and shares 5 per cent., mortgage loans 26 per cent., loans to municipalities 19 per cent., and loans on policies 10 per cent.

*Fire Marine and General Insurance.*

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales during the year 1940-41 is indicated by the following summary of the returns under the Census Act, 1901, supplied to the Bureau of Statistics by 144 companies with offices situated within the State.

The amounts shown as premium income represent the aggregate gross premiums as disclosed by the individual companies, less amounts paid to re-insurers in Australia and New Zealand. Similarly losses on claims are shown as the aggregate gross amount returned by individual companies, less recoveries under re-insurances in Australia and New Zealand.

Other income, consisting of interest, rents, etc., accrues largely from the investment of capital funds and reserves accumulated in past years, and it is not practicable to distribute the amount over the various classes of insurance. Moreover, the head offices of many of the companies are situated in other States and countries and in many instances only a small part of their total business is done in New South Wales. It is not possible to ascertain what amount of interest, etc., is derived from reserve funds accumulated from past surpluses on New South Wales business. For this reason the amount of interest, rents, etc., recorded in New South Wales, and shown below does not necessarily represent the amount attributable to general insurance business in New South Wales.

TABLE 396.—General Insurances\* in New South Wales, Classes of Risk, Revenue and Expenditure, 1940-41.

Nature of Insurance.	Premiums in New South Wales.	Expenditure in New South Wales.				Proportion of Premium Income.		
		Losses.	Expenses of Management.		Total.	Losses	Com-mission and Agents' Charges.	Other Man-agement-Expen-ses.
			Com-mission and Agents' Charges.	Other.				
	£	£	£	£	£	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Fire .. .. .	2,342,176	720,441	407,255	682,764	1,810,460	30.76	17.39	29.15
Marine .. .. .	1,244,672	534,115	73,606	215,480	823,211	42.91	5.91	17.31
Aviation .. .. .	7,397	408	1,018	788	2,164	5.41	13.76	9.71
Boiler Explosion .. .. .	14,663	3,459	1,465	3,909	8,833	23.59	9.99	26.66
Burglary .. .. .	86,547	22,523	14,353	18,931	55,807	28.02	16.68	21.87
Elevator .. .. .	4,538	1,800	664	1,093	3,557	39.66	14.63	24.08
Engineering and Machinery .. .. .	20,949	6,403	2,781	5,070	14,254	30.56	13.27	24.20
Guarantee .. .. .	27,081	8,659	4,207	6,904	19,530	31.97	15.75	24.38
Hailstone .. .. .	32,518	32,773	6,342	9,508	48,623	100.78	19.50	29.24
Householders' Comprehensive .. .. .	134,454	42,780	17,714	31,344	91,838	31.82	13.17	23.31
Live Stock .. .. .	14,746	4,741	2,060	4,288	11,089	32.15	13.97	29.08
Loss of Profits .. .. .	67,745	20,037	11,038	16,979	43,714	29.58	17.27	25.06
Motor Car .. .. .	1,209,989	823,556	139,046	239,254	1,201,856	68.23	11.49	19.77
Motor Cycle .. .. .	24,977	15,804	3,379	3,775	22,958	64.94	13.69	15.29
Personal Accident .. .. .	243,214	112,825	48,953	52,030	213,808	46.39	20.12	21.39
Plate-glass .. .. .	72,847	24,644	13,203	16,856	54,703	33.83	18.12	23.14
Pluvius .. .. .	12,885	11,102	524	2,663	14,689	86.16	7.17	20.66
Public Risk .. .. .	75,249	18,550	12,129	16,338	47,017	24.65	16.12	21.71
Sprinkler .. .. .	4,490	1,313	765	908	2,986	29.24	17.04	20.22
Workers' Compensation and Employers' Liability .. .. .	2,110,295	1,600,532	79,990	341,899	2,022,421	75.84	3.79	16.20
Other .. .. .	21,666	20,420	2,862	4,802	28,064	94.25	12.93	22.35
<b>Total Premiums .. .. .</b>	<b>7,772,798</b>							
<b>Total Interest, Rents, etc. .. .. .</b>	<b>344,101</b>							
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>8,116,899</b>	<b>4,023,885</b>	<b>844,414</b>	<b>1,675,283</b>	<b>6,546,582</b>	<b>51.81</b>	<b>10.86</b>	<b>21.55</b>

\* Exclusive of Life Assurance.

The total losses in 1940-41 amounted to £4,026,885, or nearly 52 per cent. of the premiums. The expenses for commission and agents' charges were £844,414, and for general management £1,675,283, making a total of £2,519,697 or 32 per cent. of the premium income.

Fire, workers' compensation and employers' liability, motor vehicles and marine are the principal classes of insurance. They yielded 89 per cent. of the premiums in 1940-41.

A summary of the revenue and expenditure in respect of general insurance transactions in New South Wales at intervals since 1928-29 is shown below:—

TABLE 397.—General Insurance in New South Wales, Revenue and Expenditure, 1929 to 1941.

Particulars.	1928-29.	1932-33.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Revenue—						
Premiums ... ..	£ 6,229,699	£ 4,335,485	£ 6,590,333	£ 6,942,723	£ 7,368,575	£ 7,772,798
Interest, etc. ... ..	329,369	258,703	231,656	307,134	347,802	344,101
Total ... ..	6,559,068	4,594,188	6,871,989	7,249,857	7,716,377	8,116,899
Expenditure—						
Losses ... ..	3,804,141	1,882,944	3,517,159	3,841,460	3,759,770	4,026,885
Management—						
Commission and						
Agents' Charges ... ..	838,496	571,655	798,278	838,425	857,732	844,414
Other Expenses ... ..	1,396,078	1,223,163	1,305,320	1,438,639	1,547,051	1,675,283
Total ... ..	6,038,715	3,677,762	5,620,757	6,118,524	6,164,553	6,546,582
Proportion to Premium						
Income—	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Losses ... ..	61.06	43.43	53.37	55.33	51.02	51.81
Expenses—						
Commission, etc. ... ..	13.46	13.19	12.11	12.08	11.64	10.83
Other ... ..	22.41	28.21	19.81	20.72	21.00	21.55

During the past five years 53 per cent. of the premiums were repaid to insurers to cover losses.

In proportion to premium income the losses vary greatly in the different classes of insurance, and from year to year. The following table shows a comparison of the losses in relation to premiums in the principal classes during the last ten years:—

TABLE 398.—General Insurance in New South Wales, Ratio of Losses, 1932 to 1941.

Class.	Proportion per cent. of Losses to Premiums.									
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Fire ... ..	38.8	29.3	27.3	28.4	56.1	36.4	35.4	45.0	34.95	30.76
Marine ... ..	95.4	36.5	49.5	51.9	48.9	36.7	38.4	28.3	25.24	42.91
Personal Accident ... ..	48.6	41.9	43.0	41.6	41.1	44.2	40.2	46.4	44.88	46.39
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ... ..	83.4	79.5	78.8	77.5	79.6	77.7	74.6	71.5	74.84	75.84
Motor Car and Motor Cycle ... ..	52.3	49.4	50.0	55.9	61.5	65.0	67.4	66.8	65.59	67.98
All Classes... ..	53.4	43.4	45.0	47.4	60.1	53.0	53.4	55.3	51.02	51.81

The total amount of the fire insurance written in New South Wales was £629,950,000 in 1928-29, £695,782,000 in 1939-40, and £711,935,684 in 1940-41. The measures taken for the prevention of fire are described in the chapter "Local Government."

Insurance relating to the liability of employers is compulsory in respect of practically all classes of employees. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are shown in chapter "Employment" of this Year Book.

The insurance of motor vehicles increased rapidly with the development of road transport, premium income increasing from £127,427 in 1920-21 to £1,144,608 in 1928-29. Between 1928-29 and 1932-33 premiums declined to £630,537; they rose subsequently to £1,473,493 in 1939-40, and declined to £1,234,666 in 1940-41. Premium rates were increased substantially as from 1st August, 1937.

The premium receipts for marine insurance increased from £498,217 in 1938-39 to £1,244,672 in 1940-41, as a result of higher charges to cover war risks.

#### *Government Insurance Office.*

The establishment of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales was the outcome of an extension of workers' compensation benefits in 1926 in order that employers might be able to fulfil at lowest cost their compulsory obligations to insure employees. The office took over an internal insurance fund, which had been created under the Treasury Insurance Board in 1911 for the insurance of Government buildings against fire risks.

The Government Insurance Office transacts workers' compensation insurance for both private and public employers, and general insurance business for Government departments and instrumentalities, Government contractors, and municipal and shire councils. By the Government Insurance (Amendment) Act passed in November, 1941, the office has been authorised to undertake all classes of insurance.

During the six years ended 30th June, 1939, the Government withheld payment of premiums on departmental insurances which would form a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The payment of workers' compensation premiums was resumed as from 1st June, 1939, and the payment of other premiums in 1941.

A summary of the revenue account of the Government Insurance Office for the year 1940-41 is shown below:—

TABLE 399.—Government Insurance Office, Revenue and Expenditure, 1940-41.

Particulars.	Workers' Compensation.	Fire and Marine.	Motor Vehicles.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Premiums less Reinsurances, etc. ...	273,415	23,583	16,695	3,499	317,192
Interest, etc. ... ..	12,905	15,879	2,008	2,386	33,178
Total Revenue ...	£ 286,320	39,462	18,703	5,885	350,370
Claims less Reinsurances, etc. ... ..	240,894	2,028	7,412	1,338	251,672
Expenses (and Taxation) ... ..	26,857	7,573	3,255	1,231	38,916
Total Expenditure ...	£ 267,751	9,601	10,667	2,569	290,588
<b>Surplus</b> ... ..	18,569	29,861	8,036	3,316	59,782

The trading surplus of the Government Insurance Office in 1940-41 amounted to £59,782.

Of the total profits, £19,436 was appropriated to a contingent liability reserve in respect of premiums unpaid by Government departments. £18,338 was distributed as bonuses to policy holders and the balance, £22,008, was added to general reserve. Premiums unpaid by Government departments in 1940-41 were £13,330 for fire and marine, and £6,106 for general accident insurance. The total amount unpaid up to 30th June, 1941, was £256,222.

Assets at 30th June, 1941, included funds at Treasury £361,572, and Government securities £670,652.

#### COMPENSATION FOR WAR RISKS.

The Commonwealth Government has introduced schemes for compensation in respect of war injuries sustained by members of civil defence organisations and by civilians, and in respect of war damage to property, also marine war risks insurance. Particulars regarding war pensions for members of the Forces, introduced in 1914, are shown in the chapter "Social Condition."

##### *Compensation for War Injuries Sustained by Civil Defence Volunteers.*

Compensation for members of approved civil defence organisations in cases of death or incapacity directly attributable to war or of training injury is provided in the form of pensions (including pensions for dependants) or lump sums, also medical benefits and funeral expenses.

In case of death, pensions may be paid to the widow at the rate of 23s. 6d. a week (or in certain circumstances at a higher rate up to 42s.) and 7s. 6d. for each child under 16 years of age. In case of total incapacitation the pension rates are 42s. a week for the volunteer, 18s. for his wife, and 7s. 6d. for each child. Pensions for dependent members of a volunteer's family may be paid where no pension is payable to his wife or widow. Compensation in cases of partial incapacitation varies according to extent or nature of the injury.

##### *War Risks—Compensation for Injuries Sustained by Civilians.*

In terms of regulations under the National Security Act the Commonwealth undertakes to provide compensation in the form of pensions for civilians who have sustained war injuries. The scheme covers persons gainfully occupied (including those temporarily unemployed), persons over 16 years of age injured before attaining that age, and students, apprentices and others undergoing vocational training who sustain injury at ages between 16 and 24 years. The rate of pension varies in accordance with the income and property of the person or family concerned, and compensation is not payable if income or accumulated property exceeds a certain limit.

The maximum rate of pension and the income limit for a totally incapacitated person, or the widow or widower in fatal cases, are the same as for invalid pensioner—the current rate in April, 1942, being pension 24s. a week, and the income limit (including pension) 36s. 6d. a week (see chapter "Social Condition" of this Year Book.) The maximum rate per week for spouse in cases of total incapacity is 18s., and for children under 16 years 10s. for the first child and 7s. 6d. for each subsequent child. In fatal cases where pension is not payable to a widow or widower, the rate is 12s. 6d. a week for each child. The income limit for a family unit consisting of an injured person and spouse or such persons and children is 25s. per week in excess of pensions at total incapacity rates. Pension is not payable for such a family unit if the capital value of their property exceeds £800.

The income limit for a family unit consisting of the injured person and children, or widow or widower and children is 12s. 6d. a week over pension payable in total incapacitation or death as the case may be. The limit of property of such family unit is £400.

In cases of partial incapacity pensions are assessed as a percentage of total incapacity rates.

The War Injuries Compensation Regulations are administered by the Repatriation Commission.

#### *War Damage to Property.*

A scheme for insurance against war damage to property has been brought into operation by the Commonwealth in terms of National Security Regulations issued on 23rd February, 1942. Insurance is compulsory in respect of (a) buildings and other fixed property, (b) plant, machinery and equipment exceeding £1,000 in value, and (c) stocks of goods, merchandise, etc. (except growing crops or trees, livestock, or wool in possession of broker awaiting appraisal) exceeding £1,000 in value. Voluntary insurance is provided for private chattels, *e.g.*, furniture, clothes, private motor cars, at full or less value up to £10,000, and at full value for plant or stock not exceeding £1,000 in value, growing crops, livestock or agricultural fencing.

The rates of contribution per £100 of value are as follows:—Fixed property, 4s.; plant or stock or private chattels, 8s.; agricultural fencing and drains, bridges and similar improvements on agricultural lands and livestock, 4s.; and growing crops with contribution period less than twelve months, 4s.; other growing crops, 8s.

Special provisions apply to the insurance of wool. It is compulsory to insure wool exceeding £1,000 in value while it is in a broker's store awaiting appraisal—the rate is 2s. 6d. per £100. Insurance is voluntary from sheep's back to broker's store, and the rate is 6d. per £100.

Free insurance is provided for fixed property owned by religious societies and used as church, school, or residence for clergy, public hospitals, public benevolent and scientific research institutions, universities, museums and art galleries owned by State or Commonwealth or public authorities, and ambulance buildings.

The property of a State Government or State public authority is insurable except the following: Railway and tramway tracks, signalling equipment and electrical transmission lines or overhead gear; the formation and surfacing of roads; open flumes, trunk mains and outfall sewers of water supply, drainage or sewerage undertakings; high-tension transmission lines of electricity undertakings; water channels and pipe lines of hydro-electric undertakings and breakwaters for the protection of harbours.

#### *Marine War Risks Insurance.*

By regulations under the National Security Act a Board has been constituted to insure against war risks ships registered in Australia and other ships to which the regulations are applied. Contracts for marine war-risk insurance may not be made except with the Board or, in case of insurance of cargoes, with the Board's consent. The Board has authority to insure crews of the ships against war risks, also cargoes of coal or other goods, as specified by order of the Federal Treasurer.



## BANKRUPTCY.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1933, of the Commonwealth superseded the bankruptcy laws of the States as from 1st August, 1928. Under the Federal law sequestration orders may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented either by a debtor or by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of indebtedness exceeds £50. Upon sequestration the property of the bankrupt vests in an official receiver for division amongst the creditors. Provision is made also for compositions and assignments without sequestration and for deeds of arrangement. Details regarding bankruptcy law are contained in the chapter "Law Courts" of this Year Book.

The following statement shows particulars of the bankruptcies (sequestrations, compositions, assignments, and deeds of arrangement) in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act of the Commonwealth in each of the past seven years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Australian Capital Territory which for the purposes of the Act is included in the Bankruptcy district of New South Wales:—

TABLE 400.—Bankruptcies in New South Wales, 1935 to 1941.

Particulars.	Year ended 31st July—						
	1935,	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Sequestration Orders—							
Number ... ..	251	247	256	268	277	322	258
Liabilities ... ..	£ 269,103	372,566	326,344	270,720	281,280	260,412	661,151
Assets... ..	£ 107,832	162,986	173,780	92,932	109,328	117,727	204,820
Orders for Administration, Deceased Debtors' Estates—							
Number ... ..	18	14	11	12	18	11	9
Liabilities ... ..	£ 29,104	27,054	9,491	9,074	24,920	56,777	22,578
Assets ... ..	£ 15,773	18,295	12,248	5,901	18,385	29,867	15,472
Composition and Assignments without Sequestration—							
Number ... ..	9	5	4	2	4	15	8
Liabilities ... ..	£ 7,158	3,402	1,757	1,072	1,402	19,232	9,559
Assets ... ..	£ 2,628	1,218	1,094	358	758	10,266	2,460
Deeds of Arrangement—							
Number ... ..	167	173	193	172	217	301	226
Liabilities ... ..	£ 349,711	275,690	331,239	258,564	377,529	465,039	362,027
Assets... ..	£ 309,676	226,976	283,255	230,078	318,932	426,249	310,682
Total—Number ...	445	439	464	454	516	649	501
Liabilities £	655,076	678,712	668,831	539,430	685,131	801,466	1,055,315
Assets £	435,909	409,475	470,377	329,269	447,403	584,109	533,434

In cases in which sequestration orders were granted assets amounted to 31 per cent. of liabilities in 1940-41, and the average over the past seven years was 40 per cent. Corresponding ratios in respect of all bankruptcies were 51 per cent. in 1940-41, and 66 per cent. in the seven-year period.

Under deeds of arrangement the deficiency of assets is generally of small amount and surpluses are not infrequent.

*Debtors Relief (War Time).*

Debtors unable to pay debts by reason of circumstances attributable to the war may apply to an appropriate court for relief, in terms of National Security Regulations. Payment of a debt or periodical instalments due under agreement may be postponed for a period not exceeding twelve months, and bankruptcy proceedings may be stayed. The Court may order that interest be paid upon debts during the period of postponement. In respect of mortgages the circumstances of both mortgagee and mortgager are taken into consideration. The Regulations do not apply to certain classes of judgment debts or debts to the Crown, nor to liabilities in respect of which the debtor is receiving relief or protection under any other law of Commonwealth or State.

## TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE.

The procedure in regard to land transfers is regulated under the Real Property Act, 1900, and its amendments. The title under this Act first conferred under the Real Property Act, 1862, is known as "Torrens" title. The main features of the system are transfer of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds, absolute indefeasibility of the title when registered, and protection afforded to owners against possessory claims, as the title under the Act stands good notwithstanding any length of adverse possession. Lands may be placed under the Real Property Act only when the titles are unexceptional. All lands alienated by the Crown since the commencement of the Act are subject to the provisions of the Real Property Act, but transactions in respect of earlier grants are governed by the Registration of Deeds Act unless the land has been brought under the operation of the Real Property Act.

The area of Crown grants registered under the Real Property Act and the total consideration expressed in grants in each of the past five years are shown below, also the area and value of private lands brought under the Act:—

TABLE 401.—Titles granted under Real Property Act, 1937 to 1941.

Year.	Area.			Value.		
	Crown Lands.	Private Lands.	Total.	Crown Lands.	Private Lands.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	£	£	£
1937	791,899	5,989	797,888	946,638	983,160	1,929,848
1938	989,876	14,739	1,004,615	1,406,651	1,371,574	2,778,225
1939	1,153,685	15,871	1,169,556	1,566,130	907,099	2,473,229
1940	1,103,800	6,619	1,110,419	1,497,520	736,692	2,234,212
1941	1,064,419	6,737	1,071,156	1,176,884	826,016	2,002,900

At the close of 1941 land of an aggregate area of 56,917,894 acres was registered under the Act, the declared value as at date of registration being £136,891,118. The great part of this land consists of Crown grants issued since 1863, and it includes 2,967,028 acres of land originally under the Registration of Deeds Act.

The following table shows for 1929 and later years the amount paid as money consideration on sales of private real estate, that is, of lands absolutely alienated, together with buildings thereon, with titles registered under the statutes shown. Transfers of conditional purchases and of leases from the Crown are excluded.

TABLE 402.—Real Estate, Conveyances and Transfers, 1929 to 1941.

Year.	Conveyances or Transfers.			Year.	Conveyances or Transfers.		
	Under Registration of Deeds Act.	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act	Total.		Under Registration of Deeds Act.	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act.	Total.
	£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
1929	9,500	45,100	54,600	1937	7,671	29,682	37,353
1932	2,255	9,987	12,242	1938	6,159	31,260	37,419
1934	5,174	18,316	23,490	1939	4,936	27,221	32,157
1935	4,880	21,210	26,090	1940	4,566	26,487	31,053
1936	6,486	27,060	33,546	1941	4,421	28,822	33,243

Monthly statistics of sales of real estate are published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics."

National Security Regulations issued on 4th July, 1941, prescribed that the approval of the Commonwealth Treasurer must be obtained for contracts for the sale of land in Sydney or Newcastle where the purchase money exceeds £10,000, and is not payable within a year or the contract gave the sender right of repurchase. On 19th February, 1942, sales and transfers of real estate were prohibited by the Economic Organisation Regulations which, with subsequent modifications of the prohibition, are described at the beginning of this chapter.

#### REGISTRATION OF MONEY-LENDERS.

Under the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, 1905, money-lenders were required to register at the Registrar-General's office, the term of registration or renewal being three years. The number of registered money-lenders at 31st December, 1941, was 331. At the beginning of 1942 the Act was replaced by a new law which prescribes that money-lenders must obtain a licence issued by a court of petty sessions and renewable annually. Money-lenders must conduct their business only under their own or their firms' names, and at their registered offices. The term "money-lender" includes every person whose business is money-lending or who from time to time lends money at a rate of interest exceeding 10 per cent. per annum, but does not include licensed pawn-brokers, registered friendly societies, institutions empowered by special Act of Parliament to lend money or banking and insurance companies.

A money-lender's contract is not enforceable unless it is signed by the borrower and a note of the contract is given to the borrower within a specified time. The note must indicate the date of the making of the loan, the amount of the principal sum, the effective rate of interest charged, and certain other details. The consent of the spouse of a married borrower or guarantor is required in the case of contracts for loans or guarantees for repayment if the amount of the loan exceeds £10. Restrictions are placed upon advertising by money-lenders and powers are conferred on courts to re-open money-lending transactions, and to afford relief to borrowers where interest or charges are excessive or terms are harsh and unconscionable. Where a bill of sale has been given as security to a money-lender he cannot, without leave of a competent court, seize personal chattels such as household effects, tools of trade or wearing apparel. The provisions of the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act apply to cash order transactions.

## HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS.

Hire-purchase agreements in New South Wales are subject to the provisions of the Hire-purchase Agreements Act, 1941. Agreements made after 1st August, 1941, must be in writing and must specify certain terms, and the written consent of the purchaser's spouse must be obtained for agreements made by married persons for the purchase of household furniture or effects.

Where a vendor re-possesses goods covered by a hire-purchase agreement made before or after the commencement of the Act, he is not entitled to recover any excess over the total of moneys paid and other consideration provided by the purchaser and the value of the goods at the time of re-possession. Under certain conditions the purchaser may secure the return of goods re-possessed. Provision is made for the re-opening of agreements on the application of purchaser or guarantor to a competent court.

*War-time Control of Cash Orders and Hire-purchase Agreements.*

Regulations issued on 23rd March, 1942, in terms of the National Security Act provide for Commonwealth control of cash order transactions and hire-purchase agreements. The regulations are supplementary to State legislation regarding these matters. As from 27th March, 1942, persons conducting cash order business must obtain a license from the Federal Treasurer, and from 11th May, 1942, cash orders or loans by a cash order trader may not be issued except at a licensee's business premises.

Canvassing for cash orders is prohibited. The maximum premium for a cash order or loan is 9d. per £, and the orders must be repayable within twenty weeks. A cash order may not exceed £10 and this is the maximum amount which any person may owe at any time in respect of cash orders. The husband of a married woman to whom a cash order or loan is issued is not liable for repayment unless his written consent was obtained prior to issue.

Persons who accept cash orders in exchange for goods, etc., must present them for redemption within a month; the maximum rate of discount is 10 per cent. if payment is made shortly after the order is presented for redemption or the goods, etc., are delivered, and 5 per cent. in other cases.

The Federal Treasurer may limit the volume of business of any cash order trader during any quarter.

In regard to hire-purchase agreements the regulations prescribe minimum deposits and maximum periods of hiring as follows:—

	Minimum Deposit —Per cent. of purchase price.	Maximum term of hiring.
		Years.
Motor vehicle—Second hand ... ..	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Other ... ..	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	2
Piano, piano player ... ..	25	3
Sewing or washing machine or other power appliance for household use (except wireless receiving set) ...	20	4
Agricultural implement ... ..	10	10
Other ... ..	20	2

Where an agreement covers a mixed class of goods the minimum deposit is the greatest and the maximum term the shortest which applies to any

of the commodities covered. The purchase price is the total amount to be paid by the hirer, including sales tax, insurance, freight, installation, interest and any other consideration.

Contracts relating to cash orders and hire-purchase agreements may be revised under certain conditions in order to avoid undue hardship.

#### MORTGAGES OF REALTY AND PERSONALTY.

Mortgages, except those regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act, may be registered at the Registrar-General's Office, but there is a large number of unregistered mortgages of which records are not obtainable.

Mortgages of real estate are registered under the Registration of Deeds Act or the Real Property Act, according to the title of the property at the date of mortgage. The consideration given generally represents the principal owing, but in some cases it stands for the limit within which clients of banks and of other loan institutions are entitled to draw.

Liens on wool, mortgages on live stock, and liens on growing crops are registered under a special Act. Mortgages on live stock are current till discharge, and liens on wool mature at the end of each season, terminating without formal discharge. The duration of liens on agricultural and horticultural produce may not exceed one year.

Mortgages on personalty (other than ships and shipping appliances), wool, live stock, and growing crops are registered at the office of the Registrar-General. The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed every five years, and in order to prevent fraud and imposition the records are open to the inspection of the public. Information is not readily available to show the total amount of advances made annually on bills of sale.

Mortgages of registered British vessels are arranged under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Under National Security Regulations consent of the Federal Treasurer is necessary before a person or company may issue any securities or mortgage or charge on property in excess of a certain amount in any year, as from 13th October, 1939. The limit was reduced from £5,000 to £2,500 on 17th December, 1941, and to £1,500 on 28th January, 1942. Exceptions are made in the case of banks and pastoral companies provided the loans are made in the ordinary course of business and are repayable on demand.

Particulars of the mortgages of real estate, crops, wool, and live stock in 1929 and 1932 and each of the last five years, are shown below.

TABLE 403.—Mortgages Registered, 1929 to 1941.

Year.	Mortgages of Real Estate.		Mortgages on Crops, Wool, and Live Stock.			
	Number.	Consideration.	Number.			Consideration.
			Crops	Wool.	Live Stock.	
		£				£
1929	50,841	48,420,657	7,211	3,709	4,481	6,451,596
1932	14,557	8,642,026	10,346	4,773	5,578	8,474,237
1937	29,169	23,810,674	3,892	4,392	4,817	5,843,664
1938	35,341	26,966,988	4,238	4,571	4,517	6,201,060
1939	31,225	22,443,703	4,662	4,564	4,530	5,979,670
1940	25,298	16,497,222	3,923	4,804	4,167	5,886,844
1941	25,701	15,631,316	4,735	4,581	3,910	5,489,488

The amounts shown under the heading "Consideration" include only the cases in which a specific amount is stated in the deeds, whether the amount was actually advanced or not. In many mortgages the amount is omitted and it is probable that the totals shown in the table are understated. Complete records of discharges and foreclosures are not available.

Many mortgages of real estate are of comparatively short duration, and until the introduction of the moratorium at the end of 1930 were renewed at maturity. For this reason amounts stated in the table for 1929 did not represent new advances. The particulars for 1932 relate substantially to new mortgages and the marked decline between 1929 and 1932 was due largely to the absence of renewals.

The amount of mortgage registrations as shown in Table 403 comprises first and second mortgages and the registration of collateral securities in respect of subsisting mortgages. A distribution under these headings of mortgages registered during the last five years is shown below:—

TABLE 404.—Mortgages of Real Estate, 1937 to 1941.

Mortgages of Real Estate.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
First Mortgages—	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Urban Securities ... ..	10,847	14,966	13,052	8,486	8,832
Rural ... ..	5,764	5,044	3,952	2,734	2,100
Unspecified ... ..	985	1,831	820	311	277
Total First ... ..	17,596	21,841	17,824	11,531	11,209
Collaterals ... ..	4,507	3,126	2,293	3,696	3,382
Second & Other Mortgages ... ..	1,708	2,000	2,326	1,270	1,040
Total ... ..	23,811	26,967	22,443	16,497	15,631

The chief sources of the funds invested on the security of real estate are indicated by the following table in which the first mortgages registered during the seven years 1935 to 1941 are grouped according to certain classes of mortgagees, viz., "Government," including State and Federal departments and the Rural Bank; "banks," including private trading banks, the Commonwealth Bank and Commonwealth Savings Bank; "institutions," embracing all other incorporated companies and bodies such as pastoral finance companies, trustee companies, assurance societies, friendly societies and building societies, etc.; and private and other investors.

TABLE 405.—First Mortgages of Real Estate, Classification of Mortgagees, 1935 to 1941.

Year ended 31st December.	Mortgagees under Registered First Mortgages.				
	Government.	Banks. *	Institutions. *	Private and Other.	Total.
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1935 ... ..	1,538	1,951	4,829	4,461	12,779
1936 ... ..	1,712	1,618	7,139	5,264	15,733
1937 ... ..	1,483	1,777	9,145	5,191	17,596
1938 ... ..	1,758	1,987	13,054	5,042	21,841
1939 ... ..	1,525	1,403	10,058	4,838	17,824
1940 ... ..	985	771	5,733	4,042	11,531
1941 ... ..	714	1,171	5,378	3,946	11,209

\* These do not represent the total amount lent, as many of the mortgages are fluctuating overdrafts, the amount of which is not stated.

Institutions constitute the most important class of lenders on first mortgage, and the amount in this group represented 48 per cent. in 1941. The increase after 1936 was due partly to a rapid expansion in the activities of the co-operative building societies, which obtained a considerable amount of loans. Lenders grouped as "private and others" represented 35 per cent. in 1941, banks 11 per cent., and Government 6 per cent.

The trend of interest rates on loans secured by the mortgage of real estate is shown in Table 374.

#### MORATORIUM, 1930.

The rights of mortgagees have been restricted since December, 1930, by the operation of a moratorium. Bankers' liens and liens on crops and wool do not come within its scope, nor do mortgages executed in favour of a building society or the Crown, except those under the Returned Soldiers Settlement Act or in favour of the Commissioners of the Rural Bank of New South Wales. Hire purchase agreements and judgment debts are subject to special provisions. The moratorium extends to mortgages executed before or after the commencement of the moratorium, unless specially excluded by agreement in the prescribed form.

Without leave of the Court, a mortgagee may not exercise any of his rights for the recovery of money, or for the enforcement or realisation of the security. The mortgagee is not precluded from entering into possession without an order of the Court, if interest or rates and taxes are in arrears for at least two years, or if there has been default in insurance or maintenance, or if the mortgagor abandons possession or comes under the influence of the bankruptcy laws or their equivalent; but in any such case the mortgagor may apply within three months to the Court for an order directing the mortgagee to vacate possession.

In the case of mortgages of real estate, the moratorium extends to interest payments, and the mortgagee can only exercise his right to sue if the mortgagor relinquishes his right to protection or comes within the influence of the laws relating to bankruptcy.

The due date for payment of principal moneys has been extended to the day of the month in 1943 corresponding to the day of the month specified in the mortgage, or to 28th February, 1943, if payable on demand. The court may grant a further extension upon the application of a mortgagor.

#### *War Service Moratorium.*

Regulations under the National Security Act issued in December, 1939, and later, provide a moratorium to protect the interests of members of the Forces engaged on war service and their female dependants.

#### ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

Some information relating to the distribution of wealth may be gleaned from returns relating to the estates of deceased persons which are valued for the purpose of assessing death duties. In accordance with the provisions of the Stamp Duties Act the estates are deemed to include all the property of the deceased persons which is situated in New South Wales, including property which, within three years prior to death, was transferred as a gift, or vested in a private company or trust in consideration of shares or other interest, and moneys payable under life assurance policies, etc.

The following table shows the number of estates and the value as assessed for probate duty in each of the last ten years, including intestate and other estates administered by the Public Trustee:—

TABLE 406.—Estates of Deceased Persons.

Year ended 30th June.	Estates.	Amount.	Year ended 30th June.	Estates.	Amount.
	No.	£		No.	£
1932	8,089	17,504,038	1937	9,420	23,194,706
1933	8,010	19,292,817	1938	9,904	25,776,575
1934	8,636	20,096,120	1939	10,668	26,202,317
1935	8,544	20,300,912	1940	10,828	26,598,763
1936	9,644	22,263,665	1941	11,438	24,782,013

A rough test of the diffusion of wealth may be made by relating the number of people who died possessed of property to the number of deaths, as in the following statement.

As total deaths include those of a large number of minors at ages when the proportion of property owners is small, separate details are shown as to the ratio of estates to deaths of adult males, and, as a large number of women are possessors of property in their own right, the ratio of estates to the deaths of adults of both sexes.

The ratios up to 1918 are based on the number of deaths and the number of estates in calendar years; and those for later periods are calculated by relating the number of deaths in each calendar year and the number of estates for which probate was granted in the twelve months ended six months later.

TABLE 407.—Ratio of Deceased Estates to Deaths.

Ratio of Estates.				Ratio of Estates.			
Period.	Per 100 (total) Deaths.	Per 100 Deaths of Adult Males.	Per 100 Deaths of Adult Males and Females.	Period.	Per 100 (total) Deaths.	Per 100 Deaths of Adult Males.	Per 100 Deaths of Adult Males and Females.
1910-14	22·9	56·6	34·0	1936	38·6	81·7	45·7
1915-19	30·1	71·3	42·1	1937	39·2	80·4	45·7
1920-24	29·0	68·1	39·3	1938	40·9	84·5	47·4
1925-29	33·3	75·6	43·3	1939	40·4	83·5	46·7
1930-34	37·0	79·7	45·0	1940	43·8	88·3	50·3
1935-39	39·7	82·2	46·3				

In the foregoing figures are included the estates of persons who died abroad, but not their deaths. Usually the number of such estates is not sufficient to cause an appreciable degree of error. During the period 1915-1919, however, the proportions were increased considerably by reason of the inclusion of estates left by members of the naval and military forces whose deaths occurred abroad. It is probable that part of the increase in 1940 was due to similar cause. Making due allowance for the deaths of absentees, it is apparent that the proportion of property-owners in the State has increased steadily throughout the period under review.



An indication of the proportionate distribution of wealth may be gained from an analysis of the value of the estates of deceased persons, and in the following statement the estates on which probate was granted during the ten years ended 30th June, 1941, have been graded according to value:—

TABLE 408.—Estates of Deceased Persons, Ten Years ended June, 1941.  
Classified according to Value.

Value of Estate.	Number of Deceased Persons leaving Property.	Value of Estates of Deceased Persons.	Proportion in each Group.	
			Number.	Value.
		£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under £1,001 ... ..	61,014	19,951,652	64·10	8·83
£1,001 to £5,000 ... ..	24,758	56,279,831	26·01	24·90
£5,001 to £12,000 ... ..	5,996	45,589,653	6·30	20·17
£12,001 to £25,000 ... ..	2,237	37,861,175	2·35	16·75
£25,001 to £50,000 ... ..	810	27,861,899	0·85	12·33
Over £50,000 ... ..	366	38,467,716	0·39	17·02
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>95,181</b>	<b>226,011,926</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>100·00</b>

The average value per estate during the period was £2,375, but of the property-owners who died 64 per cent. possessed less than £1,000, the total value of their property being 8.8 per cent. of the aggregate. More than 46 per cent. of the property devised was contained in 3.6 per cent. of the estates.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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The basis of the existing system of Local Government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1903 and 1906, and a consolidating law, the Local Government Act, 1919, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of Local Government in the State.

The civic affairs of the City of Sydney, which was first constituted by statute in 1842, are governed by a special Act—The Sydney Corporation Act. The City of Greater Newcastle, which ranks second in importance, is subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act, though constituted with certain additional powers by special Act in 1938, as described on page 525 of the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book.

There are a number of supplementary statutes relating to water supply, sewerage, gas and electricity services, and main roads, as well as a Valuation of Land Act.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES.

Local Government extends over the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions of New South Wales, comprising almost three-fifths of its total area. The sparsely populated Western Division contains six municipalities and parts of two other municipalities, but the remainder of the division is not incorporated. The area and population of these districts are shown at page 46 of this Year Book.

The principal group of Local Government bodies are as follows:—

*The City of Sydney*, embracing five square miles containing the principal commercial parts of the metropolis and abutting on to Sydney Cove and Darling Harbour.

*The City of Greater Newcastle*, 36 square miles in area, covering an area which prior to 1938 was incorporated as the City of Newcastle, ten suburban municipalities and parts of two shires.

*Municipalities* (excluding the cities of Sydney and Greater Newcastle), of which 48 are suburbs of Sydney and 109 are in the country. The suburban municipalities cover an area of 241 square miles and the country municipalities, which include most of the principal towns of the State, 1,854 square miles.

*Shires* (139 in number, with an area of 181,873 square miles) consist mainly of smaller urban areas and extensive rural lands, but include some large towns not incorporated as municipalities. The shires range in area from 49 square miles (Woy Woy) to 5,883 square miles (Lachlan).

*County Councils*, of which there are nine, are combinations of municipalities and shires for the administration of certain specified local services of common benefit.

## SYSTEM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each municipality and shire is governed by a council elected for a term of three years. The Council of the City of Sydney is composed of twenty aldermen, four for each of five wards. The Council of Greater Newcastle consists of twenty-one aldermen, three representing each of its seven wards.

All other municipal councils must consist of not less than six nor more than fifteen aldermen, and the shire councils of not less than six nor more than nine councillors, each riding being represented by an equal number of councillors.

Each municipal council elects a mayor annually from amongst its members, and each shire council a president.

The right to be enrolled as an elector in municipalities or shires extends to adult British subjects qualified as (a) owner of ratable property, (b) as rate paying lessee, or (c) as occupier. Persons were entitled to enrolment as occupier if they had resided in the municipality or shire for a continuous period of twelve months prior to a certain date in the year in which the rolls were prepared. By an amending law passed in 1941, any person, not otherwise disqualified, may be enrolled as occupier if he is enrolled on a Parliamentary electoral roll and his place of living, as stated on the electoral roll, is within any ward or riding.

Persons may be enrolled and may vote in respect of each ward or riding in which they are qualified as owners or as rate-paying lessees, but not more than once in respect of the same ward or riding. A person qualified as owner or as rate-paying lessee in a ward or riding who is qualified also as an occupier in another ward or riding of the same municipality or shire may not be enrolled under both qualifications. A person qualified as occupier in more than one ward or riding may be enrolled in one only.

Unless disqualified by the Sydney Corporation or Local Government Act, any person qualified to vote is qualified for a civic office.

The functions of the Council of the City of Sydney include the maintenance of the streets and other public ways of the city, though the traffic is regulated by the police. The Council is empowered to levy rates; to establish public markets; to regulate matters relating to public health and sanitation, and the inspection of food; to resume land for the purpose of remodelling or improving areas, etc.; to erect and let dwellings; to maintain libraries; to control parks; and generally to make by-laws for the good government of the city.

The councils of other areas also levy rates and exercise extensive powers for the care of public health and sanitation, the supervision of roads and streets and places of recreation.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Except in the shires of Hornsby, Sutherland, and Warringah, urban committees may be appointed to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to extend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. In March, 1941, there were 34 such committees.

Provision is made for joint action by local governing bodies in regard to undertakings of magnitude or those which benefit more than one area. For such purposes county councils may be constituted, or joint committees may be arranged under the ordinances.

There were nine County Councils at the end of 1940. Of these, four conducted electricity undertakings, viz., Sydney, St. George, Clarence River and Bega Valley.

The Richmond River County Council was established for the eradication of the water hyacinth pest, and the Eastern Riverina County Council for the destruction of noxious weeds. The Northern Riverina, Southern Riverina and Rous County Councils were engaged in the preliminary work of constructing water supply systems.

In some cases boards or trusts have been constituted under special Acts to conduct operations which are regarded usually as belonging to the sphere of local government. A brief description of their activities is given later.

#### EXTENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The aggregate extent of the local government areas in New South Wales is about 184,000 square miles, or nearly 60 per cent. of the total area of the State.

The area, population and value of ratable property in the incorporated areas as at 31st December, 1939, were as stated below:—

TABLE 409.—Municipalities and Shires, Area, Population and Value of Ratable Property, 1939.

Local Areas.	Area.	Population.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Improved Capital Value.	Assessed Annual Value.
	acres.	No.	£	£	£
City of Sydney ...	3,220	89,070	47,765,704	155,776,340	7,009,935
Suburban Municipalities	152,088	1,204,590	98,654,922	300,724,243	23,149,135
Total, Metropolitan	155,308	1,293,660	146,420,626	456,500,583	30,159,070
City of Greater Newcastle	22,945	117,050	8,356,687	25,370,875	2,058,486
Country—					
Municipalities ...	1,188,767	494,590	27,377,111	97,629,229	7,696,991
Shires ...	116,397,440	835,510	143,882,296	291,742,000†	†
Total Country ...	117,586,207	1,330,100	171,259,407	389,371,229†	†
Total Municipalities and Shires ...	117,764,460	2,740,810	326,036,720	871,242,687†	†

\* Excluding non-ratable properties (see page 486).

† Not available.

‡ Estimated.

The area of the shires as shown above is exclusive of 28 square miles of Federal Territory at Jervis Bay, and the Australian Capital Territory, containing an area of 911 square miles.

Few shires assess improved capital value or assessed annual value for rating purposes, and the improved capital value of ratable lands within shires is here estimated (by reference to various data) at approximately twice the unimproved capital value.

A general summary of the finances of municipalities, shires and county councils in 1939 is shown in the following table. Explanations and other details of the finances are shown later, viz., revenue accounts, pages 493 to 504, and loan accounts pages 506 to 512.

TABLE 410.—Local Government, N.S.W., Summary of Finances, 1939.

Particulars.	Municipalities and Shires.			County Councils. *	Total.
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Greater Newcastle.	Country.		
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Ordinary Services ... ..	4,710,239	368,328	5,599,124	.....	10,677,691
Electricity and Gas ... ..	120,598	465,254	1,647,791	3,553,193	5,786,836
Water and Sewerage ... ..	.....	.....	1,004,688	13,676	1,018,364
Abattoirs ... ..	.....	149,471	5,065	.....	154,536
Total Revenue ... ..	4,830,837	983,053	8,256,668	3,566,869	17,637,427
Expenditure—					
Ordinary Services ... ..	4,745,403	384,634	5,525,678	.....	10,655,715
Electricity and Gas ... ..	109,605	437,265	1,459,210	3,430,179	5,436,259
Water and Sewerage ... ..	.....	.....	616,432	20,335	636,767
Abattoirs ... ..	.....	148,092	5,134	.....	153,226
Total Expenditure ... ..	4,855,008	969,991	7,606,454	3,450,514	16,881,967
Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances and Time Payment Debts ... ..	546,737	171,424	1,415,602	1,137,900	3,271,663
Net Long Term Debt Out- standing† ... ..	12,153,852	1,287,354	10,949,309	13,762,398	38,152,913

\* Including Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

† Net Debt (after deducting sinking funds) comprising loan debt, Government advances and time payment debts.

#### VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS.

Local governing bodies obtain a large amount of revenue from the taxation which they are empowered to levy upon unimproved or improved values of land, principally from an annual levy on unimproved capital value.

The valuations are made at intervals not exceeding three years. The valuations of the City of Sydney are made by a City Valuer who is a salaried officer of the City Council. The Valuer-General, appointed in terms

of the Valuation of Land Act, 1916, assesses values within the other municipalities, the shires situated wholly or partly within the county of Cumberland and the Blue Mountains Shire. In other shires the council may decide whether the valuation is to be made by the Valuer-General or by its own valuers.

At 30th June, 1940, the valuations in force in 108 municipalities and 49 shires were made by the Valuer-General, and in 50 municipalities and 90 shires, by valuers appointed by the councils.

In municipalities the valuation must show the unimproved capital value, the improved capital value, and the assessed annual value of ratable property. In the shires the law requires the valuation of the unimproved capital value only and the determination of the improved capital value and of the assessed annual value is optional, except in urban areas, in which the assessed annual value must be determined. The Valuer-General usually determines improved values and assessed annual values for all lands in shires within his jurisdiction.

The unimproved capital value is defined, as the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate in land could be sold under such reasonable conditions as a *bona-fide* seller would require assuming that the actual improvements had not been made. For purposes of rating, however, the unimproved capital value of Crown lands occupied as pastoral or agricultural holdings is twenty times the rent payable to the Crown during the year preceding the assessment. After the expiry of ten years of the term of leases, lands leased from the Crown with right of conversion to freehold are rated on thirty times the annual rental paid.

As an alternative method of valuation a council, at its discretion, may direct that the unimproved capital value of mines be ascertained upon the basis of output, as follows:—

- (1) *Coal and Shale Mines*.—A sum equal to 3s. per ton of large coal and shale, and 1s. 6d. per ton of small coal, on the average annual output during the preceding three years.
- (2) *Other Mines*.—A sum equal to 20 per cent. of average annual value of ore or mineral won during the preceding three years.

In the case of idle or undeveloped mines the unimproved capital value may be calculated by multiplying the annual rental, if any, by twenty.

The improved capital value is the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate of the land, with all improvements and buildings thereon, could be sold.

The assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the fair average rental of land, with improvements thereon, but must not be less than 5 per cent. of the improved capital value.

All lands are ratable except the following, viz., lands belonging to the Commonwealth Government; lands belonging to the State Government and statutory bodies, unless leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking; lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves or free libraries; lands vested in and used by the University of Sydney or any of its colleges; lands belonging to and used for public hospitals, benevolent institutions or charities; lands belonging to and used by religious bodies for public worship, religious teaching or

training, or solely for the residence of the official heads or clergymen; lands belonging to and used for schools registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, or certified under the Public Instruction Act, including playgrounds and residences occupied by caretakers, servants and teachers.

Where water is supplied or sewerage or drainage services are rendered, a charge or fee may be imposed in respect of properties thus exempted from rating. The underground mains of the gas and hydraulic power companies are ratable, and in respect of some of its properties the Commonwealth Government makes a contribution to councils' funds in lieu of rates.

In the following table are shown the aggregate valuations used for assessing rates on ratable property and the value of improvements in local government areas in the year 1939. Where the improved capital value of country shires is not recorded it is estimated that, in the aggregate, the value of improvements is approximately equal to the unimproved value.

TABLE 411.—Municipalities and Shires, Ratable Property, Unimproved Value, and Value of Improvements, 1939.

Division.	Unimproved Value of Ratable Land.			Value of Improvements on Ratable Land.		
	Total.	Average Per Head.	Average Per Acre.	Total.	Average Per Head.	Average Per Acre.
	£000	£	£ s.	£000	£	£ s.
City of Sydney ...	47,766	536	14,834 1	108,010	1,213	33,543 13
Suburban Municipalities ...	98,655	82	648 13	202,069	168	1,328 13
Total Metropolitan	146,421	113	942 15	310,079	240	1,996 11
City of Greater Newcastle ...	8,356	71	364 4	17,015	145	741 10
Country—						
Municipalities ...	27,377	55	23 0	70,252	142	59 2
Shires ...	143,882	172	1 5	*147,860	177	1 5
Total Incorporated Areas ...	326,036	119	2 15	*545,206	199	4 13

\*Estimated.

Lands leased from the Crown and assessed on a capitalised rental basis are included above at such capitalised value.

The unincorporated portion of the Western Division contains about 80,000,000 acres, which are for the most part pastoral or agricultural lands held under lease from the Crown at annual rentals. The unimproved capital value of these leaseholds assessed at twenty times the annual rent payable to the Crown would not exceed £3,000,000.

A comparative summary of the unimproved and improved capital values, and the assessed annual value of ratable property, excluding lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown in the following statement.

TABLE 412.—Municipalities and Shires, Valuations of Ratable Property, 1921 to 1939.

At 31st December.	Metropolitan Area.			City of Greater Newcastle.	Country.		Total.
	City of Sydney.	Suburban Municipal- ities.	Total Metro- politan.		Municipal- ities.	Shires.	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Unimproved Capital Value.							
1921 ... ..	35,887	57,291	93,178	6,040	20,965	128,273	248,456
1929 ... ..	60,983	110,157	171,140	9,877	30,337	166,658	378,012
1931 ... ..	56,961	118,250	175,211	9,972	30,814	162,740	378,737
1932 ... ..	48,910	100,586	149,496	7,488	27,278	148,849	333,111
1936 ... ..	45,799	90,367	136,166	7,379	23,658	139,213	306,416
1937 ... ..	47,823	91,731	139,554	7,589	24,528	139,387	311,058
1938 ... ..	47,819	95,056	142,875	7,913	26,072	142,220	319,080
1939 ... ..	47,766	98,655	146,421	8,356	27,377	143,882	326,036
Improved Capital Value.							
1921 ... ..	99,647	156,849	256,496	15,450	59,115	*	*
1929 ... ..	193,989	309,864	503,853	26,446	97,207	*	*
1931 ... ..	192,194	334,391	526,585	27,817	103,736	*	*
1932 ... ..	154,595	294,577	449,172	21,619	93,340	*	*
1936 ... ..	139,818	275,031	414,849	22,327	84,479	*	*
1937 ... ..	150,840	275,906	426,746	23,042	87,383	*	*
1938 ... ..	155,913	289,323	445,236	23,652	93,432	*	*
1939 ... ..	155,776	300,724	456,500	25,371	97,629	*	*
Assessed Annual Value.							
1921 ... ..	4,484	11,038	15,522	982	4,373	*	*
1929 ... ..	8,344	23,676	32,020	2,003	7,687	*	*
1931 ... ..	8,253	25,690	33,943	2,099	8,178	*	*
1932 ... ..	6,464	21,868	28,332	1,654	7,288	*	*
1936 ... ..	6,292	19,873	26,165	1,670	6,590	*	*
1937 ... ..	6,788	20,746	27,534	1,779	6,834	*	*
1938 ... ..	7,016	21,662	28,678	1,898	7,292	*	*
1939 ... ..	7,010	23,149	30,159	2,058	7,697	*	*

\* Not available.

Valuations are made usually at triennial intervals, and the values shown above do not indicate the annual changes in the value of real property, but rather the trend over a longer period.

In 1932 a large number of Crown and other properties were exempted from rating and were excluded from the valuation lists of that year. Therefore the decline in 1932 was not as great as indicated by the figures in the table.

The ratio of assessed annual value to improved capital value in 1939 was 4.5 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 7.7 per cent. in the suburbs, 8.1 per cent. in Newcastle and 7.9 per cent. in country municipalities. As the assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the actual annual value, the proportions per cent. of annual value to improved value were 5 per cent., 8.6 per cent., 9.0 per cent., and 8.7 per cent., respectively.



It is the practice in the City of Sydney to derive the aggregate improved capital value of properties by capitalising the fair average rental at 5 per cent. For this reason the ratio of the assessed annual to the capital values of city properties is lower than the ratios for properties in suburban and country municipalities.

Variations in value of improvements in municipalities ascertained by deducting the unimproved from the improved values are indicated hereunder :—

TABLE 413.—Municipalities, Ratable Property, Value of Improvements, 1921 to 1939.

Areas.	Value of Improvements on Ratable Lands.						
	1921.	1931.	1932.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Metropolitan—	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
City of Sydney ...	63,760	135,233	105,685	94,019	103,017	108,094	108,010
Suburban ...	99,558	216,141	193,990	184,664	184,175	193,267	202,069
Total Metropolitan ...	163,318	351,374	299,675	278,683	287,192	301,361	310,079
City of Greater New- castle.	9,410	17,845	14,131	14,948	15,453	15,739	17,015
Country Municipalities	38,150	72,922	66,062	60,821	62,855	67,860	70,252
Total Municipalities ...	210,878	442,141	379,868	354,452	365,500	384,960	397,346

#### RATING BY LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

The City of Sydney, the municipalities and shires operating under the Local Government Act, and special boards constituted to administer water, sewerage and drainage works levy rates within the areas served by them. The amount of rates levied by the councils and the boards during each of the past five years is shown in Tables 304 and 305 of this Year Book, where local rating is considered conjointly with other forms of taxation imposed in the State.

Levies by councils include rates for general, special and local purposes, for the payment of interest and instalments of principal on loans and contributions to the Government on account of the Harbour Bridge and main roads. The following table shows the total amount of such rates levied by the City of Sydney and other municipalities and the shires in various years since 1921 according to the purposes for which the rates were levied; *i.e.*, ordinary services, trading, and water and sewerage undertakings. In the rates for ordinary services are included rates levied for the purposes of the general fund, and special and local rates imposed in relation to functions which are similar to those of the general fund; *e.g.*, roads, health, street lighting, etc.

TABLE 414.—Municipalities and Shires, Rates Levied, 1921 to 1939.

Year.	Rates Levied.					
	Ordinary Services.	Electricity Fund.	Gas Works Fund.	Water Supply Fund.	Sewerage Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	3,464,565	23,535	4,698	111,767	36,305	3,640,870
1929	6,114,899	95,078	5,386	222,425	68,106	6,505,894
1931	5,815,792	86,326	4,631	251,904	81,955	6,240,608
1932	5,209,173	70,917	4,137	242,505	87,964	5,614,696
1936	4,969,623	47,732	2,526	260,318	109,786	5,389,985
1937	5,086,892	44,851	2,864	269,802	125,799	5,530,208
1938	5,304,475	46,769	2,401	287,146	137,909	5,778,700
1939	5,558,528	35,147	2,469	292,885	173,189	6,062,218

The amount of rates levied in various groups of local areas, viz., the City of Sydney, the suburban and country municipalities and the shires is shown in later tables. The amount per head of population within the whole of the incorporated area was £2 4s. 6d. in 1939, viz., £2 9s. 7d. in the metropolitan area, £1 12s. 6d. in Newcastle, £2 6s. 8d. in country municipalities and £1 17s. in the shires.

#### City of Sydney—Rating.

The Sydney Corporation Act prescribes that the City Council must levy in each year a general rate of not less than one penny in the £ on the unimproved capital value. The Council may levy also a city rate not exceeding 2s. in the £ on the assessed annual value. The limit of rating is fixed by the amount which would be yielded by a rate of 3d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value and a rate of 2s. in the £ on the assessed annual value. Where a city rate is not levied, the maximum rate is 6d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value.

Rates in respect of the Sydney Harbour Bridge were first levied in 1923 and rates on account of contributions to the funds of the Main Roads Department in 1925. Both these rates were abolished at the end of 1937.

The following table shows the rates struck and the total amounts levied by the City Council in various years since 1921.

TABLE 415.—City of Sydney, Rates Levied, 1921 to 1939.

Year.	City Fund.		Main Roads Rates.	Harbour Bridge Rates.	Total Rates Levied.
	Rate struck in the £ on U.C.V.	Total Amount Levied.			
	pence.	£	£	£	£
1921 ... ..	5	750,742	.....	.....	750,742
1929 ... ..	3½	*883,124	63,107	126,270	1,072,501
1931 ... ..	3½	890,697	59,273	118,888	1,068,858
1932 ... ..	4½	877,694	48,920	98,990	1,025,604
1936 ... ..	4½	856,438	41,636	42,278	940,352
1937 ... ..	4½	893,061	43,516	44,207	980,784
1938 ... ..	4¾	960,484	.....	.....	960,484
1939 ... ..	4¾	958,652	.....	.....	958,652

\*Exclusive of ½d. for main roads covered by City Fund Rate which was 3½d.

The City Fund rate levied in the years 1938 to 1941 was 4  $\frac{27}{32}$  d.

*Rating under Local Government Act.*

Suburban and country municipalities and shires may levy rates of four kinds, viz., general, special, local, and loan rates, and some of them may be required to levy special rates in respect of main roads.

Certain limitations as to minimum general rates and maximum amounts which may be levied in a municipality or shire are imposed by the Local Government Act. These are described in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book on page 533.

The general rate in municipalities has been levied on the unimproved capital value since 1908, and, with few minor exceptions, the unimproved capital value forms the basis on which special, local and loan rates are levied. In shires the rates are levied upon the unimproved capital value except in a few cases where a small special rate has been imposed on the improved value.

The following table shows for various years since 1908 the amount of rates levied in the municipalities and shires operating under the Local Government Act.

TABLE 416.—Municipalities and Shires (Excluding City of Sydney),  
Rates Levied, 1908 to 1939.

Year.	Suburbs of Sydney.	City of Greater Newcastle.	Country.		Total.
			Municipalities.	Shires.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1908 ... ..	356,413	37,922	230,814	364,284	989,433
1921 ... ..	1,187,648	113,107	602,154	987,219	2,890,128
1930 ... ..	2,641,953	211,239	1,110,622	1,719,530	5,683,344
1935 ... ..	1,963,988	164,946	916,375	1,294,426	4,339,735
1936 ... ..	1,994,540	170,522	954,151	1,330,420	4,449,633
1937 ... ..	1,999,867	174,113	994,507	1,380,937	4,549,424
1938 ... ..	2,069,963	179,544	1,076,783	1,491,926	4,818,216
1939 ... ..	2,228,194	189,012	1,147,079	1,539,281	5,103,566

The rates included above are of four kinds; viz., general, local, special and loan. General rates are levied on all ratable lands within a municipal or shire area, but other rates, imposed to meet local or special needs, frequently apply to portion only of an area. In 1939 the rates levied consisted of general rates £3,914,847 or 77 per cent., and local, special or loan rates £1,188,719 or 23 per cent. The general rates amounted to £1,922,052 or 86 per cent. of the total rates in the suburbs of Sydney, £178,674 or 94 per cent. in Newcastle, £596,397 or 52 per cent. in country municipalities and £1,217,724 or 79 per cent. in the shires.

The proportion of general rates is lowest in country municipalities, where separate rates are frequently levied for water supply, sewerage and electricity services administered by the councils. In the shires the services are not so extensive and in the suburbs of Sydney and in Newcastle they are not administered by the councils.

The following table shows the average rate levied per £ of unimproved capital value in groups of municipalities and shires at intervals since 1908. These averages are based upon the aggregate unimproved value of ratable land within each group and the total amount of rates levied—whether they were general over the whole municipality or shire or applied only to part thereof.

TABLE 417.—Municipalities and Shires (Excluding City of Sydney),  
Average Rate Levied per £ of Unimproved Capital Value,  
1908 to 1939.

Year.	Suburbs of Sydney.	City of Greater Newcastle.	Country.		Total.
			Municipalities.	Shires.	
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1908 ... ..	3.30	2.88	3.57	1.07	1.88
1921 ... ..	4.98	4.49	6.89	1.85	3.26
1930 ... ..	5.33	5.09	8.68	2.44	4.15
1935 ... ..	5.18	5.69	9.40	2.24	4.00
1936 ... ..	5.30	5.55	9.67	2.30	4.10
1937 ... ..	5.23	5.51	9.71	2.38	4.15
1938 ... ..	5.23	5.45	9.91	2.52	4.26
1939 ... ..	5.42	5.43	10.05	2.57	4.42

The amount of rates levied, as shown in Table 416 represents the amount taken to account by councils as revenue, after deductions from current assessments in respect of reductions of valuations on appeal and amounts written off as irrecoverable. Prior to the depression most of the rates were collected in the year of levy, but the amount of arrears increased from £731,797 in 1929 to £2,618,586 in 1934. The growth of overdue rates and interest or extra charges thereon is shown in the following table:—

TABLE 418.—Municipalities and Shires (Excluding City of Sydney),  
Overdue Rates and Extra Charges, 1921 to 1939.

At 31st December.	Suburbs of Sydney.	City of Greater Newcastle.	Country.		Total.
			Municipalities.	Shires.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1921 ... ..	113,342	7,261	136,888	101,287	358,778
1929 ... ..	218,935	18,776	222,711	271,375	731,797
1934 ... ..	1,052,823	68,845	662,114	834,804	2,618,586
1937 ... ..	865,688	51,112	635,952	785,509	2,338,261
1938 ... ..	762,170	45,665	623,415	794,719	2,225,969
1939 ... ..	704,976	40,311	633,965	824,696	2,203,948

For purposes of comparison, the amounts in country municipalities and shires should be combined because there have been amalgamations of areas with consequent transfer of overdue rates and charges from municipalities to shires.

*Main Roads and Harbour Bridge Rates.*

In terms of the Main Roads Act the councils of municipalities and shires, except the City of Sydney, which was exempted at the end of the year 1937, may be required to contribute towards the cost of main roads which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads. For the purpose of the contributions the councils in the metropolitan road district levy a rate and pay the proceeds to the Department. The contribution by the various councils is calculated at a uniform rate on the unimproved capital value of ratable property in the areas, as fixed by the Department of Main Roads. The rate may not exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on ratable property and the rate on farming lands may be reduced to one-half of the rate on other lands. During the years 1925 to 1932 the ordinary rate was  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ and the rate on farming lands was  $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and these were reduced in 1933 to  $\frac{7}{16}$ d. and  $\frac{7}{32}$ d., respectively.

Contributions by country councils are based upon the amount actually expended on main roads and are allocated to the individual councils according to the benefit each derives from the road works. The maximum contribution by a country council in any year is the sum which would be produced by a rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of ratable lands.

The Sydney Harbour Bridge rate payable by the City of Sydney and seven municipalities and one shire on the northern side of the harbour was abolished at the end of 1937.

Revenue to meet these contributions was derived by councils either by the levy of a special rate or by provision in the general rate and is included in the particulars of rates shown in preceding pages. The amounts shown in the following table represent the contributions actually payable to the main roads and Harbour Bridge funds; those for main roads include only a very small amount in respect of country councils.

TABLE 419.—Municipalities and Shires, Contributions to Main Roads and Harbour Bridge, 1929 to 1939.

Year.	Contributions by Municipalities (including City of Sydney) and Shires for—		
	Main Roads.	Sydney Harbour Bridge.	Total.
	£	£	£
1929 ... ..	328,252	192,543	520,795
1931 ... ..	344,187	186,639	530,826
1932 ... ..	287,781	156,332	444,113
1936 ... ..	231,870	64,644	296,514
1937 ... ..	239,834	62,705	302,539
1938 ... ..	198,974	341	199,315
1939 ... ..	205,585	195	205,780

## REVENUE FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

The accounts of municipal, shire and county councils in New South Wales are on an income and expenditure basis, and show the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the period to which they relate.

The form of accounts to be used by all councils, except the City of Sydney and the Sydney County Council, is prescribed under the Local Government Act. In each area there must be (a) a general fund, to which must be credited all moneys receivable in respect of the general rate, loans raised for

any general purpose and loan rates levied in respect thereof, and moneys receivable in respect of any matter not appertaining to another fund; (b) a special fund for each special rate levied; (c) a local fund for each local rate levied; and (d) a separate trading fund for each trading undertaking conducted by the council. The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purposes throughout the area, such as administration, health, roads, parks, etc., and the payment of interest and principal of loans, but the resources of a special or a local fund may be expended only on the special purpose or in the specified area in respect of which the rate is levied.

The rates and other revenue of the Municipality of Sydney are paid into and its expenses are defrayed out of the City Fund, in terms of the Sydney Corporation Act. Separate accounts are kept in respect of public markets and resumptions of land, but these are subsidiary to the City Fund and are incorporated in it. Conditions governing the accounts of the Sydney County Council are contained in the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935.

An attempt has been made, as shown below, to compile tables of the revenue accounts of all municipal, shire and county councils on a simplified and uniform basis.

*Ordinary Services Revenue Accounts.*

The functions of local government embraced by the term "Ordinary Services" are those which come within the scope of the City Fund of the Municipal Council of Sydney and the general fund of the councils under the Local Government Act, including special and local funds relating to works and services of a character similar to those covered by the general fund. The trading, water and sewerage funds are excluded, particulars of these being shown in Tables 425 to 431.

A summary of the revenue and expenditure from revenue since 1935 on account of ordinary services is shown below:—

TABLE 420.—Local Government (N.S.W.)—Ordinary Services, Revenue and Expenditure from Revenue, 1935 to 1939.

Year.	Metropolitan.		City of Greater Newcastle.	Country.		Total, New South Wales.
	City of Sydney.	Suburban Municipalities.		Municipalities.	Shires.	
Revenue.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935	1,325,734	3,523,589	489,517	1,808,231	4,147,664	11,294,735
1936	1,300,317	3,619,509	514,135	1,802,412	4,017,744	11,254,117
1937	1,312,221	3,245,813	429,928	1,543,267	4,008,471	10,539,700
1938	1,331,433	3,186,743	349,378	1,640,892	4,148,963	10,657,409
1939	1,318,047	3,392,192	368,328	1,593,499	4,005,625	10,677,691
Expenditure from Revenue.						
1935	1,335,370	3,524,361	498,479	1,773,231	4,161,230	11,292,671
1936	1,360,739	3,662,181	565,600	1,826,137	3,999,574	11,354,231
1937	1,349,739	3,325,736	417,899	1,582,256	4,016,820	10,692,450
1938	1,316,313	3,294,869	417,022	1,639,586	4,122,483	10,790,273
1939	1,344,448	3,400,955	384,634	1,566,528	3,959,150	10,655,715

The figures shown in the table differ from those published in issues of the Year Book prior to 1939-40, because various adjustments have been made in order to place them on a uniform basis for all councils.

*Ordinary Services Revenue.*

Rates form the largest item of revenue in respect of ordinary services and (with interest on overdue rates) represented 77 per cent. of the revenue of the councils, excluding receipts from Government, and 48 per cent. of the total revenue during the years 1935 to 1939. Following a decrease of 22 per cent. during the depression period, rates increased by nearly 13 per cent. during this period of five years.

The chief items of ordinary services revenue in various years since 1935 are shown below.

TABLE 421.—Local Government (N.S.W.)—Ordinary Services,  
Dissection of Revenue, 1935 to 1939.

Year.	Revenue Raised by Councils.					Amounts Received from Government.	Total Revenue.
	Rates and Interest on Overdue Rates.	Sanitary and Garbage.	Contributions to Works.	Property (Rents, Charges).	Other.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935...	5,022,961	462,054	186,940	298,239	496,483	4,828,058	11,294,735
1936...	5,088,782	458,365	224,280	298,250	531,403	4,653,037	11,254,117
1937...	5,198,219	454,107	327,293	283,710	574,333	3,702,038	10,539,700
1938...	5,410,665	455,871	339,927	315,804	622,834	3,512,308	10,657,409
1939...	5,661,128	462,270	304,584	317,309	572,218	3,360,182	10,677,691

\* Not available.

Particulars of ordinary services revenue in 1939 are shown in greater detail in the Table 422.

The amount of revenue raised by councils was £2 13s. 9d. per head of population in 1939, viz., Sydney and suburbs, £3 3s. 6d.; City of Greater Newcastle, £2 6s. 8d.; country municipalities, £2 5s. 7d., and shires, £2 4s. 5d. Receipts from the Government per head were £1 4s. 8d., viz., Sydney and suburbs, 9s. 10d.; Greater Newcastle, 16s. 8d.; country municipalities, 19s. 4d.; and shires £2 11s. 11d.

In the metropolitan area and Newcastle amounts received from the Government, related for the most part to unemployment relief works, represented only 14 per cent. of the total revenue from all sources. In country municipalities the proportion was 30 per cent., and in the shires these receipts exceeded by a substantial amount the revenue raised by the councils. Approximately half the Government payments to the shires was received from the Main Roads Department and the amount represented 81 per cent. of the total payments to councils by this Department. In the aggregate Government payments to councils represented 31 per cent. of their revenue.

TABLE 422.—Local Government (N.S.W.) Ordinary Services Revenue, 1939.

Revenue.	Metropolitan.			Country.		Total.
	City of Sydney.	Suburban Municipalities.	City of Greater Newcastle	Municipalities.	Shires.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Rates ... ..	958,652	1,922,052	178,674	596,397	1,217,724	4,873,499
Loan, Local and Special Rates ... ..	.....	304,056	10,338	125,019	245,616	685,029
Extra Charges on Overdue Rates ... ..	1,903	35,225	2,199	28,297	34,976	102,600
Total Rates and Extra Charges ... ..	960,555	2,261,333	191,211	749,713	1,498,316	5,661,128
Miscellaneous License Fees—Charges for Gas, Electric, Hydraulic, Mains etc....	31,706	36,573	3,933	19,419	21,531	113,162
Sales and Charges for Services, etc.—						
Contributions to Works ... ..	21,377	171,400	19,801	51,214	40,792	304,584
Sanitary and Garbage Services ... ..	22,437	109,588	5,983	182,845	141,417	462,270
Parks, Reserves, Baths and Beaches ... ..	11,274	72,876	3,040	30,743	14,949	132,882
Public Markets ... ..	95,669	317	.....	21,570	3,316	120,872
Council Property ... ..	163,182	33,896	44,101	30,724	45,406	317,309
Other ... ..	9,251	77,527	3,536	34,194	80,794	205,302
Total Sales and Charges ... ..	323,190	465,604	76,461	351,290	326,674	1,543,219
Total Revenue Raised by Councils ... ..	1,315,451	2,763,510	271,605	1,120,422	1,846,521	7,317,509
Government Grants—						
Endowment ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	177,500	177,500
Main Roads Dept. ... ..	.....	161,638	12,565	81,979	1,115,344	1,371,526
Subsidy for Payment of Interest and Principal on Loans ... ..	.....	90,059	1,416	22,872	25,051	139,398
Other ... ..	2,596	376,985	82,742	368,226	841,209	1,671,758
Total Government Grants ... ..	2,596	628,682	96,723	473,077	2,159,104	3,360,182
Total Revenue on Account of Ordinary Services ... ..	1,318,047	3,392,192	368,328	1,593,499	4,005,625	10,677,691

*Ordinary Services Expenditure.*

Particulars of expenditure on ordinary services, as shown in this chapter, are not presented in the same form as in accounts furnished by the councils which are subject to administration in terms of the Local Government Act (i.e., all councils except the City of Sydney).

The councils' statements are composite in character and show in combination expenditure from both revenue and loans. In this chapter expenditure from each source is shown separately—expenditure from revenue in Tables 423 and 424 and expenditure from loans in Tables 434 to 436. In the dissection of the accounts a degree of approximation was necessary in some instances, but the final results may be regarded as reliable statements of the expenditure by the local governing bodies on ordinary or general services.

A summary of the annual expenditure from revenue on ordinary services in each of the last five years, as shown in the following table, is divided into two parts, viz., (i) *Gross Expenditure*, being expenditure from revenue derived from all sources, i.e., revenue raised by the councils and Government grants towards the cost of councils' services and for main roads, unemployment relief and national works undertaken by councils for the Government; (ii) *Net Expenditure*, which represents expenditure from councils' own revenue; it has been ascertained by deducting from *Gross Expenditure* the amounts received from the Government as shown in Table 421.



TABLE 423.—Local Government, N.S.W., Ordinary Services,  
Gross and Net Expenditure from Revenue, 1935 to 1939.

Year.	Gross Expenditure.*				Net Expenditure.*		
	Administra- tion, Works and Services.	Debt Services.		Total Gross Expenditure. •	Administra- tion Works and Services.	Interest and Debt Redemption.	Total Net Expenditure •
		Interest.	Provision for Debt Redemption.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935	9,578,743	859,254	854,674	11,292,671	4,840,551	1,624,062	6,464,613
1936	9,633,387	835,617	885,227	11,354,231	5,075,717	1,625,477	6,701,194
1937	8,901,161	814,517	976,772	10,692,450	5,327,325	1,663,087	6,990,412
1938	8,794,729	877,590	1,117,954	10,790,273	5,479,657	1,798,308	7,277,966
1939	8,628,976	891,339	1,135,400	10,655,715	5,467,908	1,827,625	7,295,533

\* See explanation in context preceding table.

Expenditure on interest relates to amounts payable on overdrafts, fixed loans, deferred or time payment debts, repayable Government advances and other liabilities. In the accounts of the City of Sydney, the charge is ascertained after deducting from the total amount payable, interest earnings on a considerable body of investments not being part of normal sinking funds.

Amounts shown as provision for debt redemption (*i.e.*, loans, repayable Government advances and deferred or time payment debts) do not embrace all moneys devoted to such purpose. For instance earnings on sinking fund investments in the City of Sydney are credited direct to sinking fund accounts and proceeds of the sale of valuable resumption residues are invested and held for redemption purposes apart from the revenue account. A complete statement of amounts provided for debt redemption from all sources is shown in Table 435.

Councils receive relatively small grants from the Government in respect of interest and repayment of loans raised by councils for main roads and for supplementing Government expenditure on relief works. Such grants amounted to £199,114 in 1939.

The net cost of debt services borne by the councils represented 25 per cent. of the total net expenditure on ordinary services in 1939. The ratio was 45 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 37 per cent. in Greater Newcastle, 24 per cent. in the suburbs of Sydney, and 14 per cent. in country municipalities and 16 per cent. in shires.

Particulars of gross expenditure on ordinary services in 1939 are shown in Table 424. A similar statement regarding net expenditure has not been compiled because complete details are not available as to the objects on which moneys received from the Government were expended. A charge made for depreciation is included in the individual items of expenditure, and in order to eliminate duplication it is deducted as a single amount from total expenditure on works and services.

TABLE 424.—Local Government, N.S.W., Ordinary Services,  
Gross Expenditure from Revenue, 1939.

Expenditure.	Metropolitan.		City of Greater Newcastle	Country.		Total.
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs of Sydney.		Municipalities.	Shires.	
<b>Works and Services—</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ... ..	74,078	195,420	23,317	124,023	264,743	681,586
Works—Roads, Streets, Bridges, etc.	193,939	1,349,918	128,891	696,002	2,897,619	5,266,369
Street Lighting ... ..	27,907	154,883	17,843	88,439	63,042	352,114
Sanitary and Garbage ... ..	104,066	224,106	30,354	160,712	122,686	641,924
Parks, Reserves, Baths and Beaches...	66,575	224,625	36,659	138,896	102,628	569,383
Health Supervision ... ..	25,911	43,672	6,598	34,860	34,333	145,374
Public Markets ... ..	57,831	182	.....	16,212	2,286	76,511
Noxious Animals and Weeds Destruction ... ..	.....	1,740	.....	2,874	23,014	27,628
Fire Prevention ... ..	21,049	67,254	6,591	16,389	8,715	119,998
Donations to Hospitals, Charities, Bands and Public Bodies	500	10,493	1,727	6,339	3,497	22,556
Council Property, including new Plant, Machinery, etc. ... ..	99,479	140,088	30,817	82,528	124,452	477,364
Contributions to Main Roads Dept. and Harbour Bridge ... ..	.....	179,728	.....	7,630	18,422	205,780
Other ... ..	75,359	53,807	6,448	76,417	68,824	280,855
<b>Total Works and Services ... ..</b>	<b>746,694</b>	<b>2,645,916</b>	<b>289,245</b>	<b>1,451,326</b>	<b>3,734,261</b>	<b>8,867,442</b>
<i>Less Depreciation ... ..</i>	<i>.....</i>	<i>55,986</i>	<i>13,906</i>	<i>67,070</i>	<i>101,504</i>	<i>238,466</i>
	<b>746,694</b>	<b>2,589,930</b>	<b>275,339</b>	<b>1,384,256</b>	<b>3,632,757</b>	<b>8,628,976</b>
<b>Debt Charges—</b>						
Interest on Loans, Deferred Debts, Repayable advances from Government and Overdraft ... ..	451,593	246,573	35,364	57,565	100,244	891,339
Repayment of Loans, Deferred Debts Government Advances, including Contributions to Sinking Funds	146,161	564,452	73,931	124,707	226,149	1,135,400
<b>Total Debt Charges ... ..</b>	<b>597,754</b>	<b>811,025</b>	<b>109,295</b>	<b>182,272</b>	<b>326,393</b>	<b>2,026,739</b>
<b>Total Expenditure from Revenue</b>	<b>1,344,448</b>	<b>3,400,955</b>	<b>384,634</b>	<b>1,566,528</b>	<b>3,959,150</b>	<b>10,655,715</b>

*Electricity Trading Funds.*

In New South Wales establishments for the supply of electricity for public and private use are conducted by municipal and shire councils and county councils formed by groups of municipalities and shires for this purpose. A number of the larger councils and some situated in remote parts of the State have works for the generation as well as the distribution of electricity; other councils purchase supplies in bulk and distribute them to consumers.

In 1939 electricity services were provided by 82 municipalities, 36 shires and 4 county councils. Of these 23 municipalities, 9 shires and 3 county councils operated generating plants, 55 municipalities, 27 shires and 1 county council distributed current purchased in bulk, and 4 municipalities generated a quantity of electricity but purchased substantial supplies from other sources.

The largest undertaking is that of the Sydney County Council, which in 1939 distributed electricity direct to consumers in the city and thirty-two suburban municipalities. It also supplied electricity in bulk to the local councils of ten municipalities and four shires for distribution in their respective localities, and to a private company for distribution within a municipality and a shire.

The St. George County Council purchases from the Commissioner for Railways bulk supplies of electricity which are sold for street lighting and to private consumers in the suburban municipalities of Bexley, Hurstville, Kogarah and Rockdale. The Clarence River County Council has constructed hydro-electric works on the Nymboida River. The Bega Valley County Council commenced operations in December, 1937, having purchased a small plant from a private company; it is to develop a hydro-electric scheme on the South Coast.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the electricity concerns of the local governing authorities in 1939 is shown below:—

TABLE 425.—Local Government, N.S.W., Electricity Works, Revenue Accounts, 1939.

Particulars.	County Councils.				Municipalities.	Shires.	Total.
	Sydney.	St. George.	Clarence River.	Bega Valley.			
<i>Revenue.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Electricity Sales ... ..	3,205,181	182,092	120,299	7,900	1,492,555	354,368	5,362,395
Meter Rent, Installations, etc.	19,748	6,970	9,886	1,117	194,381	60,939	293,041
Loan Rates ... ..	...	...	...	...	17,714	17,433	35,147
Total Revenue ... ..	3,224,929	189,062	130,185	9,017	1,704,650	432,740	5,690,583
<i>Expenditure.</i>							
Cost of Electricity and Distribution ... ..	3,062,899	168,697	92,029	9,070	1,371,897	343,521	5,048,113
Street Lighting Attendance, etc. ... ..	91,137	4,726	1,019	602	149,005	44,341	290,830
Total Expenditure ... ..	3,154,036	173,423	93,048	9,672	1,520,902	387,862	5,338,943
Trading Surplus ... ..	70,893	15,639	37,137	(-) 655	183,748	44,878	351,640

The net trading profit in 1939 was £351,640, and all of the undertakings disclosed a profit, with the exception of one county council, 8 municipalities and 6 electricity funds in the shires, some of which operate more than one fund. The aggregate amount of the trading losses was £655 in the county council, £5,087 in the municipalities and £4,261 in the shires.

The foregoing results were realised after charging as costs of electricity and distribution, £908,601 for interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., and exchange thereon, and £1,029,164 for depreciation and obsolescence of assets. Included in the item other revenue is an amount of £18,761, representing grants received from the State Government; viz., Clarence River County Council, £3,315, municipalities, £6,993, and shires £8,453. Such grants are usually made to promote the extension of electricity services in rural areas and in some instances take the form of an annual subsidy towards the interest and repayment charges on loans.

The electricity undertakings of the councils expend large sums annually in the replacement, improvement and extension of plant and equipment and in the repayment of capital indebtedness for which funds are obtained from loans, moneys reserved to provide for depreciation and trading surpluses. A dissection of these capital transactions in 1939 is as follows:—

	County Councils.	Municipalities.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Capital Expenditure ... ..	1,664,760	449,180	217,492	2,331,432
Loan Expenditure ... ..	1,112,913	142,633	152,586	1,408,132
Provision for Debt Redemption ... ..	307,830	107,765	49,598	465,193

The growth of the combined municipal, shire and county council electricity enterprises is illustrated by the following table which shows the number of councils engaged and a summary of their revenue accounts at intervals between 1921 and 1939.

TABLE 426.—Local Government, N.S.W., Electricity Works.  
Revenue Accounts, 1921 to 1939.

Year.	No. of Councils.	Expenditure.	Revenue.				Trading Surplus.
			Sales.	Loan Rates.	Other.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£
1921 ...	35	1,171,064	1,109,548	24,435	53,175	1,187,158	16,094
1931 ...	111	3,751,004	3,502,547	86,385	146,407	3,735,339	(—) 15,665
1936 ...	113	4,135,728	4,233,520	47,732	160,224	4,441,476	305,748
1937 ...	118	4,528,825	4,601,029	44,851	187,387	4,833,267	304,442
1938 ...	121	4,922,637	4,972,361	46,769	249,372	5,268,502	345,865
1939 ...	122	5,338,943	5,362,395	35,147	200,021	5,690,583	351,640

(—) Deficiency.

The quantity of electricity generated by the local government undertakings in 1939 was 805,146,000 units representing approximately 38 per cent. of the total output of all generating stations in New South Wales. In addition the councils purchased electricity which increased total supplies by a net amount of 232,796,000 units.

The following table shows the electricity generated, purchased and sold by the various groups of councils in 1939:—

TABLE 427.—Local Government, N.S.W., Electricity Generated,  
Purchased and Sold, 1939.

Council.	Units Generated.	Units Purchased.	Units Sold.
<b>County Councils—</b>			
Sydney ... ..	741,182,000	...	633,382,000
St. George ... ..	...	36,182,000	31,632,000
Clarence River ... ..	23,324,000	...	18,552,000
Bega Valley ... ..	674,000	...	566,000
<b>Municipalities ... ..</b>	<b>37,662,000</b>	<b>212,159,000</b>	<b>225,506,000</b>
<b>Shires ... ..</b>	<b>2,304,000</b>	<b>41,864,000</b>	<b>37,821,000</b>
<b>Gross Total ... ..</b>	<b>805,146,000</b>	<b>290,205,000</b>	<b>947,459,000</b>
<b>Less purchases between councils ... ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>57,409,000</b>	<b>57,409,000</b>
<b>Net Total ... ..</b>	<b>805,146,000</b>	<b>232,796,000</b>	<b>890,050,000</b>

The electricity used in power stations, etc., and lost in transformation and transmission in 1939 was 147,892,000 units, or 14 per cent. of the electricity generated and purchased.

The cost of generation, purchase and distribution of electricity in 1939 was £5,048,113, or 1.28d. per unit sold, and the average price realised for electricity sold was 1.36d..

The following summary of the balance sheets of the electricity undertakings of municipal, shire and county councils shows the extent of capital investment and loan debt outstanding at 31st December, 1939:—

TABLE 428.—Local Government, N.S.W., Electricity Works, Balance Sheets, 1939.

Particulars.	County Councils.				Municipalities.	Shires.	Total.
	Sydney.	St. George.	Clarence River.	Bega Valley.			
<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Debt ... ..	15,162,126	248,894	732,303	22,492	1,135,047	647,366	17,948,228
Overdrafts ... ..	438,471	28,035	12,921	4,467	193,153	76,488	753,535
Creditors, etc. ... ..	1,473,643	55,481	25,999	756	146,281	54,194	1,756,354
<b>Total Liabilities</b> ... ..	<b>17,074,240</b>	<b>332,410</b>	<b>771,223</b>	<b>27,715</b>	<b>1,474,481</b>	<b>778,048</b>	<b>20,458,117</b>
<i>Assets.</i>							
Land, plant, etc. ... ..	16,232,991	534,172	899,589	25,007	3,401,146	1,169,407	22,262,312
Debtors, etc. ... ..	833,707	71,152	44,282	2,993	402,413	139,260	1,493,807
Bank and cash ... ..	71,943	30,749	16,387	11	191,636	77,852	388,578
Fixed deposits and investments ... ..	2,920,203	68,712	...	204	236,697	45,647	3,271,463
<b>Total Assets</b> ... ..	<b>20,058,844</b>	<b>704,785</b>	<b>960,258</b>	<b>28,215</b>	<b>4,231,892</b>	<b>1,432,166</b>	<b>27,416,160</b>
<b>Excess of Assets</b> ... ..	<b>£ 2,984,604</b>	<b>372,375</b>	<b>189,035</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,757,411</b>	<b>654,118</b>	<b>6,958,043</b>

There was a surplus of assets over liabilities in all undertakings except in two municipalities and seven funds in the shires, in which the aggregate excess of liabilities was only £6,373.

The balance sheet of the Sydney County Council is not compiled on exactly the same basis as those of the other undertakings. The surplus of assets in the Sydney County Council includes the following reserves: General, £67,859, Sinking Fund, £2,572,692, and Insurance Fund £131,591. The value of plant, etc., includes capitalised charges for loan discounts and flotation expenses, £291,084, and installation costs of apparatus on hire, £55,429, which are written off by annual charges to revenue. The gross value of land, plant, etc., amounted to £23,066,102, being reduced to £16,232,991 by the deduction of depreciation reserve £6,833,111.

*Gasworks Trading Funds.*

The supply of coal gas for lighting and heating in New South Wales is mainly the province of private companies.

The gasworks operated by municipal councils are situated in country towns; they numbered 21 in 1921 and 18 in 1939. A summary of their revenue accounts in various years since 1921 is shown below:—

TABLE 429.—Local Government, N.S.W., Gasworks Revenue Accounts, 1921 to 1939.

Year ended 31st December.	Expenditure.		Revenue.				Surplus or Deficiency (—).	
	Cost of Gas and Residuals.	Total Expenditure.	Sales.		Loan Rates.	Other.		Total.
			Gas.	Residuals.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1921 ...	139,466	145,261	135,629	12,534	4,698	4,646	157,507	12,246
1931 ...	103,814	106,317	90,332	13,419	4,631	3,376	111,758	5,441
1936 ...	88,493	89,181	71,549	12,954	2,526	4,298	91,327	2,146
1937 ...	91,321	92,087	71,522	13,959	2,864	8,699	97,044	4,957
1938 ...	95,006	95,708	74,106	14,388	2,401	3,049	93,944	(—)1,764
1939 ...	96,702	97,316	75,075	13,681	2,469	5,028	96,253	(—)1,063

Profits on trading, aggregating £4,692 were earned by 8 of the municipal undertakings in 1939 and trading losses aggregating £5,755 were incurred by 10 of them. Costs of manufacture include £12,129 for depreciation of assets and £1,131 for interest on loans, overdrafts, etc. The revenue includes votes from electricity funds, £1,960.

The gas manufactured in 1939 measured 285,930,000 cubic feet and the average cost, after deducting proceeds from the sale of residuals, was 5s. 10d. per 1,000 cubic feet. Of 219,708,000 cubic feet of gas sold, 219,095,000 cubic feet were for private consumption and 613,000 cubic feet for public lighting. The average price realised was 6s. 10d. per 1,000 cubic feet of gas sold.

The balance sheets of the municipal gasworks trading undertakings at 31st December, 1939, are summarised in the following statement:—

TABLE 430.—Local Government, N.S.W., Gasworks Balance Sheets, 1939.

Liabilities.				Assets.			
		£				£	
Loans and deferred payment debts		24,844		Buildings, land, stock, plant, etc.		271,636	
Sundry creditors, etc.	...	18,154		Sundry debtors, including amounts			
Overdrafts	...	13,660		due from other funds	...	17,788	
				Outstanding rates	...	1,575	
Total Liabilities	...	56,658		Fixed deposits and investments	...	9,937	
Excess of Assets	...	249,766		Bank balance and cash	...	5,488	
Total	...	£306,424		Total	...	£306,424	

A surplus of assets at the end of 1939 was disclosed by all the undertakings. Capital expenditure on the improvement and extension of assets during 1939 amounted to £16,763; including £1,570 from loan funds. Repayments of capital debt (loans and deferred debts) totalled £2,807.

#### *Water Supply and Sewerage Funds.*

The water supply and sewerage systems of the metropolitan and Newcastle districts and Broken Hill are administered by statutory boards representative of the State Government and the local councils, and two water storage systems, the South West Tablelands and Juneec, are under direct Government control. The larger systems are described on page 512 et seq. The Grafton and South Grafton Water Board administers water supply services within the municipalities of Grafton and South Grafton. Three county councils have been formed to supply water to towns in constituent shires and municipalities, viz., the Northern Riverina and the Southern Riverina county councils each comprising four shires, and the Rous county council, comprising a shire and a municipality. The works for these undertakings are under construction. Other domestic water supply and sewerage works in New South Wales, except those associated with irrigation schemes, are vested in municipal and shire councils.

Until 1935 the water and sewerage works, as a general rule, were constructed by the State, and transferred on completion to the local councils, which were required to repay the capital cost, with interest, over periods fixed in relation to the durability of the works. In 1935

arrangements were made to enable the councils to undertake the construction of works for new services, part of the cost to be met by the State. An advisory committee investigates each proposal for new works and apportions the cost between the State and the council concerned. Furthermore, the State Treasurer may undertake to pay the interest on loans in excess of 3½ per cent.

Existing arrangements between the State Government and councils for the repayment of the cost of works constructed by the State were modified when the Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage (Debts) Act was passed in 1937. The Act expired on 30th June, 1940. By its terms provision was made for writing off part of the indebtedness to the State, and the councils were authorised to raise loans to repay the remainder. Up to 30th June, 1941, the sum of £774,837 had been written off and £3,250,294 had been accepted by the State in full settlement of the debts, amounting in the aggregate to £4,025,131.

At 31st December, 1939, country water supply services were operated or were under construction by eighty-two municipalities and thirty-seven shires, and country sewerage services by fifty municipalities and ten shires.

The following table is a summary of the revenue accounts of the undertakings for the year 1939:—

TABLE 431.—Local Government, N.S.W., Water and Sewerage Revenue Accounts, 1939.

Council.	Expenditure.	Revenue.				Surplus.
		Rates.	Government Grants.	Other.	Total.	
	£	£	Water Supply.		£	£
			£	£		
Grafton and South Grafton Water Board ... ..	20,355	8,605	2,517	2,554	13,676	(-) 6,679
Municipalities ... ..	337,087	245,556	115,572	101,690	462,818	125,731
Shires ... ..	63,180	47,329	42,827	24,826	114,982	51,802
Total Water Supplies ... ..	420,622	301,490	160,916	129,070	591,476	170,854
	£	£	Sewerage.		£	£
			£	£		
Municipalities ... ..	201,660	162,010	172,367	44,759	379,136	177,476
Shires ... ..	14,505	11,179	33,722	2,851	47,752	33,247
Total Sewerage ... ..	216,165	173,189	206,089	47,610	426,888	210,723

Expenditure relates to management and working expenses, depreciation and interest. In water supply works the charge for depreciation was £56,316 and interest amounted to £146,469, including £32,957 payable on debt owing to the Government. For sewerage works the depreciation was £11,183, and interest £99,261, including £8,524 on debt to Government.

Revenue included exceptionally large amounts in respect of Government grants which comprised, in water supply works, contributions towards the capital cost of constructing new works and extending old works, £136,433, interest subsidies £21,291, and other £3,192; corresponding figures for sewerage works were £186,689 for new works, etc., and £19,400 for interest.

The surplus of revenue over expenditure was swollen by the inclusion of capital grants by the Government. The deduction of such items would reduce the surplus for water supply to £34,421 and for sewerage to £24,034.

The capital debt of the water supply and sewerage works combined at 31st December, 1939, was £6,422,361, of which £1,104,662 was owing to the Government and £5,317,699 to other creditors (i.e., debenture holders, etc.).

#### *Abattoir Trading Funds.*

The Local Government Act authorises the councils of municipalities and shires, other than those in areas under the jurisdiction of the Meat Industry Act (see Chapter Food and Prices) to conduct abattoirs. This power was exercised by only three municipalities at the end of 1939, viz., Albury, Tamworth and Broken Hill.

The abattoirs at Albury and Tamworth form part of the general funds of those councils and particulars of their operations are included in Tables 422 and 424. There is a separate fund for the abattoirs at Broken Hill; revenue in 1939 amounted to £5,065 and expenditure to £5,134, the net result being a deficiency of £69. At the end of the year liabilities amounted to £1,356, including insurance reserves, £1,101; and assets amounted to £8,611, comprising cash and investments, £2,570; debtors, £386; stocks, £375, and land, buildings and plant, £5,280. The excess of assets was £7,255.

The council of the City of Greater Newcastle assumed control on 2nd April, 1939, of the Newcastle District Abattoirs, which were conducted previously by an independent board. For the nine months ended 31st December, 1939, revenue amounted to £149,471 and expenditure to £148,092, including interest on loans, £3,309, and depreciation, £4,338. At that date liabilities amounted to £110,823, including loans, £97,932, and assets to £268,594, consisting of land, buildings, plant, etc., £221,223, investments, £12,468, stocks, £15,016, and debtors, £19,887.

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT.

The central Government of the State affords financial assistance to the local governing bodies by supplementing general revenues and contributing to the cost of specified works and services. Assistance to general revenues is paid to shires only in the form of endowment in which individual shires participate according to an apportionment made by the Government in every third year. The matters to be taken into account in making the apportionment are specified in the Local Government Act, *e.g.*, the necessity for developing new districts, the extent to which the council and the people of the areas concerned undertake to share in the development by constructing works or paying local rates, the rate levied and its relation to the maximum rate.

The amount of endowment was £177,500 in 1937 and later years.



In addition to endowment grants by the State are made to municipalities and shires for specific purposes. Large sums have been paid to councils which act as construction authority or agent for the State in such matters as maintenance and construction of main roads and unemployment relief works.

In regard to measures for the relief of unemployment, assistance has been given to the councils in terms of the Local Government (Further Amendment) Act, 1935, to enable them to undertake the construction of works and the provision of services which would otherwise be beyond their financial resources. By the Act the Treasurer was authorised, until 30th June, 1940, to make agreements with the councils for State contributions towards interest and sinking fund charges in respect of loans raised by them and to make advances to supplement loans raised by councils.

Moneys paid to local governing bodies for any of the abovementioned purposes are included in the following statement of funds provided by the State or Commonwealth Government and expended by councils at intervals between 1921 and 1939.

TABLE 432.—Local Government, N.S.W., Receipts from State Government,\* 1921 to 1939.

Year.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Newcastle.	Country Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921 ... ..	29,344	2,030	25,864	331,173	...	388,411
1931 ... ..	197,604	11,276	142,900	828,828	...	1,180,608
1932 ... ..	267,957	31,460	180,370	841,553	...	1,321,340
1935 ... ..	1,103,467	258,736	993,519	2,579,062	900	4,935,684
1936 ... ..	1,135,263	268,853	902,063	2,399,043	800	4,706,022
1937 ... ..	682,418	146,792	678,434	2,349,583	926	3,858,153
1938 ... ..	543,475	69,120	907,288	2,439,849	1,962	3,961,694
1939 ... ..	631,278	96,723	768,009	2,244,106	5,832	3,745,948

\* Including amounts to be disbursed by councils as agents for the Government.

A classification of moneys paid by the Government to local governing bodies, showing broadly the objects of expenditure, is given below. Unemployment relief moneys form the largest constituent of those classified as other ordinary services. A large proportion of such moneys was spent on road works and smaller sums on parks, baths, beaches and other services. Payments to water supply and sewerage funds in recent years include substantial contributions towards the capital cost of new works.

TABLE 433.—Local Government, N.S.W., Receipts from State Government.\*  
Objects, 1931 to 1939.

Year.	Ordinary Services.			Trading Funds.		Total.
	Endowment.	Main Roads.	Other.	Electricity and Gasworks.	Water and Sewerage.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931 ... ..	149,533	1,028,486		312	2,277	1,180,608
1932 ... ..	147,095	1,165,570		1,300	7,375	1,321,340
1935 ... ..	149,250	1,222,667	3,457,041	4,042	102,684	4,935,684
1936 ... ..	149,875	1,064,365	3,439,597	5,033	47,152	4,706,022
1937 ... ..	175,425	1,313,912	2,213,627	2,949	152,240	3,858,153
1938 ... ..	177,950	1,380,348	1,954,384	10,705	438,307	3,961,694
1939 ... ..	177,500	1,371,526	1,811,156	18,761	367,005	3,745,948

\* Including amounts paid to councils for disbursement as agents for the Government.

#### LOAN FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

Long term borrowing by local governing bodies in New South Wales is classified for statistical purposes under three headings: (i) *Loans*, i.e., amounts raised by the sale of debentures and inscribed stock to private individuals and financial institutions, mostly banks and life assurance societies; (ii) *Government Advances*, comprising repayable advances in cash and the cost of works and services performed or materials supplied by the State for which councils are liable; and (iii) *Time Payment Debts*, known also as deferred payment debts, relating generally to plant and property acquired by hire purchase and sometimes to work performed under terms of extended payment.

#### *Borrowing Powers.*

The Sydney Corporation Act authorises the Council of the City of Sydney, with the Governor's approval, to raise loans in Australia or any other country by the issue of debentures or inscribed stock secured upon the corporate rates and revenues of the Council from whatever source arising. The currency of a loan, including renewals thereof, may not exceed 50 years in the aggregate and repayment may be made by equal yearly or half-yearly instalments of principal and interest or through the operation of a sinking fund established on the basis of 3 per cent. per annum compound interest. The council may not exceed by way of overdraft an amount equal to one-half of the revenue, as certified by the Auditor-General, of the fund to which the overdraft relates.

Loans obtained by the councils of other municipalities and of shires are raised usually under the Local Government Act, 1919, and its amendments.

In respect of municipal loans, the Local Government Act prescribes that a council may not borrow any moneys which, with existing loans, will cause the total indebtedness to exceed 20 per cent. of the unimproved value of ratable land in the area. It is provided, however, that certain loans expended on reproductive works may be excluded in calculating the limit.

Loans under the Local Government Act may be raised by four methods, viz., limited overdraft, and renewal, ordinary, or special loans as described on page 552 of the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book. The Governor's approval of a loan is required in all instances with the exception of limited overdrafts.

Renewal, ordinary, or special loans under the Local Government Act are secured, firstly upon the income of the fund to which the loans belong, and, secondly, upon the income of the council arising from any source.

Unless the loans are repayable by instalments at intervals of one year or less, there must be a sinking fund for loan repayment in every fund in respect of which a renewal, ordinary, or special loan has been raised, and in each year the council must transfer to the sinking fund a sum of not less than the amounts which were stated in its applications for the approval of the loans.

Councils may enter into time payment contracts to pay for purchases or works by instalments spread over a period of years.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils. They are not subject to the limitation of borrowing imposed on municipalities and shires.

The Treasurer is empowered on the recommendation of the Minister to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities situated within the Western Division (including the municipalities of Balranald, Hillston and Nyngan) and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or sewerage services.

*Loan Expenditure.*

The following table shows particulars of the expenditure by local governing bodies in 1939 from the proceeds of loans raised by the sale of debentures and inscribed stock. Government advances and time payment debts are not included but are shown in Table 436.

TABLE 434.—Local Government, N.S.W., Loan Expenditure, 1939.

Object.	Municipalities and Shires.			County Councils.*	Total.
	Metropolitan.	City of Greater Newcastle.	Country.		
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Ordinary Services—</b>					
Roads, Bridges, Drainage, etc. ... ..	332,359	66,721	390,184	...	789,264
Resumptions Account† ... ..	85,355	...	...	...	85,355
Parks, Baths, Beaches, etc. ... ..	80,443	14,666	54,541	...	149,650
Public Markets ... ..	167	...	6,128	...	6,295
Aerodromes ... ..	...	...	14,764	...	14,764
Plant and Property ... ..	41,588	22,588	92,843	...	157,019
Other ... ..	886	...	2,304	...	3,190
<b>Total, Ordinary Services ... ..</b>	<b>£ 540,798</b>	<b>103,975</b>	<b>560,764</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,205,537</b>
<b>Trading Undertakings—</b>					
Electricity ... ..	743	66,973	226,341	1,112,913	1,406,970
Gas ... ..	...	...	1,570	...	1,570
Water ... ..	...	...	199,509	884	200,393
Sewerage ... ..	...	...	342,753	...	342,753
<b>Total, Loan Expenditure ... ..</b>	<b>541,541</b>	<b>170,948</b>	<b>1,330,937</b>	<b>1,113,797</b>	<b>3,157,223</b>

\* Including Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

† See explanation hereunder.

The distribution of "Ordinary Services" expenditure as shown in the table, is approximate. Only new loan expenditure on works and services is included, and amounts devoted to repayment of old loans, Government advances or time payment debts are excluded.

The item "Resumptions Account" refers to compensation and other capital expenditure incurred in the City of Sydney in respect of property resumed for the purpose of widening roads or other improvements. Frequently there remain to the council valuable residues of resumed property which it lets to tenants or sells in due course. Therefore the expenditure shown in the table should be distributed between the items "Roads, etc." and "Plant and Property" but the allocation cannot be made for lack of data.

The loan expenditure of the local governing bodies in New South Wales in 1929 and later years is shown below, also the amount provided annually for the redemption of loan debt during 1931 and later years.

TABLE 435.—Local Government, N.S.W., Loan Expenditure and Repayments, 1929 to 1939.

Year.	Municipalities and Shires.						Total.
	Metropolitan.		Greater Newcastle.	Country.		County Councils. †	
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.		Municipalities.	Shires.		
<b>Loan Expenditure.</b>							
	£000	£900	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1929 ...	1,235	885	238	222	294	2,556	5,430
1930 ...	580	838	105	230	196	2,440	4,389
1931 ...	185	516	25	75	62	58	921
1935 ...	203	123	3	19	18	20	386
1936 ...	106	244	36	136	159	33	714
1937 ...	138	808	156	717	686	469	2,974
1938 ...	118	651	140	1,054	690	478	3,131
1939 ...	158	383	171	763	568	1,114	3,157
<b>Repayment of Loans‡.</b>							
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1931 ...	275	398	55	129	97	198	1,152
1935 ...	462	403	60	135	114	289	1,463
1936 ...	139	406	61	131	109	665	1,511
1937 ...	479	448	67	141	136	268	1,539
1938 ...	268	504	81	173	174	282	1,482
1939 ...	310	509	89	205	209	306	1,628

\* Exclusive of Electricity Undertaking (now Sydney County Council).

† Includes the Sydney County Council and the Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

‡ Includes credits to Sinking Fund Reserves.

Under the heading "Repayment of loans" is shown the amount of revenue applied in each year to the redemption of loans. The figures include direct repayments to lenders where loans are repayable by yearly or half-yearly instalments and, where loans are of fixed term, credits to sinking funds in the form of contributions from revenue account and interest earnings on accumulated investments which are generally credited direct to sinking fund accounts. Repayments of loans from sinking funds and from renewal or conversion loans are not included.

Fluctuations in the amounts shown as repayments in the City of Sydney are due to the inclusion of special items, viz., the proceeds of sales of resumed property when invested for repayment of loans at maturity, and transfers to revenue account of surplus sinking fund accumulations in respect of matured loans.

The Sydney County Council has in some years expended cash accumulated in ordinary trading operations in the retirement of substantial amounts of debentures, and in this way fluctuations have arisen in repayments by county councils, as shown in the table.

*Government Advances and Time Payment Debts.*

The expenditure from repayable Government advances and time payment debts by local governing bodies in New South Wales in the years 1935 to 1939 is shown below:—

TABLE 436.—Local Government, N.S.W., Expenditure from Government Advances and Time Payment Debts, 1935 to 1939.

Year.	Municipalities and Shires.			County Councils.	All Local Governing Bodies.		
	Sydney and Suburbs.	City of Greater Newcastle.	Country Municipalities and Shires.		Government Advances.	Time Payment Debts.	Grand Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935 ...	130,139	16,993	381,584	...	473,300	55,416	528,716
1936 ...	65,152	9,142	298,548	...	321,413	51,429	372,842
1937 ...	46,022	330	80,542	...	67,895	58,999	126,894
1938 ...	18,977	340	75,249	14,465	25,725	83,306	109,031
1939 ...	5,196	476	84,665	24,103	39,427	75,013	114,440

Expenditure from Government advances and time payment debts in 1939 included expenditure on ordinary services amounting to £70,030, viz., roads, bridges, etc., £21,606; parks, baths, beaches, etc., £6,509; plant and property, £39,903, and other items £2,012. Expenditure on electricity works was £1,162; water supply, £36,581; and sewerage works, £6,667.

The decline in the amount of Government advances after 1936 was due largely to new financial arrangements described on page 503.

Repayments of principal in respect of Government advances and time payment debts in 1939 amounted to £148,743 and £83,522 respectively.

These amounts do not include repayments of Government advances which were made from proceeds of loans raised by councils, nor remissions of indebtedness by the Government. The decline in indebtedness to the Government in 1938 as shown in the following table was due mainly to such transactions:—

TABLE 437.—Local Government, N.S.W., Government Advances and Time Payment Debts, Amounts Outstanding, 1936 to 1939.

At 31st December	Municipalities and Shires.			County Councils.	All Local Government Bodies.		
	Metro- politan.	City of Greater Newcastle.	Country Municipal- ities and Shires.		Government Advances.	Time Payment Debts.	Grand Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936 ...	490,242	83,317	5,492,456	79,860	5,910,597	235,278	6,145,875
1937 ...	476,416	73,159	5,445,345	138,777	5,925,605	208,092	6,133,697
1938 ...	412,470	64,927	2,376,410	17,922	2,614,829	256,900	2,871,729
1939 ...	360,954	55,124	1,626,856	30,272	1,849,892	223,314	2,073,206

#### Loan Debt.

The loan debt on account of debentures and inscribed stock issued by local governing bodies in New South Wales amounted to £43,291,095 as at 31st December, 1939. In addition, the long term indebtedness of the councils included £1,849,892 owing to the Government and £223,314 on time payment contracts, as shown in Table 437.

TABLE 438.—Local Government, N.S.W., Loan Debt, Sinking Funds and Interest, 1939.

Local Bodies.	Loans Outstanding.				Accumu- lated Sinking Funds.	Annual Interest.
	Australia	London.	New York.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney, City ...	9,135,275	2,000,000	.....	11,135,275	4,410,623	481,743
Suburbs ...	5,069,103	.....	.....	5,069,103	857	226,054
Newcastle, Greater City ...	1,232,230	.....	.....	1,232,230	.....	46,434
Country Municipi- palities ...	6,439,696	.....	.....	6,439,696	95,058	253,133
Shires ...	2,804,973	305,000	.....	3,109,973	132,158	131,975
Total Municipalities and Shires ...	24,681,277	2,305,000	.....	26,986,277	4,638,696	1,139,339
County Councils* ...	9,257,591	5,171,500	1,875,727	16,304,818	2,572,692	750,026
Grand Total ...	33,938,868	7,476,500	1,875,727	43,291,095	7,211,388	1,889,365

\* Includes Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The net loan debt, after deducting sinking funds, was £36,079,707 at the end of 1939.

Practically all the loan debts owing by councils under the Local Government Act are repayable by half-yearly instalments. Consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. On the other hand, most of the loans of the City of Sydney and Sydney County Council were floated for a fixed term, with provision for sinking fund. Therefore the accumulated sinking funds of these two bodies are large. At the end of 1939 they were equivalent to 39.6 per cent. and 17 per cent. of the respective loans debts.

The total amount of interest on the loan debt was £1,889,365, distributed according to place of payment as follows:—Australia, £1,422,350; London, £363,850; and New York, £103,165.

The following table shows the net loan debt at the end of various years since 1921. Particulars of the gross loan debt and accumulated sinking funds for corresponding years are shown in Table 440.

TABLE 439.—Local Government, N.S.W., Net Loan Debt, 1921 to 1939.

At 31st December.	Municipalities and Shires.					County Councils.†	Net Amount of Loans Outstand- ing.
	Metropolitan.		City of Greater Newcastle.	Country.			
	City of Sydney.*	Suburbs.		Municipali- ties.	Shires.		
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
1921 ... ..	4,389	1,253	226	507	83	3,510	9,968
1931 ... ..	8,095	5,836	1,000	1,724	1,410	13,323	31,388
1935 ... ..	7,254	4,715	817	1,209	1,081	12,992	28,068
1936 ... ..	7,329	4,557	831	1,246	1,210	12,392	27,565
1937 ... ..	7,066	5,091	940	2,051	1,916	12,579	29,643
1938 ... ..	6,854	5,167	958	5,348	2,536	12,929	33,792
1939 ... ..	6,725	5,068	1,232	6,345	2,978	13,732	36,080

\* Exclusive of Loans of Electricity Undertaking (now Sydney County Council).

† Includes the Sydney County Council and the Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

Between 1936 and 1939 the council's loan programmes were expanded and the net loan liability increased by £8,515,000. A substantial part of the increase, however, related to loans raised by councils to repay debts to the Government for water supply and sewerage works. Loan debt outstanding at the end of 1939 in respect of loans used for the repayment of such debts amounted to £2,959,279.

The net loan liability at the end of 1939, was distributed as follows:—Electricity works, £15,249,397 (42.2 per cent.); abattoirs £97,932; gasworks £20,958; water supply, £2,907,229 (8.1 per cent.); sewerage, £2,401,451 (6.6 per cent.); and roads, bridges, buildings, parks and reserves, baths, plant, property, etc., £15,402,740 (42.7 per cent.).

The place of redemption and the approximate amount of interest payable on the loan debt of the local governing bodies in New South Wales, are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 440.—Local Government, N.S.W., Domicile of Gross Loan Debt and Interest, 1921 to 1939.

Year.	Gross Amount of Loans.			Sinking Fund:	Net. Amount of Loans.	Annual Interest.		
	Australia.	Oversea.*	Total.			Australia.	Oversea.*	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1921 ...	9,922	1,512	11,434	1,466	9,968	421	86	507
1931 ...	26,026	9,331	35,357	3,969	31,388	1,252	517	1,769
1935 ...	24,352	9,425	33,777	5,709	28,068	1,069	480	1,549
1936 ...	23,866	9,409	33,275	5,710	27,565	1,024	470	1,494
1937 ...	26,591	9,390	35,981	6,338	29,643	1,087	469	1,556
1938 ...	31,123	9,371	40,494	6,703	33,791	1,224	468	1,692
1939 ...	33,939	9,352	43,291	7,211	36,080	1,422	467	1,889

\* Year 1921 London only; New York included, in 1931 and later years.

#### METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board controls the water supply and sewerage services in the county of Cumberland. The Board's jurisdiction extends to a large district outside the county of Cumberland and embraces a strip of territory extending along the South Coast beyond Wollongong to Lake Illawarra.

The Board is composed of seven members. Two members, a president and a vice-president, are appointed by the Governor for a period of five years, and five members are elected by the aldermen and councillors of local areas concerned to hold office for four years. For the purposes of the elections, the municipalities and shires have been grouped into five constituencies and one member is elected by each group.

The catchment areas of the Sydney water supply are the Nepean 347 square miles, Woronora 29 square miles, and Warragamba 3,383 square miles. The water storage capacity of the system is 115,636 million gallons. There are 91 service reservoirs in the area reticulated, with a total capacity of 535,389,000 gallons.

The total length of water mains as at 30th June, 1941, was 4,542 miles.

The sewerage system consists of three main outfalls—the Bondi ocean outfall; the southern and western suburbs outfall, which discharges into the Pacific Ocean at Long Bay; and the northern suburbs outfall, discharging into the ocean at North Point.

The Board also maintains 90 miles of channels for stormwater drainage purposes, and is authorised to levy drainage rates within areas notified by gazettal.

The following statement shows the number of premises supplied with water and those connected with the sewerage system administered by the Metropolitan Board in various years since 1921.



TABLE 441.—Metropolitan Water and Sewerage, Particulars of Services, 1921 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Water Supply.			Sewerage.		
	Premises Supplied.	Total Consumption during Year.	Average Daily Supply.	Premises Connected.	Length of Sewers.	Length of Stormwater Drains.
	No.	Thousand gallons.	Thousand gallons.	No.	miles.	miles.
1921	221,886	17,701,000	48,496	148,923	1,197	64
1931	308,657	30,803,000	84,390	204,772	1,871	76
1937	332,941	35,896,000	98,345	235,992	2,382	83
1938	341,948	38,431,000	105,290	246,825	2,477	86
1939	350,161	37,624,000	103,097	256,502	2,561	87
1940	360,548	43,774,000	119,601	264,604	2,637	87
1941	368,700	27,643,000	75,735	270,887	2,705	90

General rates for water and sewerage are levied on the assessed annual value of the premises. The rates since 1934-35 have been 9½d. in the £ for water and 8½d. for sewerage.

The charge for water supplied by meter for gardens, livestock, and trade purposes is 1s. 2d., with a rebate of 2d. on water used in excess of the previous year's consumption. Water is supplied without a meter to areas, mostly small gardens, not exceeding 1,000 square feet for a special fee of 8s. per annum.

Stormwater drainage rates are fixed in each area, so as to yield the revenue required to meet expenses, interest and sinking fund charges or the Board may arrange that the council of the area pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of a rate.

The capital funds of the Board to 30th June, 1940, were derived from the following sources:—

TABLE 442.—Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage, Capital Funds at 30th June, 1940.

Particulars.	Water.	Sewerage.	Drainage.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
<b>New South Wales Government—</b>				
Loan Funds ... ..	15,069,684	9,860,247	316,448	25,246,379
Less Repayments ... ..	813,809	471,578	16,449	1,301,836
Remission ... ..	3,896,973	5,811,138	218,952	9,927,063
Net ... ..	10,358,902	3,577,531	81,047	14,017,480
Advances ... ..	3,605,641	1,370,261	120,038	5,095,940
Unemployment Relief Fund ... ..	292,218	290,175	...	582,393
Amount due to New South Wales Government ... ..	14,256,761	5,237,967	201,085	19,695,813
Loans raised by Board ... ..	12,525,959	11,023,851	866,859	24,416,669
*Unemployment Relief Fund (New South Wales)—Grant ... ..	297,945	451,451	7,056	756,452
Total ... ..	£ 27,080,665	16,713,269	1,075,000	44,868,934

\* Not repayable.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage (Capital Indebtedness) Act, 1935, provides for the remission of £11,450,000 of debt due by the Board to the Government in instalments over a period of five years from 1st July, 1936, and the Board is to expend £3,000,000 from loan funds in each of the years. At 30th June, 1940, debt totalling £9,927,063 had been remitted, including £1,729,366 remitted in 1939-40.

The Board is required to pay interest on its debt to the State, also a proportion of the exchange and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. The rate has been 3½ per cent. since July, 1934.

The Board, with the approval of the Governor, may raise its own loans, but the debt so incurred in respect of any of its services must not exceed 20 per cent. of the unimproved value of the lands ratable for that service. A sinking fund provision of 10s. per cent. is required in respect of such loans.

The authority to raise loans was granted in 1925, but the Board's first loan was not floated until July, 1928. In the intervening years the Treasury advanced moneys for the construction of works, and these advances amounting to £6,495,000 were to be repaid by annual instalments of £324,750 over a period of twenty years from 1st January, 1930. The amount outstanding at 30th June, 1938, was £5,196,000. Then it was arranged that repayment should be spread over 40 years and be made from revenue by annual instalments at £243,314 including principal and interest.

At 30th June, 1940, the amounts outstanding in respect of loans floated by the Board included £2,000,000 sterling at 4 per cent. outstanding in London, and £1,412,719 (dollars converted at \$ 4.8665 to £) at 5½ per cent. outstanding in New York. An amount of £20,503,950 was outstanding in Australia, nominal rates of interest being as follows:—

Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.
£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
3 7 6	500,000	4 5 3	1,479,200
3 15 0	1,000,000	4 7 6	1,000,000
4 0 0	4,625,000	4 9 1	1,000,000
4 2 6	1,000,000	4 10 0	1,500,000
4 3 9	824,750	4 16 10	900,000
4 5 0	6,575,000	5 0 0	100,000
		Total ... ..	£20,503,950

Two loans were floated in Australia in 1939-40, viz., £1,500,000 at 4½ per cent. in August, 1939, and £1,000,000 at 4¾ per cent. in January, 1940. Sinking fund investments held for redemption of the Board's loans amounted to £573,023 at 30th June, 1940.

The following statement shows particulars of the financial transactions relating to the services controlled by the Metropolitan Board in various years since 1920-21:—

TABLE 443.—Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage, Finances, 1921 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Indebtedness.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses and Management.	Net Revenue.	Interest on Capital.	Exchange.	Sinking Fund Contribution.	Surplus.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Water Supply.</i>								
1921	10,323,252	855,751	347,298	508,453	473,890	...	...	34,563
1931	23,381,090	1,672,954	456,474	1,216,480	1,062,981	93,921	58,010	1,568
1937	25,229,515	1,645,552	526,934	1,118,618	887,310	69,123	89,684	72,501
1938	25,598,562	1,741,809	600,609	1,141,200	942,294	68,394	98,543	31,969
1939	26,690,265	1,815,089	603,276	1,211,813	974,982	64,449	149,954	22,428
1940	26,782,721	1,920,837	651,686	1,269,151	1,009,687	72,543	159,355	27,566
1941	26,929,696	1,968,542	713,489	1,255,053	1,027,872	69,899	165,842	(-) 8,560
<i>Sewerage.</i>								
1921*	7,329,632	615,615	229,441	386,174	341,675	...	...	44,499
1931	14,440,475	979,389	247,896	731,493	694,575	63,944	39,674	(-) 66,700
1937	15,026,095	935,747	283,979	651,768	502,782	37,679	54,516	56,791
1938	15,185,638	999,989	311,961	688,028	557,837	39,202	61,813	29,176
1939	16,018,587	1,067,755	340,236	727,519	612,854	32,165	85,726	(-) 3,226
1940	16,261,317	1,118,768	364,761	754,007	635,060	37,940	89,298	(-) 8,291
1941	16,402,637	1,194,262	388,687	805,575	649,924	35,969	92,603	27,079
<i>Drainage.</i>								
1931	699,450	51,745	11,516	40,229	33,880	2,624	1,872	1,853
1937	880,513	40,059	11,425	28,634	30,193	1,972	3,349	(-) 6,880
1938	1,005,709	41,526	16,561	24,965	40,016	1,857	4,129	(-) 21,037
1939	1,060,890	43,850	13,910	29,940	41,389	1,869	5,884	(-) 19,202
1940	1,068,679	46,204	13,794	32,410	42,854	2,672	6,159	(-) 19,275
1941	1,069,958	48,981	14,612	34,369	43,864	2,647	6,377	(-) 18,519

\* Includes particulars of Drainage Branch.

The decrease of capital indebtedness in 1937 was due to remission of part of the debt due to the State as described on page 514.

The working expenses shown in the foregoing table include expenditure on renewals in the years 1936-37 to 1939-40; the amount for the three services was £100,000 in each year.

Between April, 1925, and 30th June, 1940, the total amount set aside for expenditure on renewals was £1,958,024, of which £937,085 was charged to revenue, £614,737 appropriated from surplus revenue, £190,208 granted by the State from unemployment relief funds and £215,994 obtained from loans. By 30th June, 1940, the sum of £1,872,382, including £173,311 in 1939-40, had been expended on renewals and there was an unexpended balance of £85,642.

Provision for sinking fund is made at the rate of 5s. per cent. in respect of capital debt owing to the State and at the rate of 10s. per cent. in respect of loans raised by the Board.

THE HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

The first water supply works of the Lower Hunter were constructed by the Government under the provisions of the Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act of 1880. In 1892, control of the works was transferred to the Hunter District Water Board.

Water is obtained mainly from a dam of 5,000 million gallons capacity on the Chichester River and the catchment area is 76 square miles. This supply can be supplemented if required by pumping water from the Hunter River.

The sewerage scheme for the Hunter district has its outfall at Merewether Gulf, some distance south from Newcastle. The districts served are Greater Newcastle, Maitland and Cessnock.

Particulars relating to the water supply and sewerage services of the Board at intervals since 1921 are shown below:—

TABLE 444.—Hunter District Water and Sewerage, Particulars of Services, 1921 to 1940.

Year ended 30th June.	Water Supply.			Sewerage.	
	Properties Supplied.	Supply during year.	Average Daily Supply. Per Property.	Properties Connected.	Length of Sewer.
	No.	thousand gallons.	gallons.	No.	miles.
1921 ... ..	25,874	1,711,187	181	12,218	148
1931 ... ..	42,631	2,905,391	187	21,471	200
1937 ... ..	45,745	3,931,350	235	25,289	277
1938 ... ..	47,089	4,107,500	239	26,932	300
1939 ... ..	48,370	4,330,760	245	28,257	387
1940 ... ..	49,732	4,730,580	260	29,975	489

The Hunter District Water Board consists of seven members. A president and a vice-president are appointed by the Governor for a maximum period of seven years, and five members are elected by the councils of constituent municipalities and shires to hold office for four years.

The Board's accounts formed part of the accounts of the State Treasury until 1st July, 1938.

The capital funds of the Board at 30th June, 1941, consisted of the following items, viz., capital indebtedness repayable to the State Government, £3,328,792, non-repayable State and Commonwealth grants for unemployment relief works, £232,887 and loans raised by the Board £2,450,000. The capital indebtedness to the State has been reduced by remissions amounting to £2,971,703, including £744,483 remitted in 1939-40.

The Board is authorised, with the Governor's approval, to obtain bank overdrafts and to raise loans, locally or overseas, for the construction of additional works, the renewal of loans and the repayment of indebtedness to the State or any financial institution. The State Government will guarantee loans raised by the Board and the Board must establish sinking funds to provide for their repayment in accordance with the terms of the Governor's approval.

Water and sewerage rates are levied on the assessed annual value. Since 1st July, 1936, the rates have been as follows, viz., water 12d. and sewerage 15d. in the pound, with a minimum of 15s. on ratable premises; water 9d., and sewerage 12d. in the pound, with a minimum of 5s. on ratable vacant lands. Unless fixed by special agreement the charge for water by meter ranges from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per 1,000 gallons, according to the quantity supplied.

A stormwater drainage rate of 3d. in the pound on assessed annual value was levied for the first time in 1937-38.

The Board is required to pay interest and sinking fund charges on its loans, and to pay interest on its debt to the State at the rate of 3½ per cent. together with a proportion of the exchange and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. When the Board repays indebtedness to the State from the proceeds of any loan, the Treasurer may reimburse any annual loan charges in excess of the amounts formerly payable to the State.

Particulars of the finances of the Hunter District Water Board in various years since 1920-21 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 445.—Hunter District Water, Sewerage and Drainage, Finances, 1921 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Debt.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses and Manage- ment.	Interest on Loan Capital.	Exchange.	Sinking Fund.	Surplus.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Water Supply.</i>							
1921 ... ..	1,472,074	116,320	59,895	35,556	...	...	20,869
1931 ... ..	2,847,998	235,325	77,706	144,720	15,578	8,117	(-) 10,796
1937 ... ..	2,967,348	234,286	74,575	99,582	13,194	11,333	35,602
1938 ... ..	3,034,183	240,097	83,570	100,095	12,962	12,180	31,290
1939 ... ..	2,969,881	246,845	104,084	105,201	13,275	13,407	10,878
1940 ... ..	2,794,859	256,127	136,491	97,199	11,237	13,141	(-) 1,941
1941 ... ..	3,554,207	266,601	123,308	96,815	11,271	15,300	19,907
<i>Sewerage.</i>							
1921 ... ..	590,790	32,164	16,007	25,328	...	...	(-) 9,171
1931 ... ..	1,234,476	91,158	37,630	34,886	9,756	5,083	3,803
1937 ... ..	2,057,480	106,185	39,583	61,398	8,045	7,701	(-) 10,542
1938 ... ..	2,182,903	115,229	45,171	64,052	8,203	8,600	(-) 10,797
1939 ... ..	1,481,185	123,544	56,070	54,943	6,620	6,522	(-) 611
1940 ... ..	1,579,647	132,511	68,863	54,391	4,036	6,723	(-) 1,502
1941 ... ..	2,023,707	144,792	74,854	46,919	4,050	8,628	10,341
<i>Stormwater Drainage.</i>							
1931 ... ..	634,326	...	...	...	...	...	...
1937 ... ..	1,079,977	...	854	35,366	4,500	3,716	(-) 44,436
1938 ... ..	1,086,127	14,733	3,769	35,560	4,423	3,932	(-) 32,951
1939 ... ..	123,814	15,343	7,466	7,207	939	957	(-) 1,226
1940 ... ..	113,389	16,177	11,184	3,981	522	549	(-) 59
1941 ... ..	114,097	17,473	10,837	5,208	524	588	316

Working expenses in 1939-40 include £44,000 charged to revenue in respect of reserve for renewals, viz., water, £22,580; sewerage, £15,179, and stormwater drainage, £6,241.

FIRE BRIGADES.

The public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires are controlled by a Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, 1909-1941. Its jurisdiction extends over the City of Sydney and suburban municipalities, Greater Newcastle, Broken Hill, and other municipalities, and shires in respect of towns contained in them.

The Board consists of a president, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and seven members, elected for a term of three years, viz., one by the councils of the Sydney and suburban municipalities and shires, one by the councils of the other incorporated areas to which the Act applies, three elected by the fire insurance companies, one by the members of volunteer fire brigades, and one by the permanent firemen.

In each year the Board makes an estimate of the amount proposed to be expended in the various fire districts during the ensuing year, and of this sum the councils of the municipalities and shires concerned contribute one-fourth, the insurance companies one-half, and the Government one-fourth. Payments by the insurance companies are based on the amount of premiums payable in respect of fire risks within each district.

The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer brigades, which are subsidised out of the funds. In the metropolitan districts in 1941 the fire brigades comprised 749 officers and permanent firemen whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal and 262 volunteers. The country brigades consisted of 81 officers and permanent firemen and 1,498 volunteers. There is also a reserve corps.

The following table shows the revenue account of the Board of Fire Commissioners for the year:—

TABLE 446.—Fire Brigades, Revenue Account, 1941.

Revenue.				Expenditure.			
£				£			
Subsidy from Government	...	...	126,534	Administration	...	...	18,899
Subsidy from Municipalities and Shires	...	...	126,534	Salaries, including Payments to Volunteers	...	...	324,745
Subsidy from Fire Insurance Companies and Firms	...	...	253,068	Repairs to Buildings, Plant, and other expenses	...	...	151,499
Other	...	...	19,852	Equipment and Property Charges	...	...	37,426
			Excess of Expenditure				6,581
Total	...	...	£532,569	Total	...	...	£532,569

In the Sydney Fire district contributions by municipalities and shires in 1941 represented 5s. 9½d. per £100 of assessed annual value of the ratable land, and contributions from insurance companies and firms who insured goods with companies not registered in New South Wales represented 18.1 per cent. of the premiums less reinsurances.

The estimates of the proposed expenditure by the board for the year 1942 amounted to £547,024, viz., £424,432 for the Sydney fire district and £122,592 for other districts.

The balance sheet of the Board as at 31st December, 1941, is shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 447.—Fire Brigades, Balance Sheet, 1941.

Liabilities.				Assets.			
£				£			
Debentures and Accrued Interest	...	...	179,948	Land and Buildings	...	...	447,271
Property and Equipment Account	...	...	660,676	Plant and Fire Appliances	...	...	396,967
Bank Balances	...	...	38,449	Stocks on Hand	...	...	66,329
Trust Accounts	...	...	2,597	Revenue A/c	...	...	450
Fund Account	...	...	29,347				
Total	...	...	£911,017	Total	...	...	£911,017

## FOOD AND PRICES.

### FOOD SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION.

The principal food commodities consumed in New South Wales are beef and mutton, bread, milk, butter, eggs, sugar, jam, potatoes and a wide variety of other vegetables and fruit. Supplies of nearly all these commodities are produced within the State. Tea, which is the popular household beverage, is imported from tropical countries. The local production of potatoes, sugar and some fruits and, to a smaller extent, eggs is augmented by importation from other Australian States. The consumption of poultry, pork, bacon, ham, fish, cheese and coffee is comparatively small.

The administration of the food laws in incorporated towns and the supervision of conditions under which food is produced and distributed are duties of the Board of Health and the municipal and shire councils.

Standards for the composition, purity and quality of foods are prescribed by regulations under the Pure Foods Act. The Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs exercises supervision in regard to the composition and labelling of oversea imports of food and drugs.

Standard weights and measures are prescribed in terms of the Weights and Measures Act. These are generally the standards of the United Kingdom and traders' weighing and measuring appliances must be kept to a specified degree of accuracy. The weight of bread is regulated under the provisions of the Bread Act of 1901. The standard loaves weigh 1 lb., 2 lb. and 4 lb.

The councils of municipalities and shires are authorised to establish public markets and to regulate hawking and peddling of food commodities within the incorporated areas. Outside the City of Sydney, however, there are few markets except saleyards for livestock.

The Municipal Council of Sydney has established large markets in the city for vegetables, fruit, farm produce, fish, and poultry, also cold storage works. The business conducted at the markets consists for the most part of sales by producers or their agents to retail traders. A new market in which producers may sell vegetables was opened in 1938.

The operations of agents selling on commission farm produce, such as vegetables, fruit, eggs and poultry, are subject to the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-1932. The agents must be licensed, and must furnish to the Registrar appointed under the Act a substantial bond from an approved insurance company.

Another measure relating to the marketing of food products, with the main purpose of assisting producers, is the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1938, which authorises the formation of marketing boards in

respect of primary products upon the request of the producers. A board for any product may not be formed unless a poll is taken of the producers of the product who are enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral rolls, and votes are given by at least three-fifths of those entitled to vote, and more than half the votes are in favour of its constitution. The Director of Marketing administers the Act, and the State Marketing Bureau, under his supervision, affords assistance to producers in regard to the marketing of their products, and collects and publishes information relating to market conditions. Marketing boards are in operation for rice, eggs, and wine grapes.

#### WAR-TIME CONTROL OF SUPPLIES OF COMMODITIES.

General authority is vested in Ministers of the Commonwealth to make arrangements for regulating production, storage, distribution, use or consumption of essential articles, when necessary in the interest of the defence of the Commonwealth or the efficient prosecution of the war or for the maintenance of essential supplies and services. Apart from this general authority, regulations in respect of particular commodities or groups of commodities have been made from time to time since the commencement of the war in September, 1939. In some instances boards or committees have been set up or other arrangements have been made to rationalise production, to regulate importation or exportation, to conduct research for new sources of supply or for substitute commodities, to organise marketing or to distribute available supplies on an equitable basis. The Australian Food Council has been established with the view to ensure that there will be adequate supplies of food for military and civilian needs. There has been substantial curtailment of the production and supply of non-essential goods and services with the object of conserving labour and other resources.

The commodities subject to control or partial control in terms of National Security Regulations include the following:—

Apples and pears.	Fertilisers.	Petrol (see fuels, liquid).
Barley.	Fibre and jute goods.	Piece goods.
Beer.	Flax.	Potatoes.
Blankets.	Fruits, dried.	Rubber goods.
Boots and shoes.	Fuels, liquid.	Silk goods.
Bristles.	Furnishing fabrics.	Skins—rabbit.
Butter.	Gas masks.	sheep.
Cane—rattan.	Gas producer units.	Spirituous liquors.
Cheese.	Gold.	Timber.
Cleaning materials.	Hides and leather.	Tin plate.
Cloth.	Household linen.	Tobacco.
Clothing.	Kapok.	Tomatoes.
Coal.	Knitted goods.	pulp.
Coffee.	Machine tools.	Vegetable seeds.
Copra.	Meat.	Wheat.
Cork.	Medical supplies.	Wine.
Cotton goods, imported	Metal foil.	Wool.
spun.	Minerals.	Woollen goods—woven.
Dextrose.	Paper.	Yarns.
Eggs.	Peas, field.	



*Rationing of Commodities.*

A system of compulsory rationing by means of coupons was brought into operation in respect of liquid fuels (*e.g.*, motor spirit, kerosene, diesel fuel oil) as from 1st October, 1940. It is administered by the Commonwealth Liquid Fuel Control Board. Production and sales of rubber goods were restricted as from 24th December, 1941, and owners of motor cars, cycles and trucks are not permitted to purchase tyres or (since 6th April, 1942) tubes except for immediate needs.

Supplies of tobacco are rationed in terms of National Security (Tobacco Rationing) regulations dated 24th February, 1942. The Minister for Trade and Customs, with the advice of the Tobacco Manufacturers' Advisory Committee, determines the weight of tobacco which may be delivered from the tobacco factories each month, and it is the duty of the manufacturers to distribute it to vendors in an equitable manner.

At the end of March, 1942, arrangements were made to ration supplies of tea to consumers, the ration per fortnight being 2 oz. per person over the age of 9 years. Householders were required to lodge a declaration with a retailer in order to purchase tea, pending the issue of coupons. These were available as from 6th July, 1942, and the ration was increased to 8 oz. per person over the age of nine years in successive periods of five weeks. Rationing of sugar, 2 lbs. a head fortnightly, dates from 31st August, 1942.

Under National Security Regulations, retail sales of clothing, blankets, household linen, piece goods and yarns were restricted during a period of five weeks from 11th May, 1942 to 75 per cent. (in value) of the average sales during the year 1941. Then compulsory rationing of these goods and of tea by means of coupons was introduced in terms of National Security (Rationing) Regulations, gazetted on 14th May, 1942. The Rationing Commission, consisting of three members, was appointed to control the supply and distribution of rationed goods and the supply and carrying on of rationed services, subject to Ministerial direction and to anything contained in or done under regulations regarding price control and emergency supplies. Executive authority is vested in the Director of Rationing. Goods and services become subject to rationing upon declaration by the Minister for Trade and Customs.

The first declarations under the Rationing Regulations were issued on 12th June, 1942, in respect of the following goods and services:—Yarns, cloth made wholly or mainly from any textile other than jute, wearing apparel, blankets, bed linen, table linen, towels, handkerchiefs and footwear, and to services involved in carrying out any process in the manufacture, wholly or partially, from goods supplied by retail customers of men's and boys' outer garments. Compulsory rationing of these goods and services became effective on 16th June, 1942. Ration coupons for clothing, piece goods and knitting wool were issued to each person, *viz.*, 56 coupons, effective until 15th June, 1943, inclusive, and 56 for use between 15th November, 1942, and 15th June, 1943. Separate scales of rationing were

compiled for men, women, children aged 5 to 16 years, and infants up to 4 years. The following statement shows the number of coupons which must be surrendered for the purchase of some of the more important items:—

Article.	Number of Coupons.		
	Man.	Woman.	Child (5 to 16 years).
Overcoat, woollen—fully lined ... ..	40	27	18
"  "  "  unlined ... ..	30	19	12
Coat, woollen, lined ... ..	20	16	12
Coat, unlined ... ..	12	10	8
Trousers, slacks, woollen ... ..	10	9	8
"  "  "  non-woollen ... ..	12	11	9
Waistcoat without sleeves ... ..	8	6	4
Dress—short sleeves ... ..	...	12	9
"  —long sleeves ... ..	...	13	10
Cardigan, long sleeves ... ..	8	6	4
Shirt, non-woollen—long sleeves ... ..	12	10	7
"  "  —short sleeves ... ..	11	9	6
Collar ... ..	1	1	1
Blouse, non-woollen—long sleeves ... ..	...	7	5
"  "  —short sleeves ... ..	...	6	4
Singlet (with sleeves) or underpants (short)—			
woollen ... ..	5	4	3
non-woollen ... ..	7	5	4
Socks, stockings ... ..	4	4	2
Pyjama suit—long sleeves ... ..	15	14	10
Nightdress—short sleeves ... ..	...	11	9
Boots or shoes (pair) ... ..	12	8	3

The coupon scale per yard of piece goods is as follows:—

Width of Cloth.	Coupons.
Under 32 inches ... ..	2½
32 to 40 inches ... ..	3¼
40 to 50 inches ... ..	4
50 to 60 inches ... ..	5
Over 60 inches ... ..	6

The scale for knitting wool is at the rate of half a coupon per oz. of wool.

Special coupons are issued for expectant mothers (50 coupons) and infants (up to age six months—100 coupons), also for industrial clothing, for members of the war and defence services, and (to next of kin) for Australian prisoners of war whose places of internment have been officially reported.

#### *War-time Restriction on Retail Delivery Services.*

Retail delivery services were drastically curtailed as from 1st May, 1942, by order under the National Security Regulations. The order applies to nearly all household goods, including meat, fruit and vegetables, groceries, tobacco, cordials, clothing, drapery, furniture, crockery, electrical and radio and sports goods, ironmongery, etc. The order does not apply to milk nor bread, for which special arrangements have been made. Meat may be delivered three times a week to houses at least one mile distant from the retail shop; otherwise delivery of the specified commodities is permitted not more than once a week if the parcel weighs at least 4 lb. or is at least 3 feet in length. Hawkers who sell commodities other than meat from a vehicle may deliver them not more than once a week in any locality. Meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, groceries, provisions and cakes may be delivered to hospitals, hotels and other institutions, and ships and camps:

used for defence purposes, where deliveries are made not more than once in twenty-four hours and the quantity weighs at least 20 lb. Block delivery systems have been introduced for milk and for bread in the metropolitan area and in Newcastle. These districts are subdivided into zones and only one retailer of milk and one of bread deliver daily in each delivery zone.

#### ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION OF FOOD COMMODITIES.

In the absence of complete records of interstate trade and of stocks carried over from one period to another it is not practicable to arrive at satisfactory estimates of the consumption of food in New South Wales. From available data, however, the following estimates have been compiled to indicate approximate annual consumption of the principal food commodities per head of population. The estimates relate for the most part to the pre-war period, viz.:—Meat—beef and veal, 100 lb.; mutton and lamb, 76 lb.; pork, 5 lb., and bacon, 10 lb.; fish, fresh 11 lb., preserved 4½ lb.; bread, 100 loaves (2 lb.); and flour (including flour in bread), 200 lb.; butter, 34 lb.; cheese, 4 lb.; fresh milk (metropolitan district), 24¾ gallons; sugar, 100 lb.; tea, 7 lb.; potatoes (exclusive of production on holdings less than 1 acre and market gardens), 100 lb.

#### *Meat.*

For the purpose of estimating the consumption of meat it is difficult to obtain details regarding the dressed weight of the animals slaughtered for local consumption. The most satisfactory of the available records indicate that during the five years ended June, 1932, the average annual consumption per head of population was 110 lb. of beef and veal and 73 lb. of mutton and lamb, and in more recent years about 100 lb. of beef and veal and 76 lb. of mutton and lamb.

The slaughter of stock and the sale of meat in the county of Cumberland, which embraces the metropolitan area, are under the control of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner, appointed by the Governor.

In the Newcastle district, *i.e.*, within a radius of 14 miles from the Newcastle Post Office, slaughtering and inspection are controlled by the council of the City of Greater Newcastle. Outside the county of Cumberland and the Newcastle district, slaughtering is done at private abattoirs, which are subject to inspection by officers appointed by the local authorities and by the Board of Health. A large quantity of meat for consumption in the Metropolitan area is obtained from country abattoirs.

The abattoir controlled by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner is situated at Homebush Bay in proximity to the stock saleyards. The carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof, and deliver them at the abattoir on the day prior to slaughtering. They are treated by the staff of the abattoir and after chilling the carcasses are delivered to the owners early on the following morning.

Slaughtering at the Newcastle Abattoir is done by the staff of the Abattoir. There are livestock saleyards at Waratah.

The average retail prices of meat are shown in Table 457, and further particulars relating to the meat supply are published in the chapter of this volume entitled "Pastoral Industry."

*Fish.*

The supply of fresh fish is obtained in the river estuaries and coastal lakes and inlets, and by deep-sea trawling. The quantity of trawled fish was nearly 10,000,000 lb. in 1940. Preserved fish is supplied almost entirely by importation.

In the metropolitan district, the wholesale marketing of fresh fish is centralised in Sydney in the Municipal Market, where the sales are conducted by licensed agents. Regulations under the Fisheries Act require that all fish sold in the fish markets or by wholesale dealers must be sold by weight.

*Bread and Flour.*

The average consumption of bread in New South Wales is estimated at about 100 loaves (2lb.) per head per annum.

The consumption of flour is estimated at approximately 200 lb. per head per annum, including 150 lb. per head used for bread. The quantity consumed each year is estimated to be in the vicinity of 278,000 tons, including approximately 209,000 tons used for bread. Biscuit factories in 1940-41 used 17,703 tons of flour including that used in biscuits for export.

The bread supply of the metropolitan area is baked in about 400 bakeries and is distributed by the bakers, part by retail delivery to the consumers' homes, and part by delivery at wholesale rates to retail shops, where it is sold "over the counter" to consumers. Only a small quantity is sold to consumers at the bakeries. A block system of delivery was commenced in Sydney and Newcastle in April, 1942, as stated above.

The hours of baking are fixed by industrial awards. The starting time in the County of Cumberland is 4.30 a.m. on an ordinary day, 11 p.m. for a "treble" delivery day (*i.e.*, a day preceding two holidays), and midnight for a "double" day or a day next following a "treble" day.

*Prices of Flour and Bread.*

For many years an association of millers has announced an official price for flour for local consumption (Sydney basis) which has been varied at fairly frequent intervals in general conformity with variations in prices of wheat, bran and pollard. An association of bakers has announced official prices for bread in the metropolitan area in relation to price of flour and other costs. Local or branch associations of bakers have functioned in various other parts of the State. These prices have generally, in practice, been subject to an appreciable degree of competition. In December, 1938, prices of bread and flour were made subject to Government regulation and supervision under the Wheat Products (Prices Fixation) Act of N.S.W., and both were proclaimed as commodities under the National Security (Prices) Regulations of the Commonwealth in September, 1939.

Approximately 1 ton (2,000 lb.) of flour is produced from 48 bushels of wheat and 1,330 (2 lb.) loaves of bread from 1 ton of flour. One penny per bushel variation in the price of wheat is equivalent to 4s. per ton variation in cost of flour, and prices of flour are varied at frequent intervals in relationship to variations in the price of wheat, though the prices of milling products (bran and pollard) are taken into account. Prices of

bread are varied in relationship to the price of flour, but changes are not so frequent as alterations in the price of flour because a variation of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per loaf (2 lb.) of bread sets off a variation of £1 7s. 6d. per ton in price of flour. Other variations may result from changes in wage rates, hours of work, working conditions, taxation and costs of materials and equipment.

At various periods between March, 1931, and February, 1936, taxes were imposed on flour used for local consumption for the purpose of raising funds to assist farmers during periods of low wheat prices. In December, 1938, when the price of wheat had fallen again joint action to assist farmers was undertaken by the Commonwealth and the various Australian States. As part of the plan the Commonwealth levied an excise tax on flour used for home consumption, the rate of tax varying with the export parity price of wheat, and the Parliament of New South Wales enacted legislation to authorise the State Government to fix minimum and maximum prices of flour and other wheat products, including bread. The rate of flour tax was declared at £5 15s. per ton as from 5th December, 1938, and the Master Bakers' Association announced that the price of bread would be raised by 1d. per loaf in Sydney on 11th December. Before that date, however, the State Government issued a proclamation in terms of the Wheat Products (Prices Fixation) Act, 1938, fixing the maximum prices at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. per loaf for "cash over the counter" retail sales, and  $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. for sales to retail shops in the inner industrial areas of Sydney, viz., the City of Sydney and the suburbs of Glebe, Darlington, Newtown, Erskineville, Redfern, Alexandria, Paddington, Mascot, Waterloo, St. Peters, Marrickville, Petersham, Annandale, Leichhardt and Balmain. Details regarding the flour tax and its effect on the price of flour are shown in the chapter "Agriculture" of this Year Book.

On 6th November, 1941, the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner issued an order in terms of the National Security (Prices) Regulations fixing the maximum prices of bread in the Sydney metropolitan area as from 13th October, 1941, at  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per loaf above the prices prevailing on 31st August, 1939, where these prices did not exceed 4s. 6d. per dozen by wholesale or 5d. per loaf by retail in the inner area, or 5s. by wholesale or  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. by retail in the outer area. By order dated 22nd January, 1942, similar increase of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per loaf was applied to retail sales "delivered" where pre-war price did not exceed 6d. per loaf. These prices were varied as from 18th May, 1942 (by order dated 20th July) as follows:—Inner area, wholesale 4s. 9d. per dozen, retail over counter  $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. per loaf, and delivered  $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. per loaf; outer area, wholesale 5s. per dozen, retail over counter  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., delivered 6d. per loaf. The maximum price by retail (other than over the counter) to persons who purchase 24 or more loaves in a week is  $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. per loaf in the inner area and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the outer area. A block system of delivering bread to householders has been introduced in Sydney, Newcastle, and other towns.

The following statement shows the "official prices" of bread in Sydney recommended to members by the Master Bakers' Association or fixed by Prices Commissioner at each date of change since 1920 in comparison with

the price of flour (including tax) on the date of change in prices of bread:—

TABLE 448.—Bread and Flour Prices in Sydney, 1920 to 1942.

Date of change in price of Bread.	Price of Bread per 2-lb. loaf.		Price of Flour per ton.	Date of change in price of Bread.	Price of Bread per 2-lb. loaf.		Price of Flour per ton.
	Cash over counter.	Cash delivered.*			Cash over counter.	Cash delivered.*	
1920.	d.	d.	£ s. d.	1931.	d.	d.	£ s. d.
1 Jan. ...	4½	4¾	12 15 0	29 Mar. ...	5	5½	10 0 0†
1 Feb. ...	5½	5¾	16 7 6	1932.			
9 „ † ...	6	6¼	19 2 6	1 Jan. ...	4½	5½	10 0 0†
13 Dec. † ...	6½	6¾	19 7 6	1933.			
1921.				4 Dec. ...	5	6	11 15 0†
26 Sept. † ...	6½	6¾	20 17 6	1934.			
10 Dec. † ...	4¾	5	12 0 0	1 June ...	4½	5½	7 5 0
1924.				13 Aug. ...	4½	5½	9 15 0
21 July ...	5	5½	14 10 0	1935.			
20 Oct. ...	5½	5¾	15 5 0	25 Mar. ...	4½-5§	5½	11 2 6†
1925.				21 Oct. ...	5-5½	5½-5¾	12 12 6†
5 Jan. ...	5½	5¾	15 15 0	1936.			
1926.				25 Feb. ...	4½	5	9 10 0
10 May ...	5¾	6	15 0 0	17 Aug. ...	5	5½	12 0 0
12 July ...	6½	6¾	15 15 0	1937.			
6 Dec. ...	6	6¼	13 10 0	25 Jan. ...	5½	5¾	12 15 0
1927.				19 April ...	5½	6	13 7 6
31 Jan. ...	5½	6	12 10 0	6 Sept. ...	5½	5¾	12 5 0
1928.				1938.			
13 Feb. ...	5¾	6	12 15 0	10 July ...	5	5½	9 0 0
1929.				16 Dec. ...	5½ (a)	6	12 10 0†
4 Feb. ...	5½	5¾	11 0 0	1941.			
1930.				13 Oct. ...	5¾ (a)	6¼ (a)	12 13 0†
30 June ...	5	5½	10 5 0	1942.			
1 Sept. ...	4¾	5½	9 10 0	18 May ...	5½ (a)	6 (a)	12 13 0†
20 Oct. ...	4¾	5	8 15 0				

\* Cash daily or weekly. † Prices fixed by Profiteering Prevention Court. ‡ Including tax. § 4½d. per loaf (2 or more loaves); 5d. per single loaf. The prices at this date were those recommended by Royal Commission. (a) Proclaimed price—½d. less in inner industrial suburbs.

The price of bread delivered by bakers to shops in the period covered by the table was ½d. per loaf less than the cash over counter price, except between March and October, 1935, when the wholesale price was 4s. 4½d. per dozen loaves.

#### Butter, Cheese, and Milk.

Butter is an article of diet in general consumption throughout New South Wales, the local product being choice in quality and the supply more than sufficient in quantity for the local demand. The manufacture of butter, etc., in factories is supervised by State inspectors in terms of the Dairy Industry Act, which, together with the organisation of the industry for production and distribution, is described in the chapter of this Year Book entitled Dairying Industry. An effect of organisation has been to eliminate seasonal fluctuations in the prices of factory butter sold for local consumption, all but a very small proportion being of choicest grade. The wholesale price was constant at 140s. per cwt. from 1st May, 1934, to 29th June, 1937, when it was increased to 149s. 4d. There was an increase to 158s. 8d. on 8th June, 1938, and to 166s. 10d. on 6th March, 1942. Butter

is marketed in 56 lb. cases and these quotations are exclusive of the cost of the cases, viz., 2s. 6d. per cwt. The retail price of butter was 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. in the various parts of the metropolitan district from May, 1934, and the average was about 1s. 5d. per lb. The retail price was increased to 1s. 6d. per lb. in June, 1937, to 1s. 7d. in June, 1938, and to 1s. 8d. in March, 1942.

TABLE 449.—Consumption of Butter in New South Wales, 1930 to 1940.

Year ended June.	Consumption. (Factory and Farm butter.)		Year ended June.	Consumption. (Factory and Farm butter.)	
	Quantity.	Per head of Population.		Quantity.	Per head of Population.
	lb.	lb.		lb.	lb.
1930	84,725,000	33·6	1936	91,800,000	34·6
1931	82,915,000	32·6	1937	92,000,000	34·3
1932	83,100,000	32·4	1938	93,680,000	34·6
1933	84,119,000	32·5	1939	93,050,000	34·0
1934	86,650,000	33·2	1940	95,000,000	34·3
1935	88,354,000	33·8			

Available records regarding the consumption of fresh milk in the metropolitan milk district indicate that the average in the year ended 31st March, 1941 was about 24½ gallons per head.

*Metropolitan and Newcastle Milk Supply.*

Less than 30 per cent. of the milk supply of Sydney is derived from dairies within the Metropolitan area and the balance is obtained from country districts, viz., the South Coast district between Wollongong and Nowra, the districts traversed by the Main Southern Railway between Liverpool and Moss Vale, the Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond Districts, the districts around Singleton, Branxton and Maitland on the Northern Railway line, and those in the neighbourhood of Dungog on the North Coast line.

The milk from the metropolitan dairies is distributed directly to the consumers within a few hours of milking. The milk from the country is handled for the most part by distributing companies. As a general rule, the milk is delivered by the producers at country depots, where it is received by the companies for transportation in bulk to the metropolis.

The greater part of the milk consumed in and around Newcastle is supplied by dairies outside the district.

A block delivery system was introduced in Sydney and Newcastle in May, 1942 (see page 523).

The following statement shows the quantity of country milk distributed in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts since 1933-34:—

TABLE 450.—Country Milk distributed in Sydney and Newcastle, 1934 to 1942.

Year.	Metropolitan District.	Newcastle District.	Year.	Metropolitan District.	Newcastle District.
	gallons.	gallons.		gallons.	gallons.
1933-34	18,038,000	1,183,100	1938-39	24,666,700	1,790,500
1934-35	18,639,500	1,192,000	1939-40	24,648,100	1,784,700
1935-36	20,065,400	1,376,600	1940-41	25,824,700	1,870,600
1936-37	21,249,500	1,616,300	1941-42	28,011,000	2,168,000
1937-38	22,694,800	1,747,300			

The supply and distribution of country milk in both metropolitan and Newcastle districts are supervised by the Milk Board, which consists of three members appointed by the Governor, viz., a chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a representative of the milk consumers.

The functions and powers of the Milk Board include the fixation of prices, and the regulation of methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk in producing districts and of distribution in distributing districts. The milk supplied for consumption or use in distributing districts (except milk produced and retailed directly by a dairyman on his own behalf) is vested in the Board, and its supply, except to the Board, is prohibited. By arrangement, distributing companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Board in receiving the milk at country factories and transporting it to Sydney or Newcastle, where they purchase their supplies from the Board. The Board determines the quantity of milk to be supplied by the various producing areas and pays the producers at the minimum prices fixed under the Act.

An amending Act passed in May, 1942, provides that milk and cream sold or to be sold for use in the manufacture of commodities within a distributing or producing district may, by proclamation, be vested in the Milk Board.

In March, 1932, minimum prices to be paid to dairymen for milk for the metropolitan district, delivered at certain country factories were fixed by the Milk Board on a basis by which the cost, including treatment, handling at the factory, and freight would be about 13d. per gallon on rail, Sydney. Prices for the Newcastle district were fixed as from 6th January, 1933. The prices were varied in March, 1938, and January and May, 1942, as shown below:—

TABLE 451.—Milk Prices—Sydney and Newcastle.

Date.	Price to Dairyman at country factory. Minimum per gallon.	Wholesale Prices—Maximum per gallon.				Retail Prices—Maximum per quart.	
		To Vendors at Distributor's Depot.		At Vendor's premises.		Loose.	Bottled.
		Bulk.	Bottled.	Bulk.	Bottled.		
<b>METROPOLITAN.</b>							
	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
1932-March ...	10 to 11½	1 5	...	...	...	7	...
1938-March ...	12	1 5½	1 9¼	1 10	2 2	7	8
1942-January	16	1 9½	2 1½	2 2	2 6	8	9
1942-May .....	16	1 9½	2 1½	2 0¾	2 4¾	7½	8½
<b>NEWCASTLE.</b>							
	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
1933-January	11 to 11¼	1 4	...	...	...	6½	...
1938-March ...	12	1 5	1 8	1 9	2 0	6¾	7½
1942-January	16	1 8	2 0	2 0	2 4	7½	8½
1942-May .....	16	1 8	2 0	1 11	2 3	7	8

The maximum price for milk produced in metropolitan dairies and retailed by the producer was 8d. per quart from March, 1932, to May, 1942; then it was reduced to 7½d. per quart. Maximum wholesale prices for special pasteurised milk in Sydney were fixed at 2s. 1¼d. per gallon at distributors' depots, and 2s. 6d. per gallon at vendors' premises and the retail price at 9d. a quart from 1st August, 1939, to 30th April, 1942.



*Sugar and Jam.*

The quantity of sugar consumed, including the quantities used in the local manufacture of products such as jam and biscuits (of which a proportion is exported), is about 100 lb. per head. This estimate does not include the sugar contents of imported jam, preserved fruit, etc. Rationing of sugar commenced on 31st August, 1942 (see page 521).

The records of the factories of New South Wales in 1940-41 show that 14,735 tons of sugar were used in manufacturing confectionery, 8,373 tons in breweries, 10,774 tons in jam and fruit canning, pickles and sauces, 6,393 tons in making aerated waters and cordials, 2,797 tons in making condiments, 4,157 tons in biscuit factories, and 7,593 tons in other food factories. The aggregate quantity used in factories, 54,822 tons, represented nearly 44 lb. per head of population.

The sugar consumed in Australia is produced in New South Wales and Queensland. In terms of an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth and Queensland, the Queensland Government acquires the raw sugar manufactured from sugar-cane grown in New South Wales. The Queensland Sugar Board makes arrangements for the refining and distribution of sugar for use in Australia at prices fixed by the agreement, and for the exportation of the surplus. The importation of foreign sugar is not permitted. The retail price of sugar in Sydney is 4d. per lb.

*Tea and Coffee.*

Tea enters largely into consumption among all classes, the average annual consumption prior to rationing was about 7 lb. per head. Of coffee, on the other hand, the average was about half a pound per head.

During the three years ended June, 1939, the Netherlands East Indies supplied 65 per cent. of the total importations of tea into New South Wales; 26 per cent. was imported from Ceylon, 4 per cent. from India, 3 per cent. from China, and 2 per cent. from Japan.

Supplies of tea in Australia have been placed under the control of a Tea Control Board appointed by the Commonwealth in terms of National Security Regulations issued on 20th March, 1942. The Board consists of the Minister for Trade and Customs, the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner, two departmental officers and three members representing the wholesale tea trade. An additional member representing the retail tea trade may be appointed to attend such meetings as the Minister directs. Control under these regulations was extended to coffee as from 14th May, 1942.

Purchases of tea by householders have been rationed since the end of March, 1942 (see page 521).

About one-third of the supply of coffee consumed in recent years was obtained from Netherlands East Indies, and substantial quantities were imported from British East Africa, India, Papua, Arabia, and Central America.

*Vegetables and Fruit.*

The potato is the chief article of diet in the vegetable group, but it is subject to great fluctuations in supplies and in prices, and the consumption varies accordingly. Local production is inadequate, and is supplemented by imports from Tasmania and Victoria.

Onions are imported in large quantities from Victoria. Other vegetables are obtained chiefly from local sources, the Sydney supplies being marketed at the City Council's market, where the growers sell their produce by private treaty.

The fruit supply is derived mainly from the local orchards, and from Victoria, Tasmania, and Queensland. The Tweed River district of New South Wales and the State of Queensland are the chief sources of the supply of bananas.

#### GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

An index of the quantity of gas and electricity consumed in the metropolitan area (excluding electricity used for railways and tramways), with the average annual consumption during the three years 1929 to 1931 as base equal to 100, is shown below:—

TABLE 452.—Gas and Electricity—Index of Consumption—Sydney.  
1929 to 1941.

Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index Number.
1929	105	1938	123
1932	96	1939	131
1936	112	1940	135
1937	119	1941	148

The supply of gas and electricity for cooking, heating and lighting is subject to regulation in terms of the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935. Standards are prescribed in respect of power, purity and pressure of gas, also standard prices for gas supplied to private consumers by meter. Standard rates are fixed for dividends payable by the gas companies, viz., 6 per cent. on ordinary share capital, and 5½ per cent. on preference shares. The standard prices may be varied after inquiry as to what price would enable the company concerned to pay the standard rates of dividend. Such inquiries are conducted by boards which may be appointed from time to time, each consisting of a member nominated by the Minister for Local Government, one nominated by the company concerned, and a chairman chosen by agreement between the Minister and the company.

Further particulars relating to gas and electricity works are shown in the chapters "Local Government" and "Factories."

Up to 14th February, 1938, a flat rate was charged for gas for domestic consumption, accounts being rendered monthly by the company supplying the greater part of the metropolitan area. Then a scale of charges was introduced so that the rate decreases gradually as consumption increases, and accounts are rendered at intervals of two months. The rates were increased by 0.012d. per unit or approximately 2d. per 1,000 cubic feet as from 11th May, 1942. The highest rate is .440d. per gas unit (equivalent to 5s. 11d. per 1,000 cubic feet) for the first 2,000 gas units (approximately 12,400 cubic feet) consumed in the two months; and the lowest rate is .307d. per gas unit (about 4s. 1½d. per 1,000 cubic feet) for the consumption in excess of 96,400 gas units (nearly 600,000 cubic feet). A gas unit means 3,412 British thermal units gross, and a British thermal unit is the quantity of heat required to raise 1 lb. of water 1 degree Fahrenheit.

The electricity supplied by the City of Sydney electricity undertaking to private dwellings was charged at separate rates for lighting and for power until May, 1925. Then a "single meter" system of charges was introduced, by which a certain rate (5d. per unit) is charged for primary units (either lighting or power) up to 2½ units per quarter per 100 square feet enclosed by the outer walls of the residence; and 1d. per unit for secondary units in excess of this limit. The rate for secondary units is 7⁄10d. where an electric range has been installed for cooking. Consumers

at the date when the single meter rate was introduced were allowed the option of having their accounts charged as formerly at separate rates for power and lighting or of changing to the new system.

Comparative statements regarding charges for gas and electricity for domestic consumption in Sydney were published in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book at page 576.

#### REGULATION OF PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

##### *State Price-fixing Authority.*

In December, 1938, the powers of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales (see page 572) were extended to enable it to investigate the prices of certain commodities, and rents of dwelling-houses and shops.

The Commission's reports on rents and on the prices of bricks in Sydney were summarised in Official Year Book, 1938-39. Reports on prices of bricks in Newcastle and Wollongong and on the prices of tiles were issued in 1940. References to the Industrial Commission for further inquiries were withdrawn in March, 1940.

##### *War Time Regulation of Prices.*

Within a few days of the declaration of war in September, 1939, the Commonwealth Government adopted measures for the control of prices and the prevention of profiteering in Australia. Proclamations were issued fixing the prices prevailing at 31st August, 1939 (plus any increased sales tax as from 9th September) as the maximum prices of approximately 60 commodities. At a conference of Australian Premiers on 9th September it was agreed to set up a joint prices administration operating under Commonwealth law, except where existing State price fixing authorities were required to continue. Subsequent action for regulating prices was taken in terms of the (Commonwealth) National Security Act, 1939, which commenced on 9th September. Control is vested in the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs and a Commonwealth Prices Commissioner who is assisted by four advisers. In each State there is a Deputy Prices Commissioner and an honorary advisory committee (nominated by the State Government). Early in October, 1939, a comprehensive prices order was issued embodying an "averaging" system whereby prices might be varied in accordance with changes in costs without specific fixation. The order also provided that the basic price at the selected date (31st August) might be varied by the Commissioner or that specific prices might be fixed for any commodity.

Goods or services are brought within the price fixing authority of the Commissioner when declared by the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs by notice in the Gazette. A declaration may be made generally or in respect of any part of Australia or any proclaimed area or in respect of any person or body or association of persons. Prices or the bases of prices of commodities are determined and proclaimed by the Commissioner but may be referred back by the Minister for Trade and Customs for reconsideration by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner may conduct investigations, summon and examine witnesses, and obtain returns. He may fix maximum prices at which declared goods may be sold and may fix different maximum prices according to differences in the quality of the goods, quantity sold, terms and conditions of sale, or for different localities, maximum prices on a sliding scale, for cash, or delivery, or relatively to those charged by individual traders on a date or to wages or other costs, or upon other principle or condition; and he may vary orders made by him. It is an offence to refuse to sell a

reasonable quantity of a declared commodity at the fixed price, or to speculate or corner the market or restrict the circulation of goods.

The Commissioner is authorised to fix maximum rates and charges for declared services supplied or carried on by a public utility undertaking or industrial or commercial enterprise such as electricity, gas or water supply, transport, sewerage, disposal of refuse, or drainage.

As a general rule, the prices prevailing at 31st August, 1939, were (until 15th April, 1942) the basis of the price fixing orders issued by the Commissioner. Provision was made, however, for the adjustment of "basic" prices prevailing at the selected date in cases where the profit margin in such prices was found to be inequitable either to trader or consumer. It is recognised that some increases in prices in Australia are inevitable, e.g., those arising from increased prices of imported materials and goods, higher ocean freights, etc., on such imports, and from higher prices of local raw materials used in manufacturing. The system of "averaging" permits importers, wholesalers and manufacturers to vary their prices by averaging the cost of new stocks and old stocks of any commodity and adding a normal profit margin thereto. With the permission of the Commissioner, imported goods due to arrive within three months may be taken into the calculation. The system of averaging applies also where the new stock is acquired at lower cost than the old.

In the retail trade the averaging system is not generally applicable. The maximum price which may be charged is the cost to the retailer plus normal gross profit margin. Special provisions are made in respect of proprietary goods, consignment goods and raw materials such as coal, metals, hides, leather, timber, etc., where the principles adopted have been either a formula or specific determination of basic prices at intervals.

The Commissioner exercises his authority to fix prices of particular commodities or prices in defined areas when circumstances render this course advisable, but the necessity for determining specific prices has been obviated to a large extent by the promulgation of these general rules.

As from April 16, 1942, important additions were made to the number of goods and services declared. This was rendered necessary on account of increasing shortages of goods and of manpower, expansion of demand for essential goods and services, and the development of a "black" market in certain goods. The new declarations cover all goods and services except goods under control of Commonwealth or State Government or any authority constituted under any State Act, livestock and perishable primary produce, and services supplied by Commonwealth or State or Local Government. All forms of insurance services except life insurance are included in the declaration; the only other exception is the service of banking.

Following this action, the Prices Regulation Orders concerning the basic price were amended and consolidated and new orders were gazetted to introduce the following changes:—(a) A new prescribed date, 15th April, 1942, was selected for the basic prices and the prices of all goods were pegged at the basic prices unless permission is given to add increased costs under the averaging principles. All goods already declared and subjected to averaging still operate under the averaging principle as laid down in the new order. All other goods sold by wholesale were made subject to averaging as from 11th May, 1942. (b) The prices charged for all services were pegged at the level operating on 15th April, 1942, but application may be made for variation of the basic prices or an adjustment of prices on account of increased costs. (c) The definition of gross profit was altered so that it is limited to the amount of gross profit obtained at the basic

date and not to the percentage gross profit as previously. (d) All traders and manufacturers are required to keep a record of the prices at which goods were sold on the basic date and the amount of gross profit obtained on that date. In the event of any trader or manufacturer failing to keep such records the maximum price at which any such goods may be sold is the cost of the goods. (e) If traders and manufacturers did not sell any particular class of goods on the prescribed date, application may be made as formerly to the Commissioner for the determination of a basic price on which such goods shall be sold, but until this has been done the maximum price at which any such goods may be sold is cost, plus an amount equal to five per centum of cost.

The fundamental features of price control are not seriously affected by the changes. For goods formerly undeclared, and under the averaging system, the principal change is in the method of computing gross profit.

When a trader makes application for an increase in price he is required to submit detailed balance sheets and supporting accounts or, if these are not available, copies of his income tax returns. The Department has access also to the records of the Taxation Department. The profit position is carefully examined to see whether the trader can bear, wholly or in part, the additional costs on which the application is based. Where it is found that traders are not generally complying with the Regulations the Minister for Trade and Customs may declare the person or company concerned, and such declaration places the business under the direct control of the Prices Commissioner. This power is additional to any penal action that might be taken under the National Security Act and the Prices Regulations thereunder. The declaration of the trader enables the Commissioner to fix prices at levels considered reasonable and to require traders to adjust excess charges. A number of persons and companies have been declared and dealt with in this manner.

A list of goods and services declared up to 15th April, 1942, is shown below.

Advertising show cards and show card boards.	Building Materials and hardware— <i>continued</i> .	Casein.
Display cards and cartons	Door closers.	Casings, sausage and frankfurt.
Display Stands and Models.	Door handles.	Cigars and cigarettes.
Asbestos, crude.	Door knobs.	Coal.
Bags, sacks, woolpacks (jute and hessian).	Door springs.	Clothing—
Bicycles.	Doors.	Fur coats and garments.
Bicycle parts and accessories.	Fanlight openers.	Hosiery.
Bitumen.	Fasteners — cupboard, door and window.	Knitted outerwear, men's and boys', woollen.
Bitumen, cutback.	Finger plates.	Knitted underwear, woollen.
Bituminous emulsions.	Hinges.	Men's evening wear.
Blankets.	Hooks, hat and coat.	Men's garters and sock suspenders.
Bran and pollard.	Kalsomine.	Men's and boys' shirts.
Bronze powder.	Latches.	Club badges.
Brooms and brushes.	Lime.	Coke.
Building materials and hardware :—	Locks.	Confetti.
Architectural metal work (decorative).	Paper hangings.	Cotton wool, medicated or otherwise.
Boards, wall and ceiling.	Plaster of paris.	Cream of tartar.
Brackets.	Sanitary articles of earthenware.	Cream of tartar substitutes.
Bricks.	Sash fittings.	Cream separators.
Ceilings, art metal.	Screw hooks.	Dental equipment, parts and accessories.
Cement ornaments.	Structural beams.	Dental supplies.
Cement, Portland.	Structural troughing.	Diamonds, industrial.
	Tiles, roofing.	
	Window frames.	
	Camphor.	
	Candles.	
	Carpet sweepers.	

- Dressing cases** (women's fitted) and fittings.
- Drugs and Chemicals, viz.—**  
 Ammonium bromide.  
 Bicarbonate of soda.  
 Bismuth carbonate.  
 Borax.  
 Borax glass.  
 Carbonate of soda (soda ash).  
 Citric acid.  
 Copper sulphate.  
 Lead acetate.  
 Lead nitrate.  
 Magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts).  
 Methyl salicylate.  
 Paradichlor-Benzene.  
 Phenazone.  
 Potassium bichromate.  
 Potassium bromide.  
 Potassium citrate.  
 Potassium iodide.  
 Serum, canine tick.  
 Sodium bichromate.  
 Sodium bromide.  
 Sodium iodide.  
 Sodium salicylate.  
 Tartaric acid.
- Drums, (second-hand) steel.**
- Dyes and dry colours.**
- Earthenware, fancy.**
- Electrical appliances—**  
 Cable and wire (covered).  
 Storage batteries and parts thereof.
- Electric fittings, ornamental.**
- Electric lighting ware, art glass.**
- Enamelled badges and signs.**
- Equipment—**  
 Amusement park.  
 Dog-racing, also accessories (leads, muzzles, rugs, etc.).  
 Glaciarium.  
 Horse-racing and race-course.  
 Horse-trotting.  
 Shooting gallery.
- Fertilisers.**
- Food group—**  
 Almonds, shelled and unshelled.  
 Bacon and Ham.  
 Baking powder.  
 Beer.  
 Biscuits.  
 Bread.  
 Breakfast foods.  
 Butter.  
 Cake ornaments.  
 Cocoa.  
 Coffee.  
 Cornflour.
- Food group—continued.**  
 Cream.  
 Dates.  
 Fish in tins.  
 Fish paste.  
 Flour, plain.  
     Self-raising.  
 Fruit and vegetable pulp.  
 Fruits, dried and canned.  
 Infants' and invalids' foods.  
 Jams and fruit jellies.  
 Meat—  
     Canned.  
     Extract of.  
 Milk and cream, condensed, concentrated and powdered.  
 Oatmeal.  
 Onions.  
 Potatoes.  
 Rice.  
 Sago.  
 Salt.  
 Sugar.  
 Tapioca.  
 Tea.  
 Tomato juice, puree sauce, soup.  
 Tomatoes.  
 Vegetables, dried and canned.  
 Wheatmeal.
- Furniture and furnishings—**  
 Blind rollers.  
 Book cases and cupboards, glass-fronted.  
 Cabinets—  
     Bathroom.  
     China.  
     Cocktail.  
 Chairs—  
     Deck.  
     Easy.  
 Coal boxes and kerbs, art metal.  
 Fireside sets.  
 Hall-stands.  
 Lamps, standard.  
 Lounge suites, settees.  
 Pot stands and plant pedestals.  
 Tables—  
     Billiard.  
     Coffee.  
     Occasional.  
     Traymobiles.  
 Tubular steel furniture.  
 Writing bureaux.
- Garden arches, ornaments, rollers, seats.**
- Gate valves.**
- Glass bottles and containers.**
- Glass, sheet—plain, clear. Figured, rolled and similar types.**
- Glass, stained.**
- Glycerine.**
- Gold powder.**
- Heaters, bath.**
- Hides and Skins—**  
 Cattle.  
 Calf.  
 Yearling.  
 Rabbit — dyed and dressed.  
 Sheep pelts.  
 Household ornaments.
- House number and name plates.**
- Iron and Steel Sheet—**  
 Black.  
 Galvanised flat.  
 Galvanised corrugated.
- Jewel cases.**
- Jewellery.**
- Jewellery, imitation.**
- Lawn mowers.**
- Leather—**  
 Dressed from hides.  
 From marsupial skins.  
 From sheepskins.  
 Kid.  
 Sole.  
 Splits.  
 Upper, from calfskins, hides and yearlings.
- Leather goods, fancy.**
- Betting bags.**
- Machinery—**  
 Aerated water machines and gauges.  
 Automatic slot vending machines.  
 Confectionery machinery.  
 Dishwashing machines, electric.  
 Fancy leather goods machinery.  
 Flexible shafting and casing for same.  
 Jewellers' tools and machines.  
 Refrigerators and parts, electrical and gas—household type.  
 Sewing machines and parts.  
 Steam unions of gun-metal and bronze.  
 Totalisator machinery.  
 Vacuum cleaners, domestic.  
 Washing machines, domestic.  
 Wringers, household.
- Manicure sets.**
- Matches.**
- Metals—**  
 Aluminium, plate and sheet.  
 Reclaimed and scrap.  
 Brass, scrap.  
 Bronze, scrap.

Metals— <i>continued.</i>	Paper.	Shop window fittings.
Copper—bars, blocks,	Paper bags.	Show cases, show stands.
ingots, pig and scrap.	Envelopes.	Skates, ice and roller.
Gunmetal scrap.	Greeting cards.	Soap.
Lead, pig and scrap.	Newsprint, waste.	Surgical dressings—
Mercury.	Novelties.	Bandages.
Tin ingots.	Theatre programmes	Gauze.
Tin plate and sheet.	(more than single	Lint.
Zinc—bar, blocks, ingots,	sheet).	Tableware, plated (exc.
scrap, shavings, dust.	Writing paper.	knives, forks, spoons).
Mica.	Picture frames (exceeding	Timber—
Motor vehicles—	12 in. x 10 in.).	Dressed and undressed
Caravans, trailers, horse-	Piece goods—	(inc. shooks).
floats.	Cotton.	Logs not sawn.
Tractors.	Silk.	Plywood.
Musical instruments.	Silk, artificial.	Tobacco.
Needles—	Mixtures of foregoing.	Towels and towelling—
for Knitting machines.	Hessian.	Terry, terry cloth, terry
for Sewing machines.	Jute.	robing and bath mats.
Knitting, for hosiery	Woollen or containing	Toys—
manufacture.	wool.	Children's scooters, tri-
Oils—	Rope, cordage, twine, yarn	cycles, motor cars and
Castor.	and manufactures	similar vehicles.
Edible and mixtures	thereof.	Vells, calves'.
thereof.	Twine, reaper and	Watches and watch move-
Essential—citrus.	binder.	ments.
Fuel.	Rosin (Colophony).	Wattle bark.
Kerosene.	Rubber, crude.	Wax (carnauba compound).
Linseed.	Scrap and waste.	Wire, cable and covered.
Lubricating (mineral).	Rubber goods—	Netting.
Motor spirit.	Balls, golf.	Wood, firewood.
Olive.	Tennis.	Handles for tools and
Paraffin (medicinal).	Belting.	implements.
Petrol.	Footwear.	Packing cases.
Petroleum (crude).	Hose.	Skewers (butchers).
Paints and varnishes and	Latex.	Walking-sticks.
enamels.	Matting.	Wool tops.
Shellac.	Tyres and tubes.	
White lead.		

*Services Subject to Wartime Prices Regulation.*

Transport by Sea.—

Passenger fares between Australian ports.

Freights for goods between ports in Australia, Papua, New Guinea, and Norfolk Island.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index numbers of the wholesale prices in Sydney have been compiled from the prices of 100 commodities, arranged in eight groups, weighted according to the average annual consumption in New South Wales during the three years 1911-1913. The composition of this wholesale price index was explained on page 488 of the 1920 issue of the Year Book. An important change made was in January, 1930, when local prices of wool and cotton were substituted for the English prices used prior to that date.

The index numbers for various years since 1911 are published in the following table. The prices in the year 1911 have been used as a base, and called 1,000. The indexes are not comparable between groups, except to illustrate the relative change.

TABLE 453.—Wholesale Price Index Numbers (Sydney), 1911 to 1941.

Year.	I. Agricultural Products	II. Groceries	III. Wool Cotton, Leather, Jute.	IV. Metals and Coal.	V. Building Materials	VI. Meat.	VII. Dairy Produce	VIII. Chemicals.	All Commodities.
1911	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1913	1069	1633	1043	1039	1107	1379	1093	1003	1092
1920	2430	1914	3079	2602	2415	3113	2236	2301	2503
1921	1750	1941	1471	2511	2259	1921	2020	1863	1956
1929	1707	1661	1656	2164	1953	2391	1842	1457	1863
1931	1061	1758	1323	2038	1959	1538	1386	1633	1551
1932	1137	1752	1235	2034	1943	1371	1295	1636	1525
1936	1299	1670	1470	1901	1707	1679	1316	1346	1562
1937	1487	1671	1623	1985	1902	1754	1404	1358	1677
1938	1523	1682	1302	2002	1922	2024	1488	1391	1679
1939	1351	1711	1398	2001	1902	1867	1476	1428	1643
1940	1371	1763	1840	2164	2094	2155	1504	1702	1799
1941	1434	1947	1917	2316	2370	2092	1482	1907	1905

\* Weighted average.

In computing the index the component items and the weighting have remained throughout on the basis of average annual consumption during the three years 1911 to 1913. The index therefore serves to indicate long term price changes in respect of standards of usage which prevailed nearly thirty years ago and have since changed substantially in certain major respects. For instance, the agricultural group consists largely of animal fodders of which consumption has declined; on the other hand, the consumption of petrol and other mineral oils has increased considerably and they are not adequately represented in the index. Therefore, the index should be used only as a measure of long term price changes on the basis of consumption standards which prevailed about the base period. It should not be used as a measure of current changes in price level over, say, the past ten years nor as a basis for short term comparisons from month to month. In respect of the period since 1929 reference should be made to the Index of Wholesale Prices of Basic Materials and Foodstuffs published by the Commonwealth Statistician in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics (see Table 456).

The following table shows the marked fluctuations in wholesale prices of the principal rural products in contrast with the movement of prices of the non-rural items included in the Sydney wholesale price index:—

TABLE 454.—Wholesale Price Index Numbers (Sydney) Rural and Non-Rural Commodities, 1911 to 1941.

Year.	Wheat.	Wool.	Butter (Local Sales).	Non-rural Commodities
1911 ... ..	1000	1000	1000	1000
1929 ... ..	1395	1624	2041	1836
1932 ... ..	876	965	1400	1774
1936 ... ..	1198	1682	1415	1650
1937 ... ..	1476	1929	1462	1731
1938 ... ..	1009	1294	1566	1725
1939 ... ..	733	1346	1604	1751
1940 ... ..	1119	1581	1604	1950
1941 ... ..	1126	1581	1604	2135



The price of wool to which the index numbers up to September, 1939, relate is the average at auction sales in Sydney and the price since that date is based on the agreed price at which the clip was acquired by the British Government, without allowance for any part of the profits on resale which may accrue eventually to the wool growers.

Subsidies paid to the wheat farmers by the Government as in the five seasons 1931-32 to 1935-36 and in 1938-39 are not included in the price of wheat on which the index is based. The price for wheat as from the middle of the year 1940 is the price fixed by the Australian Wheat Board for wheat to be used for flour for local consumption.

The index number for butter refers to the supply for local consumption, which is dearer than butter for export. The index number for non-rural commodities is based on the prices of the 74 non-rural commodities included in the general wholesale price index numbers, no highly manufactured commodities being taken into consideration.

The average wholesale prices of twenty-nine commodities, which are representative of the various groups covered by the index numbers, are shown in the following statement. The quotations represent the mean of the monthly prices in Sydney and are stated in Australian currency.

TABLE 455.—Wholesale Prices (Sydney) 1921 to 1941.

Commodity.	1921.	1929.	1931.	1932.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, milling .. bush.	8 7·9	4 10·6	2 5·2	3 0·9	2 6·8	3 11	3 11·3
Flour .. ton	386 7	239 11	191 3*	197 0*	247 0*	245 6	248 0
Chaff, wheaten .. "	128 9	187 2	78 2	78 9	82 0	108 5	114 6
Potatoes (local) .. "	119 0	133 6	130 8	120 0	177 4	210 5	119 4
Sugar .. "	980 0	746 8	746 8	746 8	664 0	664 0	664 0
Tobacco, dark plug .. lb.	8 2	8 4	10 9	11 0	12 1	12 5	15 1
Tea .. "	2 1	2 2	2 4	2 1	2 2	2 4	2 10
Soap .. 44 lb.	28 9	24 0	22 11	22 0	22 1	22 5	22 3
Jam .. 18 "	13 0	11 6	10 9	11 7	10 5	10 6	10 8
Kerosene .. 8½ gal.	20 8	13 4	13 0	13 2	13 0	14 2	15 7
Wool, greasy .. lb.	1 0·5†	1 1·8	0 8·9	0 8·2	0 11·4	1 1·4‡	1 1·4‡
Leather, sole .. "	1 11	1 9	1 7	1 8	2 0	2 3·5	2 4
Woolpacks .. each	3 9	3 10	4 2	3 8	3 11	5 4	5 2
Iron—Pig, local .. ton	182 6	190 0	115 0	96 8	85 0	85 0	85 0
Plate, girder .. "	696 8	390 0	410 2	434 7	421 3	409 5§	418 0§
Corrugated, galv. .. "	979 2	517 6	609 7	571 7	570 0	573 1	603 6
Copper, sheet (6 x 3 x 24 ga'e) lb.	2 2	1 9	1 3·6	1 3·9	1 3·2	1 3·4	1 5·3
Hardwood, local (3 x 2) 100 sup.ft.	36 0	32 8	32 0	30 2	27 6	31 2	26 6
Pine—Local (4½ x 1) 100 sup.ft.	62 0	61 0	61 8	58 4	61 6	62 10	70 1
N.Z. (4½ x 1) .. "	62 0	41 0	42 8	43 6	44 0	47 2	55 7
Oregon (2 x 2) .. "	47 1	29 4	36 0	37 8	37 5	58 9	70 11
Bricks .. 1,000	68 0	71 7	57 0	57 0	62 7	58 2	65 6
Beef—Fores .. lb.	0 2·2	0 4·3	0 2·4	0 2·4	0 3·2	0 3·9	0 3·7
Hinds .. "	0 5·6	0 6·9	0 5·0	0 4·3	0 5·5	0 6·4	0 6·5
Mutton .. "	0 4·2	0 4·4	0 2·6	0 2·3	0 3·3	0 3·7	0 3·4
Lamb .. "	0 6·8	0 6·4	0 4·6	0 3·9	0 6·3	0 6·9	0 5·9
Butter .. "	1 10	1 10	1 4	1 3	1 5	1 5	1 5
Eggs, new laid .. doz.	2 4	1 10	1 4	1 3	1 4·4	1 5·3	1 4·3
Cream of tartar .. lb.	2 0	1 4	2 0	1 10	1 8·5	(a)	(a)

\*Including tax. † Weighted average (season ended June).  
 ‡ Agreed price for sale of clip to British Government. § 9 to 18 x ½. (a) Not available.

*Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices—Comparison with Other Countries.*

The following statement shows the index numbers of wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs in Australia, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from quotations obtained from Melbourne (Victoria) sources; the weighting system is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive, and the year 1928-29 is the base = 100. Index numbers are shown also for New Zealand, Canada,

United Kingdom and United States of America with the calendar year 1929 as base:—

TABLE 456.—Wholesale Price Index Numbers.—International Comparison.

Year ended June—	Australia (Melbourne). [Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.]*	Calendar Year.	New Zealand. [Census and Statistics Office.]	Canada. [Dominion Bureau of Statistics.]	United Kingdom. [Board of Trade.]	United States of America. Bureau of Labour.]
1929	100	1929	100	100	100	100
1932	86	1932	89	70	75	68
1935	81	1935	95	75	78	84
1938	91	1938	105	82	89	82
1939	92	1939	108	79	90	81
1940	95	1940	121	87	120	82
1941	102	1941	133	94	134	92

\* Basic materials and foodstuffs.

The index numbers show the trend of wholesale prices in each of the countries specified but they are not comparable one country with another.

#### RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

The average retail prices in Sydney of various commodities, as shown in this chapter, are based on the prices quoted by retail shops in the metropolitan district in returns collected by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The following statement shows annual averages of the principal food commodities. The figures represent the means of the monthly prices during each year.

TABLE 457.—Retail Prices of Food—Sydney, 1911 to 1941.

Commodity.		1911.	1921.	1929.	1931.	1932.	1939.	1940.	1941.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread	2lb. loaf	0 3 5	0 6 2	0 5 7	0 5 4	0 5 3	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Flour	.. .. 2lb.	0 2 6	0 5 9	0 4 2	0 3 5	0 3 6	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0
Tea	.. .. lb.	1 3 5	1 10 7	2 2 1	2 3 7	2 2 4	2 3 3	2 5 5	2 11 0
Sugar	.. .. "	0 2 7	0 5 7	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 5	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Rice	.. .. "	0 2 7	0 4 9	0 3 7	0 3 5	0 3 5	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 4
Oatmeal	.. .. lb.	0 2 5	0 4 0	0 4 1	0 3 1	0 3 1	0 3 3	0 2 7	0 3 6
Potatoes	.. .. 7lb.	0 6 1	0 7 3	1 9 1	0 9 4	0 9 4	1 5 8	1 1 7	0 10 5
Kerosene	.. .. gal.	0 11 1	2 10 9	1 11 3	1 9 4	1 9 3	1 7 6	1 7 7	1 8 3
Milk	.. .. quart	0 4 4	0 8 1	0 9 0	0 7 1	0 7 2	0 7 1	0 7 1	0 7 1
Butter	.. .. lb.	1 1 7	2 0 7	2 0 7	1 7 0	1 5 4	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0
Cheese	.. .. "	0 8 7	1 3 9	1 4 2	0 11 9	1 0 2	1 2 6	1 2 7	1 3 3
Eggs, Fresh	.. .. doz.	1 3 5	2 6 5	2 1 1	1 7 3	1 5 8	1 7 0	1 8 2	1 7 4
Bacon, Middle Cut*	.. .. lb.	0 10 5	1 10 9	1 7 7	1 2 2	1 1 4	1 4 3	1 5 4	1 5 4
Beef, Sirloin	.. .. "	0 4 5	0 9 1	0 11 3	0 9 3	0 8 7	0 10 4	0 11 3	0 11 7
Beef, Rib	.. .. "	0 3 8	0 6 7	0 8 6	0 7 2	0 6 5	0 7 8	0 8 4	0 8 5
Steak Rump	.. .. "	0 7 0	1 2 0	1 4 0	1 1 9	1 1 0	1 2 9	1 4 4	1 5 9
Beef, Corned Round	.. .. "	0 4 0	0 8 1	0 8 6	0 7 8	0 7 3	0 8 2	0 9 1	0 9 4
Mutton, Leg	.. .. "	0 3 0	0 6 9	0 8 4	0 6 2	0 5 7	0 7 2	0 7 5	0 7 1
Loin	.. .. "	0 3 8	0 7 6	0 9 8	0 7 6	0 6 6	0 8 0	0 8 9	0 8 3
Chops, Loin	.. .. "	0 4 0	0 8 6	0 11 0	0 7 9	0 7 1	0 8 9	0 9 5	0 8 9
Leg	.. .. "	0 3 8	0 8 1	0 9 8	0 7 4	0 6 6	0 8 0	0 8 5	0 8 4
Pork, Leg	.. .. "	0 7 8	1 3 4	1 2 6	0 11 1	0 10 7	1 1 1	1 1 4	1 0 9
Chops	.. .. "	0 8 5	1 5 8	1 3 2	0 11 2	0 10 6	1 1 5	1 1 8	1 1 3

\* Rashers in 1932, and later years.

The average prices of tea, beef, oatmeal, kerosene and cheese were dearer in 1941 than in the previous year, but potatoes, eggs, mutton and pork were cheaper.

The monthly variations in the average prices of the principal food commodities in Sydney since January, 1941, are shown below. The following items are not included in the table, viz., sugar (which remained unchanged throughout this period), 4d. per lb.; bread, 6d. per 2 lb. loaf, except in months November, 1941, to May, 1942, when it was 6.1d.; butter, 1s. 7d.

per lb. to February, 1942, 1s. 7.8d. in March and 1s. 8d. from April; milk, 7.1d. per quart to January, 1942, 8d. in February to April, and 7.5d. from May.

TABLE 458.—Retail Prices of Food—Sydney—Monthly.

Month.	Flour. 2 lb.	Tea. lb.	Jam. Plum. 1½lb.	Flaked Oats. lb.	Potatoes 7 lb.	Eggs. doz.	Beef.		Mutton.	
							Ribs (incl. bone.) lb.	Rump Steak. lb.	Leg. lb.	Loin Chops. lb.
1941.	d.	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	d.
January ...	5-0	2 8-0	10-4	3-0	1 4-6	1 6-9	9-4	1 7-2	8-0	9-7
February ...	5-0	2 8-0	10-4	3-1	0 9-9	1 8-7	9-0	1 6-5	7-7	9-6
March ...	5-0	2 8-0	10-4	3-4	0 10-6	1 8-8	8-8	1 5-8	7-5	9-4
April ...	5-0	2 8-0	10-4	3-5	0 9-9	1 11-8	8-6	1 5-7	7-4	9-2
May ...	5-0	2 10-0	10-6	3-6	0 9-4	2 0-1	8-0	1 5-2	6-7	9-1
June ...	5-0	2 10-0	10-6	3-7	0 8-6	1 9-0	7-9	1 5-0	6-6	8-6
July ...	5-0	2 11-0	10-6	3-7	0 9-0	1 7-0	8-2	1 5-4	6-8	8-7
August ...	5-0	2 11-8	10-6	3-8	0 8-7	1 5-0	8-4	1 5-3	6-8	8-5
September ...	5-0	3 2-0	10-6	3-8	0 9-7	1 5-0	8-4	1 5-4	7-0	8-5
October ...	4-9	3 3-8	10-6	3-8	0 11-1	1 5-0	8-4	1 5-6	6-9	8-7
November ...	5-0	3 3-8	10-6	3-8	0 10-4	1 4-2	8-2	1 5-8	6-7	8-6
December ...	5-0	3 5-8	10-6	3-8	0 11-6	1 5-0	8-6	1 6-2	6-7	8-6
1942.										
January ...	5-0	3 5-8	11-0	3-8	1 2-7	1 5-0	8-4	1 6-6	7-0	8-7
February ...	5-0	3 3-8	11-3	3-8	1 4-5	1 7-8	8-3	1 7-1	7-0	8-8
March ...	5-0	3 3-8	11-4	3-7	1 5-0	1 9-2	8-8	1 7-4	7-1	9-0
April ...	5-0	3 3-8	11-5	3-6	1 5-8	2 3-6	8-4	1 7-4	7-1	9-2
May ...	5-0	3 3-8	11-5	3-5	1 5-8	2 3-6	8-6	1 7-4	7-2	9-4
June ...	5-0	3 3-8	11-6	3-5	1 6-5	2 3-6	8-5	1 7-5	7-6	9-5

*Retail Prices of Food—Comparison with other Countries.*

The following statement shows the increases as compared with July, 1914, in the retail prices of the principal articles of food in various countries to July, 1939, and the increases during the currency of the present war. The figures for the oversea countries have been taken from the British Ministry of Labour Gazette and other official sources; those relating to Sweden include fuel and lighting. The particulars for the Australian States relate to the capital cities.

TABLE 459.—Retail Prices of Food, Increases in Various Countries.

Country.	Percentage Increases in Retail Food Prices.								
	as compared with July, 1914.					as compared with Aug. 1939.			
	July, 1918.	July, 1920.	July, 1929.	July, 1932.	July, 1939.	Aug., 1940.	Aug., 1941.	June, 1942.	
New South Wales ...	34	96	66	32	44	2	2	12	
Victoria ...	33	108	62	23	51	1	1	14	
Queensland ...	41	99	58	24	44	3	4	12	
South Australia ...	25	92	54	10	27	2	1	16	
Western Australia ...	11	63	45	7	26	3	4	10	
Tasmania ...	34	84	50	16	35	5	5	14	
Australia ...	31	94	61	23	42	2	2	13	
New Zealand ...	39	67	46	8	49	1†	3	5	
South Africa ...	34	97	16	6*	6	4	14	26	
United States ...	64	115	55	8	27	3	15	31	
Canada ...	75	127	50	8*	10	6	24	29	
United Kingdom ...	110	158	49	25	39	20	20	14	
Germany ...	†	†	56	16	25	6	7	8	
Sweden ...	168	197	51	28	49	†	†	†	
Norway ...	179	219	57	34	66	20	47	†	
France(Paris) ...	106	273	522	449	661	†	†	†	

\*Percentage decrease.

† Not available.

‡ Amended since last issue.

The index numbers shown above may not be used for exact comparisons between the various countries owing to differences in the scope of the data, and in methods of compilation.

### HOUSE RENTS.

When the census was taken in June, 1933, the private dwellings occupied by tenants in New South Wales numbered 270,740 or 47 per cent. of the total. The average weekly rental (unfurnished) was 18s. 10d. *viz.*, private houses 18s. 1d. and flats and tenements 23s. 9d. The number in the metropolitan area was 160,260, and the average rentals 21s. 11d.—private houses 21s. 1d., flats and tenements 25s. 4d. Further details regarding rents in the metropolitan and country districts at the Census date were published in the 1933-34 issue of this Year Book.

#### *Average Rents of Dwellings, Sydney.*

A comparative statement of average weekly rents in Sydney from 1865 to 1920 is published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales, 1919-20, and for later years to 1936 in the Statistical Register, 1935-36. The average rentals of wooden and brick houses containing four and five rooms in various years since 1929 are shown below. The averages have been computed from returns supplied by house agents in relation to brick and wooden houses of an average standard—those with special advantages or disadvantages being excluded. The figures for each year represent the mean of the averages for the four quarters.

TABLE 460.—Rents, per week, of Dwellings, Sydney, 1929 to 1941.

Year.	Four Rooms.		Five Rooms.		Weighted Average, 4 & 5 rooms.
	Wooden.	Brick.	Wooden.	Brick.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1929 ... ..	20 0	22 8	24 7	29 3	25 7
1932 ... ..	16 2	18 0	18 6	21 11	19 8
1933 ... ..	15 8	17 6	18 4	21 1	19 0
1936 (*) ... ..	15 10	19 3	19 6	22 5	20 4
1937 ... ..	17 0	21 0	19 7	24 0	21 8
1938 ... ..	18 3	21 11	20 5	24 9	22 6
1939 ... ..	19 1	22 7	21 2	25 5	23 3
1940 ... ..	19 4	22 8	21 3	25 7	23 5
1941 ... ..	19 4	22 9	21 4	25 7	23 5

Note.—Kitchen is included as a room. (\*) Basis amended slightly.

### TENANCY AND REGULATION OF RENTS IN N.S.W.

#### *State Laws.*

Leases of dwellings in New South Wales are subject to the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1899, and its amendments. Since 1931 the right to eject tenants from dwellings leased at rents not exceeding £3 a week has been restricted. Under certain circumstances a competent court may postpone eviction for a period up to four months.

In October, 1931, a general reduction of 22½ per cent. in rents was prescribed by law as part of a plan to combat the depression then prevalent in Australia. The reduction is to continue until 31st December, 1943, in respect of rents of premises under a lease which was made prior to 30th June, 1930.

Following an investigation into rents of dwellings by the Industrial Commission (see Year Book 1937-38) and the outbreak of war in 1939 the Fair Rents Act was passed in New South Wales. The Act commenced on 1st December, 1939. It applies to rents of dwellings, including flats, let at a rent not exceeding £3 10s. per week, and shops or buildings used partly as dwellings and partly as shops let at a rent not exceeding £6 per week. The Act prescribes that rents of such dwellings which were subject to lease between 31st May and 31st August, 1939, may not be increased above the rent at the latter date until the fair rent has been determined by a court. The Act does not apply to premises licensed under the Liquor Act, registered clubs, houses ordinarily leased for summer residence, dwellings occupied with more than half an acre of land, nor buildings erected on land used substantially for agricultural purposes.

Jurisdiction under the Fair Rents Act is exercised by the Courts of Petty Sessions upon application by lessor or lessee. The fair rent is determined upon the improved capital value of the property at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. above the "prescribed rate" with allowance for costs of maintenance and repairs, rates, etc., and depreciation.

The "prescribed rate" is the average rate of interest on first mortgages on urban securities as shown in records of the Registrar-General. The rate has been  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. except in the period 8th March to 16th August, 1940, when it was  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

#### *War-time Regulations—Tenancy and Rents.*

Provision for war-time regulation of rents in Australia was made by National Security (Fair Rents) Regulations issued by the Commonwealth in September, 1939, but in view of the enactment of the Fair Rents Act, the regulations were not brought into operation in New South Wales.

On 28th November, 1941, National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations were issued by the Commonwealth and they were applied in this State, superseding the Fair Rents Act insofar as it is inconsistent with the Regulations.

Fair Rents Boards, in terms of the Regulations, were constituted at the Courts of Petty Sessions with jurisdiction in respect of dwelling-houses (including flats or other premises or parts of premises used for the purpose of residence) which were let on 31st August, 1939, at rental not exceeding £4 4s. 0d. a week, also those of similar standard which have come into existence since that date or, if in existence, were not let on that date. On 12th March, 1942, the Board's jurisdiction was extended to premises which are partly dwelling-house and partly shop leased to one tenant with rental not exceeding £20 a week as at 31st August, 1939, also to garages irrespective of rent.

A Board may determine the fair rent of such dwellings on its own motion or on application by owner, lessor or lessee, having regard to capital value, rates, annual costs of repairs, etc., rents of comparable premises in the locality, rate of interest charged upon overdrafts by the Commonwealth Bank, etc.

By the regulations restriction is placed upon the eviction of tenants. Before applying to a Board for an order for possession of premises or ejection of tenants, the lessor must give notice to quit for a period which varies according to the length of the tenant's occupancy and his application must be based on specified grounds, *e.g.*, that the tenant has failed to pay the rent or to take reasonable care of the premises. If he requires the

premises for occupation by himself or a purchaser entitled to vacant possession or the dwelling is occupied by a member of the Forces or a female dependant or parent of a member, it is a condition that other suitable premises must be available for the occupier.

It is a breach of the Regulations to refuse to let a dwelling to an applicant on the ground that he has children, or to inquire from a prospective tenant if he has children.

By National Security Regulations regarding the Housing of War Workers the provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Regulations relating to termination of tenancies, recovery of possession or ejection of tenants are extended to dwelling-houses let to war workers in proclaimed areas. While war workers pay the rent they may not be ejected from dwellings in these localities unless by order made on certain specified grounds. War workers may require vacant houses to be let to them and the Fair Rents Boards may determine the fair rent of such houses.

#### RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

Retail price index numbers for Sydney and other Australian cities and towns are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The earliest index relates to the prices of food and groceries and rents of all houses, with the year 1911 as the base. Particulars of this index have been published in earlier issues of the Year Book; it is known as the "All Houses" or "A" series index, and has been practically superseded by the "All Items" or "C" series index.

The latter series originated in the findings of the Royal Commission appointed by the Federal Government in 1919 to inquire into the basic wage. The Commission conducted an investigation into the cost of living for a family consisting of man, wife, and three children under 14 years of age, and having determined a standard of living, ascertained the cost in the capital cities of Australia in November of each year from 1914 to 1920. After the inquiry, the Commonwealth Statistician extended the scope of his investigations regarding retail prices to cover all the main groups of household expenditure on the basis of a regimen similar to that adopted by the Commission, in order to compile the "All Items" index numbers. The groups of household expenditure covered by the series are food and groceries, rent of four- and five-roomed houses, clothing, and miscellaneous items, including fuel and light.

The "All Items" retail price index numbers for Sydney as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician are shown below. The index numbers from 1914 to 1922 inclusive are available for the month of November only. In 1923 and later years the index has been compiled for each quarter, and the annual figures in the table represent the mean of the four quarters. Separate particulars are stated for the various groups of expenditure. The base of each group of household expenditure is the weighted average for that group in the six capital cities of Australia during the quinquennium 1923-1927, taken as 1000.

TABLE 461.—Retail Price Index Numbers—"All Items"—Sydney,  
1914 to 1941.

Period.	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms).	Food, Groceries and Housing Combined.	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total Household Expenditure.
1914, November...	638	758	680	755	766	712
1915 ,, ...	844	780	825	805	798	816
1916 ,, ...	833	791	818	903	808	836
1917 ,, ...	877	797	848	1009	889	892
1918 ,, ...	877	832	861	1102	988	938
1919 ,, ...	1073	866	1000	1237	1059	1065
1920 ,, ...	1225	980	1138	1323	1209	1193
1921 ,, ...	964	1000	977	1255	1009	1046
1922 ,, ...	982	1048	1006	1051	1034	1021
Years.						
1923-27 ... ..	1012	1111	1047	950	1021	1020
1928 ... ..	1021	1143	1064	978	1048	1042
1929 ... ..	1090	1162	1115	983	1046	1073
1930 ... ..	984	1197	1059	931	1040	1026
1931 ... ..	876	1026	929	835	1013	922
1932 ... ..	852	894	867	769	996	867
1933 ... ..	800	864	822	742	988	832
1934 ... ..	825	869	840	746	975	842
1935 ... ..	840	891	858	746	976	852
1936 ... ..	848	930	878	778	949	866
1937 ... ..	868	965	904	818	949	889
1938 ... ..	904	1004	941	833	936	913
1939 ... ..	936	1035	972	843	940	936
1940 ... ..	952	1042	985	950	984	974
1941 ... ..	962	1043	992	1119	1051	1028

The index number of total household expenditure in Sydney fell by 22½ per cent. between 1929 and 1933. Then it began to rise but the movement was slow and in 1939 the index number was still 13 per cent. below the level of 1929. During the next two years prices in all groups, particularly prices of clothing, became dearer, and the index number in 1941 was only

4 per cent. lower than in 1929. Food was nearly 12 per cent. cheaper, rent was 10 per cent. lower, but clothing was nearly 14 per cent. dearer, and miscellaneous items were slightly dearer.

The changes in the retail price index numbers in each quarter since March, 1939 are illustrated below. The base of each group is the same as the base of the index numbers in Table 461, viz., the weighted average of the group in the six capital cities of Australia in the years 1923-27 taken as 1,000:—

TABLE 462.—Retail Price Index Numbers—"All Items"—Sydney.  
March quarter, 1939 to June quarter, 1942.

Quarter ended—	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 & 5 rooms).	Food, Groceries & Housing Combined.	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total Household Expenditure.
1939.						
March.....	944	1027	974	835	937	934
June .....	930	1033	968	841	939	932
September .....	930	1039	970	841	939	933
December .....	940	1040	977	854	943	943
1940.						
March.....	933	1041	973	884	949	946
June .....	957	1041	988	923	985	970
September .....	945	1042	980	948	996	973
December .....	974	1042	998	1046	1004	1008
1941.						
March.....	982	1043	1003	1058	1030	1018
June .....	949	1043	984	1109	1039	1019
September .....	947	1043	983	1129	1062	1027
December .....	969	1044	996	1179	1072	1048
1942.						
March.....	1005	1045	1018	1211	1085	1070
June .....	1034	1043	1035	1279	1089	1096
September .....	1061	1042	1051	1337	1105	1122

The increases in the retail price index numbers of the various groups between September quarter, 1939, and June quarter, 1942, were as follows:—Food and groceries, 11.1 per cent.; housing, 0.4 per cent.; clothing, 52.1 per cent.; miscellaneous, 16 per cent.; total household expenditure, 17.5 per cent.



## EMPLOYMENT.

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### DEPARTMENTS OF LABOUR—STATE AND COMMONWEALTH.

Administrative functions of the State of New South Wales in relation to employment and industrial matters are the province of the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Services. The department is concerned with the registration of trade and industrial unions, administrative work in respect of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the jurisdiction of the State, inspection of factories and shops and other matters relating to industrial welfare, apprenticeship and the training of youths, the placement of labour, prevention and relief of unemployment, subsidised immigration and workers' compensation.

The New South Wales Industrial Gazette is issued monthly by the Department. It contains information regarding departmental activities, new industrial legislation, industrial awards and agreements, etc.

The Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service was established in 1940 with a view to the effective organisation of the labour resources of Australia for the prosecution of the war and for post war rehabilitation and development. The department co-operates with similar departments of the States. Its work is organised in divisions, viz., employment, industrial relations, industrial training, industrial welfare, record and analysis of employment and man power statistics, and reconstruction.

### WARTIME REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT.

Wartime regulations regarding employment relate to the supply of labour and allocation to essential work, the training and industrial welfare of workers and the preservation of industrial peace.

In order to overcome difficulties arising from a shortage of skilled workers for the production of munitions and supplies for the efficient prosecution of the war, arrangements have been made for the temporary relaxation of existing customs and conditions of employment in certain trades. The terms of dilution are arranged and supervised by committees representing employers and employees in each trade or group of trades, viz., a central dilution committee and a local dilution committee in each State. Dilution agreements have been made by employers and the employee unions concerned in various sections of the metal industry and in the boot trade. Courses of intensive training are provided for persons selected to be trained and suitable employees may be advanced to tradesman status with the approval of the appropriate local dilution committee.

Conditions relating to the wages payable to workers employed in the production of munitions and supplies for war purposes were prescribed by National Security (Employment) Regulations, dated 7th July, 1940, and subsequent amendments. The offer by employers or acceptance by employees of wages at higher rates than those prescribed was prohibited. This prohibition was applied to employment generally by National Security (Economic Organization) Regulations issued on 19th February, 1942.

National Security (Man Power) Regulations were proclaimed in January, 1942. The objects of these regulations are to secure that the labour resources in Australia "shall be organized and applied in the best possible way to meet the requirements of the Defence Forces and the needs of industry in the production of munitions and the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community." Executive powers are vested in the Director-General of Man Power, subject to the control and direction of the Minister for Labour and National Service. There is a Deputy Director-General in each State and National Service Offices have been established throughout the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Department of War Organization of Industry co-operates with the man power authorities in classifying industries as essential and non-essential, and in introducing simplified processes in manufacture and other measures for economy in the utilization of national resources.

The Minister may declare industries or undertakings to be protected and the Minister or Director-General may grant exemption from service in the Defence Forces to any person or class of persons. In protected undertakings restrictions are placed on the right of employers to dismiss employees or terminate their employment or employ them in any other undertaking and the employees may not change their employment nor enlist in the Defence Forces except with the permission of the Man Power authorities.

Employers may not seek to engage employees, except with permission of the Director-General of Man Power or through a National Service Office. There are exemptions from this regulation, *e.g.*, persons seeking labour for rural work, shipping or waterside labour (see page 556).

Unemployed persons must register at a National Service Office within seven days of becoming unemployed and registered persons may be required to accept employment as directed by the Man Power authorities and may not change such employment without permission.

Provision was made by amended Man Power Regulations issued in March, 1942, for the registration of all persons in Australia who attained the age of 16 years on or before 15th March, 1942. Registration is effected by the Returning Officers of the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions and identity cards are issued to registered persons.

The Women's Employment Board has been constituted under National Security (Employment of Women) Regulations to regulate the employment of women in the emergency created by the war on work usually performed by men. Application must be made to the Board for permission to employ women on work within the scope of the regulations. The Board fixes hours, wages and other conditions of employment in respect of each application and may decide that employment in the first place should be on probation for a specified period. The Board is required to assess rates of wages by reference to efficiency and the special factors likely to affect the production of the women's work in relation to that of men, provided that the wages fixed for any adult woman may not be less than 60 per cent. nor more than 100 per cent. of men's wages for similar work.

Employment on works required for war purposes by the Allied Forces in Australia is under the direction and control of the Director-General of Allied Works appointed by the Commonwealth. He may direct men between the ages of 18 and 60 years to serve in the Civil Constructional Corps unless they are employed in the Forces or in protected undertakings. Volunteers also may be accepted for service in the Corps. The Director-General determines conditions of employment, having regard to terms of industrial awards and agreements applicable to employees engaged on similar work and he may appoint special industrial magistrates to decide questions as to the proper interpretation of his determinations. The Director-General may also make orders for the maintenance of good order and discipline at works and camps established in connection with works.

The supply of labour for the shearing of sheep is regulated by a system of zoning in terms of National Security Regulations dated 7th May, 1942. Owners of more than 1,000 sheep may not engage labour for shearing unless the shearing is done within the period prescribed for the zone in which the sheep are pastured.

#### CENSUS RECORDS OF EMPLOYMENT.

At the Census taken in June, 1933, the bread-winners (including those unemployed, pensioners, and persons of independent means) numbered 1,209,805, and dependants numbered 1,391,042, being respectively 46.5 per cent. and 53.5 per cent. of the total population of New South Wales. The male bread-winners, 912,591, represented 69 per cent. of the male population, and the female bread-winners, 297,214, were 23 per cent. of the females.

Of the male bread winners 218,387 or 16½ per cent. were engaged in primary industries, including 171,761 in rural pursuits and 34,029 in mining and quarrying. There were 296,692 or 22½ per cent. in manufacturing and other industrial pursuits; 129,965 or 10 per cent. in commerce and finance, and 86,702 or 6½ per cent. in transport and communication.

Of the females classified as bread winners, the domestic group, 70,458, was the largest. It represented 5½ per cent. of the total females; 4 per cent. were in industrial occupations, mainly manufacture; 3 per cent. in commercial pursuits; and a similar proportion in the public administration and professional group, which includes teachers and nurses.

## VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT—CENSUS RECORDS.

Prior to 1933 the only records of total employment and unemployment in New South Wales were those obtained at the decennial census. The first such record was obtained in 1891, and subsequent census records were on a substantially comparable basis. These are shown below in comparison with estimates for 1939 and 1941. The census of 1933 occurred at a time of recovery from economic depression which commenced in 1929 and reached its worst point in 1932. It is estimated that 27,697 youths and 16,072 girls at ages 14 to 20 years, who under normal conditions would be wage or salary earners but had not yet obtained employment, were not recorded as unemployed at this census. For post census estimates these must be taken into account and, where noted in Table 463, the number has been added to those recorded as unemployed. These census figures have been adjusted also by the transfer of 8,048 persons from "employed" to "unemployed." At the census these were recorded as employed on part-time work, which at that time was provided as a temporary measure of relief for a large number of men registered as unemployed.

The estimates of employed and unemployed in July, 1939, are based largely upon the records of the National Register of men aged 18 to 64 years, with allowance for those who failed to register.

The estimate for July, 1941, is based on data obtained from returns accompanying employers' remittances of pay-roll tax. The number employed is exclusive of men absent on war service. The numbers shown as unemployed in the following table include those unemployed on account of illness, accident, "voluntarily," etc., but are mainly those unemployed through scarcity of work.

TABLE 463.—Employment and Unemployment (all causes) in New South Wales.

Year.	Wage Earners Employed.	Unemployed.(a)	Total.	Proportion Unemployed (All causes).
<i>Census Records.</i>				
Census, 1891 (April) ... ..	278,093	22,328	300,421	7·4
Census, 1901 (March) ... ..	362,393	24,749	387,142	6·4
Census, 1911 (April) ... ..	495,431	18,910	514,341	3·7
Census, 1921 (April) ... ..	586,253	61,640	647,893	9·5
Census, 1933 (June) ... ..	602,321	222,442 (b)	824,763	27·0
<i>Post Census Estimates.</i>				
Census, 1933 (June) (c) ... ..	594,273	274,259(b)	868,532	31·6
Estimates, 1939 (July) ... ..	833,300	113,500	946,800	12·0
Estimates, 1941 (July) ... ..	910,400	46,200	956,600	4·8

(a) Unemployed all causes—including illness, etc., and some normally self-employed who were without occupation and recorded themselves as unemployed at the Census.

(b) Including approximately 15,000 unemployed through sickness, accident, etc., and causes other than shortage of work.

(c) Census records adjusted as described in context above the table.

## EMPLOYMENT SINCE 1933.

Comprehensive records of numbers of employees on pay rolls were derived from information supplied by employers in remitting wages tax which was levied by the State of New South Wales from 1933 to 1941 and from records of persons in Government employment. The number of wage and salary earners in employment of whom direct record was not available was relatively small, and was considered to vary in the same ratio as recorded employment. The resultant monthly record of total numbers in employment was therefore a close approximation to the actual totals.

The following statement shows the estimates of total employment and private employment in each month from July, 1933, to June, 1941. Part-time relief workers are excluded. Employment recorded at the Census in June, 1933, was total employment 594,273 and private employment (that is, total exclusive of government or local government employment) 477,577.

TABLE 464.—Employment in New South Wales—Monthly, 1933 to 1941.

Year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.
Total Employment*—Thousands.												
1933-34 .....	599	603	608	614	619	630	610	622	632	629	638	640
1934-35 .....	647	653	660	670	678	694	670	677	682	685	690	695
1935-36 .....	700	707	720	726	734	741	718	724	735	738	745	742
1936-37 .....	747	748	758	771	773	786	767	782	783	789	795	800
1937-38 .....	804	809	818	830	836	850	820	834	835	836	836	840
1938-39 .....	839	835	841†	837†	841	860	820	834	834	838	836	832
1939-40 .....	833	832	838	850	857	866	851	859	866†	852†	837†	856
1940-41 .....	864	870	874	880	883	905	884	894	903	902	907	900
Private Employment—Thousands.												
1933-34 .....	483	486	491	497	501	511	492	504	513	510	518	519
1934-35 .....	526	532	540	549	555	570	546	553	557	559	563	567
1935-36 .....	573	579	591	598	605	620	590	595	606	609	617	614
1936-37 .....	617	617	626	637	638	650	631	644	644	647	650	653
1937-38 .....	656	661	668	680	686	699	671	685	685	687	686	689
1938-39 .....	688	685	691†	689†	693	709	670	683	683	686	683	679
1939-40 .....	681	680	687	700	706	724	700	707	712†	698†	683†	700
1940-41 .....	708	715	720	725	728	749	728	736	742	741	744	746

\* Exclusive of part time relief workers; men in the Forces September, 1939, and later are not included, unless on private employer's pay sheet. † Includes colliery employees idle owing to industrial dispute.

Collection of wages tax by the Government of New South Wales ceased in October, 1941, and monthly returns of employment were no longer available from this source. A few months earlier, in July, 1941, the Commonwealth introduced the pay roll tax and began to collect monthly returns of employment from employers subject to the tax. Using these returns and supplementary records of employees of the Commonwealth Government, the Commonwealth Statistician issues monthly estimates of total employment (exclusive of rural and household domestic workers) in each State.

Pay roll tax must be paid by employers whose pay roll exceeds £1,040 a year, including the State Governments and statutory bodies, local government bodies and other public authorities where wages are not paid out of the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. Religious and public benevolent institutions and public hospitals are exempt. The monthly returns are furnished by employers whose pay roll exceeds £20 a week; they show the total number of employees on the last pay roll of the month.

The following table shows the estimates of employment in New South Wales, compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from pay-roll tax returns, etc. Persons on the paid strength of the Forces and persons employed full or part-time on "relief works" are not included:—

TABLE 465.—Estimated Total Employment (exclusive of Rural and Household Domestic) in New South Wales.\*

Month.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		
	Government (Commonwealth, State and Local).	Private Employers.	Total.	Government (Commonwealth, State and Local).	Private Employers.	Total.	Government (Commonwealth, State and Local).	Private Employers.	Total.
	Thousands.								
1933—June ...	103.2	275.7	378.9	16.8	101.8	118.6	120.0	377.5	497.5
1939—July ...	136.5	399.1	535.6	19.4	141.3	160.7	155.9	540.4	696.3
1941—July ...	141.5	423.2	564.7	21.7	185.0	206.7	163.2	608.2	771.4
Aug. ...	142.1	427.2	569.3	22.1	185.2	207.3	164.2	612.4	776.6
Sept. ...	143.4	432.7	576.1	22.4	187.9	210.3	165.8	620.6	786.4
Oct. ...	143.7	432.1	575.8	22.7	190.2	212.9	166.4	622.3	788.7
Nov. ...	144.3	431.2	575.5	23.0	192.9	215.9	167.3	624.1	791.4
Dec. ...	146.4	428.2	574.6	23.4	193.7	217.1	169.8	621.9	791.7
1942—Jan. ...	146.1	420.8	566.9	23.8	191.5	215.3	169.9	612.3	782.2
Feb. ...	147.2	416.8	564.0	24.6	194.9	219.5	171.8	611.7	783.5
Mar. ...	148.9	411.7	560.6	25.0	195.2	220.2	173.9	606.9	780.8
April ...	151.1	405.9	557.0	26.2	196.0	222.2	177.3	601.9	779.2
May ...	151.5	402.7	554.2	26.9	195.4	222.3	178.4	598.1	776.5
June ...	152.5	396.2	548.7	27.8	194.4	222.2	180.3	590.6	770.9

\* Subject to revision.

Total employment (apart from rural and household domestic) expanded month by month from July to December, 1941. Then the numbers trended slowly downwards. Employment of males commenced to decline after September, 1941, owing to enlistments in the Forces and the number of males employed in June, 1942, was 16,000 less than in July, 1941, and 27,400 less than in September. Expansion in the employment of females was continuous from July, 1941, to May, 1942, except in January, when there was a slight recession which was partly seasonal.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

Returns relating to employment in the rural, mining and manufacturing industries are collected annually. Returns of rural employment relate only to persons engaged regularly on holdings of one acre or over. Returns of the manufacturing industries are exclusive of employees in establishments with fewer than four persons unless machinery was used in the factory, and the figures shown in the following table represent the average number employed in the factories during each year.

Employees engaged in treating minerals at the place of production are included in the returns of the manufacturing industries, and not with the mining employees, viz., those engaged in the manufacture of coke at coke works, in the manufacture of lime, cement, etc., at limestone quarries, and in the treatment of ores at mines. The number of miners, as stated below, for 1921 and later years, is exclusive of fossickers.

TABLE 466.—Persons Engaged in Principal Industries, 1911 to 1941.

Year.	Rural Industries. †	Mining.	Manufacturing.			Total.		
	Total.		Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1911	142,378	33,367	79,005	25,546	104,551	241,546	38,750	280,296
1920-21	136,283	25,612*	107,700	31,511	139,211	253,888	47,218	301,106
1928-29	128,540	26,562*	135,773	44,983	180,756	280,198	55,660	335,858
1930-31	124,532	18,370*	93,881	33,724	127,605	227,240	43,267	270,507
1931-32	125,451	17,721*	90,667	35,688	126,355	225,317	44,210	269,527
1932-33	130,140	17,721†	99,718	38,786	138,504	239,234	47,131	286,365
1933-34	131,966	16,933†	111,599	42,400	153,999	252,722	50,176	302,898
1934-35	133,818	17,816†	127,114	47,919	175,033	271,338	55,329	326,667
1935-36	134,183	17,864†	140,896	52,304	193,200	285,885	59,362	345,247
1936-37	133,998	18,890†	152,064	56,433	208,497	298,960	62,425	361,385
1937-38	132,630	19,775†	164,391	60,470	224,861	310,217	67,049	377,266
1938-39	133,400	20,891†	167,172	61,609	228,781	314,404	68,668	383,072
1939-40	133,398	22,506†	172,259	64,715	236,974	320,321	72,557	392,878
1940-41	130,070	22,886†	194,194	71,557	265,751	338,444	80,263	418,707

Note.—Working Proprietors are included in all groups. \* Calendar year ended six months later.

† Excluding casual workers. ‡ Calendar year ended six months earlier.

In the groups to which the foregoing table relates—rural (permanent) mining and manufacturing—the net increase from 1938-39 to 1940-41 was 35,635, consisting of 24,040 men and 11,595 women.

#### *Employment in Rural Industries.*

The annual returns of rural employment include occupiers and managers and members of their families, who work constantly on a holding, but temporary hands and contract workers engaged for harvesting, shearing, etc., are omitted. The returns show average numbers employed during the year and those engaged on each of the numerous holdings where more than one class of rural production is undertaken are distributed according to the main purpose for which the holding was used.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining satisfactory statistics of females employed in rural industries, owing to the fact that a large number of women and girls, especially on dairy farms, are employed only partly in rural production in conjunction with their domestic duties. Usually they do not receive wages, and at a census they are classified as dependants.

The following statement shows the number of persons engaged as working proprietors, unpaid relatives assisting, and permanent employees in the various branches of rural industry in various years since 1911. Casual employees are not included.

\*8217—B

TABLE 467.—Persons Permanently Engaged in Rural Industries\*,  
1911 to 1942.

Year.	Agriculture, Poultry, Pig, and Bee-farming.		Dairying.		Pastoral.		Total, Rural Industries. *		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1911	58,299	1,141	27,488	11,293	43,387	770	129,174	13,204	142,378
1920-21	50,162	1,509	26,648	13,176	43,766	1,022	120,576	15,707	136,283
1927-28	43,953	713	29,845	12,378	46,882	453	120,680	13,544	134,224
1928-29	40,058	606	30,997	9,765	46,808	306	117,863	10,677	128,540
1930-31	40,163	518	33,977	8,735	40,849	290	114,989	9,543	124,532
1931-32	39,382	390	36,601	7,923	40,946	209	116,929	8,522	125,451
1932-33	42,556	400	38,196	7,788	41,043	157	121,795	8,345	130,140
1933-34	42,084	301	38,358	7,246	43,748	229	124,190	7,776	131,966
1934-35	42,135	374	38,231	6,823	46,042	213	126,408	7,410	133,818
1935-36	42,204	339	38,150	6,481	46,771	238	127,125	7,058	134,183
1936-37	43,648	341	37,450	5,444	46,908	207	128,006	5,992	133,998
1937-38	43,279	349	35,940	6,027	46,832	203	126,051	6,579	132,630
1938-39	44,627	356	35,860	6,505	45,854	198	126,341	7,059	133,400
1939-40	43,269	446	35,915	7,130	46,372	266	125,556	7,842	133,398
1940-41	41,105	544	34,170	7,852	46,089	310	121,364	8,706	130,070
1941-42	35,113	940	28,597	9,489	41,413	850	105,123	11,279	116,402

\* Including proprietors working on their own holdings, and excluding casual workers.

In 1941-42 there was a remarkable decline in the number of men permanently engaged on rural holdings. The decrease was 16,241, viz., 5,992 in agriculture, 5,573 in dairying and 4,676 in pastoral activities. There was a decline of 785 in 1939-40 and 4,192 in 1940-41. Therefore, the number in the group was lower by 21,218 than in the pre-war season 1938-39. During this period the number of women engaged in rural pursuits rose from 7,059 to 11,279, the increase in 1941-42 being 2,573.

The rural workers in 1940-41 consisted of 66,395 men and 1,275 women, who were classed as working proprietors, i.e., owners, lessees, or share-farmers working on the holdings; 16,343 men and 6,157 women were classed as relatives employed constantly, but not receiving wages. There were 38,626 men and 1,274 women, including managers and relatives, in receipt



of wages. The wages paid to these employees and the value of board, etc., amounted to £6,419,069, viz., £6,308,705 to men and £110,364 to women. In addition the wages and keep of casual workers amounted to £3,691,824, including £5,346 paid to women. In 1941-42 the classification of rural workers was as follows:—Working proprietors 64,238 men, 1,822 women; relatives not receiving wages, 12,339 men and 7,872 women; employees, 28,546 men and 1,585 women. Wages and keep of casual workers in the year amounted to £3,740,397, including £16,235 paid to women.

Further details relating to rural employment are shown in the chapter "Rural Industries" of this Year Book.

*Index of Employment in Factories.*

An index of employment in factories in New South Wales during the years 1928-29 to 1940-41, and in each month since July, 1936, is shown below, with the year 1928-29 as base, equal to 100. There is also an index which relates to the annual movement in factory employment to the increase in population of working age.

TABLE 46S.—Index of Employment in Factories in New South Wales, 1929 to 1942.

Year ended June.	Average Number of Employees in Factories (including Working Proprietors).		Index of Factory Employment divided by Index of Population of Working Age (15-64 years).	Middle of Month.	Index of Factory Employment in each month. (Base, year 1928-29=100).					
	Persons.	Index (Base, 1928-29 = 100).			1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42. (a).
1929	180,756	100	100	July	110	120	126	126	136	157
1930	162,913	90	88	Aug.	111	121	127	126	139	159
1931	127,605	71	68	Sept.	112	122	127	128	141	162
1932	126,355	70	67	Oct.	114	124	128	131	142	162
1933	138,504	77	72	Nov.	116	125	128	133	145	162
1934	153,999	85	78	Dec.	116	126	127	134	147	162
1935	175,033	97	88	Jan.	113	123	123	132	145	162
1936	193,200	107	96	Feb.	117	125	126	133	149	163
1937	208,497	115	101	Mar.	119	127	128	135	153	164
1938	224,861	124	108	April	118	126	127	132	151	164
1939	228,781	127	109	May	119	127	127	129	154	164
1940	236,974	131	110	June	120	127	127	133	156	164
1941	265,751	147	122							

(a) Preliminary, subject to revision. The monthly index is based on sample returns.

Factory employment in New South Wales declined by 30 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1931-32. In each succeeding year there was an appreciable increase offsetting by 1936-37 the decline since 1928-29 in the

ratio of factory employees to the population of working age. With an access of war activities a steady rise commenced in 1940, though operations in many workshops were seriously affected by a general stoppage in coal-mining from March to May. In 1941-42 employment in factories was about 28 per cent. above the average in 1938-39.

*Index of Employment in Retail Stores.*

The index of employment in retail stores since 1933-34 which was published in earlier issues of the Year Book has been replaced by a new index compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from pay roll tax data since July, 1941. This index is based on returns of employers whose principal activity is retail trade and who are required to make monthly returns to the Taxation Commissioner by those with pay roll exceeding returns to the Taxation Commissioner, viz., those with pay roll exceeding £20 per week; the figures are subject to slight revision.

TABLE 469.—Employment in Retail Shops—N.S.W.

Month.	Employees recorded on last Pay Roll of Month by Taxable Employers* whose Principal Activity was Retail Trade.			Index of Employment in Retail Stores in July, 1941 = 100.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1941—July ... ..	31,628	31,723	63,351	100
August ... ..	31,118	31,198	62,316	98
September ... ..	31,584	31,510	63,094	100
October... ..	31,183	32,167	63,350	100
November ... ..	31,804	33,664	65,468	103
December ... ..	31,576	35,070	66,646	105
1942—January ... ..	29,926	32,595	62,521	99
February ... ..	29,077	33,306	62,383	98
March ... ..	28,187	32,871	61,058	96
April ... ..	27,396	33,421	60,817	96
May ... ..	26,177	32,790	58,967	93
June ... ..	25,250	32,426	57,676	91

\* Employers with pay roll over £20 a week; the figures do not show total employees in shops.

Seasonal influences are apparent in Christmas trade during November and December, and in increased staffs at sale periods—usually February and July. In December there is usually a considerable number of employees (students, women and girls) who do not seek employment at other periods.

Further particulars of employment in retail shops are shown in Tables 480 to 482.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

In New South Wales the State Government provides services such as education, police, justice, health, lands administration, undertakes the construction of public works, etc., and controls railways, tramways, omnibuses and wharves and abattoirs. The Commonwealth services include the post office, telegraphs and telephones, customs, pensions and defence.

The following statement shows the number of Government employees in New South Wales, as at 30th June, in various years from 1929 to 1941.

Details are shown separately regarding the State employees engaged mainly in administrative services and the staffs of business undertakings and statutory bodies. Amongst the latter group there are a number of persons who are engaged in the construction of public works.

TABLE 470.—Government Employees in New South Wales, 1929 to 1941 (excluding Local Government).

Services.	1929.	1931.	1932.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.		
							Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
<i>Employees of State Government.</i>									
Administrative, etc.—									
Public Service Board—									
Teachers (including Inspectors) ... ..	10,807	11,471	11,155	11,417	11,497	11,732	6,506	5,481	11,987
Hospitals, etc.—General Staffs ... ..	2,514	2,536	2,597	2,769	2,845	3,024	1,498	1,654	3,152
Other ... ..	9,284	9,311	9,261	10,229	10,572	10,894	9,177	2,662	11,839
<b>Total, Public Service Board.</b>	<b>22,605</b>	<b>23,368</b>	<b>23,013</b>	<b>24,415</b>	<b>24,914</b>	<b>25,650</b>	<b>17,181</b>	<b>9,797</b>	<b>26,978</b>
Police ... ..	3,569	3,717	3,656	3,816	3,867	3,958	3,948	18	3,966
Fire Commissioners ... ..	828	833	821	923	950	967	944	36	980
Rural (Government Savings) Bank ... ..	1,704	1,696	337	1,053	1,098	1,174	937	320	1,257
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,662	2,598	2,886	3,199	3,249	3,321	2,338	1,066	3,344
<b>Total, Administrative, etc.</b>	<b>31,368</b>	<b>32,206</b>	<b>30,713</b>	<b>33,406</b>	<b>34,078</b>	<b>35,070</b>	<b>25,348</b>	<b>11,177</b>	<b>36,525</b>
Business Undertakings and Construction—									
Railways ... ..				44,044	43,463	42,602	45,975	1,436	47,411
Road Transport and Tramways ... ..	58,011	51,174	49,810	10,529	10,502	10,634	11,512	287	11,799
Maritime Services Board	1,232	727	619	1,196	1,299	1,304	1,440	37	1,477
Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission	1,548	1,058	1,050	1,113	1,370	1,539	2,153	56	2,209
Dept. of Main Roads ...	3,695	1,343	1,358	4,260	3,153	5,364	4,515	103	4,618
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board ... ..	5,715	1,894	1,801	6,807	7,243	4,686	5,451	93	5,544
Hunter District Water Board ... ..	542	270	336	422	2,006	2,124	1,864	88	1,952
Metropolitan Meat Industry Commission ...	674	704	676	1,658	1,734	2,044	1,706	37	1,743
Miscellaneous ... ..	7,372	5,238	4,145	1,958	1,959	3,767	3,060	352	3,212
<b>Total Business Undertakings and Construction ...</b>	<b>78,789</b>	<b>62,408</b>	<b>59,795</b>	<b>71,987</b>	<b>72,729</b>	<b>74,064</b>	<b>77,676</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>79,965</b>
<b>Total, State ... ..</b>	<b>110,157</b>	<b>94,614</b>	<b>90,508</b>	<b>105,393</b>	<b>106,807</b>	<b>109,134</b>	<b>103,024</b>	<b>13,466</b>	<b>116,490</b>
<i>Employees of Commonwealth Government in New South Wales.</i>									
Public Service Commission	14,824	11,557	11,844	14,997	15,609	16,833	15,100	3,357	18,490
Defence, Repatriation and War Service Homes ...	1,902	1,512	1,712	2,426	3,172	5,860	9,521	832	10,353
Other ... ..	1,159	1,422	3,022	3,382	3,375	4,190	3,115	796	3,912
<b>Total, Commonwealth in N.S.W. ...</b>	<b>17,885</b>	<b>14,491</b>	<b>16,578</b>	<b>20,805</b>	<b>22,156</b>	<b>26,883</b>	<b>27,736</b>	<b>4,985</b>	<b>32,721</b>
<b>Total, Government Employees in N.S.W. ... ..</b>	<b>128,042</b>	<b>109,105</b>	<b>107,086</b>	<b>126,198</b>	<b>128,963</b>	<b>136,017</b>	<b>130,760</b>	<b>18,451</b>	<b>149,211</b>

Persons engaged part-time on unemployment relief works are not included above.

The total number of persons employed by the Government of New South Wales at 30th June, 1941, was 116,490, including those absent on military leave or employed on defence works for the Commonwealth. In the administrative departments there were 36,525 employees of whom 11,987 were teachers. The employees in State business undertakings and construction numbered 79,965; of these 59,210 were employed in railway and tramway and road transport services, and 7,496 by the Boards administering the water and sewerage services of the Metropolitan and Hunter districts.

The staff of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commission, as shown for the years 1929 to 1932 did not include the slaughtermen who, prior to 1936, were employed by the carcase butchers.

Between June, 1939, and June, 1941, the number of employees of the State Government increased by 9,683, but the number at the latter date included several thousand persons who were absent on military duty and the actual increase in effective staffs has been relatively small.

Employment in New South Wales by the Commonwealth has increased substantially in recent years. The work of the post office has expanded as well as defence and other national services. The increase between 1939 and 1941 was 10,565.

A comparative statement of the number of Government employees in New South Wales at 30th June and the salaries and wages paid to them in the various years since 1929 is shown below:—

TABLE 471.—Government Employees in New South Wales, 1929 to 1941 (excluding Local Government).

Year ended June	Government Employees in New South Wales at 30th June.						Salaries and Wages Paid during the Year.		
	State.*			Commonwealth.*			State.*	Commonwealth.*	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£000	£000	£000
1929 ...	97,803	12,354	110,157	15,497	2,388	17,885	32,163	4,621	36,784
1932 ...	78,003	12,505	90,508	14,240	2,338	16,578	24,247	3,267	27,514
1933 ...	75,884	12,580	88,464	12,711	2,342	15,053	21,135	3,655	24,790
1937 ...	92,417	12,668	105,085	16,004	2,972	18,976	25,195	4,665	29,860
1938 ...	92,539	12,854	105,393	17,419	3,200	20,619	28,383	5,178	33,561
1939 ...	93,954	12,853	106,807	18,808	3,348	22,156	29,526	5,844	35,370
1940 ...	96,242	12,892	109,134	22,941	3,942	26,883	30,364	6,726	37,090
1941 ...	103,024	13,466	116,490	27,736	4,985	32,721	32,587	8,597	41,184

\* Including employees of Governmental bodies listed in Table 470.

The foregoing totals are exclusive of persons engaged part-time on unemployment relief works. Persons absent on military leave are included in 1940 and 1941.

#### *Relief of Unemployment.*

State Labour Exchanges in the Department of Labour and Social Services administer social aid services for persons in need of relief on account of unemployment or other causes. But the functions of the exchanges in relation to the placement of labour were transferred to the National Services Offices of the Commonwealth in March, 1942, to be administered in terms of National Security Regulations.

In terms of a regulation which commenced on 31st March, 1942, employers, except those engaged in munitions work or carrying on a protected undertaking, were not allowed to engage male labour except under permit of the Director-General of Manpower or through a National Service office. Exemptions from the regulation were Government and local government authorities, persons seeking male labour for rural work, shipping or waterside work, or for casual work for a period not exceeding seven consecutive days—or since 12th June urgent casual work up to three days. As from 6th August, 1942, the Regulation was extended to cover the engagement of all male workers and of females under 45 years of

age, except for rural work, shipping and waterside work, casual work—i.e., males, urgent work up to three days and females up to fourteen days, and women for voluntary work without pay or nursing or hospital services.

The number of men registered at the principal State Labour Exchanges and the total number registered, at half-yearly intervals from June, 1934, until the exchanges were transferred to the Commonwealth control are shown below:—

TABLE 472.—Men (adults) registered at State Labour Exchanges, 1934 to 1942.

Month.	Metropolitan.	New-castle.	Maitland Coalfields	Wollongong.	Broken Hill.	Rest of State.	Total.
1934—June ... ..	46,257	7,418	5,337	3,073	2,498	19,930	84,513
December ... ..	41,333	6,815	5,194	2,922	2,480	19,641	78,385
1935—June ... ..	44,408	7,502	5,469	3,195	2,648	18,623	81,845
December ... ..	39,165	6,588	4,994	2,312	1,971	16,861	71,891
1936—June ... ..	38,937	6,716	4,559	1,753	798	19,283	72,046
December ... ..	31,727	4,565	3,667	879	800	17,972	59,610
1937—June ... ..	25,945	3,901	3,171	661	505	16,540	50,723
December ... ..	23,648	3,495	3,396	443	595	10,937	42,514
1938—June ... ..	27,641	3,824	3,697	758	477	12,043	48,440
December ... ..	27,423	4,309	3,397	720	660	10,741	47,250
1939—June ... ..	28,647	3,790	2,776	1,131	717	13,864	50,925
December ... ..	26,534	3,448	2,277	721	777	11,704	45,461
1940—June ... ..	24,684	3,337	1,860	1,646	748	11,926	44,201
December ... ..	15,531	1,819	1,568	482	639	8,702	28,741
1941—June ... ..	10,143	1,148	886	195	399	4,422	17,193
December ... ..	4,773	390	358	13	238	2,047	7,819
1942—February ... ..	1,780	80	191	4	67	1,422	3,544

The number of adult men registered as unemployed at National Services offices in New South Wales at the end of June, 1942, was 1,691, including 439 in the Metropolitan area. The number of women was 2,286, and juveniles—males 212, females 1,016.

#### *Private Employment Agencies.*

Private employment agencies are subject to supervision by the State authorities in terms of the Industrial Arbitration Act. Such agencies may be conducted by licensed persons only. At 30th June, 1942, there were 62 licensed agencies, viz., 14 in Sydney, 26 in the suburbs and 22 in the country.

#### *Part-time Work and Social Aid for Unemployed.*

During the early period of the depression part-time employment on public works was provided for a large number of men. As economic conditions improved arrangements were made for full time employment where practicable, and part-time relief work was gradually reduced until it ceased in March, 1942.

The following statement shows the number of men employed on part-time relief work or in receipt of food relief at annual intervals from June, 1933. Minors were not eligible for relief work unless married and the figures relate generally to adults.

TABLE 473.—Men in Receipt of Relief, 1933 to 1942.

June.	Men employed on Part Time Relief Work by—			Men in receipt of Food Relief.	Total.
	Government Departments and Statutory Bodies.	Councils of Municipalities and Shires.	Total.		
1933...	11,864	22,365	34,229	65,527	99,756
1934...	28,838	46,810	75,648	17,865	93,513
1935...	20,390	51,983	72,373	16,060	88,433
1936...	9,209	46,561	55,770	18,202	73,972
1937...	14,181	10,795	24,976	23,074	48,050
1938...	16,684	2,514	19,198	26,509	45,707
1939...	18,689	1,540	20,229	30,066	50,295
1940...	10,558	744	11,302	29,015	40,317
1941...	7,904	322	8,226	9,664	17,890
1942—March	213	45	258	3,621	3,879

At the end of June, 1942, the number of men in receipt of food relief had fallen to 2,766, of whom a large proportion were not available for employment on account of illness, age or other cause.

## EXPENDITURE ON FOOD RELIEF AND RELIEF WORKS.

The following statement shows State expenditure on food relief and charitable assistance for the unemployed, and on relief works. These amounts do not represent the total expenditure in respect of relief of unemployment. They are exclusive, for instance, of interest or other debt charges on loan moneys expended on relief, and of the additional cost of family allowances and charitable and social services arising from unemployment. The figures are exclusive also of expenditure for the prevention of unemployment.

TABLE 474.—Expenditure on Food Relief and Relief Works, 1931 to 1942.

Year Ended June.	Expenditure from Revenue.						Expenditure from Loans.
	Food Relief.	Cash Payments Clothing and Medical Services.	Grants and Loans for Relief Works.	Training of Unemployed youths.	Administrative Expenses, etc.	Total of Forgoing Items.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	1,837,886	101,858	2,373,030	...	44,310	4,357,084	...
1932	5,070,732	130,943	766,613	...	137,164	6,105,452	...
1933	3,510,194	63,296	276,384	...	156,783	4,006,657	2,801,727
1934	1,467,953	247,498	75,430	...	179,099	1,969,980	5,249,776
1935	1,076,670	123,728	41,386	...	173,716	1,415,500	6,993,427
1936	980,759	116,115	836,799	...	192,283	2,125,956	5,423,827
1937	1,114,950	144,614	997,672	...	200,425	2,457,661	3,252,458
1938	1,263,901	137,854	1,465,414	7,896	221,263	3,096,328	3,373,386
1939	1,419,836	165,583	408,147	197,545	241,553	2,432,664	4,026,892
1940	1,791,222	185,863	1,674,394	191,138	234,418	4,077,035*	2,133,232
1941	1,370,700	145,577	2,200,585	78,568	229,202	4,024,632*	1,295,649
1942	584,868	56,642	2,481,511*	16,151	†	3,139,172*	755,368

\* See paragraph below table.

† Information not available.

In addition to the expenditure from revenue shown in Table 474 there were other payments from the Unemployment Relief Fund, viz., in 1939-40 capital debt charges £1,719,522 and subsidies to local government councils £142,430; and in the following year respective amounts of £1,643,290 and £141,632. In 1941-42 subsidies amounting to £135,669 were paid to the councils. In this year the expenditure on relief works, £2,481,511, included expenditure on public works and services other than those undertaken for relief of unemployment.

## APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Conditions of apprenticeship are subject generally to the Apprentices Act of 1901, which prescribes that children may not be indentured until they reach the age of 14 years and that the hours of work may not exceed 48 per week, except in farming occupations and in domestic service.

Industrial tribunals are authorised by the Industrial Arbitration Act of New South Wales to attach certain conditions to the employment of apprentices who are serving a period of training under indenture or other written contract for the purpose of rendering them fit to be qualified workers in an industry. Apprenticeship awards for various industries prescribing hours of work, wages, term of apprenticeship, extent of technical training, etc., are made by apprenticeship councils constituted for various industries. Each apprenticeship council consists of the Apprenticeship Commissioner as chairman and the members of the conciliation committee established for the particular industry in terms of the Industrial Arbitration Act as described on page 572. Terms of apprenticeship in various trades are prescribed also by awards of Commonwealth industrial tribunals.

In the years 1930 to 1932 there was a rapid falling off in the number of indentures registered due to the unwillingness of employers to bind themselves for a period of five years under adverse economic conditions, and in September, 1933, a system of apprenticeship without indentures, known as "trainee apprenticeship" was introduced as supplementary to the existing system.

Under the trainee system an employer who will provide facilities for trainees to learn a trade may be registered as an employer of trainee apprentices. The trainees may be required to attend technical classes.

By National Security Regulations intensive courses of training are provided for persons selected by dilution committees constituted to supervise the dilution of skilled labour in certain trades during the war emergency.

Provision has been made also to protect the rights of apprentices and trainee apprentices who are absent from usual employment owing to war service and of those whose training is interrupted because the employer is engaged on war service or his business is suspended by order of State or Federal authority for reasons connected with the war.

The number of indentured apprentices and trainees registered by the Department of Labour in New South Wales in various years since 1926 is shown below:—

TABLE 475.—Apprentices registered, 1926 to 1941.

Year.	Indentured Apprentices Registered.	Year.	Apprentices Registered.		
			Indentured.	Trainee.	Total.
1926 ...	2,253	1936	1,263	963	2,226
1928 ...	1,823	1937	1,436	1,347	2,783
1929 ...	1,446	1938	1,427	3,800	5,227
1930 ...	1,005	1939	1,317	1,645	2,962
1931 ...	543	1940	1,601	1,697	3,298
1932 ...	403	1941	2,543	2,499	5,042

The following statement shows the distribution of indentured apprentices amongst the various trades at the end of 1928 and subsequent years.

TABLE 476.—Apprenticeships Subsisting in December, 1928 to 1941.

Trades.	1928.	1932.	1935.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Baking ... ..	118	217	252	317	379	393	390
Boilermaking ... ..	293	104	28	147	161	201	254
Bootmaking ... ..	141	155	298	325	294	287	201
Building ... ..	1,791	807	264	708	742	702	711
Butchering ... ..	29	23	16	13	17	13	22
Coachmaking ... ..	362	70	26	37	31	22	18
Confectioners ... ..	10	12	36	31	27	31	26
Electrical ... ..	952	566	347	615	688	762	910
Engineering ... ..	1,398	351	317	856	975	1,239	1,833
Fairiery ... ..	50	32	14	12	12	11	10
Furniture ... ..	875	308	141	281	303	252	220
Gas meter making ... ..	25	21	10	3	2	3	2
Glass-working ... ..	25	31	33	95	109	100	99
Hairdressing ... ..	169	85	156	465	497	502	533
Jewellery, Electroplating, etc....	24	31	59	129	128	84	88
Metal Moulding ... ..	174	43	45	118	114	124	157
Optical Trades... ..	10	17	20	43	44	47	54
Pastrycooks ... ..	66	90	67	92	135	163	178
Pharmacists ... ..	...	...	...	94	144	162	171
Printing ... ..	688	233	227	296	285	259	252
Sheet Metal-working and Tin-smithing ... ..	38	17	8	16	18	18	25
Ship and Boat building ... ..	43	15	19	41	55	73	106
Other ... ..	51	52	40	56	64	125	217
Total ... ..	7,332	3,280	2,423	4,790	5,224	5,573	6,477

#### INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.

In both State and Federal departments of public health a section has been created to deal with industrial hygiene. The work of these units embraces the investigation of occupational diseases, the supervision of health conditions in industry, and the dissemination of advice regarding measures which safeguard the health of the workers.

Legislation relating to factories and shops, scaffolding and lifts and to mining and shipping imposes upon employers the obligation to safeguard their employees against industrial risks. Employers may be required by order of the Federal Minister of Labour and National Service to instal safety equipment and lighting of approved standards in their factories and workshops.

A Factory Welfare Board was established in New South Wales in June, 1942, to advise the Minister in regard to the welfare of employees and the prevention of accidents. The Board consists of representatives of employers and employees, and the Chief Inspector of Factories as chairman.

Factories and shops must be registered annually by the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Services. The employment of women and juveniles in factories is subject to limitations. Outworkers in the clothing trades must be licensed by the Industrial Registrar of New South Wales. Lift-attendants and crane-drivers must obtain certificates of competency.

Inspection with the object of securing compliance with the law is conducted by a staff of inspectors in the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Services.



## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

Under various enactments relating to industrial hygiene, employers are required to give notice to the statutory authority of accidents which cause injury to workers, but the available data do not supply a comprehensive record of such occurrences. In factories, employers are required to report accidents causing loss of life; accidents due to machinery or to hot liquid or other hot substance, or to explosion, escape of gas or steam, or to electricity or to acid or alkaline solutions, if an employee is so disabled as to prevent him from returning to his work in the factory within forty-eight hours; and other accidents if an employee is disabled for seven days or more.

In 1940 the number of accidents in factories was 9,728, of which 21 were fatal and 177 caused permanent injury. In 1941 there were 13,721 accidents in factories; 25 were fatal and 204 caused permanent injury. Increase in the number of employees, overtime and more intensive work were factors contributing to the greater number of accidents in 1941. The number of accidents reported in connection with lifts, scaffolding and cranes was 75, including 5 fatal in 1940, and 128 including 10 fatal in 1941. Particulars of accidents in mines and of railway and tramway accidents are shown in other chapters of this Year Book.

## WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

Workers' compensation in New South Wales is payable under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1942, which commenced on 1st July, 1926. Compensation in cases of disablement by pneumoconiosis, tuberculosis, and lead poisoning in the Broken Hill mines and compensation for workers disabled by the effects of silica dust is payable under other Acts described later.

Compensation to members of the police force, killed or disabled by injury in the execution of duty, is payable in terms of the Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, as described on pages 175 and 273 of this Year Book. The amount of compensation is determined by the Governor.

The laws of the Commonwealth provide for compensation to men in a particular class of work, such as that of seamen, which is subject to special risks, and to workers in the service of the Commonwealth Government.

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1938, compensation was payable to workers whose remuneration did not exceed £550 per annum. The worker was not entitled to compensation under the Act unless incapacitated for at least seven days. By the amending Act, which commenced on 1st July, 1942, the limit of income was raised from £550 to £750, exclusive of payments for overtime, bonuses and special allowances, and the minimum period of incapacitation before qualifying for compensation was reduced from seven to three days. Compensation benefit is extended also to certain workers such as contractors for rural work, provided they do not sublet the contract nor employ other persons.

Compensatable injury is defined by the Act of 1942 as personal injury arising "out of or in the course of the employment," including a disease contracted in the course of employment to which the employment was a contributing factor. Diseases caused by silica dust are not compensatable under this Act, except in the case of persons employed in or about coal mines. Compensation is payable for workers injured on daily or periodic journeys between place of abode and place of employment, but the operation of this provision is limited to the war period and six months thereafter. A provision which limited compensation in any one case to £1,000 was modified in 1942, so that the limit no longer applies to cases of permanent total disablement for work, nor to permanent partial disablement if established by the worker to be of a major degree. Compensation is payable to the injured worker and dependants, including wife and children under school-leaving age, in the form of weekly payments or lump sum, and also the cost of medical and hospital treatment and ambulance service.

The Workers' Compensation Act is administered by the Commission described on page 256 of this Year Book and administrative expenses are paid from the Workers' Compensation Fund, to which insurers contribute by annual levy on total premiums in respect of workers compensation insurance.

Every employer is required by the Act to insure with a licensed insurer against his liability to pay compensation, unless he is authorised by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake the liability on his own account. The penalty for default is a fine not exceeding £100 or (since July, 1942) imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months. A scheme was established, as from 1st July, 1942, to enable the Commission to pay from the Workers' Compensation Fund an aggregate amount not exceeding £5,000 in any year in respect of awards made since 10th May, 1941, against employers who were not insured. Employers are liable to reimburse the Commission the amounts paid in such cases.

Employers are required to supply returns to the Workers' Compensation Commission in respect of cases admitted to compensation in terms of the Act and from the returns supplied during the five years ended June, 1941, the details shown in Tables 477 and 478 have been compiled.

The number of cases for which returns are supplied does not represent the actual number of injuries sustained by workers in the course of their employment. There are groups of employees outside the scope of the Workers' Compensation Act, such as casual workers (unless employed for purposes of the employer's trade or business), outworkers, employees whose remuneration exceeded £550 per annum during the period under review, and the police and others for whom special provision is made under other Acts. Also there are employees who are paid full wages in cases of illness or accident and, as a general rule, claims for compensation are not made in respect thereof unless they result in death or serious disability. Other cases excluded from the returns are those for which the employer was not liable for compensation in terms of the Workers' Compensation Act.

though in some such cases insurers provide compensation in terms of contracts with employers, *e.g.*, injuries which did not disable the worker for the minimum period of seven days during these years.

The following statement is a summary of the 67,319 cases admitted to compensation in terms of the Workers' Compensation Act, for which individual returns were supplied to the Commission in 1940-41. The statement covers a large sample of the year's operations though a measure of deficiency arises from the non-supply of returns to the Commission or from retardation in this respect so that returns furnished during any year may include a carryover from an earlier period:—

TABLE 477.—Workers' Compensation Act—Classification of Cases, 1940-41.

Workers.	Fatal Cases.	Disability Cases Compensated.					Total Disability Cases.	Grand Total all Cases.
		By Lump Sum.	By Weekly Payments.					
			On Account of Workers.	On Account of Dependants.	Medical Treatment, etc.			
			<i>Cases.</i>					
			(c)	(a)	(b)			
Males ... ..	114	1,063	61,114	(77,127)	(47,975)	62,177	62,291	
Females ... ..	...	57	4,971	(177)	(3,905)	5,028	5,028	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>66,085</b>	<b>(77,304)</b>	<b>(51,880)</b>	<b>67,205</b>	<b>67,319</b>	
			<i>Compensation Paid.</i>					
		£	£	£	£	£	£	
Males ... ..	69,187	182,530	499,790	160,449	192,220	1,034,989	1,104,176	
Females ... ..	.....	9,061	27,242	295	15,800	52,398	52,398	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>69,187</b>	<b>191,591</b>	<b>527,032</b>	<b>160,744</b>	<b>208,020</b>	<b>1,087,387</b>	<b>1,156,574</b>	

(b) Number of cases in which cost of treatment was paid—included in column (c). (a) Number of dependants for-whom compensation was paid (not included in total cases).

The average compensation paid to male workers in 1940-41 was £607 in fatal cases, £172 in cases of disability compensated by lump sum, and £13 19s. in weekly payments and medical expenses. The average amounts paid in respect of female workers were as follows:—Disability, lump sum, £159, other £8 14s. 6d. There were no fatal cases among female workers in 1940-41.

The average duration of weekly payments is about 4.4 weeks, the average payment for medical treatment per case in which the cost of treatment was actually paid in 1940-41 was £4 0s. 2d. in the case of males.

The following is a comparative statement of the cases of compensation recorded by the Commission in each of the last five years. The details are not entirely satisfactory for purposes of comparison one year with another owing to the variation in the proportion of each year's cases for which returns were supplied.

TABLE 478.—Workers' Compensation Act—Cases, 1937 to 1941.

Year.	Accidents.			Industrial Diseases.			Total Cases Reported.	Compensation Paid during Year.
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Total.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Total.		
<i>Males.</i>								
1936-37	99	49,809	49,908	16	235	251	50,159	£ 924,745
1937-38	121	60,627	60,748	17	420	437	61,185	1,155,233
1938-39	112	59,775	59,887	17	618	635	60,522	1,144,979
1939-40	130	59,626	59,756	5	960	965	60,721	1,206,017
1940-41	106	61,193	61,299	8	984	992	62,291	1,104,176
<i>Females.</i>								
1936-37	2	3,534	3,536	1	208	209	3,745	38,787
1937-38	...	3,735	3,735	...	281	281	4,016	47,034
1938-39	...	3,813	3,813	...	313	313	4,126	46,473
1939-40	3	4,163	4,166	...	567	567	4,733	51,046
1940-41	...	4,430	4,430	...	598	598	5,028	52,398

The compensation paid in each year includes payment in respect of cases continued from earlier years, but balances payable in respect of cases not brought to finality at the end of the year are excluded.

Compensation for Broken Hill miners disabled by certain industrial diseases which cause gradual disablement is payable in terms of the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act, 1920-1942, and Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Act, 1922-1924. At Broken Hill there is a Bureau of Medical Inspection for the examination of men selected for employment in the mines and of employees with symptoms of lead poisoning or pneumoconiosis or tuberculosis.

Compensation in cases of pneumoconiosis or tuberculosis contracted in the Broken Hill mines is paid by the mine owners without contribution by the Government if the worker was employed in any of the mines after 31st December, 1920. For other cases the Broken Hill Pneumoconiosis—Tuberculosis Fund is maintained by contributions—one-half by the Government of New South Wales and one-half by the mine owners. At 30th June, 1941, compensation was payable by the mine owners in respect of 68 cases, viz., to 46 employees who were living and to dependants of 22 deceased workers; the amount of compensation paid during the year 1940-41 was £11,430, and the aggregate amount from 1st March, 1927, to 30th June, 1941, was £135,246. The cases compensated by means of the Pneumoconiosis—Tuberculosis Fund at 30th June, 1941, numbered 582, viz., 242 workers and the dependants of 340 deceased workers. The disbursements of the Fund in 1940-41 amounted to £100,904, including compensation £97,235, funerals and special expenses £449, management expenses £3,220. The aggregate disbursements from 1st January, 1921, to 30th June, 1941, amounted to £1,984,520. In all compensation has been paid by the mine owners or the fund in respect of 970 workmen on account of pneumoconiosis or tuberculosis attributable to employment in Broken Hill mines.

Prior to the commencement of the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act passed in June, 1942, provision for compensation for workers, other than Broken Hill Miners, who contracted diseases caused by exposure to silica dust was limited to two schemes under an Act passed in 1920.

One scheme covered registered workmen throughout New South Wales engaged in quarrying, cutting, dressing or excavating sandstone, or working in sandstone tunnels while excavating was in progress. The scheme was

brought into operation in the county of Cumberland in September, 1927, and extended in 1936 and 1938. The second scheme, proclaimed in March, 1938, related to workmen engaged in certain processes in the iron, steel and stove-making industries, ore-milling (grinding of silica), refractory brickmaking, and tile and pottery making, and sandblasting in the glass making industry.

These schemes covered 4,222 workmen in 1940-41 and awards current at 30th June, 1941 related to 98 workmen and dependants of 3 deceased workmen; expenditure amounted to £16,527 in this year.

Under the Act passed in 1942 benefit is provided for all workmen who contract disease by the inhalation of silica dust—except coal miners and Broken Hill miners, for whom provision is made under other Acts. The existing silicosis schemes were transferred to the new fund which is administered by the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Committee, consisting of two representatives of employers, two of employees and a chairman appointed by the Minister of Labour and Social Services. Licensed insurers and self insurers operating under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1942, except owners of Broken Hill mines or coal mines, are required to contribute to the fund, contributions by each insurer being proportionate, as far as practicable, to the degree of silicotic risk carried, as determined by the administrative committee.

*Cost of Workers' Compensation Insurance.*

The approximate cost to the employers of insurance in terms of the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, and amendments, is shown below in relation to the total amounts of wages paid; the cost in respect of the special Acts (silicosis or Broken Hill mines) is not included. The estimates refer to three periods since the inception of the Act on 1st July, 1926, and to the years ended June, 1938 to 1941. The three periods correspond with change in the phases of the industrial cycle in 1929 and 1933 and in the scope of the Act which was restricted by amending legislation in 1929. The estimates of the average annual amount of wages relates to all wage and salary earners, the amounts paid to workers covered by the Act being between 85 per cent. and 90 per cent. of the total.

TABLE 479.—Estimates of Wages and Cost of Workers' Compensation in New South Wales.

Period.	Estimated Total Wages paid in New South Wales (all Workers).	Injuries Compensatable. *	Estimated Cost to Employers of Workers' Compensation Insurance.	Compensatable Injuries per £1,000,000 Wages Paid.	Cost of Workers' Compensation Insurance per cent of Total Wages.
	£ million.	No.	£	No.	Per cent.
Average per year—					
July, 1926, to June, 1929 (3 years).	153·6	57,043	2,209,360	371	1·44
July, 1929, to June, 1933 (4 years).	123·7	39,625	1,306,150	320	1·05
July, 1933, to June, 1937 (4 years).	136·8	60,048	1,498,227	439	1·09
Year ended June, 1938	177·3	84,407	2,411,049	476	1·36
Year ended June, 1939	183·5	80,713	2,577,046	440	1·40
Year ended June, 1940	190·0	78,276	2,547,985	411	1·34
Year ended June, 1941	211·0	82,457	2,827,688	391	1·34

\* As reported by insurers.

The relatively high cost of insurance in the period 1926 to 1929 was due to two factors—(1) in 1926 and 1927, until risks under the Act were determined by experience, the rates of premium were at a higher level than was actually necessary; and (2) the liability for compensation was greater until amending legislation was brought into operation in November, 1929. The higher cost in the recent years was partly a result of a revision of rates of premium in January, 1936.

The ratio of the number of compensatable injuries to wages paid is affected by changes in rates of wages, and these were higher during the period 1926 to 1929 than in later years until 1941. Changes in the volume of employment in the different industries also influence the cost of insurance. For instance, in such industries as the metal trade and building in which both rates of wages and risk of accident are above the average, depression and subsequent recovery were greater than in other industries.

#### REGISTRATION OF SHOPS.

Provision for the annual registration of shops is made by the Factories and Shops (Amendment) Act, 1936, which commenced on 31st July of that year. The provision for registration does not apply to the whole State but to proclaimed shopping districts including the metropolitan shopping district which is bounded approximately by a line joining (and including) Manly, Hornsby, Parramatta and George's River, and the Newcastle shopping district which is the City of Greater Newcastle. All the other municipalities and most of the unincorporated country towns are shopping districts.

The following particulars of registered shops and employees engaged in or in connection with the sale of goods have been compiled from returns supplied to the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Services. Waiters and waitresses are included as shop employees in restaurants—which are classified as a separate group. But such persons as those engaged in factory or other work preparing goods to be sold, commercial travellers, newsboys, sellers in theatres, hairdressers working in saloons attached to shops selling hairdressers' goods, and mechanics working in garages where petrol is sold are excluded.

TABLE 480.—Shops Registered in Shopping Districts, N.S.W., June, 1941.

Class of Shop.	Shops.			Wage-earning employees engaged in or in connection with the sale of goods.						
	Not employing labour.	Employing labour.	Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
				Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Butcher ... ..	206	1,274	1,480	2,497	832	304	261	3,329	565	3,894
Chemist ... ..	191	804	995	743	666	261	252	1,409	513	1,922
Confectionery ...	1,289	551	1,840	164	176	440	441	340	881	1,221
Cooked Provisions	488	266	754	158	86	151	179	244	330	574
Fish ... ..	197	154	351	140	56	118	101	196	219	415
Flower ... ..	177	102	279	17	13	83	96	30	179	209
Fruit and Vegetables ...	1,222	597	1,819	344	228	239	260	572	499	1,071
Hairdressing Goods	646	496	1,142	102	62	512	342	164	864	1,018
Tobacconist ... ..	1,016	500	1,516	425	171	120	89	596	209	805
Newsagent ... ..	256	416	672	240	219	258	273	459	531	990
Petrol and Oil ...	328	796	1,124	1,305	809	191	207	2,114	398	2,512
Refreshment ... ..	385	701	1,086	256	138	872	745	394	1,617	2,011
Restaurant ... ..	98	569	667	802	129	2,481	590	931	3,071	4,002
General (including Grocers, Drapers, etc.) ... ..	7,977	8,944	16,921	21,784	10,078	16,844	14,836	31,862	31,680	63,542
Grand Total...	14,476	16,170	30,646	28,977	13,663	22,874	18,672	42,640	41,546	84,186

Paid labour was employed in or in connection with the sale of goods in 53 per cent. of the registered shops and the average number of employees in receipt of wages was 2.7 per registered shop and 5.2 per shop in which paid labour was employed in June, 1941. Male employees outnumbered the females; 34.4 per cent. were men and 27.2 per cent. women of adult age; 16.2 per cent. were boys and 22.2 per cent. were girls under 21 years of age.

The employees at June, 1941, consisted of 53,827 shop assistants, 11,432 office assistants and 18,927 other employees. Of the shop assistants 34 per cent. were men, 26 per cent. were women, 18 per cent. were boys and 22 per cent. were girls.

Particulars regarding the registered shops in the metropolitan, Newcastle and other shopping districts and the wage earning employees engaged therein are shown below:—

TABLE 481.—Registered Shops—Classification of Employees, June, 1941.

Particulars.	Shopping Districts.								
	Metropolitan.		Newcastle.		Other.		All Shopping Districts.		
Registered Shops—									
Not employing labour ...	9,471		613		4,392		14,476		
Employing labour ...	8,318		680		7,172		16,170		
Total ...	17,789		1,293		11,564		30,646		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shop Assistants—									
Adults ...	9,888	10,455	907	574	7,273	3,357	18,068	14,386	32,454
Minors ...	4,868	6,896	534	734	4,240	4,101	9,642	11,731	21,373
Total ...	14,756	17,351	1,441	1,308	11,513	7,458	27,710	26,117	53,827
Office Assistants—									
Adults ...	1,041	3,083	67	171	630	1,059	1,738	4,313	6,051
Minors ...	420	3,177	42	332	182	1,228	644	4,737	5,381
Total ...	1,461	6,260	109	503	812	2,287	2,382	9,050	11,432
Other Employees—									
Adults ...	5,771	3,586	409	187	2,991	402	9,171	4,175	13,346
Minors ...	1,899	1,588	180	108	1,298	508	3,377	2,204	5,581
Total ...	7,670	5,174	589	295	4,289	910	12,548	6,379	18,927
Total Employees—									
Adults ...	16,700	17,124	1,383	932	10,894	4,818	28,977	22,874	51,851
Minors ...	7,187	11,661	756	1,174	5,720	5,837	13,663	18,672	32,335
Total ...	23,887	28,785	2,139	2,106	16,614	10,655	42,640	41,546	84,186

In the metropolitan shopping district there were 17,789 registered shops and paid labour was employed in 8,318 shops. The number of employees was 52,672, or 6 per shop. In other shopping districts, including Newcastle, there were 12,857 registered shops and 7,852 shops employed 31,514 persons or 4 per shop. There was a majority of female employees in the metropolitan shops and a small majority of males in Newcastle. In country shops 61 per cent. were males. Data from pay roll tax records shown on page 554 indicate that since July, 1941, there has been a decline in the proportion of male employees in retail shops.

Awards made by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales in October, 1937, for shop assistants in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and in July, 1938, for those in country districts contain provision

for the allocation of work between males and females, and a relative proportion of juniors to seniors. Certain groups of shops are classified according to the commodities offered for sale therein. In one group, which includes shops or departments for the sale of groceries, mercery, hardware, furniture, sports goods, motor vehicles or bicycles, all the assistants must be paid at the rates prescribed for males. In the second group of shops or departments the employer may employ all female assistants to sell such goods as women's clothing, haberdashery, fancy goods, etc. In shops not classified in these two groups the award prescribed that 50 per cent. of the assistants must be males, but this rule did not apply where less than three shop assistants were employed, and it was suspended in April, 1942, owing to shortage of male workers. As a general rule, the proportion of juniors to seniors must not exceed one to one; a senior is defined as an assistant 23 years of age or over receiving the full rate of wages, including any employer actively engaged in the shop.

The following statement shows the number of male and female employees as recorded in returns supplied in 1939 to 1941. Comparison is affected to some extent by variations in the proportion of returns supplied for tabulation and by alterations in the area embraced in shop registration districts:—

TABLE 482.—Registered Shops—Employees, June, 1939 to 1941.

June.	Metropolitan.		Newcastle.		Other Districts		All Shopping Districts.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1939	25,229	25,853	1,947	1,491	16,927	9,675	44,103	37,019	81,122
1940	25,181	26,684	2,301	1,853	17,436	10,076	44,918	38,613	83,531
1941	23,887	28,785	2,139	2,106	16,614	10,655	42,640	41,546	84,186

During the period covered by the table there was a reduction of 1,463 in male employees and an increase of 4,527 in female employees in registered shops.

#### TRADE UNIONS.

The Trade Union Act of 1881-1936 provides for the registration of trade unions, the appointment of trustees, in whom the union property is vested, and for the constitution of rules. If union funds are used for political purposes payments must be made from a separate fund, to which contribution by members is optional.

There are two classes of trade unions, viz., unions of employers and unions of employees. The latter constitute the bulk of the registered organisations.

After the introduction of the Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration in 1904 some of the unions previously on the State registry became merged into federal associations, but unless a union elects to be regulated exclusively under federal arbitration and conciliation the branch in New South Wales retains its registration under the Trade Union Act.



Statistics relating to the trade unions of employees in the State are shown in the following statement for various years since 1911. The figures exclude certain unions registered under federal law only:—

TABLE 483.—Trade Unions of Employees, 1911 to 1940.

Year.	Unions of Employees	Members.			Receipts.	Expenditure.	Funds at end of Year.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
1911	179	145,784	4,743	150,527	£ 157,202	£ 146,757	£ 112,494
1921	197	234,898	23,965	258,863	363,067	345,854	194,360
1927	170	306,380	38,689	345,069	487,723	454,190	357,588
1929	172	287,573	40,025	327,598	633,918	631,517	372,728
1932	170	241,127	39,718	280,845	330,167	316,931	336,574
1936	177	253,621	47,486	301,107	371,243	345,428	401,837
1937	179	267,568	50,833	318,401	412,429	384,397	428,666
1938	181	275,400	53,048	328,448	462,449	426,725	463,613
1939	184	278,049	53,889	331,938	534,190	492,862	453,799
1940	181	285,810	57,032	342,842	656,181	613,059	499,641

At the end of the year 1940 there were 181 registered trade unions of employees. Membership in 1940 was the highest since 1927; the number of males was lower by 20,570 and the number of females was higher by 18,343 than in 1927. There was an increase of 7,761 male members and 3,143 female members in 1940.

The majority of the unions are small. In 1940 there were 27 unions of less than 100 members; 69 with 100 to 1,000 members; 56 with 1,000 to 5,000 members; 14 with 5,000 to 10,000; and 6 unions had more than 10,000 members.

The receipts during 1940 amounted to £656,181, including contributions, £528,427. The total expenditure £613,059 included payments in respect of benefits £85,504, and management and other expenses, such as legal charges in connection with industrial awards, etc., £527,555. The total receipts and expenditure are liable to fluctuate under the influence of prevailing industrial conditions, the amounts being inflated in some years by the inclusion of donations for relief from one union to another. The funds include cash and freehold property and assets such as shares in Trades Halls and newspapers.

The following statement shows the membership, receipts, expenditure, and accumulated funds of trade unions of employees, according to industrial classification, in the year 1940:—

TABLE 484.—Trade Unions of Employees—Members and Funds, 1940.

Industrial Classification.	Unions.	Membership at end of year.			Receipts.	Expenditure.	Funds at end of year.	Funds per Member.
		Males.	Females.	Total.				
Engineering and Metal Working ..	No. 16	No. 50,476	No. 1,200	No. 51,676	£ 128,326	£ 128,453	£ 114,064	s. d. 44 2
Food, Drink, and Narcotics ..	18	28,980	9,239	38,219	33,511	33,178	18,804	9 10
Clothing .. .. .	6	8,105	22,685	30,790	17,309	17,033	22,714	14 9
Printing, Bookbinding, etc. ....	3	6,902	2,585	9,487	30,468	27,366	35,346	74 9
Manufacturing, n.e.i. ....	18	17,240	2,817	20,057	20,547	20,395	26,439	26 4
Building .. .. .	13	23,045	74	23,119	22,104	19,842	18,454	15 11
Mining and Smelting .. .. .	14	19,477	...	19,477	173,639	180,003	75,278	77 3
Railways and Tramways .. .. .	14	38,732	644	39,376	52,842	58,514	38,217	19 5
Other Land Transport .. .. .	4	6,726	...	6,726	9,916	10,604	2,806	8 4
Shipping and Sea Transport .. ..	11	7,466	12	7,478	14,478	14,159	5,298	14 2
Pastoral, etc. ....	4	12,658	504	13,162	17,380	16,832	1,955	2 11
Governmental, n.e.i. ....	19	33,583	5,797	39,380	89,124	45,241	69,964	35 6
Miscellaneous .. .. .	32	32,420	11,475	43,895	42,045	36,887	57,294	26 1
Labour Council and Eight-hour Committees .. .. .	3	...	...	...	4,492	4,522	13,008	...
Total Unions of Employees ..	175*	285,810	57,032	342,842	656,181	613,059	499,641	29 2

\* Exclusive of six Unions for which returns were not furnished.

*Unions of Employers.*

Few unions of employers seek registration under the Trade Union Act, so that the available information concerning them is scanty and does not afford any indication of the extent of organisation amongst employers.

The unions of employers registered under the Trade Union Act at the end of 1940 numbered 21. The membership of 20 unions from which returns were received was 12,339 at the end of the year, and the funds amounted to £64,284. The receipts during 1940 amounted to £37,140, and the expenditure to £34,149. The members included 8,270 in the pastoral industry, 1,870 retail tobacco traders and 867 master bakers.

Any seven or more employers who are members of a trade union and comply with the prescribed conditions as to rules, etc., may register under the Trade Union Act of New South Wales.

## INDUSTRIAL UNIONS.

Industrial unions of employees and of employers are registered under the industrial arbitration laws of the State of New South Wales and the Commonwealth as part of the administrative machinery of the arbitration systems.

*Industrial Unions registered in New South Wales.*

For the purpose of bringing an industry under the review of the State industrial tribunals in New South Wales, employees must be organised as a trade union under the Trade Union Act, and must obtain registration as an industrial union under the Industrial Arbitration Act. Registration for the purpose has been effected by practically all classes of employees throughout New South Wales, but employees in rural industries were removed from the operation of the State industrial arbitration system in December, 1929.

Registration as a union of employers may be granted to persons or groups of persons who have employed, on a monthly average, not less than fifty employees during the period of six months next preceding the date of application for registration. Prior registration under the Trade Union Act is not prescribed as in the case of unions of employees.

The Industrial Commission may cancel registration at its discretion, or upon the request of the union (unless an award or agreement relating to its members is in force), or if the union is accessory to an illegal lockout or strike.

At 30th April, 1942, there were 193 unions of employers and 158 unions of employees on the register.

*Industrial Unions registered by the Commonwealth.*

In the Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration, unions are registered in order to submit disputes to the industrial tribunals or to be represented in proceedings relating to disputes. Organisations of employees or employers representing at least 100 employees may be registered.

## INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

In New South Wales there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees, viz.: the State system which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits and the Commonwealth system which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State.

There is also a separate system of arbitration under Federal law to determine the industrial conditions of employment in the public service of the Commonwealth.

Since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth in industrial arbitration and conciliation has been extended by regulations under the National Security Act as described on page 573.

### *Commonwealth-State Relations in Industrial Arbitration.*

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth are those which the States have agreed to confer upon it and are defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; all residual powers remain with the States. In some matters the legislative power is exclusive to the Commonwealth, in others—including industrial arbitration—both Commonwealth and States have jurisdiction. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Federal law the latter prevails and the State law becomes inoperative in so far as it is inconsistent. It has been held by the High Court that an award of the Commonwealth Court is a law within the meaning of this section, therefore awards of the Federal industrial tribunals override those made by State tribunals.

The Commonwealth jurisdiction is delimited by the Constitution Act to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State." In interpreting the law the High Court of Australia has decided that the Federal Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a "common rule" or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Federal industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties and cannot bind by award any person who is not a party to an interstate dispute, either personally or through a union.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters the Commonwealth system has gradually become the strongest factor in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the 1914-18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Federal jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc., than those awarded under State legislation. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Federal award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States, notably New South Wales and Victoria, have adopted the Federal wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales, for instance, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of

Conciliation and Arbitration have been adopted for State awards and agreements in substitution for those declared by the Industrial Commission (see page 581).

#### INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION SYSTEM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

##### *Industrial Tribunals.*

The principal tribunal is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, which consists of not more than six members with the same status as puisne judges of the Supreme Court. Subsidiary tribunals are conciliation committees for various industries, each consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees in the industry concerned, together with the Conciliation Commissioner as chairman. The Conciliation Commissioner is appointed for a term of seven years, and additional commissioners may be appointed for a specified period up to twelve months. In matters relating to apprenticeship in an industry the members of the Conciliation Committee with the Apprenticeship Commissioner constitute the Apprenticeship Council (see page 559).

Where an industrial dispute is threatened or has occurred, the Conciliation Commissioner may summon the parties to a compulsory conference in an endeavour to effect a settlement. Where agreement is reached by the parties to proceedings before a conciliation committee or the Conciliation Commissioner, the terms are embodied in an award from which appeal lies to the Industrial Commission. Matters upon which agreements are not effected are referred to the Industrial Commission.

Proceedings before a conciliation committee may be initiated upon the application of employers of not less than twenty employees or by an industrial union and matters may be referred by the Minister or by the Industrial Commission. Awards are binding on all persons engaged in the industry as the tribunal directs and within the locality covered, until varied or rescinded.

Further particulars regarding the industrial tribunals are published at page 257 of this volume.

##### *Industrial Agreements.*

Industrial unions and trade unions are empowered to make with employers written agreements, which when filed in the prescribed manner become binding between the parties and on all the members of the union concerned.

The maximum term for which an agreement may be made is five years, but it continues in force after the expiration of the specified term until varied or rescinded, or terminated, after notice by a party thereto. An industrial agreement may not provide for wages (except for apprentices or trainee apprentices) lower than the basic wages prescribed for the industry concerned, and upon any variation of the basic wages the rates of pay in an agreement may be adjusted accordingly by the Industrial Registrar upon application by any party to the agreement.

##### *Number of Industrial Awards and Agreements.*

The number of awards and agreements made by the State industrial tribunals during each of the last four years, 1938 to 1941, is shown below:—

TABLE 485.—State Industrial Awards and Agreements, 1938 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Awards Published.		Agreements Filed.	In Force at end of Year.	
	Principal.	Subsidiary.		Awards.	Agreements.
1938 ... ..	61	1,219	57	540	147
1939 ... ..	73	1,311	22	566	155
1940 ... ..	64	1,421	25	578	160
1941 ... ..	66	1,353	45	602	159

The subsidiary awards include a large number made by the Industrial Registrar in consequence of variations in the basic wage.

Complaints regarding breaches of award and industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Labour and Industry Department, who may direct prosecutions. Proceedings may be taken also by employers and by the secretaries of industrial unions, and the cases are dealt with by the Industrial Registrar or the industrial magistrates.

#### THE COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

The chief tribunal is the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, consisting of a Chief Judge and other judges appointed by the Governor-General, with life tenure. Each judge is charged with the duty of endeavouring to reconcile the parties in industrial disputes, and for the purpose he may convene compulsory conferences. Conciliation commissioners, may be appointed by the Governor-General for a term of five years, with authority to intervene in industrial disputes and to summon conferences.

The Court may prescribe rates of wages, hours and other conditions of employment and may grant preference of employment to members of unions. Similar authority may be exercised by a conciliation commissioner insofar as it may be exercised by a single judge.

Matters which would result in the alteration of standard hours or of the basic wage or the principles on which it is computed (see page 584) are determined by the Chief Judge and at least two other judges.

Provision may be made in any award for the appointment of a Board of Reference to deal with matters arising under its terms. Such boards serve a useful purpose in implementing awards and in removing causes of friction between employers and their employees.

The industries subject to federal awards and agreements include coal-mining, shipping, pastoral industries, shipbuilding, timber trades, clothing factories, breweries, glass works, and rubber works, metal and printing trades, railway and tramway employees, journalists and engine drivers.

At 31st December, 1940, there were 129 awards of the Commonwealth Court in force in New South Wales, also 25 agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Act.

#### CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION.

Under the State industrial arbitration system, employees of the Government of New South Wales and of governmental agencies, with the exception of the police, have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals for the regulation of conditions of employment.

For the public service of the Commonwealth, rates of pay and conditions of employment are regulated by a special tribunal constituted by an arbitrator appointed by the Governor-General. Decisions of the arbitrator may be disallowed by a resolution of either House of the Federal Parliament.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration may make awards in respect of employees of the State Government.

#### WARTIME REGULATIONS—INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

Wartime regulations have been promulgated by the Commonwealth in terms of the National Security Act, 1939, to extend the jurisdiction and powers of Federal industrial tribunals during the period of the war, so that action for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes may be taken

more expeditiously. It is prescribed that all industrial disputes, including those which do not extend beyond the limits of one State may be dealt with by Commonwealth tribunals and Federal awards may be applied as common rules or industry-wide awards.

Provision has been made to increase the number of Commonwealth Conciliation Commissioners and to extend their powers for the preservation of peace in industry, also for the appointment of conciliation officers to exercise similar functions, subject to the direction of the Federal Attorney-General or Minister for Labour and National Service.

Tribunals which have been set up for the organisation of certain industries are empowered to regulate conditions of employment.

In the coalmining industry central and local reference boards have been constituted to deal with matters in dispute, and extensive powers have been conferred on industrial authorities for the prevention of stoppages of work.

The Maritime Industry Commission is authorised to regulate the manning of Australian merchant ships and to safeguard the conditions of persons serving therein. Orders of the Commission over-ride awards of State or Commonwealth industrial tribunals. The Stevedoring Commission makes orders relating to the employment of waterside workers. A Waterside Employment Committee may be appointed in respect of any port to exercise such functions as the Commission assigns to it.

Conditions of employment and the engagement of workers in the production of munitions and other war supplies are subject to National Security Regulations. Employers concerned are not permitted to pay such workers higher or lower rates of wages nor to observe more favourable conditions of employment than those prescribed. A Board has been established under National Security (Employment of Women) Regulations to deal with applications for the employment of women on work customarily done by men and to determine rates of wages, hours, etc., for such employment.

#### HOURS OF WORK.

With the development of the industrial arbitration system the working hours in organised trades and callings have become subject to awards and agreements. The normal working time in New South Wales as prescribed by State and Federal tribunals is 44 hours per week.

Special legislation has been enacted in New South Wales from time to time for the direction of the industrial tribunals in regulating hours of work. Thus the Eight Hours Act of 1916 prescribed a standard working week of 48 hours. In 1920 the 44-hours week was proclaimed in many industries on the recommendation of a special court.

In September, 1922, the Court of Industrial Arbitration restored the 48-hours week in most of the cases in which the working time had been reduced. Since 4th January, 1926, the 44-hours week has been the standard, except in the latter half of the year 1930, when the hours were 48 per week.

At the end of the year 1932 the Industrial Commission was charged with the duty of determining, after public inquiry, the standard hours for industries within its jurisdiction. The Commission announced, after its first inquiry in June, 1933, that it had decided to declare 44 hours per week as the standard applicable to industry generally, and to apply the standard with a degree of elasticity—as under former statutes—in order to meet the varying needs of different industries.

Overtime may be permitted under certain conditions or it may be prohibited or restricted for the purpose of relieving unemployment by distributing the work available.

The hours of work in factories and shops are restricted in a general way by provisions of the Factories and Shops Act which prohibit the employment of youths under 16 and of women for more than 44 hours in any week, though overtime not exceeding 3 hours in any day is allowed on 24 days in a year, or by written permission of the Minister, where necessary to meet the exigencies of trade, on 48 days.

The closing times of shops in shopping districts have been the hours fixed by the industrial awards and agreements for the cessation of work by the employees. It is prescribed by National Security Regulations issued on 16th December that shops with certain exceptions, must be closed not later than 6 p.m. Consequently a former practice of opening shops until 8.30 p.m. on Fridays was discontinued. With the exception of certain classes of shops, the closing hour is 5.45 p.m. in the metropolitan district and 5.30 p.m. in Newcastle on four days; and 6 p.m. on Fridays; and there is a half-holiday on Saturday.

The closing times for various classes of shops in the metropolitan and Newcastle shopping districts are shown below:—

TABLE 486.—Shops—Closing Times—Sydney and Newcastle.

Class of Shops.	Closing Times.		
	Monday to Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Farriers ... ..	p.m. 5 0	p.m. 5 0	p.m. ...
Motor vehicle shops—			
Metropolitan ... ..	5 45	6 0	5 45
Newcastle ... ..	5 30	6 0	5 30
Grocers, Drapers, Ironmongers, Radio and General Shops, n.e.i.—			
Metropolitan ... ..	5 45	6 0	12 30
Newcastle ... ..	5 30	6 0	1 0
Hairdressers' Saloons (Men's) ... ..	7 0	7 0	1 0 (a)
" (Women's) ... ..	6 0	6 0	1 0 (a)
Hairdressers' Shops ... ..	7 0	7 0	7 0
Tobacconists ... ..	7 0	7 0	7 0
Chemists, Druggists, Dispensaries ... ..	7 30	9 0	1 0 (b)
Newsagents and Newspaper shops ... ..	7 0	7 0	7 0
Flowers ... ..	6 0	6 0	6 0
Fruit, Vegetable, Fish, Cakes and Pastry, Cooked Provisions, Confectioners, Refreshments ... ..	11 30	11 30	11 30
Restaurants, Fish and Oysters (consumed on premises) ... ..	midnight	midnight	midnight
Petrol, Oil and Accessories ... ..	6 0	6 0	6 0
Butchers—			
Metropolitan ... ..	5 30	5 30	12 30
Newcastle ... ..	5 0	5 0	12 0

(a) One o'clock closing either Wednesday or Saturday.

(b) May re-open from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

The ordinary hours of work per shift in the coal-mines as fixed by an industrial award dating from 1st January, 1917, were eight hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time, on Monday to Friday, and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time, on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. The usual number of shifts was eleven per fortnight though in many collieries there was no work in winning coal on

Saturdays. In 1939 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration reduced the maximum hours of underground ("from face to wagon") workers to 40 per week, worked in shifts of eight hours, including one half-hour per shift for meal time counted as time worked, Monday to Friday inclusive. The ordinary hours of surface workers were fixed at 86 per fortnight in shifts of eight hours, and one Saturday shift of six hours including in all shifts crib time, 30 minutes, counted as time worked.

The hours of underground workers in coal mines are reckoned from the time the first person working on a shift leaves the surface to the time the last man on the same shift returns to the surface.

Hours in the maritime industry are fixed by the Maritime Industry Commission constituted under National Security Regulations.

The following statement compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician for each State of the Commonwealth shows the average number of hours in a full working week (without overtime) for adult male workers in industrial occupations, except shipping and rural industries:—

TABLE 487.—Hours of Work per Week in Australian States, 1914 to 1941.  
(Adult Male Workers).

End of Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1914 (April) ... ..	49·42	48·80	48·78	48·60	47·78	48·62	48·93
1916 ... ..	48·51	48·22	48·27	48·14	48·11	48·55	48·33
1921 ... ..	45·66	46·95	45·52	47·07	46·24	46·84	46·22
1925 ... ..	46·76	46·98	43·88	46·97	46·26	47·25	46·44
1926 ... ..	44·55	46·94	43·95	46·95	45·80	47·27	45·57
1929 ... ..	44·14	46·83	43·96	46·83	45·58	47·09	45·34
1930 ... ..	45·64	46·85	44·43	46·83	45·55	47·09	45·98
1931 ... ..	44·22	46·88	44·98	46·83	45·55	46·76	45·51
1936 ... ..	44·08	46·41	43·69	46·55	45·30	46·33	45·09
1937 ... ..	44·07	46·22	43·68	46·57	45·25	46·24	45·03
1938 ... ..	44·01	45·85	43·67	46·31	45·11	46·00	44·85
1939 ... ..	43·92	44·61	43·46	45·83	45·10	45·33	44·35
1940 ... ..	43·70	44·28	43·46	45·23	44·09	44·92	44·04
1941 ... ..	43·68	44·12	43·43	44·49	43·13	44·42	43·83

Between April, 1914, and December, 1929, the average nominal working week for adult males in New South Wales was reduced by 5½ hours to 44.1 hours per week. Then an amendment of the State law, as quoted above, caused a temporary increase of 1½ hours. The average has since declined below 44 hours, and is less than in any other State except Queensland and Western Australia.

#### PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Certain days are observed as public holidays, on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other services where the employees work on holidays they receive recreation leave in lieu thereof, and in some cases extra wages for the time worked.

The days which are observed generally throughout the State as public holidays are as follows:—1st January (New Year's Day), 26th January (the Anniversary of the first settlement in Australia), Good Friday, Easter Monday, 25th April (Anzac Day), Christmas Day, 26th December (Boxing Day), and the King's Birthday.



If a public holiday falls upon a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls upon a Monday, the following day is a holiday. The birthday of King George VI is 14th December and the holiday in each year has been transferred to the second or third Monday in June, so that it would not occur in the busy week preceding the Christmas holidays. Anniversary Day is usually observed on a Monday.

In addition to the days listed above, the day after Good Friday and the first Monday in August are bank holidays, observed in respect of banks and many other financial institutions and public offices.

The Governor may appoint by proclamation a special day to be observed as a public holiday throughout the State or any part of the State. It is customary in certain districts to proclaim a day in each year as Eight Hour Day. In the county of Cumberland the first Monday in October is Eight Hour Day.

Public holidays and annual leave have been subject to National Security Regulations since 16th December, 1941. In 1942 the day after Good Friday was observed as a public holiday and the holiday on Easter Monday was cancelled.

#### ANNUAL HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

In New South Wales an annual holiday with full pay has become a custom in some classes of employment e.g., governmental services, banking and insurance, and in many commercial and industrial occupations. But the authority of the industrial tribunals to prescribe such holidays was not recognised for some years after the introduction of industrial arbitration. The High Court of Australia decided in 1912 that the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Industrial Arbitration had jurisdiction to award holidays with pay and in 1915 the Court of Industrial Arbitration in New South Wales decided, upon appeal, that an industrial board in a proper case might grant a claim in this respect. A number of current State and Federal awards contain provision for annual leave with pay; the period is usually from one to two weeks.

#### PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS.

The laws relating to industrial arbitration confer upon both State and Federal industrial tribunals the authority to embody the principle of preference to unionists in their awards, etc., but this may not operate to prevent the employment of returned soldiers or sailors.

The State industrial tribunals may prescribe by award that, as between members of a specified union and other persons offering or desiring employment at the same time, preference of employment be given to members of the union, other things being equal. It is a general rule to grant preference to a union which substantially represents the trade concerned.

The Commonwealth Court is authorised to grant preference to members of registered organisations, but in the exercise of the authority the Court adheres to the general principle that only in case of strong necessity should there be any interference with the employer's discretion in choosing his employees. Consequently it has been the usual practice to refuse to order preference if the respondents undertake not to discriminate against unionists. In 1932, however, preference was awarded in respect of women and girls in clothing factories with the object of preventing the exploitation of labour of this class.

## INDUSTRIAL DISLOCATIONS CONTINGENT UPON DISPUTES.

Records relating to industrial disputes in all classes of industry in New South Wales are kept by the Department of Labour and Industry. In the compilation of statistical tables relating thereto, it is the rule of the Department in counting the number of disputes that one dispute is recorded if a section of employees in an industry ceases work and the dispute extends subsequently to other employees in that industry in the same or in other localities. On the other hand, if employees in other industries cease work in sympathy with the militant unions, the sympathy strikes are counted as another dispute, that is, in addition to the original dispute.

In the coal-mining industry, when the action of one section of the employees has caused a complete cessation of the operations of the mine, the number counted is the full complement of the mine. Where a section has ceased work and the operations of the mine have continued, only those who ceased work have been included as workers involved.

In calculating the duration, only actual working days, viz., days on which work would be performed ordinarily, have been counted, but no allowance is made for intermittency of employment, and it has been assumed that if the dispute had not occurred work would have been continuous during the period of its currency. Consequently the figures are inflated in such industries as mining, where there is considerable intermittency due to causes other than disputes.

The following statement shows, so far as can be ascertained, the number of workers involved, and, subject to the remarks above with respect to intermittency, the time lost in industrial disputes in each year since 1929. Particulars are shown separately regarding disputes which originated during the year specified, and those which commenced at an earlier date:—

TABLE 488.—Industrial Disputes, 1929 to 1941.

Year.	Disputes.			Workers Involved.			Duration—Working Days.		
	An- terior.	New.	Total.	Anterior.	New.	Total.	Anterior.	New.	Total.
1929	2	330	332	567	100,676	101,243	4,303	3,209,761	3,214,064
1930	6	185	191	11,136	52,045	63,181	1,210,266	339,783	1,550,049
1931	5	99	104	1,352	26,772	28,124	211,380	103,661	315,041
1932	2	122	124	622	45,183	45,805	159,522	92,743	252,265
1933	1	92	93	100	23,409	23,509	300	59,002	59,302
1934	1	171	172	80	50,780	50,860	720	271,406	272,126
1935	3	224	227	568	54,766	55,334	8,122	262,853	270,975
1936	3	281	284	1,935	84,407	86,342	84,803	383,514	468,317
1937	1	511	512	360	183,818	184,208	1,080	545,668	546,748
1938	1	480	481	269	182,961	183,230	22,327	916,939	939,266
1939	1	532	533	50	211,565	211,615	850	445,633	446,483
1940	2	434	436	253	227,252	227,505	1,596	1,074,118	1,075,714
1941	2	766	768	1,755	342,722	344,477	22,165	889,870	912,035

A classification of the disputes according to mining and non-mining industries reveals the fact that disputes leading to a suspension of work occur more frequently and are more extensive in the mining industry than in any other. Moreover, the time lost in coal-mining, as a general rule, exceeds the aggregate loss in other industries. In calculating the duration of the dislocations, however, allowance is not made for intermittency, and it is probable that the over-statement arising from this factor is far greater in coal-mining than in other occupations.

In analysing statistics of industrial disputes, especially if they are being compared with those of other countries, careful consideration should be given to the method of computation and the definition of terms, as shown on the preceding page, because the practices vary greatly in the different countries in which such data are published.

The following statement shows the particulars of the disputes in mining and in other industries which commenced in each of the last ten years. The working days during each dispute have been assigned to the year in which the cessation of work occurred, and for this reason the figures differ from those in the previous table, which show the working days classified according to the year specified.

TABLE 489.—Industrial Disputes According to Year of Commencement, 1929 to 1941.

Year.	Disputes.			Workers Involved.			Duration—Working Days.		
	Mining.	Non-mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non-mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non-mining.	Total.
1929	300	30	330	94,692	5,984	100,676	3,689,891	746,486	4,436,377
1930	158	27	185	44,453	7,592	52,045	617,538	76,797	694,335
1931	81	18	99	25,116	1,656	26,772	95,932	7,729	103,661
1932	97	25	122	41,172	4,011	45,183	84,064	8,979	93,043
1933	72	20	92	18,133	5,276	23,409	44,157	15,565	59,722
1934	133	38	171	38,888	11,892	50,780	135,763	83,765	219,528
1935	192	32	224	46,851	7,915	54,766	164,169	183,487	347,656
1936	254	27	281	79,163	5,244	84,407	219,574	165,020	384,594
1937	417	94	511	145,167	38,681	183,848	315,333	252,662	567,995
1938	423	57	480	170,541	12,420	182,961	726,014	191,775	917,789
1939	497	35	532	202,621	8,944	211,565	382,458	64,771	447,229
1940	385	49	434	206,022	21,230	227,252	977,744	118,539	1,096,283
1941	618	148	766	219,715	123,007	342,722	410,425	479,826	890,251

In 1941 loss through disputes in coal mining amounted to 391,776 days, of which 122,093 days were lost through stoppages in sympathy with other disputants. In August there was a dispute about wages in the textile industry; 5,750 workers were involved and the loss was 126,500 days.

Information is given in the following table regarding the duration of the disputes which originated during the year 1941:—

TABLE 490.—Industrial Disputes—Duration, 1941.

Duration in Working Days.	Mining.			Non-Mining.			All Industries.		
	Disputes.	Workers Involved.	Duration—Work Days.	Disputes.	Workers Involved.	Duration—Work Days.	Disputes.	Workers Involved.	Duration—Work Days.
Under 1 day ... ..	40	6,690	4,016	19	12,606	5,903	59	19,296	9,919
One day ... ..	419	147,037	147,037	41	73,135	73,135	460	220,172	220,172
Over 1 and not exceeding 10 ... ..	153	58,411	137,067	66	17,029	57,330	219	75,440	194,397
Over 10 and not exceeding 50 ... ..	5	7,447	114,695	21	20,111	336,754	26	27,558	451,449
Over 50 and not exceeding 100 ... ..	1	130	7,610	1	126	6,704	2	256	14,314
Total ... ..	618	219,715	410,425	148	123,007	479,826	766	342,722	890,251

Disputes lasting one day or less were more numerous than usual in 1941. In mining, 153,727 workers were involved in 459 such disputes, with a loss

of 151,053 working days, and in other industries 35,741 workers in 60 disputes with a loss of 79,038 work days. The total loss in these brief dislocations, 230,091 days, represented nearly 25 per cent. of the working days lost through disputes during the year.

The causes of the disputes in the mining industries and in the non-mining group during 1941 are classified in the following statement. Disputes regarding the employment of non-union labour are included in the category, "employment of persons, etc." Those pertaining to the recognition of a union and the enforcement of union rules are classified under the head of "trade unionism."

TABLE 491.—Industrial Disputes—Causes, 1941.

Cause.	Mining.			Non-Mining.			All Industries.		
	Dis-locations.	Workers in-volved.	Dura-tion—Working days.	Dis-locations.	Workers in-volved.	Dura-tion—Working days.	Dis-locations.	Workers in-volved.	Dura-tion—Working days.
Wages ... ..	117	34,991	47,392	60	50,549	284,573	177	85,540	331,965
Hours ... ..	30	15,594	18,974	8	11,725	34,662	38	27,319	53,636
Working conditions ...	188	47,055	89,783	13	1,950	4,918	201	49,005	94,701
Employment of persons or classes of persons...	139	38,319	69,764	53	17,887	101,589	192	56,206	171,353
Trade unionism ... ..	19	5,181	5,301	1	6	66	20	5,187	5,367
Sympathy ... ..	20	31,997	122,093	...	...	...	20	31,997	122,093
Miscellaneous ... ..	83	42,454	51,489	12	40,540	53,668	95	82,994	105,157
Not stated ... ..	22	4,124	5,629	1	350	350	23	4,474	5,979
Total ... ..	618	219,715	410,425	148	123,007	479,826	766	342,722	890,251

In the mining industries stoppages in sympathy with other disputants were the cause of 30 per cent. of the loss of working time during 1941, disputes about working conditions 22 per cent., and disputes about employment of persons, etc., 17 per cent.

In non-mining industries 59 per cent. of the loss was the result of disputes about wages, and 21 per cent. was lost in disputes about employment of persons or classes of persons.

## WAGES.

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Wages paid to industrial workers in New South Wales are regulated for the most part by the industrial arbitration tribunals or by wartime boards, etc., established in terms of National Security Regulations.

Rates of wages payable to skilled workers employed in the production of munitions are prescribed by Regulations issued on 5th July, 1940, and later, and wages at higher or lower rates may not be paid to them. Provision was made, however, for extra remuneration in the nature of merit money, allowances for special ability, etc., under conditions prescribed by the Regulations. The rates of wages are expressed as margins above the basic wage for a week of 44 hours or as hourly rates and a special allowance or "war loading" is added.

In a number of industries war loading has been added by industrial tribunals for occupations affected by special circumstances arising from the war, such as greater skill or responsibility or the need for greater effort or more intensive work. The war loadings added to wages of adult males range from 3s. to 8s. per week.

General provision for the stabilisation of wages at rates current on 10th February, 1942, is contained in the National Security (Economic Organisation) Regulations described in chapter Private Finance of this Year Book. Alterations in wages are prohibited except those made by industrial authorities in dealing with applications lodged prior to 10th February, 1942, or, with Ministerial approval, to correct anomalies, or with the approval of the industrial authorities where circumstances of the employment have changed. Certain alterations are exempt from the Order, *e.g.*, basic wage adjustments consequent on variations in the cost of living, increases on promotion of employees to higher position, or on completion of a period of probation or advancement under scale of periodic increments. Customary bonuses in accordance with conditions current at 10th February, 1942, may be paid.

The wages of women employed because of a shortage of male labour are fixed by the Women's Employment Board appointed in terms of the National Security (Employment of Women) Regulations.

### THE LIVING WAGE.

In determining minimum rates of wages the industrial tribunals apply the principle of a living wage which must be sufficient to enable the lowest-paid worker to live according to a reasonable standard of comfort.

In the State jurisdiction the Court of Industrial Arbitration in 1914 adopted the practice of fixing a living wage for the guidance of the wage-fixing tribunals, and in 1918 the living wage determined by the chief industrial tribunal after inquiry into the cost of living became a statutory right of men and women working under industrial awards. Information relating to the standard of living and living wage determinations up to April, 1937, the date of the last declaration by the State tribunal, is published in earlier issues of the Year Book. In October, 1937, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were adopted, for the sake of uniformity, by the State.

The following statement shows the variations in the living wages, as determined by the industrial authority constituted under State legislation from February, 1914, to April, 1937. The determinations were made by the Court of Industrial Arbitration in the years 1914 to 1916, by the Board of Trade from 1918 to 1925, and later by the Industrial Commission:—

TABLE 492.—Living Wages Declared by State Industrial Authority (N.S.W.), 1914 to 1937.

Year.	Men.			Women.	
	Date of Declaration.	Living Wage per week.	Number of Children included in Family Unit.	Date of Declaration.	Living Wage per week.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1914	16th February ...	2 8 0	Two	...	...
1915	17th December ...	2 12 6	"	...	...
1916	18th August ...	2 15 6	"	...	...
1918	5th September ...	3 0 0	"	17th December.	1 10 0
1919	8th October ...	3 17 0	"	23rd December.	1 19 0
1920	8th October ...	4 5 0	"	23rd December.	2 3 0
1921	8th October ...	4 2 0	"	22nd December...	2 1 0
1922	12th May...	3 18 0	"	9th October ...	1 19 6
1923	10th April ...	3 19 0	"	10th April ...	2 0 0
1923	7th September ...	4 2 0	"	7th September...	2 1 6
1925	24th August ...	4 4 0	"	24th August ...	2 2 6
1927	27th June ...	4 5 0	None	27th June ...	2 6 0
1929	20th December ...	4 2 6	One	20th December...	2 4 6
1932	26th August ...	3 10 0	"	26th August ...	1 18 0
1933	11th April ...	3 8 6	"	11th April ...	1 17 0
1933	20th October ...	3 6 6	"	20th October ...	1 16 0
1934	26th April ...	3 7 6	"	26th April ...	1 16 6
1935	18th April ...	3 8 6	"	18th April ...	1 17 0
1936	24th April ...	3 9 0	"	24th April ...	1 17 6
1936	27th October ...	3 10 0	"	27th October ...	1 18 0
1937*	24th April ...	3 11 6	"	24th April ...	1 18 6

\* Subsequent changes in the living wages are shown in Table 493.

The family unit covered by the living wage for men consisted of a man, wife, and two children from 1914 to 1925, inclusive; a man and wife only in 1927; and a man, wife, and one child in 1929 and later. The rates as stated in the table for June, 1927, and subsequent dates were supplemented by family allowances for dependent children under statutory school leaving age up to 1st July, 1942, and under 16 years of age from that date, one child in each family being excluded from endowment since December, 1929. (See page 146 of this Year Book).

The living wage determinations of the Industrial Commission applied generally throughout the State to all industries within its jurisdiction. When the Commonwealth Court's method of determining basic wages was adopted by the State in October, 1937, provision was made for assessing different rates for certain districts, according to the practice of the Commonwealth Court. As explained on page 584, the basic wage under the Federal jurisdiction consists of the "needs basic wage," which is subject to periodical adjustment, and a constant loading addition. The "needs basic wage" fixed by the Court for the Metropolitan area and the districts of Newcastle and Port Kembla-Wollongong is adjusted according to the retail price index numbers for Sydney, the rate for the county of Yancowinna according to the index numbers for Broken Hill, and the rate for other localities is 3s. per week less than the metropolitan rate. The fixed loading addition is 6s. a week.

The basic wages per week for the various districts and for Crown employees in New South Wales, as from October, 1937, are shown below:—

TABLE 493.—Living Wages †(per week) in N.S.W.—State Awards and Agreements, 1937 to 1942.

Date.	Sydney, Newcastle Wollongong— Port Kembla.		County of Yanco- winna.	Other Districts.		Crown Employees (all Districts).	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1937—October ... ..	78 0	42 0	78 0	75 0	40 6	76 0	41 0
December ... ..	78 0	42 0	79 0	75 0	40 6	77 0	41 6
1938—March ... ..	79 0	42 6	79 0	76 0	41 0	77 0	41 6
June ... ..	79 0	42 6	81 0	76 0	41 0	78 0	42 0
September ... ..	80 0	43 0	82 0	77 0	41 6	78 0	42 0
December ... ..	81 0	43 6	82 0	78 0	42 0	80 0	43 0
1939—March ... ..	81 0	43 6	83 0	78 0	42 0	80 0	43 0
June ... ..	82 0	44 0*	85 0	79 0	42 6	80 0	43 0
September ... ..	81 0	43 6	84 0	78 0	42 0	80 0	43 0
December ... ..	82 0	44 0*	82 0	79 0	42 6	80 0	43 0
1940—February ... ..	82 0	44 0*	83 0	79 0	42 6	81 0	43 6
May ... ..	83 0	44 6*	83 0	80 0	43 0	81 0	43 6
August ... ..	85 0	45 6*	85 0	82 0	44 0*	83 0	44 6*
November ... ..	85 0	45 6*	85 0	82 0	44 0*	84 0	45 0*
1941—February ... ..	88 0	47 6	88 0	85 0	45 6*	86 0	46 0*
May ... ..	88 0	47 6	90 0	85 0	45 6*	87 0	46 6*
August ... ..	89 0	48 0	91 0	86 0	46 0*	87 0	46 6*
November ... ..	89 0	48 0	91 0	86 0	46 0*	88 0	47 6
1942—February ... ..	91 0	49 0	92 0	88 0	47 6	90 0	48 6
May ... ..	93 0	50 0	94 0	90 0	48 6	92 0	49 6
August ... ..	95 0	51 0*	98 0	92 0	49 6	94 0	50 6*
November ... ..	97 0	52 6	99 0	94 0	50 6*	96 0	52 0

† Family allowances are not included in the rates stated in this table. \* 6d. higher in some awards.

The "needs basic wage" for Crown employees, *i.e.*, employees of the State Government and statutory bodies, is uniform in all districts. It is derived from the index numbers (weighted average) for five towns, Sydney, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Goulburn and Bathurst, and the fixed loading is 5s. a week—the amount applied by the Commonwealth Court in its award for employees of the railways of New South Wales. The basic wages for women are, as a general rule, 54 per cent. (calculated to the nearest 6d.) of the corresponding rates for men.

Except where an award or agreement provides otherwise, the basic wages are subject to adjustment at quarterly intervals according to the retail price index numbers of the preceding quarter. From December, 1937, to December, 1939, inclusive the adjustments were made in March, June, September, and December, and since February, 1940, the rates have been adjusted a month earlier—in February, May, August, and November. Provision is made, however, for uniformity—according to the Commonwealth award—in regard to basic wages and periods of adjustment where there are both State and Commonwealth awards for the same industry.

## THE LIVING WAGE IN FEDERAL AWARDS.

In the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act the basic wage or the principles to be adopted for its determination are not defined, though it is prescribed that cases relating to alterations in the basic wage or the principles on which it is computed are to be decided by the Chief Judge and at least two other Judges.

In 1908 the Court adopted as a standard wage the "Harvester rate," 7s. per day in Melbourne in 1907, which in a case under the Excise Tariff Act of 1906 the President of the Court had determined as "fair and reasonable" for an unskilled labourer. The rate was based apparently on the needs of a family of "about five persons." Later there developed a custom of inserting in awards and agreements provision for the periodical adjustment of the prescribed rates of wages, according to changes in the cost of living. The adjustments are computed by the use of the retail price index numbers, and may be made at intervals of three or six months or, as in the case of pastoral industry awards, once a year.

In 1921 the President of the Court (Mr. Justice Powers) decided to add to the Harvester equivalent (ascertained by applying the retail price index numbers to the Harvester wage), the sum of 3s. to cover possible increases in the cost of living during the interval between adjustments.

In February, 1931, the Court directed that a reduction of 10 per cent. should be made in the rates of wages prescribed by federal awards—except those exempted for special reasons. The reduction was applied not only to the basic wage element but also to the "Powers 3s." and margins above basic rates, which hitherto had remained constant during the currency of awards. This deduction of 10 per cent. operated until May, 1934, though its effect was modified to some extent twelve months earlier by a change in the method of computing the periodical adjustments.

In April, 1934, the Court announced its decision to abolish the "Powers 3s.," to restore the 10 per cent. to margins over the basic wage, to give the basic wage itself a new starting point, and to simplify the method of assessment and adjustment, for which it directed that "All Items" index numbers be used (see page 542). A measure of stability was given by an order that, after 1st June, 1934 (when the basic rates had been adjusted by the index numbers for the quarter January-March, 1934), no change was to be made unless it amounted to at least 2s. per week.

Basic rates were determined for a number of provincial towns specified in the judgment, including Newcastle and Broken Hill, and the rates for other localities outside the metropolitan areas were, as a general rule, 3s. less than the rate for the capital city in the same State. By later decisions the Sydney rates were applied to Port Kembla and to certain industries in Newcastle, *e.g.*, metal trades and timber industry.

In June, 1937, the Commonwealth Court added a fixed loading to current rates, so that the basic wage in the majority of federal awards consists of (a) the "needs" basic wage, which is adjustable upon retail price index numbers, and (b) a loading addition which remains constant at the amount fixed by the Court. The loading was brought into operation in two instalments, the first in July, 1937, and the second in October. The amount is 6s. per week in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, 4s. in South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, and 5s. where the wage is the average for four, five, or six capital cities of Australia; 5s. in the railway undertakings in New South Wales and Victoria, and 3s. in the railways of South Australia and Tasmania.



The Court decided also to issue its own series of index numbers for the periodical adjustment of the basic wage in its awards. The "Court series" corresponds with the Commonwealth Statistician's "All Items" series of retail price index numbers described on page 542. It is issued quarterly and the corresponding adjustments in wages were made two months after the end of each quarter until February, 1940, when arrangements were made to adjust the rates a month earlier, that is, in February, May, August and November. The minimum variation in the needs basic wage for men is 1s. per week, and the weekly rates are adjusted to the nearest shilling.

On 1st July, 1941, the Commonwealth Government introduced a system of family allowances payable at a flat rate of 5s. a week for each dependent child under 16 years of age, except one in the family (see page 146). Upon the commencement of the Commonwealth family allowances the New South Wales system was abolished.

In making an award as to basic wages in a particular industry, the Commonwealth Court may take into consideration any special circumstances affecting the industry, and the cost of living in localities to which the award relates. For this reason the basic rates in various Federal awards sometimes differ from one another in a substantial degree.

The trend of the basic rates generally used in awards of the Federal tribunals is illustrated in the following statement of the rates per week for each capital city of Australia at intervals since February, 1929. The Harvester equivalent for Sydney was at the peak in February, 1930.

TABLE 494.—Basic Wages (per week), Federal Awards—Australian Capitals, 1929 to 1942.

Date.	Sydney.†	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Average Six Capital Cities.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1929-Feb. ...	91 0	86 0	80 0	84 0	85 0	83 0	87 0
1930-Feb. ...	95 6	90 0	81 0	87 0	83 6	86 6	90 6
Nov. ...	88 0	83 0	70 6	78 0	79 0	82 0	83 0
1931-Feb. ...	76 6	70 2	60 9	66 2	66 2	70 2	71 1
1932-Feb. ...	68 10	63 5	58 6	58 1	60 9	64 10	64 4
1933-Feb. ...	66 7	60 4	55 10	55 4	58 1	63 5	61 8
May ...	67 10	63 4	59 4	59 2	59 9	64 10	64 2
1934-Feb. ...	66 11	63 4	59 4	60 2	59 3	64 10	63 9
May ...	67 0	64 0	61 0	61 0	66 0	65 0	65 0
1937-June ...	72 0	69 0	68 0	69 0	71 0	69 0	70 0
July ...	75 0	72 0	71 0	70 0	72 0	72 0	73 0
Oct. ...	78 0	76 0	73 0	73 0	75 0	75 0	75 0
1939-Sept. ...	81 0	81 0	76 0	78 0	77 0	77 0	79 0
Dec. ...	82 0	80 0	76 0	77 0	77 0	77 0	79 0
1940-Feb. ...	82 0	81 0	77 0	77 0	77 0	78 0	80 0
May ...	83 0	82 0	78 0	78 0	77 0	78 0	80 0
Aug. ...	85 0	84 0	79 0	80 0	79 0	80 0	82 0
Nov. ...	85 0	84 0	79 0	80 0	80 0	81 0	83 0
1941-Feb. ...	88 0	86 0	82 0	82 0	81 0	83 0	85 0
May ...	88 0	87 0	83 0	83 0	82 0	84 0	86 0
Aug. †	89 0	87 0	83 0	83 0	84 0	85 0	86 0
Nov. †	89 0	88 0	84 0	84 0	85 0	85 0	87 0
1942-Feb. †	91 0	89 0	85 0	86 0	85 0	87 0	88 0
May †	93 0	92 0	88 0	88 0	87 0	88 0	90 0
Aug. †	95 0	94 0	89 0	91 0	89 0	91 0	93 0
Nov. †	97 0	97 0	91 0	93 0	91 0	92 0	95 0

† Family Endowment is not included (see pages 140 to 148).

When necessary for an award, the Commonwealth Court assesses a minimum wage for women with regard to the needs of the employees in the industry concerned, and the ratio between the minimum wage for the women and the minimum for the men is preserved in periodical adjustments during the currency of the award. The majority of women working under Federal awards are employed in the clothing and printing industries.

It is prescribed by National Security (Employment of Women) Regulations that women employed during the war emergency on work customarily performed by men are to be paid rates of wages assessed by the Women's Employment Board on the basis of efficiency and other special factors likely to affect the productivity of their work. The rates may not be less than 60 per cent. of rates payable to males for similar work.

#### LIVING WAGE DETERMINATIONS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

In Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia a standard living wage is fixed by industrial tribunals established under State jurisdiction. The Industrial Court of Queensland has decided to adjust basic wages at quarterly intervals, beginning with March quarter, 1942, according to the Commonwealth Statistician's retail price index numbers. In Victoria the rates of wages in the various industries are fixed by wages boards, and the boards must adopt Federal award rates where applicable. In Tasmania the standard of the Commonwealth Court is observed to some extent.

In Western Australia the State Arbitration Court determines a basic wage in June of each year, and may review the wage during its currency, if data supplied at quarterly intervals by the State Government Statistician indicate that a change of one shilling or more per week has occurred in the cost of living. By National Security (Economic Organisation) Regulation issued in June, 1942, the Premier of any State, of which the law permits but does not require the quarterly adjustment of the basic wage according to variations in the cost of living, is authorised to adjust the wage on the basis of information prepared by the Government Statistician. In August, 1942, the Premier of Western Australia issued an order adjusting the basic wages of that State.

The family unit upon which the basic wage is determined by the State tribunal in Queensland consists of a man, wife, and three children. In South Australia and Western Australia the unit is not defined by legislation, but the respective tribunals have adopted a family unit which includes three children in South Australia and two children in Western Australia. In New South Wales the unit was a man, his wife and one child with family allowances at the maximum rate of 5s. per week for each additional child.

The following statement shows the basic wages for adult males determined by the State industrial tribunals as at the end of each year from 1928 to 1937 and the variations since the beginning of the year 1938. The rates are per week:—

TABLE 495.—Living Wage declared by Industrial Tribunals in Various States, 1928 to 1942—Rates per Week.

Year.	Sydney.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.	
	Date of Declaration.	Rate.*	Date of Declaration.	Rate.	Date of Declaration.	Rate.	Date of Declaration.	Rate.
		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1928 ...	...	85 0	...	85 0	...	85 6	...	85 0
1929 ...	...	82 6	...	85 0	...	85 6	...	87 0
1930 ...	...	82 6	...	77 0	...	75 0	...	86 0
1931 ...	...	82 6	...	74 0	...	63 0	...	73 6
1932 ...	...	70 0	...	74 0	...	63 0	...	70 6
1933 ...	...	66 6	...	74 0	...	63 0	...	69 3
1934 ...	...	67 6	...	74 0	...	63 0	...	71 0
1935 ...	...	68 6	...	74 0	...	66 0	...	70 6
1936 ...	...	70 0	...	74 0	...	69 6	...	73 9
1937 ...	...	78 0	...	78 0	...	74 0	...	74 11
1938 ...	{ Sept. ... Dec. ...	{ 80 0 81 0	Apr. ...	81 0	...	74 0	July ...	{ 80 0 81 1
1939 ...	{ June ... Sept. ... Dec. ...	{ 82 0 81 0 82 0	July ...	84 0	Jan. ...	78 0	April ...	82 2
1940 ...	{ May ... Aug. ...	{ 83 0 85 0	...	84 0	Nov. ...	84 0	July ...	{ 82 8 85 4
1941 ...	{ Feb. ... Aug. ...	{ 88 0 89 0	March ...	89 0	Nov. ...	87 0	{ Feb. ... April ... July ...	{ 86 11 88 0 90 5
1942 ...	{ Feb. ... May ... Aug. ...	{ 91 0 93 0 95 0	{ May ... Aug. ...	{ 91 0 92 0	Oct. ...	94 0	Aug. ...	94 11

Note.—Family allowances payable in New South Wales up to 30th June, 1941, and subsequently in all States are not included in the rates in this table (see pages 146 to 148).

SECONDARY WAGES.

Having ascertained the basic rates of wages for unskilled labour, the assessment of the secondary wages or marginal rates is a matter to be considered separately in connection with each occupation. It is the usual practice, under the State system in New South Wales, when varying wages on account of an increase or decrease in the cost of living, to preserve unaltered the recognised margin between the skilled and the unskilled workmen in an industry, and to vary all rates of wages by the amount by which the basic wage has been increased or reduced.

The Commonwealth Court determines in each case a marginal amount which it considers to be the fair value, as at the date of the award, of the skill required. The 10 per cent. reduction in operation by order of the court from February, 1931, to May, 1934, was applied to the secondary as well as the basic wages.

## RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages for various occupations at intervals since 1901 are shown in the following statement. Except where specified, the figures indicate the minimum amounts payable for a full week's work on the basis of the weekly, daily, or hourly rates fixed by industrial awards and agreements, and for occupations not subject to industrial determinations, the ruling or predominant rates are stated. The table contains particulars of a few occupations only, but similar information relating to a large number of callings is published annually in the "Statistical Register of New South Wales." In the Register for the year 1920-21 the rates are stated for each year from 1901 to 1913, inclusive, and for 1921; and the following issue contains the rates for each year from 1914 to 1922:—

TABLE 496.—Rates of Wages in Various Occupations, 1911 to 1941.

Occupation.	1911.	1921.	1929.	1931.	1932.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Manufacturing—</b>									
Cabinetmaker ...	56 0	101 9	108 6	98 0	96 0	107 0	108 0	111 0	119 0
Boilermaker .....	66 0	107 6	123 0	92 3	89 1	111 0	112 0	115 0	125 0
Coppersmith .....	68 0	109 6	118 6	93 2	90 0	112 0	113 0	116 0	125 0
Fitter .....	64 0	107 6	118 6	92 3	89 1	111 0	112 0	115 0	125 0
„ electrical ...	66 0	108 6	118 6	118 6	106 0	117 0	118 0	121 0	127 0
Baker .....	56 0	100 6	128 6	128 6	113 6	119 0	120 0	123 0	129 0
Bootlicker .....	54 0	98 6	102 6	88 0	84 9	104 0	105 0	110 0	113 6
Tailor (ready-made)...	55 0	102 6	108 0	87 4	81 0	98 0	101 0	104 0	112 0
Compositor (jobbing) ...	60 0	105 0	116 0	90 11	86 5	108 0	109 0	112 0	116 0
<b>Building—</b>									
Bricklayer ...	69 0	108 0	126 6	126 6	101 0	125 6	126 6	129 6	133 6
Carpenter .....	63 0	110 0	125 0	125 0	112 6	125 6	126 6	129 6	133 6
Painter ...	60 0	104 0	116 0	116 0	103 6	114 6	115 6	119 0	122 6
Plumber .....	66 0	110 0	127 0	127 0	114 6	125 0	125 6	128 6	133 6
<b>Mining—</b>									
Coalwheeler (d) per day. ...	8 0	15 7	18 3	17 9	17 3	18 2	18 8	21 1	24 3
„ to to to to to to to to to to	9 1	16 3	18 9	18 3	17 9	18 8	19 2	21 7	24 9
Metalmner per day. ...	11 0	15 2	16 0	16 0	13 11	19 1	19 3	19 10	21 2
„ to to to to to to to to to to	11 0	15 8	16 3	16 6	14 5	20 3	20 6	20 6	21 8
<b>Transport—</b>									
Railway loco-Driver... ..	66 0	106 0	114 0	106 6	94 0	103 0	108 6	112 6	119 6
„ to to to to to to to to to to	90 0	130 0	139 0	130 6	118 0	127 0	131 0	135 0	142 0
Wharf-labourer per hour ...	1 6	2 9	2 11	2 2	2 3½	2 9½	2 10	2 11½	3 4½
<b>Rural Industries—</b>									
Shearer per 100 sheep ...	24 0	40 0	41 0½	32 6 (a)	29 3 (b)	35 6	35 6	36 0	38 0
Station-hand, with keep ...	25 0	48 0	54 8	42 6	38 2 (c)	45 6	45 6	46 0	51 9
Farm-labourer, with keep ...	20 0	42 0	55 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	35 0
„ to to to to to to to to to to	25 0	42 0	55 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	50 0
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>									
Pick and shovel man ...	48 0	94 6	95 0	95 0	81 0	93 6	94 6	97 0	102 0
Standard minimum wage ...	45 0	82 0	82 6	82 6	70 0	81 0	82 0	85 0	89 0

‡ Less 2s. 3d. per week. (a) Less 7s. 6d. per week. (b) 27s. 3d. per 100 as from 1st January, 1933.

(c) 36s. as from 1st January, 1933. (d) Northern District

The wages of coalminers are based on contract rates, which vary according to the condition of the seams or places where the coal is mined.

In the rural industries, rates for shearers and other pastoral employees are fixed by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The award rates for shearing ordinary flock sheep in New South Wales, as from September, 1927, are shown in the following statement.

TABLE 497.—Wages Rates—Shearers in New South Wales.

Period.	Rate per 100 Sheep (Ordinary Flock).			Cost of Living Adjustment (per week).	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
September, 1927, to March, 1928 ... ..	41	0		...	...
March, 1928, to March, 1930 ... ..	41	0		Deduct ...	2 3
March, 1930, to July, 1930 ... ..	41	0		Add ...	3 4
July, 1930, to March, 1931 ... ..	32	6		Add ...	3 4
March, 1931, to March, 1932 ... ..	32	6		Deduct ...	7 6
March, 1932, to July, 1932 ... ..	32	6		Deduct ...	21 0
July, 1932, to December, 1932 ... ..	29	3		...	...
January, 1933, to May, 1934 ... ..	27	3		...	...
May, 1934, to June, 1936 ... ..	30	0		...	...
July, 1936, to June 1937 ... ..	32	6		...	...
July, 1937, to September, 1938 ... ..	35	0		...	...
September, 1938, to August, 1940 ... ..	35	6		...	...
August, 1940, to March, 1941... ..	36	0		...	...
March, 1941, to July, 1941 ... ..	36	9		...	...
July, 1941, to August, 1942 ... ..	38	0		...	...
August, 1942 ... ..	39	3		...	...

The rates shown in Table 496 for pick and shovel men relate to those engaged in the work of railway construction.

The average weekly rates of wages payable to adult males in various groups of industries, and the weighted average for all groups in New South Wales are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. For the computations particulars are obtained in respect of 874 occupations. The industrial awards and agreements are the main sources of information, and for occupations not subject to industrial determinations, the ruling or predominant rates are ascertained from employers and from secretaries of trade unions. The occupations are classified into fourteen industrial groups, and the averages are calculated on the basis of the weekly rates payable to adult male employees in the metropolitan district, except in regard to the mining, shipping, and rural industries, which are conducted for the most part outside the metropolitan area.

In determining the average wage in each group an arithmetic mean is taken; that is, the sum of the rates is divided by the number of occupations, no detailed system of weights being applied owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons employed in each occupation. In computing the average for all the industries combined, the average for each industrial group was weighted in accordance with the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group.

A comparative statement of the average weekly rates of wages (all industries) payable to adult males is as follows:—

TABLE 498.—Average Rate of Wages in Sydney, 1891 to 1941.  
(Adult Males.)

End of year.	Average rate per week.	End of year.	Average rate per week.	End of year.	Average rate per week.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1891 ...	44 1	1920 ...	94 0	1932 ...	84 11
1896 ...	42 1	1921 ...	95 10	1933 ...	81 11
1901 ...	43 11	1922 ...	91 6	1934 ...	83 2
1911 ...	51 5	1923 ...	94 6	1935 ...	84 2
1912 ...	54 3	1924 ...	93 6	1936 ...	85 6
1913 ...	55 9	1925 ...	96 0	1937 ...	92 1
1914 ...	56 2	1926 ...	100 5	1938 ...	95 0
1915 ...	57 7	1927 ...	101 10	1939 ...	96 7
1916 ...	61 11	1928 ...	102 7	1940 ...	99 7
1917 ...	64 5	1929 ...	102 11	1941 ...	105 4
1918 ...	65 11	1930 ...	99 1		
1919 ...	76 9	1931 ...	93 5		

The increases in recent years correspond to the increases in the basic wage as shown in Tables 493 and 494, with the addition of war loadings in some industries.

Changes in the average rates in the various groups since 1921 are illustrated below. In the shipping, pastoral, and domestic industries, where food and lodging are supplied, the value of such has been added to the rates of wages:—

TABLE 499.—Average Rates of Wages in Industries, 1921 to 1941.

Group of Industries.	Average Weekly Rates of Wages at end of Year.—Adult Males.					
	1921.	1929.	1932.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1. Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber Works, etc. ...	101 0	107 9	88 5	102 9	105 9	111 10
2. Engineering, Shipbuilding, Smelting, Metal Works, etc. ...	98 7	103 10	85 5	100 10	103 10	111 3
3. Food, Drink, and Tobacco Manufacture and Distribution ...	95 2	101 2	86 5	99 4	102 4	108 8
4. Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, Rope, Cordage, etc. ...	91 10	96 10	76 7	92 3	95 3	105 7
5. Books, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. ...	106 3	123 6	101 8	120 9	122 6	124 1
6. Other Manufacturing ...	97 7	103 7	84 3	99 1	102 5	109 11
7. Building ...	104 7	114 7	100 7	110 0	114 6	118 5
8. Mining, Quarries, etc. ...	105 4	112 9	103 1	113 1	115 2	117 2
9. Railway and Tramway Services ...	95 5	107 8	83 9	97 4	101 1	110 10
10. Other Land Transport ...	92 0	97 1	84 4	96 10	100 10	103 11
11. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ...	100 5	106 2	80 2	99 1	102 9	106 11
12. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, etc. ...	92 0	100 9	75 11	80 2	81 10	92 0
13. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ...	89 0	92 7	79 7	92 1	95 5	99 8
14. Miscellaneous ...	91 5	96 5	81 4	95 2	98 10	101 10
All Industries ...	95 10	102 11	84 11	96 7	99 7	105 4

## INDEX NUMBERS—NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGES.

The foregoing tables relate to the nominal rates of wages, that is the actual amounts of money payable in return for labour, and in order to show the effective value of these amounts it is necessary to relate them to the purchasing power of money as in the following statement. For this purpose the average rates of wages have been reduced to index numbers, and these index numbers have been divided by index numbers of retail prices in Sydney computed from the Commonwealth Statistician's "All Items" index numbers, "C" series (see page 542). The results indicate the changes in the effective wage.

The nominal wage for each year represents the mean of the average rates at the end of the four quarters.

TABLE 500.—Index Numbers of Nominal and Effective Wages in New South Wales, 1923-27 to 1940-41.

Year ended June.	Average Nominal Wage for a Full Week's Work.—Adult Males.		Index Number of Retail Prices, Sydney, "all Items," ‡	Index Number of Effective Wages (Full Work.)
	Amount.	Index Number.		
1923-27*	s. d. 96 0	1000	1000	1000
1928	102 1	1063	1020	1042
1929	102 10	1071	1034	1036
1930	102 11	1072	1042	1029
1931	98 2	1023	954	1072
1932	93 3	971	872	1114
1933	85 0	885	827	1070
1934	82 10	863	819	1054
1935	83 2	866	826	1048
1936	84 2	877	845	1038
1937	85 9	893	860	1038
1938	91 9	956	881	1085
1939	95 2	991	910	1089
1940	96 9	1008	929†	1085†
1941	101 1	1053	984	1070
1942	107 6	1120	1039	1078

\* Calendar years.

† Amended since last issue.

‡ Commonwealth Statistician's index numbers, with the average of six capitals in 1923-27 as base, converted by taking the index number for Sydney in base period as equal to 1,000.

The rates of wages, nominal and effective, as stated in the foregoing tables, are based on the rates payable to employees under awards or agreements or predominant rates for work without intermittency or overtime, and not on actual earnings, which fluctuate with the rise and fall in the volume of employment.

## WAGES PAID IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

A comparative statement of the aggregate amount paid during the years ended June, 1933 to 1941, is shown below, also the amounts paid to employees on rural holdings, in mines and factories, as recorded in the annual returns (of which details are given in relevant chapters of this Year Book) and to employees of the State and Federal Government:—

TABLE 501.—Estimate of Wages Paid in New South Wales, 1933 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Total Amount of Wages Paid.	Wages Paid in Principal Industries.			Wages Paid to Governmental Employees (b)
		Rural. (a)	Mining.	Factories. (b)	
	£ million.	£ million.	£ million.	£ million.	£ million.
1933 ... ..	109.2	6.7	3.8	23.8	24.8
1934 ... ..	117.0	7.2	3.8	25.7	24.9
1935 ... ..	131.0	7.8	4.2	29.5	26.5
1936 ... ..	143.5	8.6	4.6	33.3	28.0
1937 ... ..	155.9	9.4	4.9	36.6	29.9
1938 ... ..	177.3	10.1	5.8	42.2	33.6
1939 ... ..	183.5	10.0	6.0	44.6	35.4
1940 ... ..	190.0	10.1	6.6	47.7	37.1
1941 (c) ... ..	211.0	10.1	6.0	57.8	41.1

(a) Including "keep." (b) Including wages paid to employees in Governmental factories;  
(£6 million in 1940-41.) (c) Preliminary estimate.



## PRODUCTION

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The value of production, as shown in this section, relates to the primary industries—pastoral, agricultural, dairying and farmyard, mining, forestry, fisheries, and trapping—and to the manufacturing industries.

The values of rural production in Table 502 are stated as at the point or place of production, on the basis of the prices to the producers, which are somewhat less than the wholesale prices in the metropolitan market. No deduction has been made on account of the cost of items such as seed, fertilisers, containers, fodder for animals, machinery, etc. The net values are shown in Table 504.

Some of the quotations of the value of production are known to be understated. For instance, the values as estimated for agricultural and farmyard produce are deficient, because records are not available as to production (which in the aggregate must be large) on areas less than one acre in extent. The production from fisheries includes only the catches of licensed fishermen.

The figures showing the estimated value of mining production in each year from 1911 to 1919-20 inclusive are based on the records of the Department of Mines, of which details are stated in the chapter of this volume relating to the mining industry. The values shown for 1921 and subsequent years are those supplied by the mine-owners in returns collected under the Census Act, and they indicate the estimated value at the mines of the minerals raised during each year. The values for 1925-26 and later years include the production from quarries; in earlier years only the output from quarries held under mining title was included.

The value of the manufacturing production is taken as the value at the factory of the manufactured goods less the cost of materials, water, fuel, and electricity, and containers used, and of tools replaced. With a few exceptions returns are not collected as to the production in small establishments employing less than four hands where manual labour only is used, nor from butchers' smallgoods factories.

The values quoted for the specified industries do not include the value added by reason of transportation to market and distribution to the consumer, nor do the estimates include values in respect of many important activities, such as the building industry, railway construction, commercial and other pursuits.

The following statement shows the estimated value of production of the specified industries, at the place of production, at intervals since 1911. The values relate to the calendar year up to 1915-16 when the year ended June was substituted. The values for mines and quarries are an exception,

as those stated for the years 1915-16 to 1931-32 relate to the calendar years 1916 to 1932, and those for 1932-33 to 1940-41 to the calendar years 1932 to 1940 respectively:—

TABLE 502.—Value of Production, 1911 to 1941.

Year.	Primary Industries.								Total, Primary and Manu- facturing Industries.
	Rural Industries.				Forests, Fisheries, and Trap- ping.	Mines and Quarries.	Total, Primary Indus- tries.	Manu- facturing Industries	
	Pastoral.	Agri- cultural.	Dairying and Farmyard.	Total, Rural Industries.					
1911	£ 000 20,586	£ 000 9,749	£ 000 6,534	£ 000 36,869	£ 000 2,213	£ 000 7,392	£ 000 46,474	£ 000 19,432	£ 000 65,906
1913	21,555	12,378	7,063	40,996	2,644	8,712	52,352	23,764	76,116
1920-21	20,336	32,373	16,447	69,156	4,089	13,192	83,437	43,128	126,565
1928-29	40,679	19,356	14,559	74,594	5,298	10,207	90,099	73,627	163,726
1930-31	17,835	12,328	12,039	42,202	2,669	6,341	51,212	49,524	100,736
1931-32	19,331	14,547†	11,525	45,403	2,578	6,227*	54,208	46,653	100,861
1935-36	33,641	16,796†	14,112	64,549	4,165	8,045	76,759	69,470	146,229
1936-37	40,306	23,416	14,592	78,314	4,196	9,690	92,200	76,754	168,954
1937-38	35,257	20,430	16,113	71,800	3,853	12,014	87,667	85,168	172,835
1938-39	24,894	18,459	16,359	59,712	3,485	11,702	74,899	90,266	165,165
1939-40	35,550	21,237†	16,188	72,975	3,710	12,914	89,599	96,609	186,208
1940-41	36,718	13,800†	16,825	67,343	4,667	12,297	84,307	115,044	199,351

† Including Government assistance to wheat growers. \* Calendar year 1932, see context above.

Apart from seasonal influences, fluctuations in the value of pastoral production are mainly the result of variations in the prices of wool.

In agriculture wheat is the outstanding product, and seasonal conditions which affect the extent of cultivation and the size of the harvests are the cause of frequent fluctuations in the annual values of production, apart from the variations in the price of this cereal which depends upon the state of oversea markets, rather than upon local supply and demand. When the influence of both factors—season and price—bears in the same direction, up or down, the fluctuations are considerable.

A comparative statement of the quantity and value of wool, wheat and butter produced in various seasons since 1911-12 is shown in Table 505.

In the mining industry coal is the principal product. The production in 1940 was estimated as follows:—Coal mines, £6,394,000, other mines £4,630,000, and quarries £1,273,000.

In the following table the estimated value of production, as at place of production in each year, is shown in relation to the population.

TABLE 503.—Value of Production Per Capita, 1911 to 1941.

Year.	Primary Industries.							Manufacturing Industries.	Total Primary and Manufacturing Industries.
	Rural Industries.				Forests, Fisheries, and Trapping	Mining.	Total, Primary Industries.		
	Pastoral.	Agricultural.	Dairying and Farm-yard.	Total, Rural Industries.					
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1911	12 7 3	5 17 1	3 18 6	22 2 10	1 6 7	4 8 9	27 18 2	11 13 5	39 11 7
1913	11 16 11	6 16 0	3 17 7	22 10 6	1 9 1	4 15 8	28 15 3	13 1 2	41 16 5
1920-21	9 14 8	15 9 11	7 17 5	33 2 0	1 19 1	4 17 7	39 18 8	20 12 10	60 11 6
1928-29	16 7 6	7 15 10	5 17 2	30 0 6	2 2 8	4 2 2	36 5 4	29 12 9	65 18 1
1930-31	7 0 2	4 16 11	4 14 7	16 11 8	1 1 0	2 9 10	20 2 6	19 9 2	39 11 8
1931-32	7 10 7	5 13 3	4 9 10	17 13 8	1 0 1	2 8 6	21 2 3	18 3 4	39 5 7
1935-36	12 13 3	6 6 6	5 6 3	24 6 0	1 11 4	3 0 7	28 17 11	26 3 0	55 0 11
1936-37	15 0 8	8 14 8	5 8 11	29 4 3	1 11 3	3 12 4	34 7 10	28 12 8	63 0 6
1937-38	13 0 4	7 10 10	5 18 11	26 10 1	1 8 5	4 8 9	32 7 3	31 8 10	63 16 1
1938-39	9 2 1	6 15 1	5 19 8	21 16 10	1 5 6	4 5 7	27 7 11	33 0 4	60 8 3
1939-40	12 17 4	7 13 9	5 17 2	26 8 3	1 6 10	4 13 6	32 8 7	31 19 3	67 7 10
1940-41	13 4 5	4 19 5	6 1 2	24 5 0	1 13 7	4 8 7	30 7 2	41 8 7	71 15 9

ESTIMATED NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION—PRIMARY INDUSTRIES.

The foregoing estimates of the value of primary production represent gross values (at the place of production), including such costs as fodder consumed by farm stock, seed, fertilisers, spraying, power and water used in irrigating, etc. By deducting the estimated cost of these items from the gross values, the net values of primary production have been estimated for the years 1925-26 to 1940-41 as follows. No deduction has been made for depreciation of capital, machinery or plant:—

TABLE 504.—Net Value of Primary Production, 1929 to 1941.

Year.	Pastoral.	Agricultural.	Dairying and Farm-yard.	Total Rural Industries	Forestry, Fisheries, Trapping.	Mining.	Total Primary.
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1928-29 ...	40,356	15,631	12,092	68,079	5,241	8,722	82,042
1930-31 ...	17,592	9,776	10,383	37,751	2,608	5,249	45,608
1931-32 ...	19,024	12,969	9,624	41,617	2,527	5,074	49,218
1935-36 ...	32,799	14,139	11,466	58,404	4,117	6,792	69,313
1936-37 ...	39,300	20,515	11,357	71,172	4,145	8,350	83,667
1937-38 ...	33,939	16,260	12,480	62,679	3,798	10,416	76,893
1938-39 ...	23,613	13,401	13,147	50,161	3,429	9,948	63,538
1939-40 ...	34,562	18,076	13,266	65,904	3,658	10,927	80,489
1940-41 ...	35,305	10,736	13,368	59,409	4,646	10,233	74,288

Details regarding deductions from the gross values are published in the chapters of this Year Book relating to the rural industries.

WOOL, WHEAT AND BUTTER—PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUES.

Annual variations in the quantity and value of the chief rural products—wool, wheat, and butter—are shown below. A comparison of average values per unit is shown also, viz., (a) the average price per lb. of greasy wool at Sydney auctions where the bulk of the clip is sold; (b) the average price per bushel paid to the farmers for wheat delivered at country railway stations—less the cost of bags, but exclusive of Government bounties and

subsidies (see below); (c) the average price paid at the butter factories to suppliers for milk and cream used for butter, stated as per lb. of butter made therefrom:—

TABLE 505.—Production of Wool, Wheat and Butter, 1911-12 to 1941-42.

Season.	Wool.			Wheat—(grain).			Butter.		
	Quantity (as in grease).	Value to Grower.	Average Price per lb. (greasy) Sydney Sales.	Quantity.	Value to farmer.	Average price per bush. at Country Railway (less cost of bags).	Quantity.	Value of milk used.	
	000 lb.	£000	d.	000 bush.	£000	s. d.	000 lb.	£000	d.
1911-12	404,655	12,421	8½	25,088	4,113	3 3	83,205	3,631	10½
1912-13	326,557	12,045	9½	32,487	5,239	3 3	76,610	3,895	12½
1913-14	379,450	13,143	9½	38,020	5,988	3 2	77,779	3,450	10½
1920-21	275,269	13,023	12½	55,625	20,164	7 3	84,268	8,411	24
1925-26	402,490	26,223	16½	33,806	8,590	5 1	106,968	7,045	15½
1928-29	482,920	30,879	16½	49,257	9,851	4 0	96,244	6,779	17
1929-30	459,970	18,099	10½	34,407	5,448	3 2	105,022	6,842	15½
1930-31	427,220	13,705	8½	65,877	5,215	1 7	114,202	5,931	12½
1931-32	501,648	15,233	8½	54,966	8,130†	2 7†	123,847	5,750	11½
1932-33	532,080	16,659	8½	78,389	9,800†	2 3†	128,931	5,018	9½
1933-34	484,390	29,951	15½	57,057	7,013†	2 2†	148,868	5,167	8½
1934-35	494,981	18,045	9½	48,678	7,150†	2 6†	146,106	5,694	9½
1935-36	472,585	25,408	14	48,822	8,137†	3 1†	125,169	5,765	11½
1936-37	503,616	32,091	16½	55,668	12,989	4 8	109,831	5,548	12½
1937-38	495,027	24,060	12½	55,104	9,299	3 5	120,883	6,513	13
1938-39	437,141	17,076	10½	59,898	6,695†	1 9½†	118,821	6,409	13
1939-40	546,273	28,283	13½	76,552	11,451§	3 0§	116,814	6,556	13½
1940-41	536,907	27,127	13½	23,933	4,146§	3 2½§	108,563	6,106	13½
1941-42(a)	547,000	27,500	13½	48,500	(b)	(b)	89,222	5,060	13½

\* Exclusive of the value of milk used in making butter from cream imported or exported interstate.

† Excluding Government bounty, etc.

‡ Includes Government bounties and subsidies.

(a) Preliminary Estimates.

(b) Not yet available.

§ Value and price on basis of proceeds of Australian Wheat Pool, including assistance from Flour Tax; value in 1940-41 includes State aid to necessitous farmers, £320,000.

The production of wool in 1941-42 was the largest ever recorded and the value to the grower (on the basis of the agreed price under the Imperial purchase scheme 13.4375d. per lb.) was £27,500,000 approximately.

In 1931-32 and subsequent seasons when market conditions were unfavourable, wheat farmers were assisted by subsidy from the State and Commonwealth Governments. The amount of assistance represented 4½d. bushel in 1931-32, about 3d. in 1932-33, nearly 4d. in 1933-34, about 5½d. in 1934-35, and 2½d. in 1935-36. Following substantial recovery in the price of wheat the harvests of 1936-37 and 1937-38 were marketed without subsidy. In 1938-39 the price had declined again and Government subsidy equivalent to 5½d. per bushel was provided. Later harvests were acquired by the Australian Wheat Board under a scheme which is described in the chapter Agriculture. The average price received by the farmers in New South Wales represented 3s. per bushel in 1939-40. Advance payments to 30th September, 1942, for 1940-41 wheat represented 3s. 2½d. per bushel, including payments from the flour tax, and an amount of £320,000 provided by the State Government for the assistance of farmers whose crops had failed.

Dairy farmers are paid for cream supplied to butter factories according to the amount of butter made therefrom, and since 1st January, 1926, the prices of butter have been subject to arrangements for stabilising markets, as described in the chapter "Dairying Industry" of this volume.

## FACTORIES.

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THE manufacturing industries of New South Wales have expanded rapidly in recent years. Prior to the federation of the Australian States in 1901 the great majority of the establishments were engaged in the production for local use of food commodities, furniture and bricks; in making clothing from imported materials; in printing; in the repair rather than the manufacture of machinery; or in the preliminary treatment of primary products, such as wool-scouring or saw-milling.

After federation a uniform protective customs tariff replaced the duties imposed by the States on oversea and interstate goods, trade between the States became free, and a period of steady expansion commenced. The outbreak of war in 1914 and adverse seasonal conditions caused a temporary set-back but recovery was rapid in consequence of the demand for products for war purposes, curtailment of imports, and an increase in the spending power of the people by reason of the circulation of war moneys and the returns received from high-priced exports.

Under these conditions the manufacturing industries entered upon a more advanced stage of development. Iron and steel works, and many subsidiary industries were established, the manufacture of various classes of machinery was undertaken, and a considerable range of other high-grade products were added to the list of commodities made in New South Wales.

General industrial depression from 1929 to 1932 caused severe contraction of factory activity. Recovery commenced in 1933 and thereafter very rapid expansion occurred in established secondary industries and in the development of new industries. This was due partly to the restrictions necessarily placed upon imports to adjust the balance of payments during the economic crisis and partly to the rapid return to prosperity and the increase in business activity within the State.

There were numerous increases in the tariff between November, 1929, and July, 1931, which, coupled with a primage duty imposed on imports as from 10th July, 1930, and a depreciation of the Australian pound in terms of sterling as from January, 1931, gave a measure of stimulus to local industries. The tariff on non-British goods was increased after the Ottawa agreement in July, 1932, in order to accord margins of preference in respect of British goods.

With the improvement of economic conditions, both internal and external, it became practicable to reduce the tariff, as well as revenue duties, primage, etc. The net effect of these varied influences has been to promote substantial new development of local manufactures.

When war broke out in September, 1939, demand was made upon the manufacturing industries for large supplies of materials and modern equipment for warfare and for other commodities hitherto imported from abroad. There was demand not only for Australian consumption but also countries seeking supplies for war or as substitutes for imports from sources no longer available to them. Consequently manufacturing activity expanded into production of all classes of munitions, aircraft, ships, many new kinds of machinery and metal manufactures, scientific equipment, textiles, etc.

*Wartime Organisation of Manufacturing Industries.*

Under wartime conditions it has become necessary to reorganise many manufacturing industries in order to ensure that available resources are devoted to essential production. The Commonwealth Department of Supply and Development is concerned with the supply of materials and commodities for war and civil needs. The manufacture of munitions and the production of aircraft are supervised by separate departments of the Commonwealth. The Department of War Organisation of Industry makes plans for the diversion of labour and material resources from non-essential to essential production and for the simplification of processes in manufacture and distribution of goods and for concentration (where necessary) or prohibition or curtailment of production, or rationalisation, and restriction of manufacture to standard types; and co-ordinates the activities of other departments in regard to supply and production. The work of organising labour for wartime needs is a function of the Director of Manpower in the Department of Labour and National Service.

*Tariff Protection and Bounties.*

The Commonwealth Statistician has calculated that the net customs revenue collected in Australia represented 20.5 per cent. of the total value of merchandise imported in 1928-29, and that it rose to 33 per cent. (including primage) in 1931-32. It was 25 per cent. in 1938-39 and 23.8 per cent. in 1939-40. The customs revenue (excluding primage) was 32.8 per cent. of the value of dutiable goods in 1928-29 and 45.2 per cent. in 1931-32. In the following years it decreased to 36.6 per cent. in 1935-36. It represented 38.6 per cent. in 1938-39 and 36.4 per cent. in 1939-40.

The Tariff Board investigates proposals for altering the tariff and for granting bounties, and takes into consideration the effect of tariff and customs laws and bounties on the industries of Australia. The Board reports to the Minister for Customs and determinations of fiscal policy are made by the Commonwealth Government.

The following were manufactured commodities for which producers in New South Wales received bounties provided by the Commonwealth and the amounts paid during the year ended June, 1941, viz.:—Traction engines, according to capacity, £40-£90 per tractor; amount paid, £6,420. Radiator assemblies manufactured in Australia for original equipment of motor vehicles, 10s. each; amount paid, £675. Fortified wine, payable on export, 1s. per gallon; payments, £3,669.

## SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND STANDARDISATION.

The Commonwealth Council of Scientific and Industrial Research conducts scientific researches in connection with primary and secondary industries, fixes standards for scientific apparatus and machinery and materials used in industry, and maintains a bureau of information relating to scientific and technical matters.

The Standards Association of Australia, which is an amalgamation of the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association and the Australian Association of Simplified Practice, aims at the improvement of industry by preparing standards in connection with engineering structures and materials, seeking to promote their adoption, and co-ordinating efforts for their improvement. The Association receives financial support from the Commonwealth Government, and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is the means of liaison between it and the Government.

The Curator and staff of the State Technological Museum also engage in research and in disseminating technical and scientific information tending to promote the efficiency and extension of existing industries, and the establishment of undertakings for the manufacture of new products.

DEFINITIONS IN FACTORY STATISTICS.

The statistics relating to factories, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from returns supplied annually by manufacturers in terms of the Census Act of 1901. A return must be supplied in respect of every factory where four or more persons are employed or where power is used—including educational or charitable institutions, reformatories and other public institutions, except penitentiaries. Returns from bakeries were collected for the first time for the year 1927-28. Returns are not collected in respect of small-goods makers, farriers nor abattoirs.

If a manufacturing business is conducted in conjunction with an importing or a retail business, particulars relating to the manufacturing section only are included in the statistics. Where two or more industries are conducted in the same establishment a separate return is obtained for each industry. Prior to 1936-37 this rule applied in all cases, but in 1936-37 and later years an exception has been made in regard to electricity plants generating power solely for use in the factory with which they are associated. These are now treated as part of the factory and no longer as individual electricity stations. If power from any generating plant is used for more than one industry, the cost is distributed proportionately amongst such industries.

Manufacturers are requested to state in their returns particulars as to the number, age, wages, etc., of their employees, the value of premises and equipment, the power of machinery, the value, and, in most cases, the quantities of raw materials and fuel used and of their output.

The *value of the factory output* is the value of the goods manufactured or work done; it represents generally the wholesale selling value at the factory (exclusive of cost of delivery). The *value of production* is the value added to raw materials by the processes of manufacture; it is calculated from the value of the output by deducting the cost of raw materials, containers and packing, power, fuel or light, water and lubricating oil used, tools replaced, and repairs to plant.

In process of manufacture many goods are treated in several industries, the output of one becoming the raw materials of another, so that such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and of raw materials. Examples are raw sugar passing from the mills to the refinery, metals from the smelters which become raw materials in establishments concerned in the production of metal goods, and timber from the saw mills used in furniture factories and in joinery. On the other hand, the aggregate value of production is assessed without duplication, the value added by each industry being taken into account once only. For this reason the value of production, and not the value of the output, is used as a measure of activity in the manufacturing industries as a whole. There are some establishments where a separate department is organised for selling the products, and the value of the output, as recorded in the returns furnished by the manufacturers, is the nominal value at which the goods are transferred from the factory to the sales branch. Information is not available to indicate the extent to which the recorded value of the output and the value of production are affected thereby, but

it is known to be appreciable in some industries. Being a constant practice, this does not greatly disturb the basis of comparisons from year to year, but it has a bearing in analysing statistics of the manufacturing industries, e.g., in calculating the proportion of the output which is represented by cost of raw materials or by wages, etc.

Factory statistics have been reviewed by various conferences of Australian statisticians held from time to time for the purpose of improving and standardising statistical methods. As a result, certain changes have been introduced. For instance, by a change introduced in 1930-31, the value added by processes in the factory, and not the value of the goods manufactured, is treated as the value of the output in the case of three industries, *viz.* (1) assembly of motors, machinery, etc., (2) chaff cutting, and (3) cold storage. Due mainly to this alteration in statistical method, the recorded value of materials used in these industries was reduced in 1930-31 by about £6,000,000 and the value of the output by approximately £7,500,000, as compared with the preceding year.

Changes in the manner of recording the power of machinery used and the age distribution of employees are noted later in this chapter.

The returns obtained from factory proprietors relate to a comprehensive range of statistical items, but are not designed to establish a complete record of either income or expenditure nor to show the profits and losses of factories either collectively or individually.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES.

For statistical purposes a standard classification of the manufacturing industries was formulated at a conference of Australian statisticians in 1902 and revised at more recent conferences. This classification was used in the compilation of the statistics relating to factories in New South Wales in the years 1930-31 to 1935-36, and with certain amendments (mainly in class XII) in 1936-37 and later years.

The classes are as follow :—

##### CLASS I.—TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS.

Coke Works.  
Briquetting and Pulverised Coal.  
Carbide.  
Lime, Plaster and Asphalt.  
Marble, Slate, etc.  
Cement and Cement Goods.  
Other.

##### CLASS II.—BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire-clay Goods.  
Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Terra-cotta.  
Glass (other than Bottles).  
Glass Bottles.  
Modelling.  
Other.

##### CLASS III.—CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINT OILS, GREASE.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.  
Explosives.  
White Lead, Paints and Varnish.  
Oils, Vegetable (including Oil Cake).  
Oils, Mineral.  
Oils, Animal (including Greases and Glue).  
Boiling Down, Tallow Refining, Bone Mills, etc.  
Soap and Candles.  
Chemical Fertilisers.  
Inks, Polishes, etc.  
Matches.  
Other.

##### CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS AND CONVEYANCES.

Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Roiling of Iron and Steel.  
Engineering (not Marine or Electrical).  
Extracting and Refining of other Metals and Alloys.  
Electrical Machinery, Cables and Apparatus.  
Construction and Repair of Vehicles.  
Ship and Boat-building and Repairing, Marine Engineering.  
Cutlery and Small Tools (not Machine Tools).  
Agricultural Implements.  
Brass and Copper.  
Galvanised Iron-working and Tinsmithing.  
Wireworking (including Nails).  
Art Metal Work.  
Stoves and Ovens.  
Gas Fittings and Meters.  
Lead Mills.  
Sewing Machines.  
Lamps and Fitting.  
Arms.  
Wireless Apparatus.  
Other Metal Works.

##### CLASS V.—PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELLERY, PLATE

Jewellery.  
Watches and Clocks.  
Gold, Silver and Electroplate.  
Other.



The classes—*continued.*

CLASS VI.—TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS).

Cotton.  
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy.  
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods.  
Silk, Natural and Artificial.  
Rope and Cordage.  
Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins and Sailmaking.  
Bags and Sacks.  
Other.

CLASS VII.—SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR).

Furs, Skins, Leather.  
Saddlery, Harness, Bags, Trunks, and other Goods of Leather and Leather Substitutes (not Clothing or Footwear).  
Other.

CLASS VIII.—CLOTHING.

Tailoring and Slop Clothing (Makers' Material).  
" " (Customers' Material).  
Clothing—Waterproof and Oilskin.  
Dressmaking (Makers' Material).  
" " (Customers' Material)  
Millinery (Makers' Material).  
" " (Customers' Material).  
Shirts, Collars, and Underclothing (Makers' Material).  
Shirts, Collars, and Underclothing (Customers' Material).  
Stays and Corsets.  
Handkerchiefs, Ties and Scarves (Makers' Material)  
Handkerchiefs, Ties and Scarves (Customers' Material).  
Hats and Caps.  
Gloves.  
Boots and Shoes.  
Boot Repairing.  
Boot Accessories.  
Umbrellas and Walking Sticks.  
Dyeworks and Cleaning (including Renovating and Repairing).  
Other.

CLASS IX.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.

Flour Milling.  
Cereal Foods and Starch.  
Cattle and Poultry Foods (not Oilcake).  
Chaffcutting and Corn Crushing.  
Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry).  
Biscuits.  
Sugar Mills.  
Sugar Refining.  
Sugar Confectionery (including Chocolate).  
Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning.  
Pickles, Sauces and Vinegar.  
Bacon Curing.  
Butter and Cheese Factories, etc.  
Margarine and Butterine.  
Meat and Fish Preserving, Meat Extracts.  
Cocoa.  
Condiments, Coffee, Spices, etc.  
Ice and Refrigerating.  
Salt Refining.

Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.  
Breweries.  
Distilleries.  
Wine Making.  
Cider and Perry Making.  
Malting.  
Bottling.  
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff, etc.  
Dried Fruits.  
Ice-cream.  
Sausage Skins.  
Other.

CLASS X.—WOOD WORKING AND BASKETWARE.

Sawmills (Forest).  
" " (Town).  
Plywood Mills.  
Bark Mills.  
Joinery.  
Cooperage.  
Boxes and Cases.  
Wood Turning, Wood Carving, etc.  
Basketware and Wickerware, including Seagrass and Bamboo Furniture.  
Perambulators.  
Other.

CLASS XI.—FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

Billiard Tables, Cabinet and Furniture Making and Upholstery.  
Bedding and Mattresses.  
Furnishing Drapery, etc.  
Picture Frames.  
Window Blinds, Verandah Blinds.  
Other.

CLASS XII.—PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.

Newspapers.  
Printing.  
Stationery and Paper Products.  
Stereotyping and Electrotyping.  
Process Engraving, Photo. Engraving.  
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.  
Paper Bags.  
Paper Making.  
Pencils, Penholders, etc.  
Other.

CLASS XIII.—RUBBER.

Rubber Boots and Shoes.  
Tyres, Motor and Cycle.  
Other Rubber Goods (not Clothing or Belting).

CLASS XIV.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Gramophones.  
Gramophone Records.  
Pianos, Piano-players, Organs.  
Other.

CLASS XV.—MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Linoleum, Leather Cloth, Oil Cloth, etc.  
Bone, Horn, Ivory and Tortoiseshell.  
Celluloid and Similar Composition.  
Buttons.  
Ornamental Feather Dressing, Cleaning and Dyeing.  
Brooms and Brushes.  
Surgical, Optical, and other Scientific Instruments (not Electrical).  
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites.  
Artificial Flowers.  
Other.

CLASS XVI.—HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

Electric Light and Power.  
Gas Works.  
Other.

## FACTORY DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1901.

The following summary of certain principal items from statistical returns indicates the development of factories in New South Wales since 1901:—

TABLE 506.—Factories in New South Wales, 1901 to 1941.

Year.	Estab-lishments.	Employees.*	Total Horsepower of Engines installed. (a)	Value of Land, Buildings &c. of Plant.	Salaries and Wages.	Value of Materials and Fuel used.	Value of Output.	Value of Production. (b)	
	No.	No.	H.p.	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	
1901 ...	3,367	61,764†	57,335	13,699	4,945	15,637	25,648	10,911	
1911 ...	5,039	104,551†	212,555	25,651	10,048	34,914	54,346	19,432	
1920-21 ...	5,837	139,211	491,576	59,544	25,619	94,713	137,841	43,128	
1928-29 ...	8,465	180,756	1,028,212	102,741	38,545	111,671	185,298	73,627	
1930-31 ...	7,544	127,605	1,328,864	100,688	25,200	68,960	118,484	49,524	
1931-32 ...	7,397	126,355	1,382,682	96,741	22,751	67,786	114,439	46,653	
1935-36 ...	8,486	193,200	1,505,247	101,459	33,315	105,224	174,694	69,470	
1936-37 ...	8,726	208,497	1,578,949	103,600	36,642	116,058	192,812	76,754	
1937-38 ...	9,097	224,861	1,692,993	111,694	42,210	129,715	214,883	85,168	
1938-39 ...	9,464	228,781	1,791,814	120,047	44,606	128,153	218,419	90,266	
1939-40 ...	9,458	236,974	1,929,824	123,741	47,693	142,589	239,198	96,609	
1940-41 ...	9,919	265,751	2,052,821	13,420	57,760	170,873	285,917	115,044	
	Average per factory.				Average per employee.				
		No.	H.p.	£	£	£	£	£	
1901 ...	...	18.3	17.0	4,039	80	253	415	162	
1911 ...	...	20.7	42.2	5,090	100	334	520	186	
1920-21 ...	...	23.8	84.2	10,201	190	680	990	310	
1928-29 ...	...	21.4	121.5	12,137	221	618	1,025	407	
1930-31 ...	...	16.9	176.2	13,347	207	540	928	388	
1938-39 ...	...	24.2	189.3	12,685	202	560	955	395	
1939-40 ...	...	25.0	204.0	13,083	208	602	1,009	407	
1940-41 ...	...	26.8	207.0	13,552	224	643	1,076	433	

\* Average number during whole year (see page 610). † Estimated. (a) Excluding Electric Motors used in Electric Generating Stations. (b) Value added to materials by process of manufacture (see page 599).

The increase in the number of establishments included above as factories since 1920-21 has been due partly to a more extensive use of electrically driven machinery of small horse-power in bakeries, bootmaking, and boot-repairing workshops, motor garages, etc., which has brought numerous small establishments within the definition of "factory." This has affected, though not in the same degree, the number of employees and the value of the output.

The number of factories increased by nearly 5 per cent. during the last two years, the number of employees by 16 per cent., the wages bill by nearly 30 per cent., and value of output by 31 per cent.

GOVERNMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The foregoing statement includes particulars of a number of factories and workshops under Government control in New South Wales.

The Government establishments include railway and tramway workshops, electric light and power works, printing works, manufacture of by-products at abattoirs, dock yards, and factories for the production of small arms, clothing and school furniture. Gas works and electricity undertakings of the local governing bodies are not included with the Government establishments.

The statistics of Government factories are on a similar basis to those of other establishments except that the value of the output has been estimated by adding 10 per cent. to the value of materials and fuel used and other factory costs. Repair work constitutes a large proportion of the work done in Government factories.

The following table shows the details of the operations of the establishments under the control of the State and Commonwealth Governments in 1940-41 separately from those conducted by private enterprise:—

TABLE 597.—Government and Private Factories in N.S.W., 1940-41.

Particulars.	Government Workshops, etc.	Other Establishments.	Total.	
Number of Establishments* ... ..	78	9,841	9,919	
Average Number of Employees.†	Male ... ..	20,683	175,262	195,945
	Female ... ..	547	71,388	71,935
	Total ... ..	21,230	246,650	267,880
Salaries and Wages paid to Employees.†	Male ... .. £	5,925,650	43,613,637	49,539,287
	Female ... .. £	73,198	8,147,047	8,220,245
	Total ... .. £	5,998,848	51,760,684	57,759,532
Capital Value of Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	£ 5,977,855	55,908,673	61,886,528	
Value of Plant and Machinery ... ..	£ 8,647,186	59,886,160	68,533,346	
Value of Materials and Fuel used ... ..	£ 4,615,957	166,256,505	170,872,462	
Total Value of Output ... ..	£ 12,734,410	273,182,440	285,916,850	
Value of Production ... ..	£ 8,118,453	106,925,935	115,044,388	

\* Each railway workshop is counted as a separate establishment. † Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ‡ Average number during period of operation (see page 610).

## FACTORIES ACCORDING TO CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

The following table summarises the operations of the factories in New South Wales and in the metropolitan district during the year 1940-41 according to the class of industry. For an explanation of the terms used, *e.g.*, value of output, value of production, see page 599.

TABLE 508.—Factories—Classes of Industry, 1940-41.

Class of Industry.	Establishments.	Average Number of Employees.*			Salaries and Wages, exclusive of Drawings of Working Proprietors.	Value of Materials and Fuel Used.	Value of Goods Manufactured or Work done.	Value of Production, being Value added to Raw Materials.
		Males.	Females.	Total.				
NEW SOUTH WALES.								
Treatment of Non-metalliferous					£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)
Mine and Quarry Products...	214	4,499	89	4,588	1,228	3,921	6,578	2,657
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	199	8,043	640	8,683	2,033	1,899	5,141	3,242
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ...	334	6,631	3,151	9,782	2,130	11,354	19,513	8,159
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ...	2,781	97,874	7,723	105,597	26,958	68,344	113,308	44,964
Precious Metals, Jewellery ...	87	843	217	1,060	203	243	590	347
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ...	200	7,622	12,063	19,685	3,109	9,890	15,543	5,653
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ...	238	4,274	1,305	5,579	1,179	3,679	5,567	1,888
Clothing... ..	1,709	8,820	25,046	33,866	4,654	8,830	16,334	7,504
Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	1,740	19,913	10,671	30,584	6,289	40,132	58,554	18,422
Wood Working, Basket Ware ...	928	10,598	456	11,054	2,281	5,707	9,029	3,922
Furniture, Bedding ...	340	4,565	1,276	5,841	1,223	2,547	4,498	1,951
Paper, Printing ...	704	11,632	5,662	17,294	3,734	7,096	14,474	7,378
Rubber ... ..	101	2,515	1,341	3,856	853	2,602	3,727	1,125
Musical Instruments ...	13	192	91	283	61	55	152	97
Miscellaneous Products ...	194	2,912	1,794	4,706	764	1,432	2,978	1,546
Heat, Light, Power ...	137	3,261	32	3,293	1,931	3,142	9,331	6,189
Total ... ..	9,919	194,194	71,557	265,751	57,760	170,873	285,917	115,044
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.								
Treatment of Non-metalliferous								
Mine and Quarry Products ...	117	1,953	59	2,012	477	930	1,751	821
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	99	6,487	618	7,105	1,682	1,620	4,278	2,658
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ...	307	5,615	3,109	8,724	1,887	10,589	18,382	7,793
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ...	1,700	68,482	6,682	75,164	18,643	30,907	57,984	27,077
Precious Metals, Jewellery ...	85	834	216	1,050	202	242	587	345
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ...	184	6,410	10,856	17,266	2,726	8,842	13,825	4,983
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ...	203	3,973	1,301	5,274	1,119	3,542	5,320	1,778
Clothing... ..	1,437	8,132	23,999	32,131	4,470	8,601	15,764	7,163
Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	849	13,532	9,556	23,088	4,629	26,518	41,308	14,790
Wood Working, Basket Ware ...	363	5,565	299	5,864	1,269	3,487	5,624	2,137
Furniture, Bedding ...	304	4,358	1,248	5,606	1,181	2,474	4,358	1,884
Paper, Printing ...	502	10,271	5,426	15,697	3,383	6,855	13,662	6,807
Rubber ... ..	43	2,344	1,320	3,664	828	2,540	3,611	1,071
Musical Instruments ...	13	192	91	283	61	55	152	97
Miscellaneous Products ...	186	2,884	1,793	4,677	759	1,424	2,962	1,538
Heat, Light, Power ...	10	1,974	11	1,985	612	2,165	6,815	4,650
Total ... ..	6,402	143,006	66,584	209,590	43,928	110,791	196,383	85,592

\* Average during the whole year (see page 610).

The most important group of secondary industries in the State consists of metal and machinery works, in which the number of employees, the amount of salaries and wages, the value of raw materials and fuel used, output and production are much greater than in any other group. The factories connected with food and drink are, as a group, second in importance, though the number of employees is less than in the clothing factories.

The value of the production in the two main groups of factories—metals and machinery and food and drink—represents 55 per cent. of the total value of factory production, and the four groups—printing, chemicals, paints, etc., clothing and heat, light and power—contribute in almost equal proportions nearly 20 per cent. of the value.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES.

The number of factories in the more important classes and the average number of persons employed during the year 1940-41 in the divisions of the State are shown below:—

TABLE 509.—Factories and Employees in Classes and Statistical Divisions, 1940-1941.

Division.	Bricks, Pottery, Glass.	Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease.	Industrial Metals.	Textiles.	Skins, Leather.	Clothing.	Food, Drink, &c.	Wood.	Furniture, &c.	Paper, Printing.	Heat, Light, Power.	Other Classes.	Total.
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.													
Cumberland—													
Metropolis ...	99	307	1,700	189	203	1,437	840	363	304	502	10	444	6,402
Balance of ...	14	2	43	5	11	15	41	18	1	9	...	10	169
North Coast ...	4	2	122	...	...	18	121	122	8	20	10	22	449
Hunter and Manning...	20	11	197	4	5	83	178	127	17	34	17	39	732
South Coast ...	7	2	96	...	2	24	102	72	...	19	17	19	360
Tablelands—													
Northern ...	5	1	47	...	1	14	43	30	3	9	7	5	165
Central ...	13	3	98	3	1	39	89	32	3	18	13	20	332
Southern ...	4	2	50	1	1	13	24	14	...	9	5	10	133
Western Slopes—													
North ...	6	1	47	...	...	8	37	19	...	9	8	7	142
Central ...	3	1	75	...	2	12	43	17	...	12	13	12	190
South ...	14	1	116	3	1	23	72	33	2	26	8	16	315
Plains—													
Northern ...	1	...	34	...	2	5	23	25	2	5	4	1	102
Central ...	2	...	30	...	2	3	16	19	...	8	6	1	87
Riverina ...	6	...	99	...	3	13	67	23	...	15	11	3	236
Western Division	1	1	36	...	4	2	35	9	...	9	8	...	105
Total ...	199	334	2,781	200	238	1,709	1,740	928	340	704	137	609	9,919
AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.*													
Cumberland—													
Metropolis ...	7,111	8,753	75,542	17,323	5,318	32,292	23,223	5,923	5,625	15,749	1,985	11,753	210,597
Balance of ...	416	34	1,320	1,470	143	36	539	111	1	50	...	140	4,260
North Coast ...	40	14	729	...	...	71	1,729	1,526	18	195	59	101	4,482
Hunter and Manning...	585	405	14,875	12	25	1,043	1,760	1,562	184	487	430	978	22,346
South Coast ...	210	128	6,662	...	14	62	630	601	...	111	229	739	9,386
Tablelands—													
Northern ...	60	2	218	...	6	82	174	138	7	54	37	25	803
Central ...	127	417	3,815	415	7	110	600	225	10	164	157	680	6,727
Southern ...	23	33	439	138	8	143	113	72	...	53	35	53	1,110
Western Slopes—													
North ...	34	13	274	...	...	27	280	106	...	88	54	28	904
Central ...	26	3	325	...	58	19	255	128	...	59	66	38	977
South ...	71	5	620	384	5	96	563	360	9	165	29	65	2,381
Plains—													
Northern ...	3	...	177	...	8	8	118	284	8	25	35	9	675
Central ...	5	...	115	...	17	8	39	157	...	23	24	4	392
Riverina ...	30	...	380	...	16	29	1,006	147	...	73	57	6	1,744
Western Division	2	8	572	...	31	9	203	79	...	93	96	...	1,096
Total ...	8,743	9,815	106,063	19,742	5,656	34,035	31,232	11,428	5,862	17,392	3,293	14,619	267,880

\*Average number during period of operation (see page 160).

Nearly 65 per cent. of the factories are situated in the metropolitan area. Other important manufacturing centres are in proximity to the coal-fields, viz., at Newcastle in the Hunter and Manning division, and at Port Kembla in the South Coast division. In the western division the mining of the silver-lead deposits at Broken Hill has given rise to a number of subsidiary factories, such as ore-treatment plants.

In the metropolitan district metal and machinery workshops give employment to a much greater number of workers than any other group, next in order being clothing, then food and drink factories. In the Hunter and Manning, South Coast and tablelands divisions also metal and machinery workshops give employment to the greatest number of employees. Butter and bacon factories are prominent in the northern coastal districts, and there are a number of sawmills. Beyond the coastal belt there are few large groups of establishments.

The extent of the operations of factories in each division in 1940-41 is indicated in the following table:—

TABLE 510.—Factory Statistics in Divisions, 1940-41.

Division.	No. of Establishments.	Average Number of Employees.*	Value of Lands and Buildings and Fixtures.	Value of Plant and Machinery.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Materials and Fuel used.	Value of Goods Manufactured or Work done.	Value of Production (Value added to Raw Materials).
			£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)
Metropolis ... ..	6,402	210,597	48,382	41,326	43,928	110,791	196,383	85,592
Balance of Cumberland	169	4,260	828	1,102	881	2,043	3,469	1,426
North Coast ... ..	449	4,482	1,329	1,980	868	6,119	7,750	1,631
Hunter and Manning...	732	22,346	4,330	9,182	6,037	25,537	37,724	12,187
South Coast ... ..	360	9,386	2,419	8,352	2,371	15,494	22,182	6,688
Northern Tableland ...	165	803	257	227	124	334	568	234
Central Tableland ...	332	6,727	1,614	2,909	1,749	1,933	4,482	2,549
Southern Tableland ...	133	1,110	349	429	208	341	712	371
North-western Slope ...	142	904	253	278	174	629	988	359
Central-western Slope	190	977	301	283	170	547	910	363
South-western Slope ...	315	2,381	734	510	423	1,602	2,528	925
Northern Plain ... ..	102	675	150	134	129	338	573	235
Central Plain ... ..	87	392	70	91	64	84	209	125
Riverina ... ..	236	1,744	542	382	332	1,223	1,874	652
Western Division ... ..	105	1,096	329	1,348	302	3,858	5,565	1,707
Total ... ..	9,919	267,880	61,887	68,533	57,760	170,873	285,917	115,044

\* Average number during period of operation (see page 610).

The foregoing statement illustrates the preponderance of the metropolitan factories in comparison with those of other districts. Approximately 80 per cent. of the employees work in the metropolitan district, and the capital value of factory premises and equipment represents nearly 79 per cent. of the value in all districts.

**FACTORIES.**

**VALUE OF PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT.**

The value of the land, buildings, plant and machinery of the manufacturing industry, as recorded since 1927-28, relates to the depreciated or book values less any depreciation reserve existing in respect of them. Prior to 1927-28 some factory owners had been stating the value of their land, buildings, plant and machinery at original cost. Where the factory premises and equipment are not the property of the occupier the value is computed by capitalising the rent paid at fifteen years' purchase. The following table shows the extent to which the recorded value of the premises used for manufacturing purposes and of plant and machinery installed has changed since 1901:—

**TABLE 511.—Value of Factory Premises, Machinery, etc., 1901 to 1940-41,**

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Capital Value of Premises.	Value of Machinery, Tools, and Plant.	Average Value per Establishment.	
				Premises.	Machinery, Tools and Plant.
		£	£	£	£
1901*	3,367	7,838,628	5,860,725	2,328	1,740
1911	5,039	13,140,207	12,510,600	2,608	2,483
1920-21	5,837	28,428,917	31,115,444	4,870	5,331
1928-29	8,465	51,375,003	51,365,710	6,069	6,068
1930-31	7,544	49,822,312	50,865,884	6,604	6,743
1931-32	7,397	46,462,828	50,277,992	6,281	6,497
1935-36	8,486	49,494,222	51,964,982	5,832	6,124
1936-37	8,726	51,629,598	51,979,614	5,917	5,957
1937-38	9,097	54,471,643	57,222,693	5,988	6,290
1938-39	9,464	57,353,625	62,692,956	6,060	6,624
1939-40	9,458	58,939,150	64,801,584	6,232	6,852
1940-41	9,919	61,886,528	68,533,346	6,239	6,909

\* Excluding a number of small country establishments.

The premises owned by the occupiers in 1940-41 were valued at £45,047,333, and rented premises (on the basis described above) at £16,839,195, the corresponding values in 1920-21 being £19,111,772 for premises owned by the occupiers and £9,317,145 for rented premises.

**NEW INVESTMENT IN FACTORY PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT.**

The figures in Table 511 refer to depreciated or book values and do not give any indication of the cost of new factory buildings and equipment and additions and replacements in existing factories. So far as these are recorded in annual statistical returns they are shown in the following comparison for the past eight years:—

**TABLE 512.—Cost of New Factories, Additions and Replacements.**

Year ended 30th June.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.	Total.
	£	£	£
1934 ... ..	604,737	2,131,584	2,736,321
1935 ... ..	957,868	3,096,379	4,054,247
1936 ... ..	1,148,105	3,127,517	4,275,622
1937 ... ..	1,797,390	4,602,142	6,399,532
1938 ... ..	2,142,726	8,585,958	10,728,684
1939 ... ..	2,475,380	9,052,938	11,528,318
1940 ... ..	2,524,316	6,283,092	8,807,408
1941 ... ..	3,078,084	8,686,797	11,764,881

The above expenditure does not represent entirely new investment, but was derived partly from depreciation reserves. The amount recorded as written off for depreciation of premises, plant and machinery, £6,053,405 in 1940-41 was probably a record in New South Wales. The principal industries in which there were additions and replacements of plant and machinery during the last four years were as follows:—

TABLE 513.—Cost of Additions and Replacements of Plant and Machinery.

Industry.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£
Iron and steel works, metals, machinery, etc. ... ..	2,493,665	3,714,615	2,125,550	4,414,015
Works treating mine and quarry products (mainly coke works)	1,903,646	665,225	222,719	239,524
Heat, light and power works (mainly electricity) ... ..	1,458,702	1,923,835	1,489,179	709,154
Factories making food and drink	822,722	1,080,413	806,374	657,744
Factories engaged in paper-making, printing, etc. ... ..	837,190	338,841	464,485	433,534
All other ... ..	1,070,033	1,330,009	1,174,785	2,232,826
Total... ..	8,585,958	9,052,938	6,283,092	8,686,797

## SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

The following statement shows the distribution of establishments in the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan districts in 1940-41, according to the number of persons engaged. Where two or more classes of manufacturing are conducted in one factory, each branch is treated, in the compilation of the factory statistics, as if it were a separate establishment.

TABLE 514.—Size of Factories in New South Wales, 1940-41.

Establishments employing on the average.	Metropolitan District.		Remainder of State.		New South Wales.	
	Establishments.	† Em- ployees.	Establishments.	† Em- ployees.	Establishments.	† Em- ployees.
Under 4 employees... ..	1,658	3,213	1,467	3,208	3,125	6,421
4 employees ... ..	491	1,964	418	1,672	909	3,636
5 to 10 employees	1,549	10,881	971	6,468	2,520	17,349
11 " 20 " ... ..	970	14,367	365	5,205	1,335	19,572
21 " 50 " ... ..	952	30,526	180	5,487	1,132	36,013
51 " 100 " ... ..	397	27,947	53	3,820	450	31,767
101 and upwards ... ..	385	121,699	63	31,423	448	153,122
Total ... ..	6,402	210,597	3,517	57,283	9,919	267,880

† Number during period of operations (see page 610), working proprietors included.

The most numerous of the factories with less than four employees are boot repairing establishments and garages where motor repairs are effected. In 1940-41 boot repairing establishments numbered 685 with 1,180 employees, including 636 with 861 employees where less than four were employed.



The number of works for motor vehicles and accessories was 1,219 with 6,758 employees, including 651 with 1,426 employees where less than four persons were engaged. The increase in small factories as illustrated below is due for the most part to increases in these two groups since 1920-21, when there were 38 boot repairing establishments with 386 employees and 283 motor vehicle works with 3,090 employees.

TABLE 515.—Size of Factories in New South Wales, 1920-21 to 1940-41.

Establishments employing on the average—	1920-21.		1928-29.		1931-32.		1940-41.	
	Estab- lish- ments.	† Em- ployees.	Estab- lish- ments.	† Em- ployees.	Estab- lish- ments.	† Em- ployees.	Estab- lish- ments.	† Em- ployees.
Under 4 employees	1,006	2,256	2,466	4,997	2,877	5,525	3,125	6,421
4 employees ...	500	2,000	782	3,128	684	2,736	909	3,636
5 to 10 employees	1,936	13,462	2,387	16,556	1,839	12,519	2,520	17,349
11 „ 20 „ ...	1,064	15,469	1,221	17,729	872	12,750	1,335	19,572
21 „ 50 „ ...	820	26,006	963	30,631	692	21,689	1,132	36,013
51 „ 100 „ ...	265	18,061	353	24,331	227	15,683	450	31,767
101 and upwards ...	246	67,757	291	87,770	206	61,350	448	153,122
• Total ...	5,837	145,011	8,465	185,142	7,397	132,252	9,919	267,886

† Number during period of operation (see page 610), working proprietors included.

In the metropolitan district the proportion of establishments employing less than five hands in 1940-41 was 33.6 per cent., five to twenty employees 39.3 per cent. and more than twenty employees 27.1 per cent. in 1940-41. In the country districts more than half the factories were small, employing less than five persons, and there were only 8.4 per cent. with more than twenty employees.

The trend in certain industries towards concentration of manufacture in larger establishments is discussed in the 1938-39 issue of the Year Book at page 943.

RELATIVE GROWTH OF FACTORY EMPLOYMENT.

In the following table the growth in factory employment is compared with the increase in the total population since 1901. The comparison is shown in quinquennial periods up to 1926. Then two periods are combined in order to smooth the fluctuations in factory employment during the depression. The decrease in factory employees between 1926 and 1931 represented an average rate of 5.6 per cent. per annum, and the increase in

the next five years 8.6 per cent. per annum. The factory figures relate to the average number employed over the whole of the years specified (see below).

TABLE 516.—Relative Growth of Factory Employment in N.S.W.

Period ended—	Increase in Factory Employees.		Increase in Population— Average Annual Rate.
	Number.	Average Annual Rate.	
		per cent.	per cent.
D c. 1906 (5 years) ... ..	11,584	3.5	1.7
Dec. 1911 (5 years) ... ..	31,203	7.3	2.6
June 1916 (4½ years) ... ..	7,578	1.6	2.4
June 1921 (5 years) ... ..	27,082	4.4	2.1
June 1926 (5 years) ... ..	30,563	4.1	2.2
June 1936 (10 years) ... ..	23,426	1.3	1.3
June 1941 (5 years) ... ..	72,551	6.6	1.0

## EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES.

The number of factory employees in the various years is shown in this chapter by two sets of figures. One set represents the sum of the average number of employees in factories operating for the whole of the year, and the average number of employees during the period of operation in the case of factories which were working only part of the year.

In the other set of figures (which are shown where available) the number of employees working in all factories, irrespective of period of operation, has been reduced to the equivalent number working for a full year, so that it represents the average number of employees for the whole of the year in all factories. The number on the first of these bases, i.e., the average during the period of operation was 267,880 in 1940-41 and the equivalent average over the full year was 265,751.

The following comparative statement shows the average number of persons engaged (over the whole year) in the various classes of manufacturing industries for various years since 1928-29:—

TABLE 517.—Factory Employees (N.S.W.), 1928-29 to 1940-41.

Class of Industry.	Persons engaged, including Working Proprietors.					
	1928-29.	1931-32.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ... ..	4,060	1,638	4,438	4,529	4,314	4,588
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ... ..	6,674	2,391	7,845	8,312	8,071	8,683
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ... ..	6,137	5,135	7,948	8,187	8,698	9,782
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ... ..	62,090	38,981	81,472	82,452	86,841	105,597
Precious Metals, Jewellery ... ..	775	476	1,043	979	991	1,060
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress) ... ..	8,894	9,989	14,744	15,089	16,848	19,685
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear) ... ..	3,246	3,278	4,149	4,306	4,847	5,579
Clothing ... ..	28,473	19,669	31,392	32,019	32,622	33,866
Food, Drink, Tobacco ... ..	22,490	20,054	27,582	28,514	29,244	30,584
Woodworking, Basketware ... ..	8,864	3,838	9,894	9,995	9,985	11,054
Furniture, Bedding ... ..	5,737	2,527	6,512	6,140	5,743	5,841
Paper, Printing ... ..	13,932	11,331	16,876	17,290	17,470	17,294
Rubber ... ..	2,775	1,786	3,454	3,538	3,583	3,856
Musical Instruments ... ..	1,257	540	265	286	282	283
Miscellaneous Products ... ..	1,504	1,826	4,071	3,981	4,233	4,706
Heat, Light, Power ... ..	3,848*	2,896	3,176	3,164	3,202	3,293
Total, Average over whole Year ... ..	180,756	126,355	224,861	228,781	236,974	265,751

\*Includes a number of employees engaged in maintenance work, not included in 1931-32 and later years.

In 1928-29 the number of employees in factories was greater than in any earlier year. As the world economic depression developed, a general decline occurred until 1932. Within the next four years the number of employees regained pre-depression level and there has since been considerable expansion. In 1939-40 there was an increase of 3.6 per cent. in the aggregate employment, notwithstanding a decline in the number engaged in some classes of factories, viz., those engaged in the treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products and the manufacture of bricks, pottery, etc., and furniture. In 1940-41 total employment in factories increased by more than 12 per cent. and the number engaged in nearly all groups was greater than in any earlier year, exceptions being furniture and bedding factories, paper and printing works and establishments for making musical instruments.

The foregoing classification follows the grouping observed uniformly in Australian statistics. The following summary shows the trend of employment in each of the principal groups of manufactures from 1928-29 to 1940-41:—

TABLE 518.—Factory Employees (N.S.W.) 1928-29 to 1940-41.

*Summary.*

Industry.	Persons engaged, including Working Proprietors.				
	1928-29.	1931-32.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Metal Trades ... ..	62,090	38,981	82,452	86,841	105,597
Bricks, etc., Glass, etc., Sawmills, etc., Furniture, etc. ...	21,275	8,756	24,447	23,799	25,578
Clothing (including Footwear) ... ..	28,473	19,669	32,019	32,622	33,866
Textiles (not dress) ... ..	8,894	9,989	15,089	16,848	19,685
Food, Drink, Tobacco ... ..	22,490	20,054	28,514	29,244	30,584
Paper, Printing, etc. ... ..	13,932	11,331	17,290	17,470	17,294
Other ... ..	23,602	17,575	29,970	30,150	33,147
Total ... ..	180,756	128,355	228,781	236,974	265,751

This comparison indicates the relative severity of the depression on the principal classes of manufacturing in 1931-32, and subsequent recovery and expansion.

Employment in textile factories increased by 69.7 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1938-39, and further by 30.5 per cent. in the two years 1939-40 and 1940-41. The number of persons engaged in the metal trades in 1938-39 was higher by 32.8 per cent. than in 1928-29, and the subsequent increase was 28.1 per cent. In food, drink, and tobacco factories the increases were 26.8 per cent. and 7.3 per cent. in the respective periods. In paper and printing works the number of employees rose by 26.8 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1938-39, but there was no sustained increase in subsequent years.

*Nature of Employment.*

Approximately 6.4 per cent. of the persons engaged in manufacturing industries during the year 1940-41 were working proprietors or managers or overseers, 84.6 per cent. were actually employed in the different processes of manufacture, or in the sorting and packing of finished articles. Engine-drivers, etc., represented 1.2 per cent., clerical workers 6.8 per cent., carters, messengers, and others 1 per cent. The following

statement shows the average number during the period of operation and the nature of employment of the persons engaged in each class of industry in 1940-41.

TABLE 519.—Factory Employment, Occupations, 1940-41.

Class of Industry.	Working Proprietors, Managers and Overseers.	Clerks, etc.	Engine-drivers, etc.	Workers in Factory, Mill, etc.		Carters, Messengers, and others.	Persons regularly employed at their own Homes.	Total (during period of operation).
				Males.	Females.			
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	393	263	152	3,302	...	41	...	4,651
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	409	428	105	7,223	477	101	...	8,743
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ...	658	1,467	148	5,103	2,304	135	...	9,815
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ...	5,808	7,519	1,038	86,581	4,640	474	3	106,063
Precious Metals, Jewellery ...	118	78	...	693	160	10	8	1,062
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ...	602	656	52	6,858	11,497	34	43	19,742
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear) ...	417	211	70	3,738	1,182	38	...	5,656
Clothing ...	2,291	960	22	6,704	23,798	191	69	34,035
Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	2,530	3,065	691	15,333	9,072	532	...	31,232
Woodworking, Basketware ...	1,253	649	283	8,939	129	173	2	11,428
Furniture, Bedding ...	488	289	4	3,981	1,071	24	5	5,862
Paper, Printing ...	1,374	1,669	9	9,322	4,608	410	...	17,392
Rubber ...	232	389	19	1,959	1,192	71	...	3,862
Musical Instruments ...	26	41	2	159	50	5	...	283
Miscellaneous Products ...	328	317	13	2,483	1,550	36	34	4,761
Heat, Light, Power ...	379	150	628	2,100	...	36	...	3,293
Total ...	17,315	18,146	3,236	164,978	61,730	2,311	164	267,880
Males ...	16,151	9,345	3,236	164,978	...	2,201	34	195,945
Females ...	1,164	8,801	...	...	61,730	110	130	71,935

The status of workers employed varied greatly in the sixteen standard classes of manufacturing industry. The average proportion of working proprietors, managers and overseers in 1940-41 varied from 3 per cent. in textile works to 11 per cent. in those engaged in woodworking and basketware and 12 per cent. in heat, light and power.

Amongst all males engaged in the manufacturing industries in 1940-41 the proportion of working proprietors, etc., was 8.2 per cent., workers in the factories 84.2 per cent., and clerks 4.8 per cent. The corresponding proportions amongst the females were 1.6 per cent., 85.8 per cent. and 12.2 per cent.

Of the clerical workers 48.5 per cent. were females, representing 12.2 per cent. of the total number of female employees.

The practice of giving out work at piece rates is very limited. Workers employed in their own homes represented less than one per thousand of the total number employed, and nearly all were engaged by textile and clothing manufacturers. Outworkers in the clothing trades must be licensed annually by the Industrial Registrar in terms of the Factories and Shops Act. The licenses may be granted to persons who are in necessitous circumstances

or are unable to work in factories owing to domestic ties or other sufficient reason, and an occupier of a factory may not employ more than one licensed outworker to every ten indoor workers or fraction thereof, except with the approval of the Industrial Registrar.

A comparative statement of occupations in factories is shown below:—

TABLE 520.—Factory Employment, Occupations, 1928-29 to 1940-41.

Year.	Working Proprietors, Managers and Overseers.	Clerks, etc.	Engine Drivers, etc.	Workers in Factory, Mill, etc.		Carters, Messengers and others.	Persons employed regularly at their own Homes.	Total (Period of Operation).
				Males.	Females.			
1928-29 ...	13,753	10,300	3,014	115,494	40,642	1,646	293	185,142
1930-31 ...	12,074	8,663	2,373	77,931	30,499	1,700	124	133,364
1931-32 ...	11,790	8,538	2,221	75,305	32,443	1,845	110	132,252
1935-36 ...	13,777	11,963	2,541	119,263	46,449	2,903	238	197,134
1936-37 ...	14,337	13,370	2,794	128,138	49,677	2,486	234	211,066
1937-38 ...	15,150	14,529	2,886	139,568	53,118	2,448	235	227,883
1938-39 ...	15,693	15,618	2,970	141,152	53,911	2,313	205	231,800
1939-40 ...	16,115	16,435	3,107	144,098	56,329	2,192	176	239,352
1940-41 ...	17,315	18,146	3,236	164,978	61,730	2,311	164	267,880

The proportion of working proprietors, managers, etc., increased from 7.4 per cent. to 9.1 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1930-31, and has since declined to 6.4 per cent. The proportion of factory workers, which declined from 84.3 per cent. to 81.3 per cent. in the period named, had regained pre-depression level in 1936 and remained fairly constant during subsequent years. The proportion in 1940-41 was 84.6 per cent.

*Sex Distribution of Factory Employees.*

The following table shows the number of males and of females employed in factories, and the ratio to the male and female population respectively during various years since 1920-21. The figures are based on the average number of employees during the full year (see page 610).

TABLE 521.—Sex of Factory Employees, 1920-21 to 1940-41.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total. (Average over full year.)	
	Average Number.	Average per 1,000 of Male Population.	Average Number.	Average per 1,000 of Female Population.	Average Number.	Average per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1920-21 ...	107,700	101.0	31,511	30.8	139,211	66.6
1928-29 ...	135,773	107.1	44,983	37.0	180,756	72.8
1930-31 ...	93,881	72.6	33,724	26.9	127,605	50.1
1931-32 ...	90,667	69.5	35,688	28.2	126,355	49.2
1935-36 ...	140,896	104.8	52,304	39.8	193,200	72.7
1936-37 ...	152,064	112.2	56,433	42.6	208,497	77.8
1937-38 ...	164,391	120.2	60,470	45.1	224,861	83.0
1938-39 ...	167,172	121.3	61,609	45.5	228,781	83.7
1939-40 ...	172,259	123.8	64,715	47.2	236,974	85.8
1940-41 ...	194,194	139.8	71,557	51.6	265,751	95.7

In 1940-41 the manufacturing industries provided employment for 9.6 per cent. of the total population, viz., 14 per cent. of males, and 5.2 per cent. of females. The proportion of the total population was the highest yet recorded.

In terms of the Factories and Shops Act certain restrictions are imposed on the employment of women and juveniles.

The following table shows, at intervals since 1920-21, the industries in which women and girls have been employed in greatest numbers, and the ratio to every 100 males employed in the same industries. Only workers in the factory have been included, and managers, overseers, clerks, messengers, etc., have been excluded.

TABLE 522.—Female Factory Employees, 1920-21 to 1940-41.

Industry	Average Number of Women and Girls employed in Factory.* (Operatives only.)				Number of Women and Girls per 100 Males employed in Factory.* (Operatives only.)			
	1920-21.	1928-29.	1938-39.	1940-41.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1938-39.	1940-41.
Food, etc.—								
Biscuits ... ..	822	940	1,524	1,765	102	142	188	196
Confectionery ...	1,190	1,629	1,922	1,879	113	139	176	159
Jam and fruit canning, pickles, etc.	951	917	804	1,053	122	133	120	118
Condiments, etc ...	545	673	796	811	125	184	198	201
Tobacco ... ..	1,262	1,392	1,920	1,843	131	152	200	212
Other food, etc. ...	325	705	1,387	1,721	6	9	13	16
Clothing, etc.—								
Woolen mills ...	793	1,908	3,616	4,856	101	207	135	144
Hosiery and knitting factories ...	1,186	3,343	3,864	3,992	663	383	358	350
Boot and shoe factories ... ..	1,512	2,222	2,895	2,894	70	91	121	113
Clothing, dressmaking, and millinery	11,080	11,833	12,714	13,402	620	643	728	736
Hats and caps ...	815	1,178	879	750	160	227	157	136
Shirts, underclothing, etc....	2,719	4,296	5,436	5,661	2,124	1,672	1,594	1,590
Paper, paper bags and boxes ... ..	827	1,521	2,137	2,338	119	148	117	107
Printing and book-binding ... ..	1,711	1,865	2,237	2,115	34	30	31	32
Rubber goods ...	344	618	1,093	1,192	57	36	59	61
Other industries ...	3,520	5,602	10,687	15,418	5	6	10	12
Total ... ..	29,602	40,642	53,911	61,730	32	35	38	37

\* Average during period of operation, see page 610.

Women workers outnumber men in the clothing trades and in such industries as biscuit, confectionery, jam and pickle, and tobacco factories. In most of the industries specified in the foregoing table the proportion of women has increased since 1938-39—exceptions include confectionery, jam factories, hat and cap factories, hosiery and knitting factories, shirt factories and paper and paper-bag factories.

In the aggregate, the number of women employed as factory operatives increased from 53,911 in 1938-39 to 61,730 in 1940-41, or by 14.5 per cent., and the number of men from 141,152 to 164,978, or by 16.9 per cent.

The proportion of female operatives was 27.6 per cent. in 1937-38 and 1938-39. It rose to 28 per cent. in the following year, then fell to 27.2 per cent. in 1940-41.

*Ages of Factory Employees.*

The following comparative statement shows factory employees classified in the three age groups, under sixteen years, sixteen and under twenty-one years, and adults. Until 1936-37 the numbers of factory employees in age groups were recorded as averages over the whole year, and included the number of working proprietors. In the last five years the ages of factory employees were recorded as at 15th June and working proprietors were excluded. It has been ascertained that the proportion of juvenile employees is usually greater in December than in June.

TABLE 523.—Age and Sex of Factory Employees in N.S.W., 1911 to 1941.

Year ended June.	Males.				Females.				Grand Total.
	Under 16 Years.	16 and under 21 Years.	Adults.	Total Males.	Under 16 Years.	16 and under 21 Years.	Adults.	Total Females.	

*Average over whole year (including working proprietors).*

1911*	2,381	76,624	79,005	2,182	23,364	25,546	104,551		
1921	3,526	13,420	90,754	107,700	3,466	9,998	18,047	31,511	139,211
1929	3,958	23,354	108,461	135,773	5,054	17,663	22,266	44,983	180,756
1931	1,826	16,624	75,431	93,881	2,734	13,143	17,847	33,724	127,605
1932	1,895	16,710	72,062	90,667	3,189	13,329	19,170	35,688	126,355
1936	4,887	26,690	109,319	140,896	6,562	20,488	25,254	52,304	193,200
1937	5,724	29,664	116,676	152,064	7,551	22,593	26,289	56,433	208,497

*At 15th June (working proprietors excluded).*

1937	5,888	30,601	113,509	149,998	7,539	22,630	25,659	55,828	205,826
1938	6,032	32,874	120,541	159,447	7,499	24,378	28,277	60,154	219,601
1939	5,759	31,923	122,041	159,723	7,084	24,289	28,529	59,902	219,625
1940	6,164	34,412	126,071	166,647	7,594	25,893	30,744	64,231	230,878
1941	5,901	38,325	155,847	200,073	6,799	29,275	37,631	73,705	273,778

Percentage of Total Employees.

*Average over whole year (including working proprietors).*

1911*	2.3	73.3	75.6	2.1	22.3	24.4	100		
1921	2.5	9.7	65.2	77.4	2.5	7.2	12.9	22.6	100
1929	2.2	12.9	60.0	75.1	2.8	9.8	12.3	24.9	100
1931	1.4	13.1	59.1	73.6	2.1	10.3	14.0	26.4	100
1932	1.5	13.2	57.1	71.8	2.5	10.5	15.2	28.2	100
1936	2.5	13.8	56.6	72.9	3.4	10.6	13.1	27.1	100
1937	2.7	14.2	56.0	72.9	3.6	10.9	12.6	27.1	100

*At 15th June (working proprietors excluded).*

1937	2.9	14.9	55.1	72.9	3.7	11.0	12.4	27.1	100
1938	2.7	15.0	54.9	72.6	3.4	11.1	12.9	27.4	100
1939	2.6	14.5	55.6	72.7	3.2	11.1	13.0	27.3	100
1940	2.7	14.9	54.6	72.2	3.3	11.2	13.3	27.8	100
1941	2.2	14.0	56.9	73.1	2.5	10.7	13.7	26.9	100

\*Calendar year—estimate 1.

Males represented 73.1 per cent. of factory employees (exclusive of working proprietors) at 15th June, 1941, and females represented 26.9 per cent. Of the males 2.9 per cent. were under 16 years of age, 19.2 per cent. were aged 16 to 21 years, and 77.9 were adults. Of the female employees 9.2 per cent. were under 16 years, 39.7 per cent. were between 16 and 21 years, and 51.1 per cent. were adults. The proportion of adults, male and female, rose from 67.5 per cent. to 68.6 per cent. between June, 1937, and June, 1939, and declined to 67.9 per cent. in the next twelve months. The proportion in June, 1941, was 70.6 per cent.

Between June, 1940, and June, 1941, there was a small decline in the number of boys under age 16 years in the factories and a substantial decrease in the number of girls.

More than 48 per cent. of the boys under 16 years and 5.6 per cent. of those at ages 16 and under 21 years were employed in the metal and machinery industries. The female juveniles are employed for the most part in clothing, textile and food factories and in the printing trades.

The diminution in number and proportion of youths and girls under 21 years in June, 1939, was apparently due to the fact that there was no expansion of factory employment in the year 1938-39. Employees advanced a year in age and relatively few new juniors were engaged. In 1939-40 the proportion almost regained its former level, but it fell again in 1940-41, when there was a marked increase in the number of adult employees.

#### *Child Labour in Factories.*

The Factories and Shops Act prescribes that no child under 14 years may be employed in a factory unless by special permission of the Minister for Labour and Industry, and such permission may not be given to a child under 13 years. Moreover children were required to attend school until they reached the age of 14 years, unless specially exempted. In December, 1940, provision was made to raise the school leaving age by four months in each of the next three years so that it will be 15 years in 1943.

The Minister for Labour and Industry may prohibit the employment of children under the age of 16 years in any factory in connection with dangerous machinery or in any work in which he considers it undesirable that they should be employed. Moreover, the employment of children under 16 years of age is not permitted unless the occupier has obtained a certificate by a legally qualified medical practitioner regarding the child's fitness for employment in that factory.

During 1941 certificates of fitness were issued to 10,423 children under 16 years of age, viz., 5,631 boys and 4,792 girls.

The number of boys and girls under 16 years of age employed in factories in June, 1941, as shown in the preceding table, includes clerks, messengers, etc., as well as factory operatives. The number of boys 5,901, represented less than 12 per cent. of the boys aged 14 and 15 years in the State; and the number of girls, 6,799, was about 14 per cent. of the girls at these ages.



*Seasonal Trends in Factory Employment.*

Monthly statistics indicating the seasonal trends in employment in the various classes of factories have been collected as from July, 1932; aggregate figures (in thousands) for each month of the last eight years are shown below. Working proprietors are not included:—

TABLE 524.—Number of Factory Employees, Monthly, 1935 to 1942.

Year ended June.	Employees on Factory Pay Rolls on the Pay Day nearest to the 15th of each Month (excluding working proprietors).											
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
Males—(Thousands).												
1935 ...	114.2	115.5	114.7	118.6	120.7	121.6	120.7	122.6	124.5	125.9	125.5	126.9
1936 ...	129.0	129.9	131.5	133.3	136.3	137.0	134.6	134.6	136.8	137.7	139.8	139.8
1937 ...	136.3	137.5	138.7	141.2	143.0	143.3	142.1	145.2	146.7	145.9	147.5	149.8
1938 ...	150.9	152.3	153.1	155.3	156.8	158.0	156.5	157.0	158.6	157.8	158.6	159.4
1939 ...	158.0	158.9	159.0	159.2	159.3	158.9	156.9	158.3	159.8	158.7	159.1	159.7
1940 ...	158.8	158.5	159.6	163.8	166.3	168.3	166.8	166.6	168.0	164.2	159.5	166.6
1941 ...	172.5	175.9	178.1	179.6	183.9	186.6	185.9	189.6	194.9	193.1	197.4	200.1
1942 (a) ...	201.7	203.3	207.4	207.7	200.0	203.0	207.3	208.3	208.3	208.3	208.3	206.9
Females—(Thousands).												
1935 ...	41.7	44.5	45.9	47.2	48.0	47.5	44.1	46.5	48.3	48.4	47.8	47.4
1936 ...	47.2	48.4	49.9	51.0	51.9	52.2	48.5	51.8	53.4	52.4	52.8	52.0
1937 ...	51.8	53.1	54.3	55.0	55.5	54.8	51.6	55.1	56.7	56.3	56.0	56.0
1938 ...	56.5	57.9	58.8	59.4	60.0	60.6	56.7	59.9	61.1	60.8	60.8	60.2
1939 ...	59.9	60.6	61.2	61.8	61.9	61.7	57.0	60.3	61.4	61.0	60.5	59.9
1940 ...	59.3	60.5	61.2	63.0	64.2	64.0	61.8	64.1	66.0	65.4	64.3	64.2
1941 ...	65.4	66.8	68.6	69.8	70.8	71.5	68.9	71.7	73.3	72.5	73.2	73.7
1942 (a) ...	74.5	75.9	76.5	77.3	78.0	77.5	76.7	79.1	80.2	80.1	80.8	80.7
Total—(Thousands).												
1935 ...	155.9	160.0	160.6	165.8	168.7	169.1	164.8	169.1	172.8	174.3	174.3	174.3
1936 ...	176.2	178.3	181.4	184.3	188.2	189.2	183.1	186.4	190.2	190.1	192.6	191.8
1937 ...	188.1	190.6	193.0	196.2	198.5	198.1	193.7	200.3	203.4	202.2	203.5	205.8
1938 ...	207.4	210.2	211.9	214.7	216.8	218.6	213.2	216.9	219.7	218.6	219.4	219.6
1939 ...	217.9	219.5	220.2	221.0	221.2	220.6	213.9	218.6	221.2	219.7	219.9	219.6
1940 ...	218.1	219.0	220.8	226.8	230.5	232.3	228.6	230.7	234.0	229.6	223.8	230.8
1941 ...	237.9	242.7	246.7	249.4	254.7	258.1	254.8	261.3	268.2	265.6	270.6	273.8
1942 (a) ...	276.2	279.2	283.0	285.0	287.0	285.5	284.0	287.4	288.5	288.4	289.1	287.3

(a) Preliminary, subject to revision.

The experience of this period of eight years indicates that there is a seasonal rise in the aggregate employment between July and November or December, and a decline in January, when work in many factories is interrupted on account of the summer holiday season. In 1939-40, the decline in January was less than usual but there was a decrease in factory employment between March and May, when supplies of coal were restricted owing to an industrial dispute in coal mining. Employment expanded rapidly throughout 1940-41 and the number of factory employees in June, 1941, was greater by 25 per cent. than it was in June, 1939. Preliminary returns indicate that expansion continued in the following year, but the rate of increase was slower and there was little change in the aggregate between February and June, 1942.

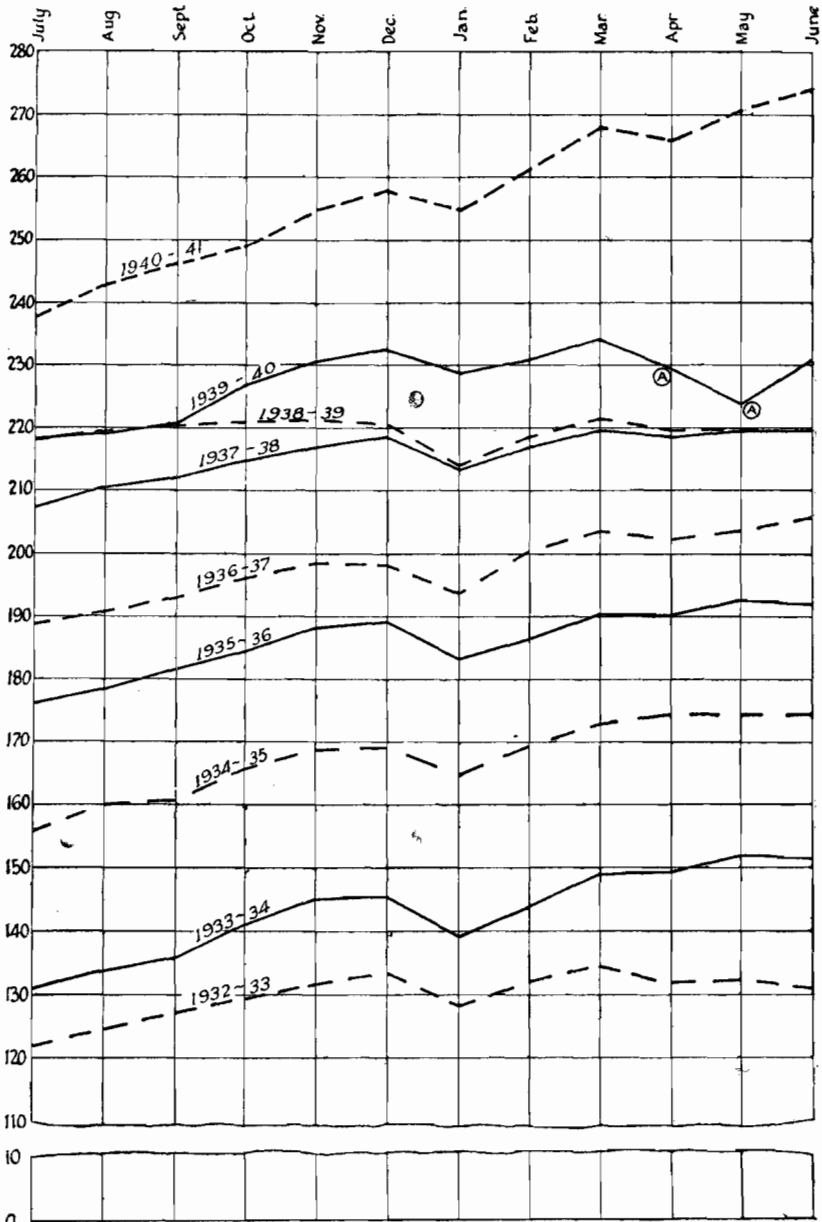
The movable incidence of Easter affects the figures for March and April—the Easter holidays commenced towards the end of April in 1935, towards the end of March in 1937 and 1940, before the middle of April in 1936, 1938, 1939, 1941 and 1942.

The monthly figures for each industry are published in the "Statistical Register."

The monthly records of the metal and machinery works show a steady upward trend, with little seasonal fluctuation. In the clothing factories there seems to be greater activity at the changes of the season and before Christmas and Easter. Employment in the food, drink and tobacco group is greatest in the summer months.

An index of employment in factories is published on page 553 of this Year Book.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT—MONTHLY—JULY, 1932 to JUNE, 1941.  
(Exclusive of Working Proprietors.)



Ⓐ Industrial Dispute in Coalmining, March to May 1940  
The numbers at the side of the graph represent 1000 employees

SALARIES AND WAGES IN FACTORIES.

The amount of salaries and wages quoted throughout this chapter is exclusive of amounts drawn by working proprietors.

The salaries and wages paid to employees in factories amounted to £57,759,532 in 1940-41, as compared with £44,606,497 in the pre-war year 1938-39. The increase, £13,053,035, was due partly to an increase of 36,970 employees and partly to higher earnings per employee. Rates of wages were raised between 1938-39 and 1940-41, and work was intensified in many industries so that earnings during ordinary hours were supplemented by overtime pay. The increase in average earnings in the factories during the period was £25 10s. per male employee and £12 3s. per female employee. A comparison of the amount of salaries and wages paid during certain years is given in the next table, together with the average amount received per employee. Similar information regarding each class of industry is published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

TABLE 525.—Total Factory Wages, 1911 to 1940-41.

Year.	Salaries and Wages (exclusive of Drawings by Working Proprietors).					
	Amount.			Average per Employee, including Juveniles.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	£	£	£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1911	8,917,583	1,130,079	10,047,662	118 18	44 16	100 5
1920-21	22,766,216	2,852,375	25,618,591	219 15	91 5	190 0
1928-29	33,508,975	5,035,712	38,544,687	258 15	112 19	221 8
1930-31	21,605,432	3,594,858	25,200,290	244 7	107 11	206 16
1931-32	19,258,969	3,492,044	22,751,013	226 1	98 14	188 14
1935-36	28,576,202	4,738,332	33,314,534	212 7	91 6	173 13
1936-37	31,450,699	5,191,745	36,642,444	216 6	92 14	181 19
1937-38	36,247,087	5,962,788	42,209,875	230 4	99 8	194 2
1938-39	38,271,867	6,334,630	44,606,497	238 14	103 13	201 13
1939-40	40,807,966	6,884,585	47,692,551	246 19	107 3	207 17
1940-41	49,559,287	8,220,245	57,759,532	265 4	115 16	224 1

The average amount of wages per employee is based on the average number of employees over the whole year (excluding working proprietors), and represents approximately the amount which would have been received by an employee working throughout the year. The average earnings of men and boys so calculated in 1940-41 were highest in heat, light and power works (£317 1s. 5d.), paper (£280 7s. 1d.) and rubber factories (£279 3s. 9d.) per male worker.

The average amounts paid to women and girls in the principal industries in which they were employed were as follows:—Food and drink factories, £121 16s. 3d.; printing and bookbinding trades, £114 4s. 11d.; clothing factories, £114 5s. 6d.; textiles, £112 16s. 6d. per female worker.

The wages paid to factory workers are for the most part subject to regulation by industrial awards and agreements. This matter is discussed in greater detail in the chapter, Food, Prices and Employment of this Year Book.

MOTIVE POWER.

In order to eliminate as far as possible any duplication in statistics of motive power available for use in manufacturing, comparative tables have been prepared showing the total horse-power of engines and electric motors installed (a) in factories engaged in manufacturing processes, and

(b) in electric generating stations. Prior to 1936-37 occupiers of factories were asked to state in their annual returns (1) the full capacity of their machinery, and (2) the average horse-power in use during the period of operation. Since 1936-37 the details have been collected on a slightly different basis, viz., (1) the horse-power of machinery ordinarily in use, and (2) the horse-power of machinery in reserve or idle.

The number of factories, excluding electric generating stations, in which power-driven machinery was used is shown in the following table, together with the full capacity of engines and electric motors installed. The horse-power is the combined total of engines and electric motors ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle, and represents the total power available for manufacturing purposes, whether actually in use or not. Obsolete engines are excluded.

TABLE 526.—Horse-power of Engines in Factories, 1911 to 1940-41.

Year.	Establishments using Manual Labour only.	Establishments using Power Driven Machinery.	Horsepower of Engines Installed in Factories (excluding Electric Generating Stations).					Total.
			Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Water.	Oil.	
	No.	No.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
1911 ...	1,489	3,446	79,807	14,728	27,466	92	1,307	123,400
1920-21 ...	835	4,885	129,894	15,345	149,870	38	1,805	296,952
1928-29 ...	805	7,534	128,252	10,632	321,237	314	9,646	470,081
1930-31 ...	418	7,000	116,373	7,625	335,223	95	13,700	473,016
1931-32 ...	358	6,921	139,061	8,024	359,452	429	16,087	523,053
1935-36 ...	425	7,937	142,127	5,968	457,910	62	16,128	622,195
1936-37 ...	390	8,230	(a)197,972	6,576	485,444	258	19,949	709,299
1937-38 ...	385	8,605	210,124	6,218	527,407	815	19,098	763,662
1938-39 ...	443	8,915	209,697	5,692	601,999	398	20,541	838,327
1939-40 ...	336	9,023	187,601	5,548	658,418	109	20,478	872,154
1940-41 ...	362	9,462	198,478	4,835	710,634	68	22,185	936,200

(a) See context below table.

Prior to 1936-37 certain establishments which generated electricity for their own use furnished a separate return for the generation of electricity; in 1936-37 and later years particulars of the generation of electricity have been included in the return covering the general operations of the establishment. The effect of this change was to increase the horse-power of prime movers, principally steam, in factories and reduce by an equivalent amount the horse-power of prime movers in electric generating stations. The horse-power involved in this change was approximately 50,000 in 1936-37.

A further analysis of the power of engines installed in factories (excluding electric generating stations) in the year 1940-41 is shown below.

TABLE 527.—Horse-power of Engines in Factories, 1940-41.

Class of Engine.	Horse-power of Engines Installed in Factories (excluding Electric Generating Stations).	
	Ordinarily in Use.	In Reserve or Idle.
	h.p.	h.p.
<b>Steam—</b>		
Reciprocating ... ..	109,143	20,265
Turbine ... ..	55,081	13,989
<b>Internal Combustion—</b>		
Gas ... ..	3,928	907
Petrol or other light oils ... ..	3,783	1,098
Heavy oils ... ..	13,466	3,838
Water ... ..	68	.....
<b>Total Prime Movers</b> ... ..	<b>185,469</b>	<b>40,097</b>
<b>Electric Motors—</b>		
Driven by purchased electricity ... ..	573,022	37,381
Driven by electricity generated in own works ... ..	92,456	7,775
<b>Total Electric Motors</b> ... ..	<b>665,478</b>	<b>45,156</b>
<b>Total Power Installed</b> ... ..	<b>850,947</b>	<b>85,253</b>

The proportion of each kind of power installed in factories, excluding electric generating stations, in 1940-41 was: Electricity, 76 per cent.; steam, 21; oil, 2; and gas and water combined, 1 per cent.

*Horse-power of Engines in Electric Generating Stations.*

Particulars of the horse-power of the various types of prime movers installed in electric generating stations, together with the units of electricity generated, are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 528.—Horse-power of Engines in Electric Generating Stations, 1911 to 1941.

Year.	Horse-power of Engines Installed in Electric Generating Stations.					Electricity Generated. (000) units.
	Steam	Gas.	Water.	Oil.	Total.	
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	
1911 ... ..	87,173	1,610	280	92	89,155	135,337
1920-21 ... ..	189,670	3,727	.....	1,227	194,624	342,536
1928-29 ... ..	520,033	8,229	19,250	10,619	558,131	959,985
1930-31 ... ..	812,001	6,606	18,940	18,301	855,848	1,059,829
1931-32 ... ..	790,932	6,339	20,280	42,078	859,629	1,075,706
1935-36 ... ..	803,806	6,333	21,551	51,362	883,052	1,464,898
1936-37 ... ..	791,185	5,842	16,660	55,963	869,650	1,636,833
1937-38 ... ..	827,575	5,448	41,523	54,785	929,331	1,816,814
1938-39 ... ..	848,895	5,250	41,540	57,802	953,487	1,948,489
1939-40 ... ..	948,455	5,200	41,160	62,855	1,057,670	2,145,447
1940-41 ... ..	1,005,008	4,702	41,270	65,641	1,116,621	2,405,118

Further details of electric generating stations are shown in Tables 566 and 567.

## FUEL CONSUMED.

The value of fuel consumed, motive power rented, and lubricating oil used in 1940-41 amounted to £9,620,123. This sum includes lubricating oil and water to the value of £671,699, and fuels of various kinds £8,948,424 as shown below:—

TABLE 529.—Value and Kinds of Factory Fuel, etc., 1940-41.

Industry.	Coal.	Coke.	Wood.	Oil and Tar.	Gas.	Elec- tricity.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Treatment of Non-metal- liferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	129,757	22,338	4,840	1,702	24,704	115,370	5,019	303,730
Brick, Pottery, Glass ..	350,838	3,321	18,693	63,903	32,167	77,505	2,586	549,013
Chemical, Paint, Oil, Grease ..	111,705	14,206	2,207	37,565	9,448	106,319	2,427	283,967
Industrial Metals, Mach- ines, Conveyances ..	392,373	1,545,969	3,411	358,303	643,490	964,290	109,488	4,017,324
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress) ..	59,510	1,548	22	7,415	2,219	146,220	706	217,640
Skins, Leather (not Cloth- ing or Footwear) ..	48,772	1,944	4,193	8,190	1,256	42,343	94	106,729
Clothing ..	18,696	4,910	669	8,220	11,454	75,381	40	119,370
Food, Drink, Tobacco ..	309,118	37,453	97,340	74,452	64,289	390,624	5,730	978,406
Woodworking, Basket- ware ..	19,707	2,320	21,727	8,008	1,951	82,350	1,060	137,123
Furniture, Bedding ..	2,550	295	40	629	1,399	24,743	11	29,658
Paper, Printing ..	70,070	513	334	6,722	17,227	87,100	38	182,004
Rubber ..	21,834	2,115	949	1,250	1,372	64,154	.....	91,674
Heat, Light, Power ..	1,317,725	161,678	7,523	228,879	106,005	14,019	44,207	1,880,166
Other ..	11,364	1,877	517	692	5,675	30,768	727	51,620
Total ..	2,864,019	1,800,577	162,462	805,861	922,656	2,220,616	172,233	8,948,424

Nearly half the coal used as fuel in factories is for the generation of electricity; large quantities are used also in metal and machinery works, brick, pottery and glass works, and in food and drink factories. The coke is used for the most part in smelting and the gas companies utilise substantial quantities. The firewood is used mainly in bakeries and butter factories, and the oil in metal and machinery works, electricity works and food and drink factories. Large quantities of coke oven gas and blast furnace gas are used in the iron and steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla.

The quantities of coal, coke, firewood and fuel oil used in the various classes in 1940-41 are shown in the following statement; also the quantity of coal used as raw material in coke works, and coal and oil in heat, light and power works:—

TABLE 530.—Factory Fuel, Quantities, 1940-41.

Class of Industry.	Coal.	Coke.	Wood.	Oil.
<b>Fuel—</b>	tons.	tons.	tons.	gallons.
Treatment of Non-metal Mine and Quarry Products	195,352	37,571	8,186	46,449
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ..	302,167	2,058	23,351	2,320,400
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ..	81,329	10,738	2,796	1,722,562
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances...	391,565	1,446,782	2,958	14,193,599
Textiles, Skins, Leather, Clothing ..	93,441	5,881	7,255	1,181,463
Food, Drink, Tobacco ..	234,110	23,303	112,683	1,982,716
Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	18,233	2,300	36,448	137,209
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	49,352	341	330	168,043
Rubber ..	18,160	1,842	995	34,391
Heat, Light, Power ..	1,291,545	164,497	12,905	6,509,717*
Other ..	9,102	2,363	532	24,071
Total used as Fuel ..	2,684,356	1,703,676	211,442	28,320,620
<b>Raw Material—</b>				
Coke Works ..	2,331,234	...	...	...
Gasworks ..	656,735	...	...	1,623,217
Total (Fuel and Raw Material)...	5,672,325	1,703,676	211,442	29,943,837

\* 6,430,465 tons in 1939-40 (amended figure).

A comparative statement of the quantities of coal used as raw material and fuel, and of coke and wood and oil used as fuel in the factories in various years since 1928-29 is shown below:—

TABLE 531.—Factory Fuel, Quantities, 1929 to 1941.

Year ended June.	Coal.		Coke.	Wood.	Oil.	
	Fuel.	Raw material, coke and gas works.				
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	Gallons.	
1929 ... ..	2,201,235	1,531,135	779,996	167,401	}*	
1931 ... ..	1,603,401	992,361	455,519	100,054		
1932 ... ..	1,397,463	914,368	433,823	98,802		
1936 ... ..	2,098,214	1,818,743	1,033,686	131,501		
1937 ... ..	2,312,983	1,961,782	1,138,847	139,888		
1938 ... ..	2,488,672	2,113,720	1,161,165	163,694		
1939 ... ..	2,509,664	2,239,978	1,344,208	172,963		
1940 ... ..	2,419,416	2,454,807	1,472,155	185,674		
1941 ... ..	2,684,356	2,987,969	1,703,676	211,442		21,840,147
						22,548,275
					22,841,255	
					24,215,828	
					‡21,454,222	
					28,320,620	

\* Not available.

‡ Amended since last issue.

The total quantity of coal used in factories of New South Wales as fuel and raw material decreased from 3,732,370 tons in 1928-29 to 2,311,831 tons in 1931-32 and increased 4,749,642 tons in 1938-39 to 5,672,323 tons in 1940-41.

The increase in the use of coal as raw material is mainly the result of the expansion in coke-making in order to supply the large quantities of coke required for the production of pig-iron by the blast furnaces at Newcastle and Port Kembla.

VALUE OF MATERIALS AND PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the value of materials and fuel used, the value of the output, as recorded in the manufacturers' returns, and the value of production, which is the value added to raw materials etc., in the processes of manufacture; also the amount paid in wages in factories in various years since 1911. Particulars as to the basis of the values stated and of certain changes in statistical method which affect the comparison are shown on pages 599 and 600.

TABLE 532.—Value of Factory Output and Production, 1911 to 1940-41.

Year.	Value of—				Production per Em- ployee. †	Salaries and Wages paid, (exclusive of Drawings of Working Proprietors).	Balance (Output, less Materials, Fuel and Wages)
	Materials, Containers, etc., Used.	Fuel Consumed, including Motive-power Rented.	Goods Manu- factured or Work Done.	Factory Production (i.e., value added to raw materials, etc.).			
	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£	£(000)	£(000)
1911	33,671	1,243	54,346	19,432	185-9	10,018	9,384
1920-21	91,104	3,609	137,841	43,123	309-8	25,619	17,509
1928-29	105,357	6,314	185,298	73,627	407-3	38,544	35,983
1930-31	64,579	4,381	118,484	49,524	388-1	25,260	24,324
1931-32	63,557	4,229	114,439	46,653	369-2	22,751	23,902
1935-36	98,950	6,274	174,694	69,470	359-6	33,315	36,155
1936-37	109,593	6,465	192,812	76,754	368-1	36,642	40,112
1937-38	122,591	7,124	214,883	85,163	378-8	42,210	42,958
1938-39	120,502	7,651	218,419	90,266	394-5	44,606	45,660
1939-40	134,454	8,135	239,198	96,609	407-7	47,693	48,916
1940-41	161,253	9,620	285,917	115,044	432-9	57,760	57,284

† Based on average number of employees over full year, see page 610.

The value of materials used in 1940-41 was £161,252,339, including containers and packing £7,481,310, and tools replaced and repairs to plant £4,769,828.

On the average, out of every hundred pounds worth of goods produced in factories in 1940-41 the materials, containers, etc., cost £56 8s., and fuel £3 8s., and the employees received £19 10s., leaving a balance of £20 14s. for the payment of overhead charges and other expenses and for profits. The balance is in general the proportion which accrues to the proprietors for overhead expenses, including depreciation, taxation, workers' compensation, etc., and profit. In some cases the value of the output as recorded represents the value at which the products are passed to the sale departments (see page 599).

The appended table shows separately the proportions of the items which made up the total recorded value of output of all the factories and of private establishments only. The latter comparison is the more satisfactory, because the nature of the work undertaken in Government workshops differs greatly from that of the private establishments, and the value of the output has been partly estimated (see page 603).

TABLE 533.—Value of Output, Proportionate Distribution, 1920-21 to 1940-41.

Year.	All Establishments.				Private Establishments Only.			
	Proportion per cent. of Total Value of Output absorbed by—			Total.	Proportion per cent. of Total Value of Output absorbed by—			Total.
	Materials and Fuel.	Salaries and Wages.	Overhead Charges, Profit, etc.		Materials and Fuel.	Salaries and Wages.	Overhead Charges, Profit, etc.	
1920-21	68.7	18.6	12.7	100	70.4	16.4	13.2	100
1928-29	60.3	20.8	18.9	100	61.8	19.2	19.0	100
1930-31	58.2	21.3	20.5	100	60.0	19.4	20.6	100
1931-32	59.2	19.9	20.9	100	61.4	18.2	20.4	100
1935-36	60.2	19.1	20.7	100	61.1	18.0	20.9	100
1936-37	60.2	19.0	20.8	100	61.1	18.0	20.9	100
1937-38	60.4	19.6	20.0	100	61.2	18.6	20.2	100
1938-39	58.7	20.4	20.9	100	59.5	19.4	21.1	100
1939-40	59.6	19.9	20.5	100	60.6	18.8	20.6	100
1940-41	59.8	19.5	20.7	100	60.9	18.9	20.2	100

The proportion absorbed by materials and fuel in private establishments, has been approximately 61 per cent. in recent years, though it was somewhat lower in 1938-39.

The ratio of salaries and wages has risen, with some fluctuation, from 18 per cent. to 18.9 per cent. during the last five years.

The balance for overhead charges, etc., and profits has been approximately 21 per cent. in recent years, except in 1937-38 and 1940-41, when it was 20.2 per cent.



The following table shows in each class of industry in 1940-41 the proportions which the value of goods manufactured, the cost of materials used and of fuel consumed, the amount paid in wages and salaries, bore to the total output as stated in the manufacturers' returns.

TABLE 534.—Value of Output, Proportionate Distribution by Industries, 1940-41.

Class of Industry.	Proportionate Value of Manufactured Goods represented by—			
	Materials used.	Fuel, etc.	Salaries and Wages.	Balance.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	54.5	5.1	18.7	21.7
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	25.6	11.3	39.5	23.6
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	56.6	1.6	10.9	30.9
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	56.5	3.8	23.8	15.9
Precious Metals, Jewellery	39.8	1.4	34.4	24.4
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress)	62.0	1.6	20.0	16.4
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear)	63.9	2.2	21.2	12.7
Clothing	53.3	0.8	28.5	17.4
Food, Drink, Tobacco	66.6	1.9	10.7	20.8
Woodworking, Basketware	57.5	1.8	23.7	17.0
Furniture, Bedding	55.9	0.7	27.2	16.2
Paper, Printing	47.6	1.4	25.8	25.2
Rubber	67.1	2.7	22.9	7.3
Musical Instruments	32.8	3.2	40.5	23.5
Miscellaneous Products	46.6	1.5	25.7	26.2
Heat, Light, Power	20.9	12.8	11.0	55.3
Total	56.4	3.4	19.5	20.7

For the industries as a whole, the ratio of the total amount of wages to the recorded value of production, that is, the value added to raw materials, was about 48 per cent. for several years. It rose to 49½ per cent. in 1937-38 and to 50¼ per cent. in 1940-41. It varies considerably in different industries, as indicated below:—

TABLE 535.—Ratio of Wages to Value of Production.

Class of Industry.	Ratio of Amount of Wages Paid to Value of Production.					
	1928-29.	1931-32.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	49.9	57.9	45.1	45.8	47.9	46.2
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	60.0	59.1	54.6	58.8	58.8	62.7
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	33.9	23.8	26.4	26.5	26.7	26.1
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	65.2	68.8	59.0	58.4	59.2	60.0
Precious Metals, Jewellery	61.5	59.9	58.9	61.0	60.0	58.6
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress)	53.5	64.3	60.6	59.0	55.5	55.0
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear)	60.4	62.0	62.2	64.2	59.1	62.4
Clothing	61.6	61.4	57.1	62.9	62.6	62.0
Food, Drink, Tobacco	35.4	38.0	34.0	34.3	33.9	34.1
Woodworking, Basketware	62.3	61.7	60.1	60.6	59.4	58.2
Furniture, Bedding	63.6	65.4	58.7	64.6	65.0	62.7
Paper, Printing	57.1	55.5	53.4	54.0	52.3	50.6
Rubber	45.0	47.6	81.1	76.8	76.4	75.9
Musical Instruments	57.5	109.3	55.1	61.3	65.1	63.3
Miscellaneous Products	62.2	49.9	50.1	54.5	50.8	49.4
Heat, Light, Power	21.9	15.2	16.5	16.8	16.4	16.7
Total	52.4	48.8	49.6	49.4	49.3	50.2

## PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS.

The following statement of principal products embraces those for which particulars of quantity and value were collected for the years prior to 1936-37. Since this year the information has been collected in respect of a comprehensive list of the factory products shown in Table 537:—

TABLE 536.—Principal Articles Manufactured, 1928-29 to 1940-41.

Commodities.	1928-29.		1938-39.		1940-41.	
	Quantity.	Value at Works.	Quantity.	Value at Works.	Quantity.	Value at Works.
Wool, Scoured ... ..lb.	19,649,577	2,106,373	31,246,493	£ ††	59,160,577	£ ††
"    Tops and Noils ...lb.	2,274,959	301,886	7,045,824	726,784	8,547,944	1,137,111
Leather—						
Dressed and Upper* sq. ft.	19,396,619‡	1,660,787	26,058,549	1,100,073	28,647,403	1,350,241
Sole and Harness ...lb.			11,119,957	604,810	12,071,327	856,868
Soap ... ..cwt.	483,531	1,152,735	487,692	1,179,467	567,678	1,518,326
Tallow, Raw ... ..cwt.	354,566	604,165	269,982	237,035	335,112	294,959
Bricks ... ..1,000	437,158	1,625,464	379,236	1,265,555	330,977	1,463,866
Cement, Portland ...ton	414,913	1,744,792	432,487	1,447,542	372,806	1,161,580
Timber, Sawn ...100 super ft.	1,395,297	1,750,408	2,811,694	††	2,609,207	††
Steel, Ingots ... ..ton	432,773	††	1,169,149	4,213,220	††	††
Plg Iron ... ..ton	461,110	††	1,104,605	2,664,279	††	††
Bacon and Ham† ...lb.	22,340,106	1,163,507	21,721,914	††	26,612,281	††
Butter† ... ..cwt.	819,050	7,173,369	1,016,345	7,103,194	926,624	6,711,153
Cheese† ... ..lb.	6,203,409	282,755	7,193,022	271,621	6,411,728	272,208
Margarine ... ..lb.	16,627,959	551,014	26,967,332	729,319	31,270,024	893,798
Biscuits ... ..lb.	43,289,522	1,462,757	44,559,455	1,635,323	50,880,834	1,887,569
Ice ... ..ton	258,833	503,605	232,747	438,157	235,672	426,452
Aerated Waters, etc. ...gal.	6,980,373†	1,071,897	9,827,640	1,032,955	10,088,805	1,108,572
Jams and Preserves ...lb.	30,579,055	755,268	53,924,197	1,205,173	77,308,608	1,786,251
Pickles and Sauces ...pint	10,419,549	528,713	9,249,001	453,633	10,956,287	557,536
Flour ... ..ton (2,000 lb.)	449,011	4,977,770	547,162	3,866,163	577,759	5,273,953
Bran ... ..ton	87,259	559,012	107,779	599,810	112,369	609,607
Pollard ... ..ton	95,641	645,294	121,154	682,125	133,700	721,606
Meat, Preserved in Tins...lb.	4,251,040	172,627	3,377,960	124,251	10,391,778	437,703
Sugar, Raw (94 net titre). tons	17,434	364,175	45,106	747,502	47,041	811,613
Beer and Stout ... ..gal.	29,420,920	3,176,085	33,899,023	3,465,199	39,698,035	4,021,616
Tobacco ... ..lb.	10,134,242	3,064,680	10,755,820	3,738,704	10,922,319	3,880,092
Cigarettes and Cigars ...lb.	5,203,558	1,790,623	4,531,058	2,286,593	4,690,021	2,600,004
Cloth, Woollen and Worsted						
sq. yds.	5,743,783	1,293,288	12,373,749	2,341,092	15,393,084	3,519,033
doz. prs.	1,142,192	1,343,990	1,055,219	804,032	1,132,850	1,114,544
Socks and Stockings						
Knitted Goods—Woollen No.	1,397,172	538,395	3,073,220	560,428	3,809,052	800,371
"    Cotton No.	5,609,330	297,073	4,217,628	234,841	6,918,624	459,023
"    Art Silk No.	1,855,943	408,924	6,444,504	688,819	8,747,532	973,882
Hats and Caps ... ..No.	2,860,332	948,292	4,187,100	††	4,736,148	††
Boots, Shoes and Slippers prs.	5,108,946	2,627,023	7,874,362	2,600,788	8,639,641	3,213,696
Goloshes & Rubber Shoes prs.	2,294,682	352,798	3,557,914	457,170	3,487,654	546,718
Rubber Tyres ... ..No.	670,952	1,703,780	662,736	1,233,832	††	††
Gas ... ..1,000 cub. ft.	10,683,530	2,139,694	10,896,185	1,546,562	11,509,907	1,740,212
Coke ... ..ton	1,003,626	1,441,321	1,548,521	1,639,684	2,042,079	2,230,653
Electricity ... ..1,000 units	959,985	4,930,839	1,948,489	5,602,877	2,405,118	6,576,673
Motor Bodies ... ..No.	13,321	845,727	5,576	486,865	3,144	344,427

\* Includes Upholstery Leather.  
§ lb.

†† Not available.

† Dozens.

‡ Cigarettes only.

‡ Exclusive of quantity made on farms.

†† Not available for publication.

The commodities shown above represent about 30 per cent. of the total value of the factory output. The list is exclusive of most of the products of metal and machinery works which in 1940-41 contributed £113,308,000, or nearly 40 per cent. of the total, and of printing and furniture trades, the combined output of which was £18,972,000 or nearly 7 per cent. of the total value of factory output.

Information relating to a number of the principal articles produced in the year 1940-41 is shown in the following table in which the *total* recorded production of each article is classified according to its appropriate industry. In some cases portion of the output may have been made as by-products in establishments classified in other groups of industry. For example, coke is made in both coke works and gas works, but the total output of coke is shown below in Class I which relates to the treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products.

The details here shown are a summary only of information available as to articles manufactured. More detailed information is available from statistical records and is published fully in comparative tables in the Statistical Register.

Particulars of articles produced in only one or two factories cannot be published, because the disclosure of the contents of any individual return is prohibited by the Census Act, 1901.

TABLE 537.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W., 1940-41.

Description.	Quantity.	Value at Works.
<b>CLASS I.—Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products.</b>		
		£
Coke ... .. tons	2,042,079	2,230,653
Coke Breeze ... .. tons	111,997	52,021
Tar—		
Crude ... .. gals.	26,542,504	(b)
Refined ... .. „	9,414,812	164,916
Cement, Portland grey ... .. tons	372,806	1,161,580
Cement pipes ... .. „	...	221,929
Cement building sheets ... .. sq. yds.	7,293,155	565,269
Fibrous plaster sheets ... .. „	2,594,315	233,155
Building and roofing material with paper or felt base ... .. sq. yds.	3,097,910	102,834
Lime—		
Quick ... .. tons	21,062	53,806
Hydrated ... .. „	9,657	33,033
Agricultural ... .. „	4,667	6,343
<b>CLASS II.—Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.</b>		
Bricks—Building ... .. 1,000	310,701	1,019,388
Fire bricks and blocks ... .. „	20,276	444,478
Floor and wall tiles ... .. sq. yds.	72,552	38,273
Roofing tiles ... .. 1,000	18,202	280,324
Earthenware pipes ... .. „	...	336,557
Pottery ... .. „	...	41,506
Terra cotta ... .. „	...	42,052
Sanitary earthenware ... .. „	...	136,224
Domestic and other earthenware ... .. „	...	74,091
Glass bottles ... .. „	...	947,219
<b>CLASS III.—Chemicals, Dyes, Paint, Oils, etc.</b>		
Cosmetic creams and lotions ... .. cwt.	8,561	211,636
Pharmaceutical products ... .. „	...	2,669,037
Tooth paste and powder ... .. „	...	368,444
Disinfectants ... .. „	...	168,714
Insecticides ... .. „	...	159,076
Sprays ... .. „	...	56,081
Weed-killers ... .. „	...	9,416
Iodine ... .. lb.	10,945	4,132

(b) Value not available.

TABLE 537.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W.,  
1940-41—*continued.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value at Works.
CLASS III.—Chemicals, Dyes, Paint, Oils, etc.— <i>continued.</i>		
		£
Toilet lanoline ... ..	lb. 47,210	6,508
Water paints ... ..	lb. 3,698,215	73,534
Oil paints, ready mixed and other... ..	gals. 1,788,896	1,233,023
Colours—Dry ... ..	lb. 15,611,601	78,398
"    Ground in Oil ... ..	lb. 1,406,243	48,265
Varnishes ... ..	gals. 1,401,988	(b)
Kalsomine ... ..	lb. 4,904,190	63,662
Lacquer—		
Clear ... ..	gals. 55,910	33,930
Colours ... ..	" 364,331	280,075
Thinners ... ..	" 311,585	105,195
Enamels ... ..	" 117,103	89,517
Stains (oil) ... ..	" 78,468	46,939
Whitelead ... ..	cwt. 124,646	(b)
Zinc oxide ... ..	" 147,169	224,241
Zinc oxide paste ... ..	" 20,291	57,856
Paint and Varnish Removers ... ..	gals. 8,157	4,522
Putty ... ..	cwt. 15,052	23,027
Synthetic finishes—		
Clear ... ..	gals. 24,982	18,170
Colours ... ..	" 388,279	457,207
Thinners ... ..	" 27,673	8,751
Rubbing compounds	lb. 142,236	5,514
Plastic Woods ... ..	lb. 21,840	2,334
Oil—		
Castor ... ..	gals. 84,173	25,039
Linseed ... ..	" 2,602,539	660,031
Neatsfoot ... ..	" 59,112	8,337
Coco-nut (refined) ... ..	tons 1,940	73,723
Coco-nut (unrefined) ... ..	" 16,406	305,241
Peanut ... ..	" 2,518	175,606
Grease ... ..	lb. 10,106,805	165,188
Coco-nut cake and meal ... ..	tons. 11,759	78,832
Linseed cake and meal ... ..	" 15,171	154,440
Peanut Meal ... ..	tons 3,018	23,745
Tallow, raw ... ..	" 335,112	294,959
Glue pieces and sinews ... ..	" 252,605	28,752
Glue ... ..	cwt. 12,808	31,116
Soap—		
Household ... ..	" 350,618	537,733
Toilet ... ..	" 168,264	880,499
Sand ... ..	" 43,273	64,563
Soft and other ... ..	" 25,623	35,531
Soap extracts and powders ... ..	" 109,469	211,168
Cleansers and cleansing powders ... ..	" 30,879	81,798
Candles ... ..	" 4,308	16,521
Soda crystals ... ..	" 53,989	19,107
Talcum powder ... ..	lb. 431,839	106,883
Stearine ... ..	cwt. 30,067	23,610
Manures ... ..	" 768,110	292,912
Sulphate of Ammonia ... ..	tons 26,240	242,218
Printers' ink ... ..	" ...	202,780
Printers' rollers ... ..	" ...	15,399
Writing ink ... ..	" ...	32,961
Polish, Auto... ..	" ...	8,884
"    Floor ... ..	" ...	125,498
"    Brass ... ..	" ...	80,149

b Value not available.

TABLE 537.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W.,  
1940-41—continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value at Works.
CLASS III.—Chemicals, Dyes, Paint, Oils, etc.—continued.		
		£
Polish, Boot and Shoe ... ..	...	31,084
„ Stove ... ..	...	71,767
Paste ... ..	...	5,770
Mucilage ... ..	...	5,532
Other Adhesives—Powder ... ..	... cwt.	10,481
„ „ Liquid ... ..	...	30,700
Tennis gut ... ..	... hanks	210,888
CLASS IV.—Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances.		
Steam Boilers ... ..	No. 71	6,474
Fabricated structural steel ... ..	tons 59,657	1,861,782
Machinery—		
Mining and excavating ... ..	.....	118,389
Weighing and appliances ... ..	.....	56,697
Laundry (other than household) ... ..	.....	42,922
Refrigerating (other than household)... ..	.....	383,275
Woodworking ... ..	.....	74,165
Printing ... ..	.....	4,890
Textile ... ..	.....	19,177
Refrigerators... ..	No. 16,435	567,590
Furniture of iron and steel ... ..	.....	216,608
Metal window frames ... ..	.....	76,632
Lawnmowers ... ..	No. 30,181	60,135
Bolts and nuts ... ..	.....	337,780
Screws ... ..	.....	28,621
Washers ... ..	tons 325	8,127
Railway and deck spikes ... ..	„ 257	5,087
Springs—		
Automobile ... ..	.....	76,189
Other ... ..	.....	118,150
Spades and shovels ... ..	No. 171,630	35,390
Water meters ... ..	„ 8,503	50,439
Brass and copper utensils ... ..	.....	61,966
Aluminium utensils ... ..	.....	153,197
Non-ferrous alloy steam, gas and water fittings ... ..	.....	488,650
Non-ferrous alloy window and door fittings ... ..	.....	64,154
Milk cans ... ..	No. 18,629	31,277
Packers' cans... ..	.....	1,862,479
Household utensils of sheet iron and steel ... ..	.....	251,917
Ploughs ... ..	No. 208	2,212
Cultivators ... ..	„ 400	38,538
Harrows ... ..	„ 141	267
Dairy and butter-making machinery ... ..	.....	9,749
Internal combustion engines (petrol) ... ..	No. 1,776	60,096
Railway Cars and Wagons ... ..	„ 163	33,084
Stoves—		
Wood, coal and coke burning ... ..	„ 17,552	94,478
Gas ... ..	„ 18,022	190,370
Electric ... ..	„ 5,314	79,985
Other Heating ... ..	„ 25,070	55,923
Wire gates ... ..	.....	62,154
Nails ... ..	tons 7,242	177,711
Pipes—Wrought, welded, black and galvanised ... ..	„ 88,144	2,189,659
Pipe fittings... ..	.....	509,417
Motor chassis assembled—		
Imported car ... ..	No. 6,427	(b)
Imported truck ... ..	„ 3,220	(b)

b Value not available.

TABLE 537.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W.,  
1940-41—*continued.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value at Works.
CLASS IV.—Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances— <i>continued.</i>		
Motor bodies made—		£
Car ... ..	No. 59	3,811
Passenger buses ... ..	117	60,984
Trucks, utilities, and vans ... ..	1,816	1,444,937
Other, etc. ... ..	1,152	134,695
Bicycles ... ..	39,699	(b)
Motor car—		
Axles ... ..	No. 26,122	30,146
Radiator cores ... ..	9,780	22,038
Pistons ... ..	27,879	8,401
Piston rings ... ..	1,086,354	61,244
Sleeves ... ..	35,800	22,598
Gears ... ..	.....	110,394
Dynamos—		
Alternators ... ..	No. 447	77,753
Generators ... ..	246	19,932
Electric motors—		
Alternating current ... ..	44,030	522,799
Direct current ... ..	1,154	48,431
Transformers and converters—Above 20 K.V.A.		972 196,370
" " —Below 20 K.V.A.		142,818 78,238
Electric batteries—Wet ... ..	9,419	39,103
Batteries—Auto. and Radio ... ..	456,544	523,866
For Power Plants ... ..	12,256	45,634
Telephone and telegraph apparatus ... ..	.....	301,010
Electric meters ... ..	No. 108,899	181,899
Other Measuring recording apparatus ... ..	.....	14,170
Electric regulating, starting and controlling apparatus ... ..	.....	644,579
Household fittings (switches, fuses, etc.) ... ..	.....	23,934
Portable Tools and appliances ... ..	.....	13,893
Small household electro mechanical appliances ... ..	.....	91,235
Other domestic cooking appliances ... ..	.....	51,297
Electric heating apparatus ... ..	.....	152,134
Wireless chassis made ... ..	No. 74,640	508,430
Complete wireless sets assembled ... ..	128,631	(b)
Parts for receiving sets ... ..	.....	659,571
Wireless transmitting apparatus ... ..	.....	278,449
Other wireless apparatus ... ..	.....	218,470
Lead Pipes and Tubes ... ..	cwt. 2,934	4,979
Lead Sheets... ..	24,280	43,665
CLASS VI.—Textiles and Textile Goods.		
Cotton tweed, denims and other piece goods ... ..	sq. yds. 8,240,822	995,005
Woollen cloth and tweed ... ..	2,392,388	447,511
Worsted cloth ... ..	12,517,620	2,978,452
Serge ... ..	483,076	93,070
Flannel ... ..	963,992	101,052
Blankets ... ..	pair 127,971	197,936
Stockings and socks—		
Men's—		
Wholly of wool ... ..	doz. pairs 183,239	173,603
Wholly of other materials ... ..	21,232	13,361
Mixtures of wool ... ..	22,240	19,022
Mixture of other materials ... ..	33,099	24,903
Women's—		
Wholly of wool ... ..	6,121	4,105
Wholly of silk ... ..	81,883	121,562
Wholly of artificial silk ... ..	73,012	55,112
Wholly of cotton ... ..	17,970	13,380

b Value not available.

TABLE 537.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W.,  
1940-41—continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value at Works
CLASS VI.—Textile and Textile Goods.—continued.		
Stockings and Socks.—continued.		
Women's—continued.		
Mixtures of Wool ... ..	doz. pairs	10,975
Artificial silk mixture ... ..	"	336,858
Other mixtures ... ..	"	54,795
Children's—		
Wholly of wool ... ..	"	104,415
Wholly of other materials ... ..	"	1,822
Mixtures of wool ... ..	"	52,058
Mixtures of artificial silk ... ..	"	118,037
Mixtures of cotton ... ..	"	15,094
Knitted apparel—		
Underwear—		
		£
Wool or containing wool ... ..	doz.	191,856
Artificial silk ... ..	"	695,529
Cotton ... ..	"	538,800
Other ... ..	"	58,418
Women's and girls' nightwear—		
Artificial silk ... ..	"	28,158
Other ... ..	"	822
Women's and girls' costumes, dresses or robes		
		£
		374
Bathing suits—		
Wool or containing wool ... ..	"	33,854
Other ... ..	"	7,031
Cardigans, jumpers, sweaters, etc.—		
Chest under 34 inches—		
Wool or containing wool ... ..	"	17,641
Other... ..	"	7,563
Chest, 34 inches and over—		
Wool or containing wool ... ..	"	73,568
Cotton ... ..	"	27,974
Other ... ..	"	1,215
Waterproofed piece goods ... ..		
		sq. yds.
		102,462
Tarpaulins ... ..		
		No.
		10,242,599
Sails ... ..		
		sq. yds.
		3,150
Tents ... ..		
		No.
		93,386
Flour Bags—Calico ... ..		
		No.
		164,974
CLASS VII.—Skins and Leather.		
Scoured wool ... ..	lb.	(c)59,160,577
Pelts ... ..	No.	3,377,277
Leather—		
Sole ... ..	lb.	10,926,655
Harness, etc. ... ..	"	490,602
Upholstery ... ..	sq. ft.	3,340,326
Dressed and upper from hides		
		{
		lb.
		7,708,586
		654,070
Dressed from skins—		
Calf ... ..	sq. ft.	5,392,600
Goat ... ..	"	3,259,944
Sheep ... ..	"	8,693,505
All other... ..	"	252,442
Rough tanned hides—Splits—Dressed		
		lb.
		1,953,585
Rough tanned		
		lb.
		355,127
Basils ... ..		
		No.
		1,908,813
Horse and Cow Rugs		
		No.
		2,280
Harness—Single set ... ..		
		No.
		452
Saddles ... ..		
		No.
		3,415
Collars ... ..		
		No.
		5,569
Trunks ... ..		
		No.
		4,877
Suitcases ... ..		
		No.
		466,001
		167,794

b Value not available.

c Exclusive of wool scoured and used at woollen mills for tops and other goods.

TABLE 537.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W.,  
1940-41—*continued.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value at Works.
CLASS VII.—Skins and Leather.— <i>continued.</i>		
Handbags ... ..	No. 653,915	£ 309,160
School bags ... ..	" 30,796	4,222
Machine belting—leather ... ..	lb 345,063	96,449
Leather coats ... ..	No. 4,237	(b)
CLASS VIII.—Clothing.		
Articles made from woven piece goods—		
Men's and boys'—		£
Shirts ... ..	doz. 367,565	(b)
Collars (including those made for sale with shirts shown above) ... ..	" 243,022	(b)
Undershirts, underpants and combinations ... ..	" 242,124	(b)
Pyjamas ... ..	" 100,723	(b)
Handkerchiefs ... ..	" 1,011,409	(b)
Neckties ... ..	" 220,760	(b)
Garters and hose suspenders ... ..	" 23,761	9,709
Braces ... ..	" 62,285	53,537
Women's and girls'—		
Underwear ... ..	" 257,453	(b)
Pyjamas and nightdresses ... ..	" 64,561	(b)
Handkerchiefs ... ..	" 1,040,145	(b)
Corsets and corselets ... ..	" 48,823	349,310
Brassieres ... ..	" 35,255	90,330
Leather gloves ... ..	doz. pairs 61,518	57,993
Umbrellas ... ..	No. 208,616	85,421
Hats—		
Fur felt ... ..	doz. 77,912	(b)
Wool felt ... ..	" 73,799	(b)
Straw—		
Men's and boys' ... ..	" 56,329	(b)
Women's and girls' ... ..	" 98,496	(b)
Other ... ..	" 48,082	(b)
Caps (all kinds) ... ..	" 40,061	(b)
Boots—Leather—		
Men's ... ..	pair 886,514	576,255
Women's ... ..	" 1,852	1,314
Children's ... ..	" 9,040	3,701
Shoes—Leather—		
Men's ... ..	" 1,178,248	624,888
Women's ... ..	" 1,900,032	1,184,736
Children's ... ..	" 1,228,053	339,090
Boots and shoes, other than leather—		
Men's ... ..	" 34,282	12,597
Women's ... ..	" 86,341	31,381
Children's ... ..	" 87,865	24,440
Slippers—Felt and Fabric—		
Men's ... ..	" 164,343	23,631
Women's ... ..	" 1,536,364	164,327
Children's ... ..	" 265,081	15,320
Slippers—Leather—		
Men's ... ..	" 236,870	56,844
Women's ... ..	" 920,468	142,314
Children's ... ..	" 104,288	11,958
Uppers made for sale ... ..	" 11,564	5,030
Soles made for sale ... ..	" 1,861,594	82,793
Boot and shoe accessories ... ..	" ...	182,824
CLASS IX.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.		
Flour ... ..	tons (2,000 lb.) 577,759	5,273,953
Bran—Wheaten ... ..	" " 112,309	609,607
Pollard—Wheaten ... ..	" " 133,700	721,606
Wheatmeal ... ..	" cwt. 425,562	191,744

b Value not available.



TABLE 537.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W.,  
1940-41—continued.

Description	Quantity.	Value at Works.
CLASS IX.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—continued.		
		£
Breakfast foods—(Made from Wheat) ... .. cwt.	165,873	391,517
"    "    Other ... .. "	117,923	558,580
Oatmeal ... .. "	95,570	164,247
Maizemeal ... .. "	44,754	16,841
Semolina ... .. "	36,690	18,909
Sharps and screenings ... .. bushels	445,849	35,829
Rice (Dressed) ... .. cwt.	285,755	315,614
Rice meal ... .. "	35,849	9,211
Rice flour ... .. "	27,597	23,029
Macaroni and vermicelli ... .. "	26,192	45,060
Cattle and Poultry Food ... .. "	.....	407,222
Dog Biscuits... .. lb.	2,158,799	21,233
Biscuits ... .. "	50,139,147	1,837,324
Ice cream cones ... .. "	741,687	50,245
Sugar raw (94 net titre) ... .. tons	47,041	811,618
Confectionery—		
Chocolate ... .. lb.	25,568,154	1,677,297
Other ... .. "	27,976,419	1,632,068
Cocoa and chocolate (potable) ... .. "	1,367,402	66,253
Jams, conserves and jellies ... .. "	32,872,895	782,570
Fruit preserved in liquid ... .. "	29,581,313	617,370
Vegetables preserved in liquid (including asparagus) ... .. "	14,854,400	386,311
Tomato pulp ... .. cwt.	66,585	(b)
Fruit pulp ... .. "	65,172	(b)
Crystallized fruit ... .. "	958,294	54,143
Candied peel ... .. "	693,860	24,858
Pickles ... .. pints	2,679,782	112,751
Sauce—		
Tomato ... .. "	4,544,920	218,060
Other ... .. "	3,731,585	226,725
Soup—		
Tomato ... .. "	382,239	12,487
Other ... .. "	824,568	37,228
Vinegar ... .. gals.	1,350,984	40,733
Butter... .. lb.	103,781,850	6,711,153
Cheese... .. "	6,411,728	272,208
Bacon and ham* ... .. "	26,612,281	(b)
Lard ... .. "	773,789	15,644
Milk—		
Condensed ... .. "	10,164,127	239,678
Concentrated ... .. "	9,351,805	110,644
Powdered (including Malted) ... .. "	6,328,695	318,240
Sterilized Cream ... .. "	2,824,803	100,752
Preserved meat ... .. "	9,166,214	352,780
Preserved tongues ... .. "	1,225,564	84,923
Meat extracts and Pastes ... .. "	191,765	29,652
Margarine—		
Table ... .. "	9,320,758	317,875
Other ... .. "	21,949,266	575,923
Edible Fats—other—including Dripping ... .. "	25,939,986	406,042
Coffee ... .. "	2,042,550	170,025
Pepper ... .. "	448,407	24,021
Spices ... .. "	208,088	15,105
Mustard ... .. "	632,387	90,725
Curry ... .. "	271,938	16,337
Custard powder ... .. "	2,300,866	87,747
Saline powders ... .. "	875,145	45,782
Flavouring essences ... .. gals.	30,030	65,449
Peanut butter ... .. lb.	1,296,352	93,119

b Value not available.

\* Exclusive of 4,460,462 lb. made from green bacon, imported interstate.

TABLE 537.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W.,  
1940-41—*continued.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value at Works.
CLASS IX.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco— <i>continued.</i>		
		£
Iceing sugar ... ..	lb. 11,461,311	182,541
Starch ... ..	cwt. 31,570	60,213
Baking powder ... ..	lb. 1,600,810	131,647
Self-raising flour ... ..	cwt. 236,913	287,955
Jelly crystals ... ..	lb. 3,463,425	174,568
Ice ... ..	tons 235,672	426,452
Ice cream ... ..	gals. 2,513,027	803,269
Aerated waters ... ..	" 7,731,819	792,307
Syphons ... .. (No. 1,914,091)	" 358,891	49,128
Cordials and Syrups ... ..	" 649,647	242,588
Pure fruit juices ... ..	" 121,306	45,239
Hop and ginger beer ... ..	" 1,326,053	122,791
Ale and beer—Bulk ... ..	" 31,955,680	2,596,629
Ale and beer—Bottled ... ..	" 7,742,355	1,424,987
Wine—		
Beverage ... ..	" 1,655,695	178,906
For distillation ... ..	" 1,368,601	(b)
Malt ... ..	bush. 678,851	243,097
Tobacco—		
Plug ... ..	lb. 1,831,705	558,904
Flake ... ..	" 5,401,536	2,104,596
Fine cut ... ..	" 3,689,078	1,226,592
Cigarettes ... .. (No. 2,215,581,563)	" 4,690,021	2,600,004
Casings—		
Beef ... ..	cwt. 4,485	9,597
Mutton and lamb ... ..	" 8,935	109,254
Pig ... ..	" 992	13,346
CLASS X.—Woodworking and Basketware.		
Rough sawn timber—		
Local—		
Hardwoods ... ..	super ft. 137,744,746	(b)
Pines and other softwoods ... ..	" 81,274,683	(b)
Imported (interstate or overseas)—		
Hardwoods ... ..	" 1,467,995	(b)
Softwoods ... ..	" 40,433,318	(b)
Hewn Timber—Piles, poles, spars, logs, etc.	cub. ft. 217,207	12,715
Sleepers—Sawn ... ..	super ft. 741,522	7,604
Palings—Sawn ... ..	" 3,538,819	26,740
Pickets ... ..	" 99,376	990
Floorboards—		
Australian timber ... ..	" 25,451,452	338,533
Imported timber ... ..	" 3,458,934	49,667
Weatherboards—		
Australian timber ... ..	" 4,645,515	70,154
Imported timber ... ..	" 288,762	9,361
Other dressed timber, linings, etc.	" 22,499,584	633,599
Plywood ... ..	super ft. solid 5,185,520	333,519
Veneers ... ..	" 1,106,363	93,451
Joinery ... ..	" .....	1,620,706
Casks ... ..	No. 55,846	(b)
Box shooks ... ..	" .....	269,096
Boxes—Butter ... ..	No. 2,023,791	194,058
Cases—Fruit ... ..	" 2,029,323	93,715
All other boxes, cases and crates ... ..	" .....	1,066,801
Axe handles ... ..	gross 2,048	8,668
Broom, mop, tool, and other handles ... ..	" 29,584	42,514
Firewood ... ..	tons 69,952	61,060
Timber, kiln-dried ... ..	super. ft. 8,328,168	(b)
Baskets ... ..	" .....	12,151
Seagrass and bamboo furniture ... ..	" .....	55,349

(b) Value not available.

TABLE 537.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W.,  
1940-41—continued.

Description.		Quantity.	Value at Works.
CLASS XI.—Furniture, Bedding, etc.			£
Perambulators (including pushers and strollers)...		No. 41,407	85,635
Furniture ... ..		.....	2,544,802
Picture and mirror frames ... ..		.....	92,285
Wireless cabinets ... ..		No. 108,243	230,827
Mattresses—Spring ... ..		83,398	122,171
Inner spring ... ..		36,248	154,911
Other bedding and pillows ... ..		.....	383,723
Down quilts ... ..		No. 27,969	67,992
Blinds and Awnings—Outdoor ... ..		.....	75,276
Other ... ..		.....	346,198
CLASS XII.—Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.			
Cardboard boxes ... ..		.....	1,445,248
Envelopes ... ..		.....	225,168
Exercise books, etc. ... ..		.....	260,587
Paper bags ... ..		.....	388,932
Paper containers ... ..		.....	216,073
Writing pads ... ..		.....	116,688
Stay Paper ... ..		.....	53,150
Cigarette papers ... .. thousand		2,528,140	88,298
CLASS XIII.—Rubber			
Rubber boots and shoes (including Goloshes) ... pair		3,487,654	546,718
Rubber hose—Garden and other ... .. ft.		7,029,874	162,810
CLASS XIV.—Musical Instruments.			
Pianos ... ..		No. 581	32,827
CLASS XV.—Miscellaneous Products.			
Buttons ... ..		.....	99,322
Buckles, clasps, slides ... ..		.....	30,100
Brushes—			
Hair and cloth ... .. gross		3,519	48,618
Nail ... ..		3,059	8,223
Tooth ... ..		52,243	204,588
Scrubbing ... ..		2,307	11,369
Shaving ... ..		1,620	12,107
Paint and varnish... ..		5,173	65,897
Other ... ..		6,019	43,739
Brooms—			
Millet ... ..		6,156	64,750
Bassine ... ..		1,450	20,414
Hair ... ..		949	27,131
Mops ... ..		2,880	16,423
Toys ... ..		.....	216,353
Tennis racquet frames ... .. doz.		6,310	69,236
Golf clubs ... ..		2,646	26,481
CLASS XVI.—Heat, Light, and Power.			
Electricity—			
Generated and sold ... .. 1,000 units.		2,025,657	6,576,673
Used in generating station ... ..		93,334	.....
Lost ... ..		143,756	.....
Generated in factories for own use ... ..		142,371	.....
Total Electricity generated ... ..		2,405,118	6,576,673
Gas—			
Sold ... .. 1,000 cub ft.		9,733,868	1,740,212
Used in own works ... ..		74,584	.....
Lost ... ..		1,701,455	.....
Total gas made ... ..		11,509,907	1,740,212

## INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.‡

## CEMENT WORKS.

The extensive deposits of limestone and shale in New South Wales are used for making cement in five establishments situated in proximity to the supplies of raw material and coal mines.

TABLE 538.—Cement Works.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Establishments ...	3	5	5	5	5
Average Number of Employees* ...	642	1,143	931	838	798
Total Horse-power installed...	12,705	29,227	48,495	52,557	50,681
Value of Land and Buildings	£ 241,815	641,130	586,510	540,952	527,102
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 655,258	1,506,435	1,059,604	947,384	930,266
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 143,176	327,308	246,490	218,841	231,623
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 61,838	259,110	202,961	198,330	181,795
Value of Materials used ...	£ 193,107	499,819	385,428	324,261	306,982
Value of Output ...	£ 592,707	1,744,792	1,453,599	1,292,391	1,169,560
Value of Production ...	£ 337,762	985,863	865,210	769,800	680,783
Cement Made ... tons	159,979	414,913	432,487	405,388	372,806

\* Average over whole year.

The largest output of cement, 438,267 tons, was recorded in 1937-38. It has since declined by 65,461 tons or nearly 15 per cent.

## GLASS AND GLASS BOTTLE WORKS.

Substantial progress has been made in recent years in the manufacture of glass and glass bottles in New South Wales. Particulars of the factories are shown below:—

TABLE 539.—Glass and Bottle Works.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Establishments...	34	37	39	37	39
Average Number of Employees* ...	2,040	1,802	3,214	3,421	4,023
Total Horse-power installed ...	1,840	2,588	9,073	11,760	12,022
Value of Land and Buildings ...£	262,953	336,791	722,331	789,949	873,455
Value of Plant and Machinery ...£	139,990	217,719	467,836	551,296	573,308
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 346,780	423,101	672,740	709,361	943,436
Value of Fuel and Power used ...£	108,751	87,557	158,609	168,052	226,777
Value of Materials used ...	£ 387,744	441,793	693,688	779,906	888,592
Value of Output ...	£ 1,142,279	1,331,288	2,024,036	2,260,875	2,653,918
Value of Production ...	£ 645,784	801,938	1,171,739	1,312,917	1,538,549

\* Average over whole year.

The number of employees increased from 3,214 in 1938-39 to 4,023 in 1940-41, and the value of the land, buildings and equipment from £1,190,167 to £1,446,763.

‡ See text on page 599 regarding classification of establishments in which more than one industry is conducted.

BRICK, TILE AND POTTERY WORKS.

Owing to the abundance of clay, brickworks have been established in many parts of the State. In a number of cases the industry is associated with tile-making and pottery. Particulars of these industries are shown below:—

TABLE 540.—Brick Tile and Pottery Works.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Establishments...	175	203	101	165	155
Average Number of Em- ployees* ... ..	4,271	4,692	939	4,608	4,617
Total Horse-power installed	13,414	18,052	10,105	20,955	20,844
Value of Land and Build- ings ... .. £	951,595	1,348,954	713,015	1,082,946	1,078,472
Value of Plant and Machinery... .. £	1,192,522	1,654,901	787,291	1,205,084	1,108,084
Salary and Wages paid	£ 912,108	1,173,170	182,125	1,033,094	1,079,376
Value of Fuel and Power used ... .. £	311,394	429,568	47,740	332,530	355,351
Value of Materials used... £	246,995	440,025	55,787	358,652	423,878
Value of Output ...	£1,947,118	2,715,326	349,768	2,341,567	2,466,557
Value of Production ...	£1,388,729	1,845,733	246,241	1,650,385	1,687,328

\*Average over whole year.

The local factories are capable of supplying all the bricks and roofing tiles required for use in New South Wales. Oversea imports of flooring and mosaic tiles and glazed tiles for walls and hearths amounted to 265,661 square yards, valued at £125,720, in 1940-41.

Owing to the depressed condition of the building industry the output of the brick, tile and pottery works diminished to a remarkable extent between 1928-29 and 1931-32. The decline and subsequent revival are illustrated in the following statement showing the output of the principal products since 1928-29:—

TABLE 541.—Output of Bricks, Tiles, etc.

Products.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1935-36.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Bricks... .. 000	437,158	28,521	303,260	351,630	379,236	316,529	310,701
Firebricks ... 000	8,642	5,875	15,918	23,230	19,070	17,693	20,276
Tiles—roofing... 000	20,414	1,094	14,255	17,521	20,129	20,119	18,202
„ other ... £	40,896	6,313	19,183	32,792	39,468	37,256	38,273
Pipes ... .. £	250,151	49,221	252,669	396,467	402,613	343,960	336,557
Pottery ... .. £	256,873	90,339	183,138	226,838	231,518	290,587	304,640

## SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES.

The soap and candle factories supply practically the whole of the local requirements and there is a small export trade with the islands of the Pacific. The following table shows particulars relating to the industry:—

TABLE 542.—Soap and Candle Factories.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Establishments ...	26	27	27	32	33
Average Number of Employees*...	939	1,080	1,460	1,539	1,673
Total Horse-power installed ...	1,271	1,818	3,952	3,993	4,136
Value of Land and Buildings £	223,423	352,700	335,682	361,174	387,303
Value of Plant and Machinery £	287,714	304,446	224,237	255,537	237,449
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 141,135	218,551	284,580	304,496	350,758
Value of Fuel and Power used £	40,160	35,441	30,078	33,461	37,196
Value of Materials used ...	£ 859,555	913,071	796,759	950,170	1,100,790
Value of Output ... ..	£ 1,177,511	1,613,066	1,825,877	2,071,515	2,491,348
Value of Production ...	£ 277,796	664,554	999,040	1,087,884	1,353,362
<b>Materials Treated—</b>					
Tallow ... .. cwt.	139,153	212,568	242,592	273,796	302,186
Alkali ... .. cwt.	40,322	93,537	81,315	89,090	94,322
Resin ... .. cwt.	22,327	38,638	25,539	23,898	20,709
Coco-nut Oil ... .. cwt.	15,560	37,311	68,866	75,551	94,650
<b>Principal Products—</b>					
Soap ... .. cwt.	280,620	483,531	478,488	520,937	561,676
Soap Extracts, and powders lb.	4,051,251	6,022,338	6,266,064	8,957,460	12,290,272
Glycerine ... .. lb.	1,882,423	2,442,745	3,057,600	†	†
Soda Crystals ... .. lb.	681,024	3,430,067	2,540,944	2,267,104	2,515,295

\* Average over whole year.

† Not available for publication.

Glycerine and soda crystals are produced in chemical works as well as in soap factories. These quantities are not included in the foregoing table, the total output of soda crystals in 1940-41 was 6,046,768 lb.

## METAL AND MACHINERY WORKS, ETC.

Marked expansion has occurred in recent years in the group of factories engaged in the treatment of industrial metal and the manufacture of machinery, conveyances, etc., and New South Wales factories are supplying a large proportion of the local requirements. New industries include the rolling of steel sheets for automobile bodies, aluminium rolling mills and the manufacture of aeroplanes.

A comparative statement relating to the metal and machinery works is shown below:—

TABLE 543.—Metal and Machinery Works, 1911 to 1940-41.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Average Number of Employees.*	Total horse-power installed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials and Fuel Used.	Value of Output.	Value of Production (i.e., added to raw materials).
				£000	£000	£000	£000
1911 ...	934	29,066	37,313	3,426	7,986	13,829	5,843
1920-21...	1,262	45,603	132,263	9,897	23,789	37,064	13,275
1928-29...	2,170	62,090	199,475	15,045	31,922	54,995	23,073
1929-30...	2,144	54,574	200,234	13,314	26,610	46,274	19,664
1930-31...	1,981	41,402	195,789	9,160	16,897	29,831	12,934
1931-32...	1,956	38,981	234,919	7,845	16,332	27,730	11,398
1932-33...	1,957	43,902	233,224	8,489	20,875	33,774	12,899
1933-34...	2,059	49,750	259,299	9,416	24,934	40,230	15,296
1934-35...	2,200	57,810	282,784	11,163	30,111	48,402	18,291
1935-36...	2,298	66,277	293,601	13,174	35,636	57,777	22,141
1936-37...	2,401	73,464	311,043	14,795	42,124	67,996	25,872
1937-38...	2,545	81,472	337,431	17,451	47,701	76,808	29,107
1938-39...	2,634	82,452	383,350	18,495	48,172	79,863	31,691
1939-40...	2,667	86,841	391,944	20,345	53,592	87,923	34,331
1940-41...	2,781	105,597	431,557	26,988	68,344	113,203	44,964

\* Average during the whole year.

The growth of the metal and machinery group dates from 1913 when the Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited commenced the construction of works at Newcastle for the treatment of iron ore on a large scale, with the object of supplying the Australian requirements of pig-iron and ingot steel. Production commenced in 1915, at a most opportune time because the outbreak of war in 1914 prevented the importation of sufficient iron and steel from abroad, and there would have been widespread industrial dislocation if the plant at Newcastle had not been available to supply the local demand. Various subsidiary industries have been established around the steelworks.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

The great expansion that has occurred in the metal and machinery works group is bound up in the remarkable progress of the iron and steel industry in New South Wales. A brief review of the history of the industry is presented in the 1937-38 issue of the Year Book at page 628.

The principal iron and steel works are at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the northern and southern coalfields respectively. These works are modern and efficient, and they are controlled by an organisation which owns the coke works and iron and steel furnaces, large deposits of iron ore, limestone, coal and other minerals and a fleet of ships for the transport of iron ore and other raw materials, and the carriage of finished products of the steel works.

*Production of Iron and Steel.*

The following table shows the production of steel and pig iron in New South Wales since 1928-29:—

TABLE 544.—Output of Iron and Steel, 1928-29 to 1938-39.\*

Year ended 30th June.	Pig Iron.	Steel Ingots.	Steel Rails, Bars and Sections.	Year ended 30th June.	Pig Iron.	Steel Ingots.	Steel Rails, Bars and Sections.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1929	461,110	432,773	353,921	1935	698,493	696,861	585,838
1930	308,369	314,917	256,696	1936	783,233	820,395	671,244
1931	232,783	228,363	188,708	1937	913,406	1,073,479	837,445
1932	190,132	221,488	178,740	1938	929,676	1,159,075	905,078
1933	336,246	392,666	295,523	1939	1,104,605	1,169,149	972,799
1934	487,259	518,326	431,765				

\* Figures for later years are not available for publication.

Production fell away during the years 1929-30 to 1931-32, but a rapid recovery ensued, and in 1933-34 the output was greater than in any pre-depression year. Expansion continued in each succeeding year, and the output in 1938-39 was more than two and a quarter times the quantity produced in 1933-34.

*Metal Extraction.*

In addition to the iron and steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla there were in 1938-39 ten other establishments for the treatment of ores and the extraction of metals. The quantities of gold, silver, copper and other metals extracted are shown below, together with the source from which the ores, concentrates, etc., were obtained. The pig iron produced in the iron and steel works is included:—

TABLE 545.—Metal Extraction in N.S.W., 1938-39.\*

Source of Ores, Concentrates, etc.	Metals extracted from Ores, Concentrates, etc.						
	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Tin.	Iron, Pig.	Antimony.	Platinum.
	oz. fine.	oz.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	oz.
New South Wales ...	105,078	116,963	3,203	1,552	...	91	6
Victoria ...	17,797	35,194	36	148	...	136	...
Queensland... ..	35,386	70,695	3,050	665	...	...	...
South Australia ...	301	313	136	...	1,104,605	...	...
Western Australia...	19,826	17,568	44	14	...	...	...
Tasmania ... ..	7,930	87,000	323	840	...	...	...
Northern Territory	1	...	...	17	...	...	...
Papua ... ..	11,312	26,460	...	...	...	...	3
New Guinea ... ..	56,583	84,401	...	...	...	...	5
New Zealand ... ..	18,945	15,305	64	...	...	...	1
Fiji ... ..	98,589	14,264	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	371,748	468,163	6,856	3,236	1,104,605	227	15

\* Figures for later years are not available for publication.

## WOOLLEN AND TWEED MILLS.

The woollen goods required in New South Wales, with the exception of a small proportion imported overseas, are manufactured in Australia, and the yarn used in knitting mills is supplied by Australian factories.



Woollen mills have been established in Sydney, Goulburn, Albury, Lithgow, Liverpool and Orange. In 1940-41 there were twenty-seven establishments in this group, employing on the average 3,634 males and 4,998 females. In some of the factories all the processes, from scouring the greasy wool to weaving tweed and cloth, were carried out. Others were concerned with spinning, or topmaking, or weaving only, and tops were made for export as well as for local use.

Details of employment, output, and other particulars relating to woollen and tweed mills, at intervals since 1921, are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 546.—Woollen and Tweed Mills.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Establishments ... ..	9	14	22	24	27
Average Number of Employees* ... ..	1,628	2,993	6,712	7,490	8,632
Total Horse-power installed ... ..	4,398	7,389	11,845	12,312	12,619
Value of Land and Buildings ... ..	£ 224,474	540,080	697,215	761,443	811,709
Value of Plant and Machinery ... ..	£ 384,662	1,023,692	1,051,096	1,204,267	1,165,736
Salaries and Wages paid ... ..	£ 235,068	469,619	974,382	1,075,503	1,382,127
Value of Fuel and Power used ... ..	£ 23,517	57,941	131,481	137,730	152,565
Value of Materials used ... ..	£ 745,848	1,311,049	2,511,519	3,035,882	4,062,504
Value of Output ... ..	£ 1,437,647	2,144,234	4,299,710	5,040,780	6,688,530
Value of Production... ..	£ 663,282	775,244	1,656,710	1,867,168	2,473,461
Materials treated—					
Scoured Wool ... ..	ib. 3,603,448	5,748,843	15,761,440	16,198,642	19,945,084
Cotton Yarn ... ..	332,501	272,065	7210,941	7267,137	7184,655

\* Average over whole year.

† Includes Raw Cotton and Silk.

The quantity of scoured wool processed in New South Wales in combing, spinning and weaving mills and in hat and cap factories in 1940-41 was 21,863,549 lb., the estimated greasy weight being 45,803,000 lb. The quantities used in various processes in the last five years are shown below:—

TABLE 547.—Scoured Wool processed in N.S.W. Factories.

Scoured Wool Processed.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Used for making tops ... ..	11,905,358	11,449,317	11,865,670	12,899,800	16,134,800
Carded, or used for making felt, etc. ... ..	3,087,400	3,745,492	3,895,770	4,732,583	5,529,804
Used in hat and cap factories ... ..	154,712	185,271	185,994	201,184	198,945
Total ... ..	15,147,470	15,380,080	15,947,434	17,833,567	21,863,549

The quantity of tops made in New South Wales was 14,432,336 lb. and noils 1,225,511 lb. The tops used in New South Wales factories, including tops imported from Victoria, amounted to 13,979,848 lb.

The quantity of woollen and worsted yarn made in New South Wales in 1939-40 was 12,647,164 lb., and 8,485,314 lb were used in weaving mills to make 14,014,981 square yards of woollen and worsted cloth and 659,198 square yards of flannel. In 1940-41 the quantity of yarn made was 16,097,704 lb., and 11,195,657 lb. were used to make 15,393,084 sq. yards of cloth and 963,992 sq. yards of flannel. The output of the mills in this year included 127,971 pairs of blankets.

The output of woollen and worsted cloth and blankets in New South Wales during the last ten years is shown below; also the output of cotton tweed—made for the most part in factories for cotton goods:—

TABLE 548.—Output of Cloth, Tweed, Blankets.

Year.	Cloth, Woollen and Worsted.	Cotton Tweed Duck, Drills, Denim, etc.	Blankets.
	sq. yds.	sq. yds.	pairs.
1931-32 ... ..	7,458,900	1,575,079	66,245
1932-33 ... ..	8,441,000	1,779,503	77,330
1933-34 ... ..	9,877,700	1,295,506	112,147
1934-35 ... ..	9,084,100	1,867,439	114,373
1935-36 ... ..	11,471,300	2,021,963	119,154
1936-37 ... ..	11,701,500	1,774,599	119,698
1937-38 ... ..	11,809,246	1,984,802	134,499
1938-39 ... ..	12,949,108	1,908,920	106,447
1939-40 ... ..	14,674,179	4,963,824	123,821
1940-41 ... ..	16,357,076	8,240,822	127,971

## HOSIERY AND KNITTING FACTORIES.

Marked progress has been made in the production of hosiery and knitted goods. In 1940-41 there were 79 establishments employing 5,614 persons, including 4,226 women and girls, the value of materials and fuel was £2,456,585, and the value of the output was £3,901,493.

The following statement shows a comparative review of the operations of the hosiery and knitting factories during 1928-29, and at intervals to 1940-41:—

TABLE 549.—Hosiery and Knitting Mills.

Particulars.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1938-39.	1939-40	1940-41.
Number of Establishments ..	67	64	78	78	79
Average Number of Employees*	4,492	4,112	5,298	5,406	5,614
Total Horse-power Installed	1,978	2,430	2,857	2,820	3,017
Value of Land and Buildings	£ 665,628	506,073	701,582	691,203	678,146
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 541,795	457,317	622,681	602,963	536,125
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 619,780	506,276	697,004	739,573	840,155
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 26,920	29,994	36,468	36,680	38,007
Value of Materials used ...	£ 1,413,195	908,414	1,482,743	1,851,393	2,418,578
Value of Output ...	£ 2,732,950	1,849,321	2,619,764	3,142,873	3,901,493
Value of Production ...	£ 1,292,835	910,913	1,100,553	1,254,800	1,444,908
Yarn used—					
Woollen ... ..	lb. 1,273,522	1,169,773	1,536,598	1,725,739	2,704,341
Cotton ... ..	„ 1,942,479	2,019,641	2,578,800	3,178,401	4,040,955
Silk ... ..	„ 102,653	127,483	223,575	147,225	134,741
Artificial Silk ... ..	„ 2,282,590	1,350,917	3,031,145	3,566,166	3,421,522
Articles Produced—					
Socks and Stockings doz pairs	1,142,192	815,987	1,055,219	1,072,436	1,132,850
Other Garments ...	£ 1,297,679	1,021,786	1,513,425	1,821,796	2,270,599

\* Average over whole year.

WOOL-SCOURING AND FELLMONGERING.

Only a very small proportion of the wool clip of New South Wales is scoured locally, as oversea manufacturers generally prefer to buy wool in the grease and to treat it in accordance with the purpose for which they require it.

Particulars of the operations of the wool scouring and fellmongering works at intervals since 1928-29 are shown below:—

TABLE 550.—Woolscouring and Fellmongering.

Items.	1928-29.	1936-37.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Establishments ...	31	29	29	32	34
Average Number of Employees*	564	878	871	1,168	1,626
Total Horse-power Installed ...	2,726	3,457	3,590	3,907	4,198
Value of Land and Buildings £	174,034	158,526	162,973	161,445	186,120
Value of Plant and Machinery £	156,767	109,251	150,527	168,707	202,236
Salaries and Wages paid ... £	150,594	176,896	208,292	283,688	455,555
Value of Fuel and Power used £	25,716	31,475	35,066	51,728	77,853
Value of Materials used ... £	1,972,092	1,414,782†	1,039,761†	1,267,847†	1,198,734†
Value of Output ... £	2,175,240	1,712,973†	1,344,895†	1,724,233†	1,922,990†
Value of Production ... £	177,432	266,716	270,068	404,658	646,403
Materials Treated—					
Greasy Wool ... lb.	28,547,411	36,995,079	38,195,743	53,085,097	74,562,286
Skins ... No.	2,040,259	3,484,551	3,443,374	4,487,796	6,759,403
Articles Produced—					
Scoured Wool ... lb.	19,649,577	29,492,996	30,025,413	39,856,453	56,027,577
Pelts ... No.	1,647,472	2,459,243	1,752,626	2,238,383	3,377,277

\* Average over whole year.

† Exclusive of value of large quantity of wool treated on commission basis.

In the fellmongering establishments 6,759,403 skins and 2,041,679 lb. of skin pieces were treated, and 21,643,976 lb. of scoured wool were produced in 1940-41, the balance being the output of the scouring works. In addition 13,339,378 lb. of scoured wool were produced in wool washing plants attached to woollen mills. The total output of scoured wool in New South Wales in 1940-41 was 69,366,955 lb., including 10,206,378 lb. scoured and used in the woollen mills in the manufacture of tops and yarn.

TANNERIES.

Skins and hides are available in large quantities, and the tanning industry provides nearly all the raw material needed for local requirements and a fairly extensive oversea trade in leather. The value of leather exported oversea from New South Wales in 1940-41 was £491,220. Supplies of fancy leather are obtained partly by importation.

The following tables give particulars of the tanneries for the year 1920-21 and at intervals thereafter:—

TABLE 551.—Tanneries.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Establishments ...	80	69	60	62	64
Average Number of Employees* ...	1,209	1,174	1,632	1,792	1,769
Total Horse-power Installed ...	3,394	3,749	5,180	5,725	5,927
Value of Land and Buildings £	265,166	253,423	297,636	333,640	348,916
Value of Plant and Machinery £	172,132	164,981	208,702	228,624	229,363
Salaries and Wages paid ... £	262,724	267,453	357,210	390,336	413,697
Value of Fuel and Power used £	17,855	22,816	31,668	35,622	37,113
Value of Materials used ...	£ 1,684,791	1,587,055	1,303,529	1,685,240	1,700,736
Value of Output ...	£ 2,103,525	2,089,373	1,910,985	2,430,287	2,426,954
Value of Production ...	£ 400,879	479,502	574,888	709,425	689,105

\*Average over whole year.

The hides and skins treated in the tanneries in 1940-41 consisted of 622,349 cattle hides, 648,552 calfskins, 11,544 other hides, 1,706,678 sheep pelts, 1,809,589 sheepskins, 729,817 goat skins and 9,205 other skins. The leather produced was as follows:—7,708,586 square feet of dressed and upper leather from hides, 3,340,326 square feet of upholstery leather, 17,598,491 square feet of dressed leather from skins, 11,417,257 lb. of sole and harness leather, and 654,070 lb. of other leather.

A comparative statement of the materials treated and the principal products of the tanneries is shown below:—

TABLE 552.—Leather Products.

Year.	Materials Treated.				Principal Products.		
	Hides.	Sheep Pelts and Skins.	Other Skins.	Bark.	Leather.		Basils.
					Dressed and Upper.	Sole, Harness, etc.	
No.	No.	No.	tons.	sq. ft.	lb.	lb.	
1931-32 ...	931,355	3,629,673	370,904	9,265	18,324,710	9,886,403	1,881,338
1932-33 ...	919,045	3,800,475	414,899	9,385	20,782,794	10,241,184	1,737,865
1933-34 ...	982,330	4,773,503	428,333	9,580	24,956,425	11,085,644	2,105,761
1934-35 ...	1,136,820	3,715,623	428,636	10,270	27,718,603	11,772,813	1,232,457
1935-36 ...	1,128,348	3,531,345	553,531	9,428	26,186,702	11,897,799	933,251
1936-37 ...	1,086,349	3,358,901	590,184	9,231	27,513,478*	10,886,270	1,360,288
1937-38 ...	1,124,392	3,788,285	762,567	8,787	25,584,431*	11,245,143	1,732,855
1938-39 ...	1,255,646	3,009,816	996,324	8,092	26,058,549*	11,119,957	1,386,207
1939-40 ...	1,423,258	3,409,680	944,075	9,086	29,627,241*	13,441,274	1,615,600
1940-41 ...	1,282,445	3,516,267	739,022	7,821	28,647,403*	12,071,327	1,908,813

\* Includes upholstery leather.

#### HAT AND CAP FACTORIES.

There has been considerable expansion in the industry organised for the manufacture of hats and caps. The Australian products have gained the premier place in local markets and some are exported to New Zealand. In 1940-41 the employees numbered 1,524, of whom 851 were females. There were 20 establishments listed under this classification, and 19 were situated in the metropolitan area.

Particulars of the operations in the hat and cap factories in various years since 1921 are as follow:—

TABLE 553.—Hat and Cap Factories.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Establishments	28	31	23	22	20
Average Number of Employees* .. .. .	1,433	1,868	1,593	1,520	1,524
Total Horse-power installed	982	894	1,335	1,390	1,458
Value of Land and Buildings .. .. .	£ 174,315	412,094	209,199	216,018	206,415
Value of Plant and Machinery .. .. .	£ 88,817	147,103	94,611	100,926	96,204
Salaries and Wages paid	£ 185,394	314,616	257,731	264,075	289,854
Value of Fuel and Power used .. .. .	£ 7,574	11,416	12,209	12,017	14,132
Value of Materials used	£ 393,372	509,393	312,386	319,954	356,695
Value of Output .. .. .	£ 747,545	1,058,126	684,837	709,944	826,610
Value of Production	£ 346,599	537,317	360,242	377,973	455,783
Hats and Caps made No.	2,284,572	2,860,322	3,083,004	3,182,016	3,366,324

\* Average over whole year.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES.

The manufacture of boots and shoes in New South Wales was extensive even before the beginning of the present century, and many varieties of footwear are made in the local factories. The bulk of the output is used in the State, and quantities are exported, principally to islands in the Pacific.

Particulars of the operation of boot and shoe factories since 1921 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 554.—Boot and Shoe Factories.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Establishments .. .. .	101	103	101	101	101
Average Number of Employees* .. .. .	4,459	5,110	5,741	5,961	5,953
Total Horse-power installed .. .. .	1,815	1,978	2,323	2,484	2,682
Value of Land and Buildings	£ 371,985	538,339	425,428	450,607	479,815
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 184,549	255,323	243,754	255,856	269,012
Salaries and Wages paid...	£ 628,541	888,314	848,733	918,185	1,009,892
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 10,365	13,226	16,279	17,767	17,854
Value of Materials used .. .. .	£ 1,496,068	1,424,791	1,369,667	1,574,408	1,797,457
Value of Output .. .. .	£ 2,540,222	2,665,943	2,610,578	2,900,065	3,242,436
Value of Production .. .. .	£ 1,033,789	1,227,926	1,224,632	1,307,890	1,427,125
<b>Leather Used—</b>					
Sole .. .. . lb.	4,822,678	4,873,665	5,079,290	5,582,298	6,364,019
Upper .. .. . sq. ft.	7,282,176	7,773,595	9,100,230	11,299,042	11,774,922
<b>Articles Produced—</b>					
Boots and Shoes .. .. . pairs	3,232,413	3,908,103	4,762,454	5,042,784	5,409,941
Slippers, etc. .. .. . "	609,398	1,200,843	3,106,976	3,088,360	3,227,414
Uppers, N.E.I. .. .. . "	41,925	62,244	17,133	14,832	11,564

\* Average over whole year.

The number of factories for the manufacture of boots and shoes was 101, of which 97 were situated within the metropolitan area and 4 in the remainder of the State. The establishments for making of rubber shoes and golshes are not included in this group, but are classified as rubber works (see Table 565).

The figures in the table are exclusive of particulars of boot repairing establishments, which in 1940-41 numbered 685, with 1,173 employees. Materials and fuel to the value of £174,028 were used, including 996,167 lb. of sole leather and 18,327 square feet of upper leather; the output, valued at £491,987, included 2,286 pairs of boots and shoes made.

#### FLOUR MILLS.

The amount of mill-power for grinding and dressing grain is ample for manufacturing the flour consumed in New South Wales, and there is a considerable export trade.

Details concerning flour-milling at intervals since 1921 are as follow:—

TABLE 555.—Flour Mills.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Establishments ...	60	56	54	53	55
Average Number of Employees* ...	918	1,094	1,356	1,413	1,431
Total Horse-power installed ...	8,415	9,372	10,503	10,938	11,341
Value of Land and Buildings £	561,688	804,901	805,016	869,820	817,499
Value of Plant and Machinery £	572,456	884,194	710,207	706,481	728,765
Salaries and Wages paid ... £	219,964	312,880	312,778	370,594	388,606
Value of Fuel and Power used £	37,746	70,282	86,720	93,998	96,564
Value of Materials used ... £	4,951,650	5,498,861	4,297,338	4,223,951	5,612,399
Value of Output ... ... £	5,590,405	6,276,317	5,281,514	5,425,182	6,768,024
Value of Production ... ... £	601,009	707,174	897,456	1,107,233	1,039,061
Wheat Treated ... ... bus.	11,596,000	21,478,000	26,427,132	27,825,530	27,596,123
Articles Produced—					
Flour ... .. †tons.	244,818	449,011	547,112	578,466	577,559
Bran, Pollard, Sharps, etc. ,,	100,545	185,993	222,116	250,805	250,348
Wheat Meal ... .. cwt.	21,863	75,289	165,504	132,583	207,456
Flour exported oversea ... †tons.	36,367	183,200	293,726	‡	‡

\* Average over whole year.

† 2,000 lb.

‡ Not available for publication.

#### BISCUIT FACTORIES.

There are in New South Wales fourteen establishments engaged in the manufacture of biscuits, of which thirteen are within the metropolitan area. The output of biscuits was 49,427,788 lb., with a value of £1,843,803 in 1940-41. An export trade in biscuits is maintained with the islands of the Pacific and Eastern countries, the total oversea exports amounting to 4,638,000 lb. in 1940-41.

Details relating to the biscuit factories for 1921 and other years are given below:—

TABLE 556.—Biscuit Factories.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Establishments ...	10	11	11	16	15	14
Average Number of Employees* ...	1,783	1,832	1,743	2,667	2,814	2,969
Total Horse-power Installed ...	1,276	1,280	1,427	4,734	5,161	5,225
Value of Land and Buildings ...	£ 164,031	226,962	247,665	373,646	395,541	434,473
Value of Plant and Machinery ...	£ 135,285	132,521	145,753	268,786	266,840	286,264
Salaries and Wages Paid ...	£ 221,791	273,660	238,321	375,701	395,210	455,732
Value of Fuel and Power Used ...	£ 23,614	37,172	28,680	38,203	38,682	42,866
Value of Materials Used ...	£ 936,747	786,824	507,090	830,341	902,405	1,045,588
Value of Output ...	£ 1,358,266	1,510,415	1,018,512	1,663,976	1,789,850	1,956,062
Value of Production ...	£ 397,905	686,419	482,742	795,432	848,763	867,608
Materials Treated—						
Flour ... tons (2,000 lb.)	12,210	13,808	9,865	14,838	15,457	17,703
Sugar ... tons	3,624	3,455	2,462	3,526	3,640	4,157
Biscuits Produced ... lb.	38,308,360	43,289,522	30,619,396	43,234,873	45,355,005	49,427,788
Biscuits Exported Oversea ... lb.	4,479,651	2,662,229	1,436,664	1,140,802	2,314,696	4,637,876

\* Average over whole year.

SUGAR MILLS.

Sugar cane is cultivated in the lower valleys of the northern coastal rivers of New South Wales, and the cane is crushed at three large mills, situated, respectively, at Harwood Island, on the Clarence River, at Broadwater, on the Richmond, and at Condong, on the Tweed.

TABLE 557.—Sugar Mills.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Establishments ...	3	3	3	3	3	3
Average Number of Employees* ...	159	111	124	212	209	306
Total Horse-power Installed ...	1,504	2,935	3,501	4,423	4,671	4,713
Value of Land and Buildings ...	£ 106,070	133,870	134,000	240,039	246,344	260,564
Value of Plant and Machinery ...	£ 425,283	538,046	540,813	962,748	958,734	964,230
Salaries and Wages Paid ...	£ 63,003	77,995	62,261	89,740	87,948	119,750
Value of Fuel and Power Used ...	£ 8,636	7,740	9,144	14,460	14,618	23,017
Value of Materials Used ...	£ 303,651	259,355	336,798	506,762	471,478	531,710
Value of Output ...	£ 476,405	367,983	512,581	756,567	701,202	818,573
Value of Production ...	£ 164,118	109,879	166,639	235,345	215,106	262,946
Cane Crushed ... tons	131,313	147,412	179,153	337,938	274,548	343,171
Articles Produced—						
Raw Sugar, 94 Net titre tons	15,580	17,434	23,297	45,106	36,938	47,041
Molasses ... gals.	649,800	914,000	940,600	1,479,000	1,338,802	8,233 (tons)

\* Average over whole year; mills in operation about 4 or 5 months annually.

The Government of Queensland, in terms of an agreement with the Commonwealth Government, purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales and Queensland and makes arrangements for its refining and distribution at prices fixed by the agreement. The term of the current agreement extends to 31st August, 1946. There is an embargo on the importation of sugar into Australia.

*Sugar Refinery.*

There is one sugar refinery in New South Wales. It is situated at Pyrmont, Sydney, and it treats raw sugar from the North Coast and Queensland mills. During the year 1940-41 the quantity of raw sugar treated was 3,284,800 cwt., and it gave an output of 3,160,680 cwt. of the refined article, valued at £3,071,630.

The three mills and the refinery provided employment for 1,237 persons during the period of operation in the year 1940-41.

#### BUTTER FACTORIES.

Butter-making is one of the chief industries connected with the preparation of articles of food, and more than 95 per cent. of the butter made in New South Wales is made in factories. Employees in butter factories numbered 1,255 in 1940-41 and the output was 103,781,850 lb. of butter, as compared with 143,208,000 lb. in 1933-34, when the quantity was the highest yet recorded.

The butter factories are organised for the most part on a co-operative basis, and each dairy-farmer who supplies cream is paid according to the amount of butter obtained from it. The factories are under the supervision of Government officials, who are trained for the purpose of instructing the dairy-farmers and factory managers. By this means the quality of the butter produced in New South Wales factories is maintained at a high standard.

Butter is an important item of the export trade, and the marketing of butter for both local consumption and export is regulated under an arrangement known as the Australian Stabilisation Scheme, which is described in the chapter "Dairying Industry."

Details concerning butter factories and their operations in various years since 1921 are as follow:—

TABLE 558.—Butter Factories.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.†	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Establishments ...	126	108	94	94	92
Average Number of Employees*	1,002	1,021	1,186	1,208	1,255
Total Horse-power Installed ...	5,298	9,799	19,891	21,732	21,253
Value of Land and Buildings £	308,189	627,717	564,558	611,574	599,832
Value of Plant and Machinery £	395,668	663,756	624,145	705,530	715,529
Salaries and Wages paid £	225,392	284,729	302,037	315,188	327,368
Value of Fuel and Power used £	61,655	69,169	82,716	88,550	93,042
Value of Materials used ...	£ 8,017,379	6,925,551	6,673,567	6,836,308	6,392,609
Value of Output ...	£ 8,974,967	7,557,363	7,342,631	7,446,707	7,117,412
Value of Production ...	£ 895,933	562,643	586,348	521,849	631,761
Butter Produced ... cwt.	713,078	819,050	1,016,345	1,000,177	926,624
Exported oversea ‡ cwt.	248,833	137,998	213,986	§	§

\* Average for whole year.

† Includes 4 creameries.

‡ Exclusive of exports oversea via Queensland ports.

§ Not available for publication.

The production as shown above included butter made from cream imported from other States, viz., 8,098 cwt. in 1928-29, 6,689 cwt. in 1938-39, 7,819 cwt. in 1939-40, and 8,002 cwt. in 1940-41.

The 92 butter factories mentioned in the foregoing table include five factories in which cheese is made as well as butter.



There were also 57 other establishments engaged in the treatment of dairy produce, viz., 30 cheese factories, 24 bacon and ham factories, and 3 factories manufacturing condensed milk and milk products. Particulars of the operations of these factories in the years 1931-32 and later years were:—

TABLE 559.—Cheese, Bacon, and Preserved Milk Factories.

Items.	1931-32.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Average Number of employees*	549	706	730	773	871
Value of land and buildings £	218,406	256,133	259,519	277,618	294,867
Value of plant and machinery £	205,889	221,339	213,597	204,686	235,582
Salaries and wages paid £	136,529	153,322	161,053	176,776	205,340
Value of materials and fuel £	945,723	1,353,417	1,484,822	1,495,810	1,815,844
Value of output ... £	1,171,938	1,714,079	1,850,840	1,911,812	2,290,541
Value of production ... £	226,215	360,662	366,018	416,002	474,697

\* Average over whole year.

In addition there were in 1940-41 three factories in which cheese was treated after manufacture.

Bacon, hams, butter, and cheese are made on farms as well as in factories; information as to the total production and details as to supervision of factories, marketing of the products, etc., are shown in the chapter of this Year Book relating to the **dairying industry**.

MARGARINE FACTORIES.

Margarine is the principal item of production in six factories of which particulars are shown below; these establishments also produced edible fats, oil and tallow, preserved meat and bacon:—

TABLE 560.—Margarine Factories.

Items.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Factories ...	6	6	6	6	6
Average Number of Employees ...	420	416	398	478	705
Value of Land and Buildings ... £	111,878	109,884	127,081	141,997	143,185
Value of Plant and Machinery ... £	27,780	35,477	86,000	91,569	95,757
Salaries and Wages Paid ... £	91,195	90,345	92,594	114,885	165,655
Value of Fuel Used ... £	13,249	12,685	12,420	17,453	21,391
Value of Materials Used ... £	536,076	604,681	549,997	694,702	883,780
Value of Output ... £	776,907	888,345	823,288	939,468	1,218,007
Margarine Manufactured—					
Quantity—Table ... lb.	3,558,368	4,014,726	4,492,247	4,477,987	9,320,758
Other ... lb.	18,222,243	20,549,285	22,475,085	21,799,991	21,949,266
Value—Table ... £	134,300	148,773	162,692	163,871	317,875
Other ... £	501,812	576,346	566,627	554,147	575,923

The total quantity of margarine made in New South Wales increased from 21,780,611 lb. in 1936-37 to 31,270,024 lb. in 1940-41. Approximately 30 per cent. of the quantity produced in this year was for table use.

MEAT-PRESERVING AND REFRIGERATING.

The annual production of tinned meat was fairly constant at 5,000,000 lb. for several years prior to 1938-39, when it declined to 3,378,000 lb. The output rose rapidly during the last two years as a result of wartime demand.

Almost all the frozen and chilled meat is exported overseas, and the condition of world markets, as well as the seasons, affects the operations of refrigerating works.

The following table shows the production of establishments treating meat by canning, freezing and chilling during 1928-29 and later years:—

TABLE 561.—Meat Preserved and Refrigerating.

Products.		1928-29.	1931-32.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
<b>Preserving Works—</b>						
Tinned Meat	... lb.	4,251,040	5,814,100	3,377,960	7,199,312	10,391,778
<b>Refrigerating Works—</b>						
<b>Carcases Frozen for Export—</b>						
Cattle	... No.	36,411	20,972	53,691	99,858	28,068
Sheep	... No.	319,995	947,661	314,401	754,741	442,794
Lambs	... No.	358,582	1,103,879	1,043,154	1,445,272	2,205,730
Pigs	... No.	3,474	11,458	5,156	19,703	19,263
<b>Carcases Chilled—</b>						
Cattle	... No.	11,999	21,255	119,523	243,481	263,063
Sheep	... No.	13,732	55,700	266,987	345,663	572,992
Lambs	... No.	10,495	20,405	258,385	308,705	318,647
Pigs	... No.	14,533	13,341	36,417	71,113	100,385

The number of carcasses frozen for export or chilled in 1940-41 far exceeded the number in any other year, notwithstanding a decrease in cattle treated, as compared with the record of 1939-40.

The number of sheep and lambs was 3,540,163 in 1940-41, as compared with 2,426,638 in 1914-15, approximately 2,500,000 in 1936-37 and 1937-38, and 2,854,381 in 1939-40. The increase in recent years has occurred in the number of lambs treated which did not reach 1,600,000 prior to 1939-40; the number in 1940-41 was 2,524,377.

### BREWERIES.

In 1940-41 six establishments in the State were classed as breweries, and four were within the metropolitan boundaries. The tendency to concentration in large units has been very marked in this industry.

TABLE 562.—Breweries.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	
Number of Establishments	... 17	8	6	6	6	
Average Number of Employees *	1,122	1,275	1,009	1,039	1,117	
Total Horse-power Installed	... 5,736	6,757	9,936	10,624	11,913	
Value of Land and Buildings	£ 714,155	843,365	949,648	972,021	1,065,557	
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 924,181	1,038,768	782,142	784,005	812,560	
Salaries and Wages paid	... £ 285,685	387,017	310,682	311,997	346,229	
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 66,848	78,000	85,850	92,749	90,965	
Value of Materials used	£ 1,316,561	1,381,494	1,040,086	1,057,431	1,311,074	
Value of Output	... £ 2,515,224	3,215,957	3,492,243	3,682,265	4,058,652	
Value of Production	... £ 1,131,815	1,756,463	2,363,307	2,532,085	2,656,613	
<b>Materials Treated—</b>						
Malt	... bus.	832,850	992,385	1,059,628	1,121,827	1,229,051
Hops	... lb.	831,656	935,989	931,922	962,912	963,003
Sugar	... tons	5,477	5,505	6,922	7,483	8,373
Ale, Beer, Stout produced	gals.	25,470,404	29,420,920	†33,899,023	†36,610,707	†39,698,035

\* Average over whole year.

† Excluding waste beer.

TOBACCO FACTORIES.

Seven tobacco factories were in operation during the year 1940-41, all within the metropolitan area. The industry is highly organised, all but a small proportion of the output being produced in four large establishments. Conditions of employment in the tobacco factories are maintained at a high standard.

Most of the tobacco treated is imported from the United States of America. The Australian leaf treated in 1940-41 represented nearly 20 per cent. of the total used in manufacture. The quantity of leaf produced in New South Wales has decreased in recent years owing to disease amongst the plants and to difficulties in the marketing of the product. The production was 4,674 cwt. in 1939-40 and 8,589 cwt. in 1940-41, as compared with 25,066 cwt. in 1930-31.

The following table shows details of the operations of tobacco factories in New South Wales at intervals since 1921:—

TABLE 563.—Tobacco Factories.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Establishments ...	16	8	9	8	7	7
Average Number of Employees*	2,358	2,492	2,263	3,108	3,071	2,980
Total Horse-power Installed ...	1,044	1,870	2,070	6,104	6,576	6,979
Value of Land and Buildings £	291,604	527,350	572,815	645,706	633,430	630,672
Value of Plant and Machinery £	226,043	363,150	425,977	625,774	598,132	573,946
Salaries and Wages Paid ...	£ 356,781	468,904	454,421	623,799	625,289	607,688
Value of Fuel and Power Used £	11,697	12,598	15,730	23,846	25,444	24,850
Value of Materials Used ...	£ 3,403,517	3,345,869	3,862,098	4,806,898	4,786,575	4,955,102
Value of Output ...	£ 4,240,746	4,863,300	4,834,876	6,039,442	6,345,864	6,654,118
Value of Production ...	£ 825,532	1,504,833	957,048	1,208,698	1,533,845	1,674,166
Materials Treated—						
Australian Leaf ... lb.	876,007	504,633	793,803	2,640,849	2,715,338	2,713,295
Imported Leaf ... lb.	9,546,861	13,362,076	9,901,645	10,882,129	11,306,039	10,917,545
Articles Produced—						
Tobacco ... lb.	6,622,540	10,134,242	8,628,575	10,755,820	11,148,821	10,922,319
Cigars ... lb.	146,433	86,057	53,338	34,630	†	†
Cigarettes ... lb.	5,072,903	5,117,501	3,354,242	4,496,428	4,614,615	4,690,021

\* Average over whole year. † Not available for publication.

Large quantities of tobacco and cigarettes are exported, mainly to other Australian States. The records of the interstate movement are not complete, but returns supplied by the principal firms engaged in the trade cover the following quantities of Australian produce in 1940-41, viz.:— 972,600 lb. of tobacco and 2,363,500 lb. of cigarettes exported from New South Wales to other States; and 914,300 lb. of tobacco and 827,900 lb. of cigarettes imported interstate into New South Wales.

The annual consumption in New South Wales of Australian-made tobacco during the three years ended June, 1941, was estimated as follows:—Tobacco, 6,339,200 lb.; cigars, 95,000 lb.; cigarettes (factory made), 2,579,000 lb.; total, 9,013,200 lb. The annual consumption of imported tobacco, cigars and cigarettes was about 73,500 lb. Tobacco used by smokers for making their own cigarettes is recorded as tobacco, and an extension of this practice tends to reduce the proportion of tobacco consumed in the form of cigarettes made in factories.

## SAWMILLS.

Sawmilling is an important industry in many parts of the State, the majority of the mills being situated in the forest areas. Moulding and planing are undertaken at some mills, also the cutting of wood-paving blocks. In the metropolitan district sawmills are conducted in connection with yards where imported timbers are treated and joinery work is done.

Details concerning the sawmilling industry at intervals since 1921 are as follow:—

TABLE 564.—Sawmills.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Establishments ...	496	477	349	435	447	485
Average Number of Em- ployees* ...	4,977	3,082	1,480	4,981	4,915	5,229
Total Horse-power Installed...	19,724	23,235	18,222	29,096	29,396	31,712
Value of Land and Buildings £	811,830	936,290	699,159	712,278	686,823	685,976
Value of Plant and Machinery £	908,192	813,170	546,454	631,702	627,960	650,112
Salaries and Wages Paid £	926,276	888,891	268,060	970,988	958,657	1,061,676
Value of Fuel and Power Used ...	£ 24,405	35,123	22,787	51,856	54,456	66,088
Value of Materials Used £	2,732,656	3,295,133	877,911	2,817,588	2,947,893	2,792,295
Value of Output ...	£ 4,103,924	4,891,185	1,319,415	4,464,421	4,608,249	4,594,006
Value of Production ...	£ 1,346,863	1,560,929	418,717	1,594,977	1,605,990	1,735,623
Logs Treated—						
Hardwood—						
Native ... ..cub. ft.	14,623,002	12,270,951	4,501,032	16,400,342	16,755,139	17,879,000
Imported... ..cub. ft.	221,415	28,320	...	90,524	71,821	134,000
Softwood—						
Native ... ..cub. ft.	5,075,100	5,523,500	2,322,600	6,514,209	8,362,455	11,143,000
Imported... ..cub. ft.	576,900	869,900	425,100	9,725,537	7,288,667	3,705,000
Sawn Timber Produced—						
Hardwood—						
Native ... ..sup. ft.	115,744,848	34,414,153	34,250,922	129,510,433	120,278,044	137,744,746
Imported... ..sup. ft.	2,036,989	232,312	...	767,511	696,020	1,467,965
Softwood—						
Native ... ..sup. ft.	40,366,700	11,636,900	17,851,300	49,840,052	62,300,534	81,274,683
Imported... ..sup. ft.	5,262,200	3,196,300	3,992,500	101,051,353	75,290,525	40,433,318

\* Average over whole year.

The native logs treated during 1940-41 consisted of 17,879,000 cubic feet of hardwoods and 11,143,000 cubic feet of softwoods; the quantities of sawn timber produced therefrom being 137,744,746 super. feet, and 81,274,683 super. feet respectively. As a result of increases in customs duties on imported sawn timber a greater proportion is imported unsawn and treated in local mills.

## RUBBER WORKS.

The demand for rubber goods in New South Wales is supplied to a large extent with products of local factories.

TABLE 565.—Rubber Works.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Establishments ...	20	83	92	96	101	101
Average Number of Employees* ...	1,035	2,775	1,786	3,538	3,583	3,856
Total Horse-power Installed ...	1,069	13,667	17,364	21,680	21,782	21,870
Value of Land and Buildings £	121,848	843,814	955,674	814,659	813,653	790,678
Value of Plant and Machinery £	166,195	836,947	821,567	537,440	516,238	515,817
Salaries and Wages Paid ...	£ 162,015	670,200	350,840	735,530	779,243	853,304
Value of Fuel and Power Used ...	£ 12,339	94,678	68,270	94,862	101,851	101,035
Value of Materials Used ...	£ 343,504	1,566,265	891,916	1,882,261	2,326,474	2,501,473
Value of Output ...	£ 634,690	3,149,467	1,696,488	2,935,592	3,448,414	3,727,057
Value of Production ...	£ 278,847	1,488,524	736,302	958,469	1,020,089	1,124,549
Tyres Made... .. No.	...	670,932	399,051	662,736	...	...
Golshes and Rubber Shoes Made ... ..prs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	†	2,294,682	2,167,291	3,557,914	3,830,700	3,487,654

\* Average over whole year.

† Not available.

The recorded value of the output of the rubber works represents, for the most part, the value at which the products of the large establishments are transferred to their selling organisations.

ELECTRIC GENERATING STATIONS.

Production and supply of electric light and power has extended rapidly in recent years. The establishments include undertakings of the State and local authorities, of which further details are shown in the chapter "Local Government" of this Year Book.

Large works, controlled by the Commissioner for Railways, in Sydney, Newcastle and Lithgow supply electricity for transport and for the railway and tramway workshops as well as for industrial and domestic use. A Government undertaking is maintained at Port Kembla, whence power is supplied for harbour works, etc., and current is transmitted to constructional works in the vicinity and to a number of towns along the South Coast and in the Southern Highlands. Another scheme is operated by means of power available from the waters discharged through the Burrinjuck Dam. The current is supplied over a wide area which embraces Wagga Wagga, Cootamundra, Junee, Cowra, and Canberra.

The largest of the municipal electricity works is the undertaking administered by the Sydney County Council, from which electricity is distributed in a large portion of the metropolitan district. Two hydro-electric schemes, viz., one in the Dorrigo Shire and the other at Nymboida, have been established by local governing bodies in the north-eastern areas, and current from the latter is reticulated through a considerable part of the North Coast district. A local government body has been formed to develop a hydro-electric scheme in the South Coast division.

For the purpose of comparative factory statistics particulars of the electricity industry are confined to the operations of electric generating stations, and do not include particulars of transmission and distribution. The amount shown as the value of output of the industry is the amount received from the sale of electricity, less transmission and distribution costs.

The statistics of electricity generation in 1936-37 and later years are exclusive of plants generating power solely for use within the factories in which they are located. Such plants generate approximately 6 per cent. of the total electricity produced in the State.

The development in electric generating stations since 1921 is shown by the details given in the following table. The establishments in 1940-41 consisted of 6 owned by the State, 38 by local bodies, 51 by companies:—

TABLE 566.—Electric Generating Stations.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	†1938-39.	1930-40.	1940-41.
Number of Establishments ...	117	126	106	99	95
Average Number of Employees*	1,292	2,180	2,072	2,148	2,251
Total Horse-power of Prime Movers installed ...	194,624	558,131	953,487	1,057,670	1,116,621
Value of Land and Buildings	£ 1,381,092	2,938,924	4,584,817	4,611,531	4,560,718
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 2,531,358	8,354,176	11,695,870	12,271,485	12,273,309
Salaries and Wages paid	£ 327,157	676,195	634,276	668,240	726,820
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 590,373	1,431,186	1,363,608	1,493,276	1,729,516
Value of Materials used	£ 54,995	238,422	223,343	236,845	210,413
Value of Output ...	£ 1,697,763	4,956,461	5,719,029	6,196,385	6,772,308
Value of Production ...	£ 1,052,395	3,286,853	4,132,078	4,466,264	4,832,379
Coal used ... tons	510,088	882,355	1,162,997	1,200,786	1,290,873
Electricity generated—					
In Electric Generating Stations, 1,000 units	342,536	959,985	1,833,540	2,018,813	2,262,747
In Factories for Own Use, 1,000 units			114,949	126,634	142,371

\*Average over whole year.

† Exclusive of establishments generating electricity for own use.

The following is an analysis of the disposal of electricity from electric generating stations in the three years 1938-9 to 1940-41:—

TABLE 567.—Electric Generating Stations—Disposal of Electricity.

Disposal.	1938-39.	1939-1940.	1940-41.
Bulk sales for subsequent distribution... ..	1,000 units. 254,044	1,000 units. 247,822	1,000 units. 266,662
Bulk sales to large industrial concerns... ..	} 917,658	1,039,943	1,136,333
Railways and tramways (traction, etc.) ... ..			
Domestic light and power ... ..	212,906	246,135	262,202
Small industrial and commercial power and lighting ... ..	128,850	140,773	156,607
Street lighting ... ..	27,638	29,391	30,605
Used in own works outside generating station	11,429	31,092	102,280
Used in generating station ... ..	87,913	97,925	93,334
Not classified ... ..	55,745	56,726	70,969
Electricity lost ... ..	137,358	129,005	143,755
Total electricity sold, used or lost ... ..	1,833,541	2,018,812	2,262,747

In addition to the foregoing, 114,949 thousand units of electricity were generated in factories for their own use in 1938-39, 126,634 thousand units in 1939-40, and 142,371 thousand units in 1940-41.

Bulk sales of electricity for subsequent distribution are made to a number of undertakings, principally local government bodies, for distribution to the public in the area under their control. Particulars of their operations are shown in the chapter Local Government of this Year Book.

## GAS WORKS.

The gas works in 1940-41 consisted of one governmental concern, 18 country municipal or shire works, and 23 operated by gas companies.

Despite the substantial progress that has been made in the installation of electric plants for purposes of illumination, power, and cooking, the use of gas is increasing.

TABLE 568.—Gas Works.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Establishments ... ..	43	48	43	42	42
Average Number of Employees* ... ..	1,642	1,668	1,092	1,054	1,042
Total Horse-power installed ... ..	6,572	8,679	17,409	17,834	17,167
Value of Land and Buildings ... ..	£ 1,063,074	874,702	741,580	758,665	769,996
Value of Plant and Machinery ... ..	£ 1,892,835	2,907,445	3,219,493	3,300,459	3,344,565
Salaries and Wages paid ... ..	£ 437,318	373,412	288,913	292,741	303,650
Value of Fuel and Power used ... ..	£ 112,995	247,331	207,891	208,895	216,812
Value of Materials used ... ..	£ 829,806	1,130,072	762,764	829,049	985,618
Value of Output ... ..	£ 2,264,644	2,867,142	2,327,850	2,303,081	2,539,049
Value of Production ... ..	£ 1,321,743	1,489,739	1,357,195	1,265,137	1,356,619
Materials Treated—					
Coal ... .. tons	564,122	661,878	578,127	621,164	656,735
Oil ... .. gals.	3,700,462	1,851,132	2,551,490	1,974,765	†
Articles Produced—					
Gas ... .. 1,000 cub. feet	8,131,712	10,683,530	10,896,185	11,208,764	11,509,907
Coke ... .. tons	346,380	435,816	412,986	385,450	413,761
Sulphate of Ammonia ... .. tons	1,061	6,546	5,800	5,900	5,990

\* Average over whole year. A number of men engaged on maintenance work were included in 1928-29 but such employees were excluded in later years. † Not available for publication.

In addition to the coke and sulphate of ammonia made in gas works, considerable quantities are made in other establishments in which coal is treated. The quantity of coke produced by all plants in 1940-41 was 2,042,079 tons.

## MINING INDUSTRY.

NEW SOUTH WALES contains extensive mineral deposits of great value and variety. Coal was discovered as early as 1796, though under the industrial conditions prevailing at that time its importance was not fully realised. World-wide interest, however, was excited by the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered in New South Wales. The discovery attracted a rapid flow of immigration to the country and promoted the development of its resources. Since 1883 extensive silver-lead deposits have been opened up and mined at Broken Hill. Copper and tin deposits also were opened up. Coal and silver-lead have proved to be the richest sources of mineral production. Tin has increased in importance in recent years but copper mining is not extensive.

### STATISTICS OF MINES.

Statistics relating to the mining industry and summarised in this chapter are available from two sources:—

- (1) Returns as to employees, wages, value of machinery and plant, and total value of minerals *raised during the year* have been collected under the Census Act for each year from 1921 onwards. The value of output (as shown in Tables 569 to 571) is estimated before treatment;
- (2) Returns as to quantity and value of the principal metals and industrial minerals *won* during the year have been ascertained under the Mining Acts for many years past. The values of minerals won (as shown in Tables 588 to 596) relate to the estimated value after treatment.

### MINES IN OPERATION.

The following statement is a summary of the particulars furnished by mine owners in returns under the Census Act regarding the mines in operation and the minerals mined during 1921 and later years. The figures are selected items and are not a complete record of either the income or expenditure of the undertakings concerned:—

TABLE 569.—Comparative Statistics—All Mines, 1921 to 1941.

Year.	Mines in Operation.	Persons Employed (average).	Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of—			
				Land, Buildings, etc.	Machinery and Plant.	Materials and Fuel Used, etc.	Output. (Minerals Raised.)
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1921*	493	25,612	6,430,988	3,428,735	8,118,823	1,770,320	10,191,975
1929	369	26,562	5,242,393	3,981,000	7,939,024	1,346,519	8,832,874
1931	431	18,370	3,838,763	3,724,217	7,453,590	962,370	5,706,425
1932	496	17,721	3,797,055	3,737,169	7,698,492	1,020,403	5,663,552
1936	592	18,890	4,895,850	3,666,585	7,378,698	1,176,732	8,429,114
1937	610	19,775	5,836,680	3,723,707	7,450,227	1,406,685	10,351,089
1938	578	20,891	5,969,287	3,686,962	8,141,917	1,557,277	10,047,453
1939	594	22,506	6,592,871	3,815,465	8,363,440	1,777,797	11,466,916
1940	568	22,886	6,028,288	3,721,381	8,504,471	1,865,929	11,024,079
1941	553	22,481	7,586,272	3,764,438	8,526,267	2,154,513	13,488,023

\* Including in 1921 particulars (excluded in later years) of quarries held under mining title.

In this table the value of minerals won by fossickers, which amounted to £133,595 in 1940 and £126,553 in 1941, is included in the output, but fossickers are not included in the number of persons employed in mining. The number of fossickers is shown in Table 573.

The cost of replacing tools worn out each year and of repairing plant, machinery, etc., is included with the value of materials and fuel used, but many other costs and overhead charges are not included.

Coal mining is the principal mineral industry of New South Wales, and the annual output of the coalmines represents about 60 per cent. of the total value of output of minerals. Coal mining in New South Wales, as in other countries, is liable to intermittency, owing to various causes, and has been affected by reason of the extensive use of oil and the development of hydro-electricity schemes.

Summaries relating to coal mines and to other mines are shown below:—

TABLE 570.—Comparative Statistics—Coal Mines, 1921 to 1941.

Year.	Mines in Operation.	Persons Employed (average).	Salaries and Wages.	Value of—			
				Land, Buildings.	Machinery and Plant.	Materials and Fuel Used.	Output. (Minerals Raised.)
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1921	143	20,973	5,703,999	3,222,721	6,836,857	1,469,578	9,036,474
1929	180	22,470	4,053,746	3,778,955	7,127,140	824,940	6,294,870
1931‡	169	15,522	3,222,379	3,541,988	6,736,886	654,319	4,441,335
1932‡	169	14,126	3,022,474	3,548,298	6,819,784	587,446	4,076,108
1936	160	13,515	3,492,308	3,465,285	6,399,424	613,305	4,920,908
1937	173	13,828	3,947,598	3,433,439	6,333,082	704,393	5,541,611
1938	173	14,864	3,993,059	3,402,128	6,605,068	757,863	5,653,301
1939	172	16,201	4,685,709	3,411,978	6,610,626	963,439	7,034,816
1940	151	16,888	4,089,793	3,301,236	6,755,654	947,542	6,393,541
1941	149	16,987	5,609,162	3,353,626	6,766,767	1,233,749	8,440,071

‡ Exclusive of shale mines.

Apart from coal mining, the Broken Hill silver-lead field is the most important mining activity in the State, and gold-mining has contributed to the increase in value of output from metalliferous mining in the past decade.

Statistics of quarries are not included with those shown here, but are contained in Tables 597 and 598.

TABLE 571.—Comparative Statistics—Mines other than Coal Mines, 1921 to 1941.

Year.	Mines in Operation.	Persons Employed (average).	Salaries and Wages.	Value of—			
				Land, Buildings.	Machinery and Plant.	Materials and Fuel Used.	Output. (Minerals Raised.)
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1921*	350	4,639	726,989	206,014	1,481,966	300,742	1,155,501
1929	189	4,092	1,188,617	202,045	811,884	521,579	2,533,004
1931‡	262	2,848	616,384	182,229	716,704	308,051	1,265,090
1932‡	327	3,595	774,581	188,871	878,708	432,957	1,587,444
1936	432	5,375	1,403,542	201,366	979,274	563,427	3,508,206
1937	437	5,947	1,889,082	230,238	1,117,145	702,292	4,809,478
1938	405	6,027	1,976,223	234,834	1,536,849	799,414	4,394,152
1939	422	6,305	1,907,162	403,487	1,752,814	814,358	4,432,100
1940	417	5,998	1,933,495	420,145	1,748,817	918,387	4,630,538
1941	404	5,494	1,977,110	410,812	1,759,500	920,764	5,047,952

\* Including in 1921 particulars of quarries held under mining title, excluded in later years.

‡ Includes shale mines.



The amount of wages, as shown in the foregoing tables, includes the value of explosives sold to employees, which amounted to £198,609 in 1940, viz., £99,873 to coalminers and 98,736 to other miners.

The materials used in coal mines in 1940 consisted of timber valued at £162,655, and other materials valued at £523,831. The value of fuel used was £261,056.

In other mines the value of timber used in 1940 was £336,540, the value of other materials £352,044, and of fuel consumed, £229,803. The value of fuel used in all mines was £490,859, including the value of 230,621 tons of coal, £178,160, and electricity valued at £261,716.

## MINES IN DIVISIONS.

Particulars of mines in operation in 1940 in the various divisions of the State are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 572.—Mines in Divisions, 1940.

Division.	Mines in Operation.	Persons Employed (average).	Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of—		
				Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Plant.	Materials and Fuel Used.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
North Coast ... ..	23	152	21,662	8,103	31,930	11,943
Hunter and Manning ... ..	125	10,775	2,600,892	2,661,432	5,200,503	635,935
South Coast ... ..	40	4,259	951,246	469,281	1,018,238	204,031
Northern Tableland ... ..	124	580	72,076	19,194	174,143	46,971
Central Tableland ... ..	88	2,171	553,259	174,859	736,449	143,075
Southern Tableland ... ..	11	448	169,880	91,330	159,545	52,088
North-western Slope ... ..	24	174	39,110	7,253	48,530	12,695
Central-western Slope ... ..	23	68	4,728	550	8,737	3,025
South-western Slope ... ..	59	355	44,710	4,348	44,234	18,773
North central Plain ... ..	2	6	1,405	...	146	42
Central Plain ... ..	9	134	28,596	1,126	3,211	3,211
Riverina ... ..	11	61	10,178	1,932	12,950	4,512
East of Darling ... ..	13	495	170,034	5,365	190,654	83,817
West of Darling ... ..	16	3,208	1,361,012	279,378	830,201	645,811
Total, New South Wales ...	568	22,866	6,028,288	3,721,381	8,504,471	1,865,929

The northern coalfields are situated in the Hunter and Manning division, the southern in the South Coast division and the western in the central tableland. Broken Hill and Cobar districts are west and east of the Darling, respectively, and the principal tin mines are in the central tableland division.

## EMPLOYMENT IN MINING.

Mining leases and permits contain conditions as to the minimum number of men to be employed. The usual labour conditions in respect of mining leases of Crown lands and of leases or agreements to mine on private lands are as follows:—For coal, shale, mineral oils, petroleum, or natural gas, for first twelve months of term granted, 2 men to 320 acres, thereafter 4 men; for gold, 1 man to 10 acres throughout the full term; for other minerals, 1 man to 20 acres during the first year, thereafter 1 man to 10 acres. For dredging leases the prescribed labour is in the proportion of 7 men to 100 acres. The labour conditions may be suspended in cases where low prices for the products or other adverse circumstances affect the working of a mine.

The approximate number of men engaged in mining in various years since 1921 is indicated in the following statement. The number of miners is the sum of the average number employed at each mine in operation during the year. Separate particulars are shown of the number of "fossickers," as reported by the mining wardens in the various districts. These men work more or less intermittently, digging for gold or other minerals, washing alluvial deposits, picking over abandoned workings, or prospecting. The average output won by fossickers is small.

TABLE 573.—Average Number of Miners, 1921 to 1941.

Particulars.	1921.	1931.	1936.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Miners—							
Coal ... ..	20,784	15,522	13,515	14,828	16,144	16,777	16,812
Shale ... ..	189	62	.....	36	57	111	175
Metals—							
Gold ... ..	900	520	1,561	1,172	1,341	1,251	917
Silver, Lead, Zinc...	2,035	1,755	3,022	3,818	3,786	3,547	3,283
Tin ... ..	826	229	520	673	790	725	881
Copper ... ..	68	8	2	5	3	4	12
Other Metals ... }	810†	140	48	163	131	234	166
Other Minerals ... }		134	222	196	254		237
Total, Metalliferous, etc.	4,639†	2,786	5,375	6,027	6,305	5,998	5,494
Total, Miners ... ..	25,612‡	18,370	18,890	20,891	22,506	22,886	22,481
Fossickers—							
Gold ... ..	52	8,767	3,827	2,444	2,262	2,097	1,305
Tin ... ..	343	687	1,340	898	835	856	775
Other ... ..	55	657	147	225	162	71	53
Total, Fossickers	450	10,111	5,314	3,567	3,259	3,024	2,133

† Includes workers in quarries held under mining title, excluded in later years.

The number of men engaged in coal mining increased by nearly 2,000 between 1938 and 1940. In other branches of mining the number of employees was 6,000 in both these years.

Additional information regarding persons engaged in coal and other mines is shown in the following statement. The figures show the number employed on the last full working day in each year:—

TABLE 574.—Employees in Mines, Above and Below Ground, 1931 to 1941. (On Last Working Day in Year.)

Year.	Coal and Shale Mines.				Other Mines.			
	Working Pro-prietors.	Employees above ground.	Employees below ground.	Total.	Working Pro-prietors.	Employees above ground.	Employees below ground.	Total.
1931	178	4,047	11,583	15,808	472	765	1,739	2,976†
1932	196	3,464	9,916	13,576	616	1,092	1,977	3,685†
1933	284	3,219	9,461	12,964	727	1,189	2,210	4,126
1934	286	3,161	9,899	13,346	746	1,452	2,518	4,716
1935	241	3,069	10,018	13,328	816	1,712	2,687	5,215
1936	244	3,141	10,484	13,869	702	1,639	3,011	5,352
1937	254	3,393	11,046	14,693	687	1,975	3,506	6,168
1938	246	3,783	11,837	15,866	582	1,783	3,316	5,681
1939	207	3,779	12,499	16,485	660	1,777	3,569	6,006
1940	113	4,207	12,962	17,282	675	1,782	3,329	5,786
1941	100	4,098	13,187	17,385	592	1,690	2,914	5,196

† Includes shale mines.

Approximately 92.4 per cent. of employees in mines in New South Wales are adult men and only 7.6 per cent. are youths under 21 years of age. The respective numbers working above and below ground on the last full working day of 1940 and 1941 were as follow (working proprietors are excluded) :—

TABLE 575.—Employees in Mines—Age Groups, 1940 and 1941.

Men Employed on Last Full Working Day.	1940.			1941.		
	Coal and Shale Mines.	Other Mines.	Total.	Coal and Shale Mines.	Other Mines.	Total.
<b>Under Age 21—</b>						
Above Ground ... ..	622	60	682	589	59	648
Below Ground ... ..	900	26	926	964	41	1,005
<b>Total under age 21 ...</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,653</b>
<b>Over Age 21—</b>						
Above Ground ... ..	3,585	1,722	5,307	3,509	1,631	5,140
Below Ground ... ..	12,062	3,303	15,365	12,223	2,873	15,096
<b>Total over age 21 ...</b>	<b>15,647</b>	<b>5,025</b>	<b>20,672</b>	<b>15,732</b>	<b>4,504</b>	<b>20,236</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>17,169</b>	<b>5,111</b>	<b>22,280</b>	<b>17,285</b>	<b>4,604</b>	<b>21,889</b>

The employment of boys under 16 years of age and of women and girls in or about a mine is prohibited, and restrictions are placed upon the employment of youths.

MINING MACHINERY.

The value of the machinery used in connection with mining in New South Wales during the year 1940 was £8,504,471, viz., coal mines £6,755,654, metalliferous mines, £1,740,087, and other mines, £8,730. The value in various years since 1921 is shown below:—

TABLE 576.—Value of Mining Machinery, 1921 to 1941.

Year.	Coal and Shale Mines.	Metalliferous Mines.	Other Mines.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1921	6,636,857	1,481,966†	*	8,118,823†
1931	6,736,886	699,679	17,025‡	7,453,590
1936	6,399,424	948,732	30,542	7,378,698
1937	6,333,082	1,089,217	27,928	7,450,227
1938	6,605,068	1,515,334	21,515	8,141,917
1939	6,610,626	1,743,763	9,051	8,363,440
1940	6,755,654	1,740,087	8,730	8,504,471
1941	6,766,767	1,744,419	15,081	8,526,267

\* Included with metalliferous mines. † Including machinery in quarries held under mining title, excluded in later years. ‡ Includes Shale mines.

The value of the machinery used in mining for the various metals during 1940 was as follows:—Gold, £561,679; silver, lead and zinc, £982,206; tin, £164,808; other metals, £31,394.

The following statement shows separately the value of the plant used in actual mining operations, that is, in winning and weighing the minerals, hauling them to the surface, ventilating the mines, etc.; and the value of the conveyance plant for transporting the minerals from the surface to wharf or railway:—

TABLE 577.—Value and Purposes of Mining Machinery, 1921 to 1941.

Year.	Machinery in Coal Mines used for—			Machinery in Other Mines used for—			Total value of Mining Machinery.
	Mining Operations.	Transporting Minerals to Wharf or Railway.	Other Machinery.	Mining Operations.	Transporting Minerals to Wharf or Railway.	Other Machinery.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	3,614,955	2,561,172	460,730	924,870*	122,481*	434,615*	8,118,823*
1926	4,524,850	2,880,051	342,238	796,461	110,820	82,488	8,736,908
1931†	3,954,708	2,528,302	253,876	680,616	14,531	21,557	7,453,590
1936	3,832,433	2,317,492	249,499	917,947	11,647	49,680	7,378,698
1937	3,794,549	2,282,962	255,571	996,229	16,064	104,852	7,450,227
1938	3,982,658	2,344,951	277,459	1,325,702	24,340	186,807	8,141,917
1939	3,997,363	2,344,695	268,568	1,511,501	14,640	226,673	8,363,440
1940	4,248,036	2,242,159	265,459	1,525,420	17,967	205,430	8,504,471
1941	4,338,826	2,106,341	321,600	1,422,558	20,516	316,426	8,526,267

\* Including particulars of quarries held under mining title which were excluded in later years.

† Shale mines included with other mines in 1931.

In the coal mines, the value of the machinery employed in mining operations in 1940 represented 63 per cent. of the total value; 36 per cent. was used for transporting the minerals from the surface of the mine to a wharf or railway station. In other mines 76 per cent. was used in mining operations and only 1 per cent. in transporting minerals. In some cases mine owners have constructed railway lines for the purpose of connecting the mines with the State railway system or with wharves.

Particulars of the average horse power of engines used for operating mining machinery are shown below:—

TABLE 578.—Horse power of Engines—Average Used in Mines 1921 to 1941.

Year	Coal Mines.			Other Mines.			Total, Engines all Mines.
	Steam Engines.	Electric Engines.	Other Engines.	Steam Engines.	Electric Engines.	Other Engines.	
	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
1921	47,321	16,138	113	12,136*	1,931*	593*	78,232*
1931†	49,436	22,907	86	3,350	1,528	494	77,801
1936	35,710	26,676	264	6,111	3,724	3,041	75,526
1937	35,975	28,347	362	6,803	4,962	3,811	80,260
1938	34,579	29,141	488	7,971	9,751	3,938	85,868
1939	35,749	30,125	725	7,406	14,485	3,927	92,417
1940	35,989	35,739	721	7,270	14,646	4,576	98,941
1941	33,138	36,347	1,041	7,608	11,937	3,454	93,525

\* Including particulars of quarries held under mining title, excluded in later years.

† Shale mines included with other mines in 1931.

The rated capacity of mining machinery in 1940 amounted to 157,490 horse-power, viz., 122,120 horse-power in coal mines and 35,370 horse-power in other mines.

#### COAL.

A description of the coal measures of New South Wales was published on pages 669 and 670 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

*Wartime Control of Coal and Coalmining.*

By National Security (Coal Control) Regulations provision is made for control of the production, supply, distribution and consumption of coal with a view to secure adequate provision of coal throughout Australia; and by National Security (Coalmining Industry Employment) Regulations special arrangements are made for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes in coal and shale mining.

Control over production, supply, etc., was exercised from February to August, 1941 by the Commonwealth Coal Board, which consisted of a chairman and six other members, including an officer of the Department of Supply and Development. Between August, 1941, and February, 1942, control was vested in the Commonwealth Coal Commissioner and since the latter date in the Commission constituted by a chairman and two members—one nominated by the owners of the coal mines and the other by the Australian Coal and Shale Employees' Federation.

Additional regulations were issued in January, 1942, and amended from time to time with a view to maintain continuous production at the mines. It is prescribed that owners must not fail, except with consent of the Commission, to keep the mines open, nor to observe eustomary practices in respect of employees and employment at the mines except with prior approval of the Reference Board (see below), and they must not vary rates of pay or conditions of employment except in pursuance of award or order of an industrial tribunal.

Employees must not fail, without reasonable excuse, to work and they must not participate in a strike at the mines, except in pursuance of a decision of the governing body of their union. If by reason of contravention of these regulations the operation of a mine ceases or production is reduced the Commission may direct that exemption from military service by employees who refused to work or participated in a strike be terminated and they will be required to serve in the military forces or Army Labour Corps.

Offences arising out of contravention of these regulations by owners or employees may be prosecuted summarily before the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration constituted by the judge who is chairman of the Central Reference Board.

The Central Reference Board for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes in coal and shale mining consists of the chairman and two members as special representatives of employers and employees respectively, and other members selected to represent them according to the subject matter before the Board or the districts concerned. Local Reference Boards to deal with disputes as to local matters are established on recommendation of the chairman of the Central Board. There are local boards in New South Wales for the following districts, viz., Newcastle, Maitland, Southern and Western.

*Oil from Coal.*

Developments in the commercial production of power oil from coal in Great Britain by the hydrogenation process have focussed the attention of coal producers upon the possibilities of using coal produced in this State for the production of motor spirit, oils, etc.

Investigations have been made of hydrogenation, low temperature carbonisation and synthetic processes.

Tests of bulk samples of coal made abroad in 1934 demonstrated that coal from the Greta seam is superior to the best British coal for carbonisation at low temperatures and that it yields considerably more tar and coke of higher quality.

*State Coal Mine.*

The State coal mine was opened at Lithgow, in the Western district, in September, 1916. The area of the land containing coal reserved for the Crown amounts to about 40,200 acres, and the available supply of coal has been estimated at 240,000,000 tons. Since 1932 control of the mine has been vested in the State Coal Mines Control Board, consisting of the Under-Secretary, Department of Mines (Chairman), an officer of the Mines Department, nominated by the Minister for Mines, and a representative of the Department of Railways, nominated by the Minister for Transport.

PRODUCTION OF COAL.

The following table shows the quantity and value of coal raised in New South Wales to the close of 1941 as recorded by the Department of Mines, the total production being 455,561,191 tons, valued at £250,016,057.

TABLE 579.—Coal Raised in New South Wales to end of 1941.

Period.	Coal Raised. (Gross.)	Value at Pit's Mouth.	Average value per ton.
	tons.	£	s. d.
To 1900	91,476,633	37,315,915	8 1
1901-05	30,917,230	10,703,600	6 11
1906-10	40,624,698	14,240,992	7 0
1911-15	48,831,214	17,759,946	7 3
1916-20	44,830,757	25,847,168	11 6
1921-25	54,469,448	45,086,288	16 7
1926-30	46,170,868	38,628,003	16 9
1931-35	36,906,800	22,719,859	12 4
1936-40	49,567,845	29,448,405	11 11
1941	11,765,698	8,265,881	14 1

Gross coal production as recorded in returns under the Census Act in each year since 1921 was as follows:—

TABLE 580.—Coal, Gross Production—Annually, 1921 to 1941.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1921	10,793,387	1932	6,719,706
1922	10,183,133	1933	7,162,655
1923	10,478,513	1934	7,946,530
1924	11,618,216	1935	8,714,472
1925	11,396,199	1936	9,213,150
1926	10,885,766	1937	10,084,261
1927	11,126,114	1938	9,613,385*
1928	9,448,197	1939	11,317,328*
1929	7,651,373	1940	9,662,828*
1930	7,147,127	1941	11,980,077*
1931	6,487,992		

\* Includes Shale.

The production of coal exceeded 10,000,000 tons in each year from 1920 to 1927, reaching the maximum in 1924 when the production was 11,618,216 tons. Operations were affected by a prolonged cessation of work in the northern mines in 1929 and 1930 and by general industrial depression, and the output in 1931 was the lowest since 1904. As a result of recovery in industrial activity, production rose steadily year by year from 1932 until it again exceeded 10,000,000 tons in 1937. The mines were idle for six weeks in 1938 and for ten weeks in 1940 owing to industrial strife. In 1941 the output exceeded the peak of 1924 by 361,861 tons. The foregoing quantities of coal raised relate to gross production, which in 1940 exceeded saleable output by 361,730 tons—consisting largely of coal used as fuel in operating coal mines.

Approximately 66 per cent of the coal is obtained from the northern coal-fields. The saleable output and average value per ton in each district since 1932 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 581.—Saleable Coal Raised in Districts, 1932 to 1941.

Year.	Northern District.		Southern District.		Western District.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Average Value per ton.	Quantity.	Average Value per ton.	Quantity.	Average Value per ton.	Total Quantity.	Average Value per ton.
	tons.	s. d.	tons.	s. d.	tons.	s. d.	tons.	s. d.
1932 ...	4,096,437	12 8	1,004,109	13 8	1,231,562	11 2	6,332,108	12 6
1933 ...	4,420,114	12 0	1,140,097	13 6	1,225,260	9 4	6,785,471	11 10
1934 ...	5,067,576	11 4	1,264,482	12 10	1,266,781	8 7	7,598,839	11 2
1935 ...	5,431,273	10 10	1,467,354	12 10	1,437,129	8 5	8,335,756	10 9
1936 ...	5,977,897	10 11	1,544,297	12 8	1,339,553	8 9	8,861,747	10 10
1937 ...	6,474,920	11 3	1,783,129	13 0	1,466,041	8 9	9,724,090	11 2
1938 ...	6,120,664	11 11	1,724,195	14 0	1,414,064	9 6	9,258,923	12 0
1939 ...	7,184,493	12 8	2,058,866	14 5	1,634,783	10 8	10,878,142	12 9
1940 ...	6,182,826	13 6	1,709,267	15 0	1,409,005	11 6	9,301,098	13 6
1941 ...	7,772,751	14 7	2,158,409	15 6	1,609,664	12 0	11,540,824	14 4

More than 55 per cent. of the output is drawn from tunnels, and the balance from shafts. Particulars regarding the quantity of coal cut by machinery are shown in Table 584,

The quantity of saleable coal produced from each of the principal coal seams in 1940 and 1941 was as follows:—

	Saleable Output.	
	1940 tons.	1941. tons.
Northern District—		
Greta Seam ... ..	3,661,802	4,473,891
Borehole Seam ... ..	734,361	1,382,764
Victoria Tunnel Seam ... ..	867,543	684,347
Great Northern Seam ... ..	232,796	294,055
Wallahah Seam ... ..	315,898	409,655
Other Seams ... ..	370,426	528,039
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>6,182,826</b>	<b>7,772,751</b>
Southern District ... ..	1,709,267	2,158,409
Western District ... ..	1,409,005	1,609,664
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>9,301,098</b>	<b>11,540,824</b>

### Colliery Days Worked.

The intermittency of operations in the coal-mining industry, due chiefly to irregularity of orders, industrial disputes and over-development, is indicated by the following table showing the weighted average number of days worked by coal mines in the main coal-mining districts in various years since 1913:—

TABLE 582.—Colliery Days Worked, 1913 to 1941.

Year.	Northern.	Southern.	Western.	Total.
	days.	days.	days.	days.
1913 ... ..	234	227	261	233
1917 ... ..	201	207	221	204
1921 ... ..	221	234	217	223
1925 ... ..	197	194	257	202
1929 (a) ... ..	79	228	244	132
1932 ... ..	150	158	194	157
1933 ... ..	172	175	192	175
1934 ... ..	177	198	202	184
1935 ... ..	198	216	222	205
1936 ... ..	196	201	207	198
1937 ... ..	209	220	224	213
1938 (a) ... ..	179	196	192	184
1939 ... ..	205	216	216	209
1940 (a) ... ..	168	166	182	169
1941 ... ..	213	210	208	212

(a) Extensive industrial disputes occurred in these years.

The maximum number of working days in a year until 1938 was approximately 274, but the average number of days worked has rarely approached this total. During 1939 the number of working days was reduced by the Federal Arbitration Court, and the maximum number for the year was 266. In 1940, when the reduction was operative during the whole year, the number was 244 days.

The average number of days worked was low in 1938 and in 1940, when there were prolonged dislocations due to industrial disputes.



As a general rule the average in the western mines is comparatively high and steady, work being much more regular in the large State colliery and in collieries supplying the cement-making industry in this district than in the other collieries producing for the open market.

*Output of Coal per Man-day.*

The approximate average output of coal per man-day worked is shown below for various years since 1913:—

TABLE 533.—Coal Output per Man-day.

Year.	Per Employee Below Ground.				Average For All Employees.			
	Northern.	Southern.	Western.	Total.	Northern.	Southern.	Western.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1913 ...	3.25	2.75	4.01	3.18	2.44	2.12	3.29	2.41
1917 ...	3.36	2.88	4.29	3.33	2.46	2.20	3.56	2.50
1921 ...	3.17	2.69	4.62	3.17	2.34	2.00	3.74	2.36
1925 ...	3.25	2.86	3.55	3.21	2.42	2.12	2.76	2.41
1929 ...	3.67	2.60	4.07	3.45	2.66	2.08	3.16	2.58
1932 ...	4.27	3.26	4.72	4.15	3.06	2.81	3.16	3.03
1933 ...	4.42	3.44	5.28	4.34	3.15	2.58	4.22	3.17
1934 ...	4.65	3.14	5.29	4.40	3.35	2.44	4.28	3.26
1935 ...	4.64	3.41	5.08	4.42	3.40	2.62	4.17	3.33
1936 ...	4.86	3.39	5.11	4.55	3.58	2.64	4.18	3.44
1937 ...	4.88	3.35	5.45	4.55	3.57	2.59	4.34	3.42
1938 ...	5.05	3.43	5.55	4.71	3.74	2.51	4.55	3.51
1939 ...	4.79	3.21	5.01	4.41	3.53	2.50	4.17	3.34
1940 ...	4.76	3.42	5.42	4.51	3.54	2.60	4.17	3.39
1941 ...	4.62	3.44	5.09	4.39	3.44	2.65	4.10	3.33

In considering fluctuations in the annual average output per man-day, due allowance must be made for the frequent changes occurring through the closure of old mines and the opening of new mines with varying efficiency, and for the increasing age of workings. After 1930 depressed trade and substantially reduced prices tended to divert production to the more economical workings.

*Coal Cut and Filled by Machinery.*

The proportion of coal cut by machines increased from 28.4 per cent. in 1938 to 40.1 per cent. in 1941. The number of machines used for cutting coal in 1940 was 231, viz., 158 operated by electricity and 73 by compressed air. The use of machinery for filling coal was commenced in 1935 and the quantity filled annually rose from 134,500 tons in 1936 to 2,142,420 tons in 1941.

TABLE 584.—Coal Cut and Filled by Machinery, 1911 to 1941.

Year.	Coal cut by Machinery.				Coal filled by Mechanical Means.
	Electricity.	Compressed Air.	Total.	Percentage of Total Output.	
	tons.	tons.	tons.	per cent.	tons.
1911 ... ..	2,075,000	563,000	2,638,000	30·4	Nil.
1912 ... ..	1,667,000	662,000	2,329,000	21·5	„
1926 ... ..	1,201,000	1,056,000	2,257,000	20·7	„
1931 ... ..	842,000	536,000	1,378,000	21·4	„
1936 ... ..	1,804,000	666,000	2,470,000	26·8	134,500
1937 ... ..	2,036,000	752,000	2,788,000	27·7	301,300
1938 ... ..	2,088,000	634,000	2,722,000	28·4	619,500
1939 ... ..	2,887,000	707,000	3,594,000	32·1	1,101,400
1940 ... ..	3,319,000	373,000	3,692,000	38·7	1,332,100
1941 ... ..	...	...	4,712,300	40·1	2,142,420

*Disposal of Coal.*

The following statement shows the quantity of coal retained for local consumption, and the interstate and oversea exports in 1921 and later years. The bunker coal loaded in Sydney Harbour into interstate steamers in the years 1921 and 1926 is included in the table under the heading "local consumption," because it was not distinguished in the records from the coal taken in that port by intrastate vessels. In this group is included also coal used in the coal mines, miners' coal, etc., which amounted to 354,462 tons in 1938. The figures for later years are not available for publication.

TABLE 585.—Local Consumption and Export of N.S.W. Coal.

Year.	Retained for Local Consumption.	Sent to other Australian States.	Total quantity consumed in Australia.	Exported to Oversea Countries.	Total Production.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1921	5,268,628	2,752,810	8,021,438	2,771,949	10,793,387
1926	6,347,939	2,740,570	9,088,509	1,797,257	10,885,766
1931	4,146,164	1,540,416	5,686,580	801,412	6,487,992
1932	4,351,613	1,575,343	5,926,956	792,750	6,719,706
1933	4,632,152	1,699,165	6,331,317	831,338	7,162,655
1934	5,176,571	1,962,805	7,139,376	807,154	7,946,530
1935	5,863,602	1,974,279	7,837,881	876,591	8,714,472
1936	6,084,524	2,217,450	8,301,974	911,176	9,213,150
1937	6,703,744	2,458,002	9,161,746	922,515	10,084,261
1938	6,540,409	2,162,104	8,702,513	910,872	9,613,385
	Per cent. of Total.				
1921	48·8	25·5	74·3	25·7	100
1926	58·3	25·2	83·5	16·5	100
1931	63·9	23·7	87·6	12·4	100
1938	68·0	22·5	90·5	9·5	100

\* Including Ships' Bunkers, see Table 586.

On the average local factories have absorbed approximately 45 per cent. of the output, the railways approximately 11 per cent., and the export trade 33 per cent.

*Purposes for which Coal was used.*

Full particulars are not available as to the purposes for which coal is used locally, but statistics of factories and railways with those of the export trade contain information which covers a large proportion of the total production. The following statement shows these details for 1928-29 and the last six years, though they differ from those shown in other tables in so far as they refer to periods of twelve months ending June, and not to calendar years:—

TABLE 586.—Purposes for which N.S.W. Coal was Used, 1929 to 1941.

Coal Used.	1928-29.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
In Factories—	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Fuel in Electricity Works	882,355	1,005,424	1,010,860	1,099,711	1,162,997	1,200,786	1,290,873
„ Other Factories ...	1,318,880	1,092,790	1,302,114	1,388,961	1,346,667	1,218,630	1,393,483
	2,201,235	2,098,214	2,312,983	2,488,672	2,509,664	2,419,416	2,684,356
Raw Material in Gas Works	661,878	534,140	560,174	577,030	578,127	621,164	656,785
„ Coke Works	869,257	1,284,603	1,401,608	1,536,690	1,661,851	1,833,643	2,331,234
	1,531,135	1,818,743	1,961,782	2,113,720	2,239,978	2,454,807	2,987,969
Total in Factories ...	3,732,370	3,916,957	4,274,765	4,602,392	4,749,642	4,874,223	5,672,325
On Railways for Locomotive Purposes ...	1,212,272	972,890	985,580	1,041,106	994,371	962,197	1,104,122
Total, Factories and Railways	4,944,642	4,889,847	5,260,345	5,643,498	5,744,013	5,836,420	6,776,447
Exports—							
Interstate*—Cargo ...	1,541,788	1,643,397	1,900,028	2,091,142	1,860,639	†	†
„ Bunker	488,200	854,380	404,996	431,383	411,098	†	†
Total, Interstate ...	2,029,988	1,997,777	2,305,024	2,522,525	2,271,737	†	†
Oversea—Cargo ...	311,608	306,356	340,083	392,013	381,778	†	†
„ Bunker ...	645,260	582,866	572,026	576,294	516,655	†	†
Total, Oversea ...	956,874	889,222	912,109	968,307	898,433	†	†
Total Exports ...	2,986,862	2,886,999	3,217,133	3,490,832	3,170,170	†	†
Total, Factories, Railways and Exports ...	7,931,504	7,776,846	8,477,478	9,134,330	8,914,183	†	†

\* Approximate.

† Not available for publication.

The quantity of coal used as fuel in factories has grown with expansion in the secondary industries, the requirements of the electric light and power works and the coke works being an important factor. The quantity used in coke works has increased rapidly as a result of expansion in the iron and steel industry.

The quantity consumed by railway locomotives fluctuates according to the volume of goods traffic.

PRICES OF COAL.

The approximate trend of changes in value of coal is indicated by the average pit head values shown in Tables 579 and 581. Western coal, being of lower calorific value than northern or southern, is the cheapest. The movement in prices is illustrated by the following comparison as at each date of change from 1916 to 1930. This was published in the report of the Royal Commission which investigated the coal industry in 1929-30.

The quotations refer to the basis upon which business was usually done for best large coal per ton in each district in the years in which the prices were varied between 1916 and 1930.

TABLE 587.—Prices of Coal—1916 to 1930.

Year in which price was changed.	Northern— f.o.b., Newcastle.	Southern— f.o.b., Jetty.	Western— f.o.r., Lithgow.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1916 ... ..	12 0	12 0	7 3
1917 ... ..	15 0	15 0	10 3
1919 ... ..	17 9	17 6	12 9
1920 ... ..	21 9	21 6	16 9
1927 ... ..	26 1	25 6	15 6
1930 (June) ...	22 10	22 3	13 9

The prices quoted above were observed generally as a basis throughout the trade up to June, 1930. Subsequently competition rapidly intensified and prices fell continuously. Contracts for large supplies between June, 1930 and the end of 1937 were undertaken at substantially lower rates—the reductions ranging from 5s. to 8s. per ton as compared with those stated for June, 1930. In 1938 and 1939, however, owing to increasing demand and higher costs, prices of coal rose appreciably, but remained substantially lower than in 1930. The basis of prices of best large northern coal f.o.b. Newcastle usually ranged between 17s. and 21s. per ton in June, 1939. At the same date southern large coal f.o.b. jetty was selling at between 17s. and 21s. per ton and western large coal f.o.r. Lithgow in the vicinity of 12s. per ton.

Small coal and unscreened coal were usually sold at prices several shillings per ton below those for large coal. These margins have varied from time to time. During recent years it has become increasingly the practice to screen coal in a variety of new ways.

#### OIL SHALE.

Oil-bearing mineral, which is a variety of torbanite or cannel coal, known locally as kerosene shale, has been found in many localities in New South Wales, the most important deposits being in the Capertee and Wolgan Valleys.

The production of oil shale from the opening of the mines in 1865 to the end of 1924 amounted to 1,919,685 tons valued at £2,690,710. In subsequent years to 1938 only 5,904 tons were raised.

In 1937 the Commonwealth Government made arrangements to assist a private company, the National Oil Proprietary Ltd., in the development of the Newnes-Capertee shale oil field. Part of the capital required for the project was provided by the Commonwealth Government and the Government of New South Wales, in the form of loans bearing a low rate of interest. At 30th June, 1941, the amount of capital available to the company was as follows:—Share capital (fully paid) £325,000, advance by State of New South Wales £166,000, advances by Commonwealth £559,000, bank overdraft guaranteed by Commonwealth £250,000; total £1,300,000. Among other concessions, tariff protection is provided for a period of fifteen years to the extent of 7½d. per gallon over imported petroleum spirit and 5½d. over petrol refined in Australia from imported crude oil. The production of crude oil was commenced at Glen Davis, near Newnes, in January, 1940.

## MINERALS WON, AS RECORDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

The particulars relating to the minerals won, as shown in the following pages, have been obtained from the records of the Department of Mines. They differ from those in the preceding tables, as they include, in many cases, the value of the ores after treatment at the mines, and they relate rather to minerals recovered by treatment during the year than to minerals raised to the surface during the year. From the particulars shown in the annual reports of the Department the output of iron made from scrap, Portland cement, lime, and coke has been deducted, as these items are included in the statistics of factories in the preceding chapter of this volume. The value so deducted was approximately £2,500,000 in 1939.

The average annual value of the minerals won in New South Wales (including quarry products) in each quinquennial period from 1901 to 1940, the annual production since 1936 and the total value of production to the end of each period are shown below:—

TABLE 588.—Value of all Minerals Won in N.S.W. to end of 1940.

Period.	Value of Minerals Won.*		Year.	Value of Minerals Won.*	
	Average per annum.	Total to end of period.		During year.	To end of year.
To end of 1900	£	£	1936	£	£
1901-05	...	132,535,358	1937	11,520,205	505,723,902
1906-10	5,873,176	161,901,240	1938	13,496,603	519,220,505
1911-15	8,330,883	203,555,656	1939	12,044,998	531,265,503
1916-20	10,169,752	254,404,418	1940	13,649,956	544,915,459
1921-25	10,821,478	308,511,806		14,068,684	558,984,143
1926-30	14,622,631	381,624,962			
1931-35	14,125,356	452,251,740			
1936-40	8,390,391	494,203,697			
	12,956,089	558,984,143			

\* Includes Quarry products.

Up to the end of the year 1900 the total value of gold won (£48,422,000) exceeded that of any other mineral, but with the subsequent decline in gold mining and the development of the coal and silver-lead fields, coal advanced rapidly to the head of the list, and the value of silver and lead surpassed the output of gold. At the end of 1938 coal represented 43 per cent. of the total value of mineral production, silver and silver-lead 25.4 per cent., and gold 12.6 per cent.

The values of the ores are estimated after assay. As many metals are commonly associated in the same mineral matter it is difficult to make a reliable estimate of the quantity and value, especially in cases where the ores are exported before final treatment.

## INDIVIDUAL METALS, ETC., WON IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following statement shows the estimated quantity and value of individual metals, precious stones and industrial minerals (other than coal and shale), won in the years 1937 and 1938, also the total yield to the end of 1938. Particulars for later years are not available for publication.

TABLE 589.—Individual Metals, etc., Won in New South Wales.

Minerals.	Output for year.				Total Output to end of 1938.	
	1937.		1938.		Quantity.	Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Gold ... .. oz. fine	68,607	†595,855	88,698	†780,958	15,382,301	66,918,568
Silver ... .. "	44,330	3,997	83,822	7,357	45,932,812	6,145,217
Silver-lead ore, etc. ... tons	281,624	4,306,619	317,230	3,282,119	13,657,362	128,676,996
Lead—Pig, etc. ... .. "	...	...	...	...	326,621	6,442,397
Zinc—Spelter and concentrates ... .. "	219,838	657,967	265,296	230,989	9,149,909	26,330,102
Copper ... .. "	3,627	72,406	1,963	87,905	689,749	15,920,956
Tin ingots and ore ... .. "	1,143	336,628	1,189	286,768	142,753	16,422,868
Iron—Pig (from local ores) ... .. "	...	...	...	...	1,414,308	7,511,755
Iron oxide ... .. "	677	374	108	43	103,213	95,972
Ironstone flux ... .. "	...	...	...	...	135,087	109,741
Chrome iron ore ... .. "	459	1,536	952	2,564	44,213	136,354
Wolfram ... .. "	45	13,051	95	25,740	2,627	325,246
Scheelite ... .. "	10	3,401	9	2,472	1,746	202,209
Platinum ... .. oz.	46	455	7	52	29,193	128,544
Molybdenite ... .. tons	16	1,139	8	1,759	870	218,126
Antimony ... .. "	144	3,468	144	3,444	19,992	376,875
Manganese ore ... .. "	107	322	218	740	37,835	83,493
Bismuth ... .. "	...	7	...	4	891	244,780
Alumina ... .. "	334	627	438	821	60,269	212,696
Arsenic ... .. "	...	...	...	...	(a)	193,990
Dolomite ... .. "	29,628	11,814	25,339	32,715	(a)	176,633
Limestone flux ... .. "	144,371	28,317	158,381	35,113	3,408,617	1,401,997
Magnesite ... .. "	19,494	36,552	19,158	41,744	234,945	384,493
Diamonds ... .. carats	200	200	300	300	205,543	147,949
Opal ... .. "	...	3,357	...	4,226	...	1,627,021

† Value in Australian currency.

(a) Quantity not available.

## GOLD.

Though gold had been found in New South Wales in earlier years, the history of gold-mining in the State dates from 1851, when its existence in payable quantities was proved by E. H. Hargraves. The deposits are of various types, *e.g.*, alluvial gold, auriferous reefs or lodes, impregnations in stratified deposits and igneous rocks, and irregular deposits, as in auriferous ironstone. Gold is recovered also by dredging from the beds of rivers which drain auriferous country.

The yield of gold in 1929, *viz.*, 7,496 oz. fine, was the lowest recorded in any year since 1851. During the period of economic stress which followed, the price of gold rose and greater attention was paid to prospecting, and the yield rose to 100,255 oz. fine in 1940. The yield in 1941 was 88,091 oz. fine, and the value, at the standard rate, £4 4s. 11½d. per oz. fine, was £374,204; the value in Australian currency, which includes a substantial premium, was £941,244. The prices paid for gold lodged at the Commonwealth Bank are shown in Table 599.

In June, 1940, the Federal Parliament appropriated the sum of £150,000 for the encouragement of gold mining in the various States; the amount allocated to New South Wales was £8,000.

Following the wartime increase in the price of gold a tax was imposed as from 15th September, 1939, on all gold produced in Australia and New Guinea. The tax is equal to half the amount by which the price of gold exceeds £A9 per fine oz., and is deducted by the Commonwealth Bank from payments made for gold received; certain rebates are allowed. Particulars of the tax are published on page 389 of this volume.

Under the National Security (Exchange Control) Regulations, all persons possessing gold are required to deliver it to the Commonwealth Bank or an agent of the Bank, and may not sell gold to any other buyer. This regulation does not apply to gold coins up to £25 in value, nor to wrought gold. The price of gold fixed by the Bank is based on the price paid by the Treasury of the United States of America.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold won in New South Wales to the end of 1941:—

TABLE 590.—Gold Won in New South Wales, 1851 to 1941.

Period.	Quantity.	Value.*	Period.	Quantity.	Value.*
	oz. fine.	£		oz. fine.	£
1851-1900	11,399,508	48,422,001	1938	88,698	780,958
1901-1910	2,252,851	9,569,492	1939	87,189	848,985
1911-1920	1,145,185	4,864,440	1940	100,255	1,068,692
1921-1925	133,335	566,375	1941	88,091	941,244
1926-1930	70,287	298,557			
1931-1935	163,091	1,295,098			
1936	60,739	525,792			
1937	68,607	595,855	Total ...	15,657,836	69,777,489

\* Value in Australian currency.

#### SILVER, LEAD, AND ZINC.

The production of lead and zinc in New South Wales is associated closely with the mining of silver, the Broken Hill silver-lead deposits being the main source of the output.

An account of the Broken Hill silver-lead field was published at page 662 of the Official Year Book, 1937-38.

The lead concentrates are treated at Port Pirie in South Australia. Although the greater part of the zinc concentrates have been exported, large quantities are treated in Australia at Risdon, Tasmania, and portion at Cockle Creek in the production of sulphuric acid.

The quantity of ore raised at the Broken Hill mines amounted to 1,583,366 tons in 1938, and ore and concentrates despatched from the field were valued at £3,508,390.

A large silver-lead mine is being developed at *Captain's Flat*, where the prospective ore reserves are believed to amount to 5,000,000 tons. In terms of an agreement between the Government of New South Wales and the Lake George Mines Ltd. and the Lake George Mining Corporation, Ltd., the Government has constructed a railway from Bungendore on the Goulburn-Bombala railway to Captain's Flat. Production of ore at the mine was commenced in February, 1939.

In assessing the quantity and value of the metals won from the silver-lead ores mined in New South Wales, the Department of Mines estimates the total value on the basis of the metal produced within the State and the value of the ore, concentrates, etc., not smelted within the State, as declared by the several companies at the date of export from the State. The following table is a summary up to the end of 1938 of the Department's records of the quantity and value of the silver and lead produced in New South

Wales from local ores, and the quantity and value of silver-lead and zinc concentrates produced in the State and despatched elsewhere for treatment:—

TABLE 591.—Silver, Lead and Zinc won in New South Wales to end of 1938.

Period.	Silver.	Silver-lead Concentrates, Carbonate ore, etc.	Lead-Pig, in Matte, etc.	Zinc Concentrates.
	oz.	tons.	tons.	tons.
To 1900	9,572,829	3,020,611	14,680	138,901
1901-1905	4,154,020	1,985,868	17,550	183,782
1906-1910	8,310,962	1,751,751	71,435	1,460,138*
1911-1915	12,460,553	1,694,834	114,375	2,093,783
1916-1920	7,982,192	866,654	80,115	553,628
1921-1925	2,960,993	1,013,376	28,466	1,449,599
1926-1930	33,017	1,377,163	...	1,388,821
1931-1935	273,100	1,092,253	...	1,115,356
1936	56,994	255,998	...	220,767
1937	44,330	281,624	...	219,838
1938	83,822	317,230	...	265,296
Total ...	45,932,812	13,657,362	326,621	9,089,909
Value.				
	£	£	£	£
To 1900	1,562,501	28,924,613	274,585	157,066
1901-1905	445,051	8,910,586	255,366	440,402
1906-1910	892,414	11,561,794	996,646	3,761,223
1911-1915	1,302,510	14,302,570	1,899,601	6,861,489
1916-1920	1,426,886	12,920,076	2,358,625	2,195,599
1921-1925	471,312	15,360,784	657,574	5,171,152
1926-1930	3,259	15,498,294	...	5,263,786
1931-1935	24,788	9,793,901	...	1,391,969
1936	5,142	3,815,643	...	198,460
1937	3,997	4,306,616	...	657,967
1938	7,357	3,282,119	...	230,989
Total ...	6,145,217	128,676,996	6,442,397	26,330,102

\* Includes 2,758 tons of spelter.

As the bulk of the ore produced in the silver-lead mines is exported for treatment to other parts of Australia or despatched in the form of concentrates to overseas countries, the figures shown in the preceding table do not indicate fully the value of the New South Wales production of the various metals. The Department of Mines has collected records from the various mining and smelting companies and ore-buyers with the object of ascertaining the actual value accruing to the Commonwealth from the silver-lead mines of this State. Thus the following particulars have been obtained regarding the quantity and value of the silver, lead, and zinc extracted within the Commonwealth, and the gross metallic contents of concentrates exported oversea have been estimated on the basis of average assays. In the case of the lead and zinc contents, the quantities have been estimated only when payment was made for them.



TABLE 592.—Silver, Lead and Zinc—Metal Obtained and Concentrates Exported, 1921 to 1938.

Year.	Metal obtained within Commonwealth from ores raised in New South Wales.					Concentrates exported oversea.				Total Value of Production from Silver-lead Ores of New South Wales.
	Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.	Aggregate Value.	Quantity.	Contents by average assay.			Assessed Value.	
						Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.		
1921	oz. fine. 3,624,413	tons. 47,426	tons. 1,425	£ 1,723,364	tons. 47,127	oz. fine. 617,477	tons. 6,539	tons. 19,272	£ 261,238	£ 1,985,102
1929	7,619,884	165,364	46,163	5,918,014	156,532	835,697	7,009	76,619	734,261	6,652,275
1931	6,177,863	129,819	53,832	2,995,029	95,421	460,958	13,405	43,629	257,705	3,252,734
1932	5,896,193	131,422	53,200	3,001,005	57,591	178,034	1,222	30,164	124,719	3,125,724
1936	7,778,514	157,755	57,744	4,608,838	147,969	779,289	18,569	68,011	542,319	5,158,207
1937	8,781,750	184,822	43,254	6,353,963	140,646	1,048,749	13,832	64,785	889,991	7,243,954
1938	8,497,687	181,187	47,370	4,438,183	142,150	1,060,913	15,213	66,359	479,795	4,917,983

The silver-lead ores mined in New South Wales contain, in addition to silver, lead, and zinc, a number of other metals, *e.g.* cadmium, copper, gold, and antimony, but unless these metals are extracted within New South Wales they are not represented in statistics of the mineral production of the State, except by inclusion as zinc concentrates.

Cadmium is recovered at Risdon, Tasmania, as a by-product in the treatment of zinc ores mined at Broken Hill. The quantity extracted during 1938 was 147 tons, valued at £60,770.

COPPER.

The ores of copper are distributed widely throughout New South Wales. Deposits at Cobar yielded a large output until 1920 when the better grade ores were worked out. The industry has been handicapped severely in many places by the high cost of transport to market, and, as the price fluctuates considerably, operations have been intermittent. Large quantities of low-grade ores are available.

The quantity and value of the copper won in New South Wales, as estimated by the Department of Mines, are shown below:—

TABLE 593.—Copper Won in New South Wales, 1858 to 1938.

Period.	Ingots, Matte, and Regulus.		Ore.		Total Value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	tons.	£	tons.	£	£	
1858-1900	95,501	5,474,309	6,101	92,651	5,566,960	
1901-1905	33,989	2,011,609	8,578	104,533	2,116,142	
1906-1910	41,898	2,869,101	6,872	62,006	2,931,107	
1911-1915	36,305	2,169,508	9,870	108,226	2,277,734	
1916-1920	21,453	2,355,248	554	8,887	2,364,135	
1921-1925	3,863	259,926	129	1,822	261,748	
1926-1930	867	58,053	339	3,102	61,155	
1931-1935	3,304	123,951	203	4,026	127,977	
1936	753	45,415	615†	8,272	53,687	
1937	750	50,483	2,877	21,923	72,406	
1938	1,280	53,572	682	34,333	87,905	
Total	...	239,968	15,471,175	36,825	449,781	15,920,956

† Concentrates.

The output in 1938 was obtained partly from the Cobar mines and partly in the treatment of silver-lead concentrates mined at Broken Hill.

### TIN.

Tin, unlike copper, is restricted in its geographical and petrological range, and is the rarest of the common metals of commerce. The lodes discovered in New South Wales are numerous, but they are on a small scale. The maximum depth attained is about 360 feet.

Tin ore occurs in the northern, southern, and western divisions. The areas in which workable quantities have been located are on the western fall of the New England Tableland, with Emmaville and Tingha as the chief centres, and at Ardlethan in the southern district. Alluvial deposits of stream tin in the northern rivers are exploited by means of dredging.

Particulars of the output and the value of production of tin are shown below:—

TABLE 594.—Tin Won in New South Wales, 1872 to 1938.

Period.	Ingots.		Ore.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	tons.	£	tons	£	£
1872-1900	67,055	5,879,803	18,581	908,130	6,787,933
1901-1905	4,319	557,855	1,994	142,977	700,832
1906-1910	5,244	816,061	3,947	377,620	1,193,681
1911-1915	4,268	793,550	7,262	806,815	1,600,365
1916-1920	4,346	1,053,645	6,953	1,005,841	2,059,486
1921-1925	3,628	805,294	2,005	204,073	1,009,367
1926-1930	4,654	1,120,122	54	1,733	1,121,855
1931-1935	4,941	1,050,080	56	7,419	1,057,499
1936	1,076	262,661	38	5,793	268,454
1937	1,116	331,530	27	5,098	336,628
1938	1,162	282,024	27	4,744	286,768
Total ..	101,809	12,952,625	40,944	3,470,243	16,422,868

The total quantity of tin won during 1938 was 1,189 tons, making the total 142,753 tons to the end of 1938.

There are a number of dredges for the recovery of tin in the northern districts. The quantity obtained in 1938 was 774 tons valued at £120,765. The total quantity obtained by dredging from 1901 to 1938 was 32,126 tons, valued at £4,242,050.

### IRON AND IRON ORES.

Iron ore of good quality occurs in many parts of New South Wales. The most extensive deposits are at Cadia, where 10,000,000 tons may be recovered economically; at Carcoar, where a large quantity has been produced; and at Goulburn and Queanbeyan, each containing about 1,000,000 tons; at Wingello there are about 3,000,000 tons of aluminous iron ores of low grade. It has been estimated that in the known deposits, excluding Wingello ores, there are 15,000,000 tons which may be recovered by quarrying, and that a much greater quantity may be obtained by more costly methods of mining.

The quantity of pig iron produced from local ores during the years 1907 to 1929 was 1,409,728 tons valued at £7,493,435, and 4,580 tons valued at £18,320 were produced in 1935 from ore raised at Breadalbane.

Ironstone flux amounting to 2,432 tons, and valued at £950, was obtained during 1933, but there was no further production.

Further details relating to the operations of ironworks are shown in the chapter relating to factories.

#### IRON OXIDE.

Iron oxide is obtainable in the Port Macquarie, Moss Vale, Newcastle, Milton, Nowra, and Goulburn districts for use in purifying gas or as a pigment. The output during 1938 was 108 tons, valued at £43. The total output to the end of 1938 was 103,213 tons, valued at £95,972.

#### OTHER METALS.

*Platinum.*—Platinum occurs in several districts of New South Wales, but platinum mining is comparatively unimportant. The quantity produced to the end of 1938 amounted to 20,193 oz. valued at £128,544, of which 7 oz. were obtained in 1938.

*Chromite.*—Chromite, or chromic iron ore, is the only commercially important ore of chromium. It is found usually in association with serpentine. The chromite mined in New South Wales is used as a refractory material. The principal deposits are in the Gundagai and Tumut districts, and there are smaller quantities in the northern portion of the State. The quantity produced during 1938 was 952 tons, valued at £2,564, making a total output of 44,214 tons, valued at £136,354.

*Scheelite and Wolfram.*—The tungsten ores, scheelite and wolfram, occur in many localities in New South Wales, generally in association with tinstone (cassiterite), bismuth, and molybdenite. These ores are used mainly in the manufacture of special steels for which the demand increases during war periods and declines upon the cessation of hostilities. The production in 1938 was 9 tons of scheelite, valued at £2,472, and 94 tons of wolfram, valued at £25,740. The total production up to the end of 1938 was 1,747 tons of scheelite, valued at £202,209 and 2,628 tons of wolfram valued at £325,246.

*Molybdenum.*—Supplies of molybdenite, the principal ore of molybdenum, exist in New South Wales. Its main use is for the manufacture of molybdenum steel. The output to the end of 1938 was 870 tons, valued at £218,126, of which 8 tons, valued at £1,759, were produced in 1938.

*Antimony.*—This mineral may be obtained in a number of districts, in the north-east of the State. Owing to fluctuations in the price of the metal, mining is spasmodic. The total output of antimony to the end of the year 1938 was 19,992 tons, valued at £376,875, of which 144 tons, valued at £3,444, were produced in 1938.

*Manganese.*—Manganese ores have been discovered in various places but generally in localities which lack facilities for transport. The total production to the end of 1938 was 37,835 tons, valued at £83,463, including 218 tons valued at £740 produced in 1938.

*Bismuth.*—Bismuth has been obtained chiefly in the neighbourhood of Glen Innes, and at Whipstick in the South Coast division. In other districts bismuth is associated with molybdenite and wolfram ores. The quantity of bismuth produced in 1938 was 1 cwt., valued at £4. The quantity produced to the end of 1938 was 891 tons of ore, valued at £244,780.

*Mercury.*—Cinnabar, the most important ore of mercury, occurs in numerous localities, but it has not been discovered in a sufficiently concentrated form to enable it to be mined profitably. No production of quick-silver has been recorded since 1916.

#### DIAMONDS.

Diamonds and other gem-stones occur in various places in New South Wales, but an extensive field has not been discovered. The finest of the New South Wales diamonds are harder and whiter than the South African, and are equal to the best Brazilian gems.

The following table shows the output of diamonds as recorded, but it is probable that the actual output was much greater. The majority of the diamonds have been obtained from the mines in the Bingara and Copeton districts:—

TABLE 595—Diamonds Won in N.S.W.

Period.	Carats.	Value.	Period.	Carats.	Value.
		£			£
1867-1900	100,103	55,535	1931-35	1,148	1,121
1901-1905	54,206	46,434	1936	650	650
1906-1910	16,651	12,374	1937	200	200
1911-1915	16,003	13,353	1938	300	300
1916-1920	11,973	12,573	1939	103	167
1921-1925	3,232	4,183	1940	...	...
1926-1930	1,077	1,226			
			Total ...	205,646	148,116

No production of diamonds was recorded in 1940.

#### OPAL.

Precious opal occurs in two geological formations in New South Wales, viz., in tertiary vesicular basalt and in the upper cretaceous sediments. The most important deposits are in the upper cretaceous rocks at White Cliffs and Lightning Ridge. Gems from the latter field are remarkable for colour, fire and brilliancy. The opals from vesicles in the tertiary basalt at Tintenbar in the North Coast division resemble the Mexican gems.

The following table shows the estimated value of precious opal won in New South Wales.

TABLE 596.—Opal Won in N.S.W., 1890 to 1940.

Period.	Value.	Period.	Value.
	£		£
1890-1900	456,599	1926-1930	47,409
1901-1905	476,000	1931-1935	15,995
1906-1910	305,300	1936	6,110
1911-1915	154,738	1937	3,357
1916-1920	105,547	1938	4,226
1921-1925	51,740	1939	1,020
		1940	1,002
		Total ...	1,629,043

The output of opal was greatest during the five years ended 1903, when the average value was £115,000 per annum.

#### ALUNITE.

Alunite, or alumstone, occurs at Bullahdelah, about 35 miles from Port Stephens, in a narrow mountain range which for more than a mile is composed mainly of alunite, of greater or less purity. Owing to the nature of the occurrences, it has not been possible to estimate the ore reserves of commercial value. Four varieties of alunite are recognised at the mines, but operations were confined mainly to the light-pink ore, the average yield being about 80 per cent. of alum.

The output of alunite in 1938 was 438 tons, valued at £821, and the total production to the end of 1938 was 60,269 tons, valued at £212,696.

#### OTHER MINERALS.

*Marble.*—Beds of marble of great variety of colouring and with highly ornamental markings, are located in many districts of New South Wales. Much of the marble is eminently suitable for decorative work.

*Limestone.*—Immense supplies of limestone are distributed widely throughout the State. The commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The bulk of the limestone is raised for the manufacture of cement in localities where coal and shale are readily available.

*Fireclays.*—Fireclays of good quality are found in the permo-carboniferous coal measures, and excellent clays for brick-making, pottery, etc., may be obtained in the State, chiefly in Sydney and Wollongong districts.

*Magnesite.*—Magnesite is distributed widely, but few deposits are of commercial value. Large quantities have been mined at Fifield, Attunga, and Barraba. The output during 1938 was 19,158 tons, valued at £41,744.

*Diatomaceous earth* occurs in several localities. The principal deposits are situated at Cooma, Barraba, Coonabarabran, and Wyrallah. The output in 1940 was 3,477 tons, valued at £2,897.

*Other Mineral Deposits.*—Other mineral deposits known to exist but not worked extensively include asbestos, barytes, fluorspar, Fuller's earth, ochre, graphite, gypsum, slate, and mica. Quartzite for the manufacture of silica bricks is obtainable in large quantities.

#### QUARRIES.

The Hawkesbury formation in the Metropolitan district provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked. In the north-western portion of the State and in the northern coal districts good building stone is obtainable.

Syenite, commonly called trachyte, is found at Bowral. For building purposes it is solid, and takes a beautiful polish.

Granite occurs at many places in the State, and has been quarried generally in places near the coast, whence transport is cheaper than from less accessible localities. The pylons of the Sydney Harbour Bridge are faced with granite quarried at Moruya.

Basalt or blue metal, suitable for ballasting roads and railway lines and for making concrete, is obtained at Kiama and other localities.

The following statement shows the output of the quarries and clay, gravel and sand pits during the years 1939 and 1940, as recorded in returns collected from the owners under the Census Act of 1901:—

TABLE 597.—Output of Quarries, 1939 and 1940.

Stone, etc.	1939.		1940.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£	tons.	£
<b>Building and Construction</b>				
<b>Stone—</b>				
Sandstone ... ..	31,094	39,984	13,730	29,357
Granite ... ..	13,002	14,307	20,796	17,208
Basalt ... ..	341,422	88,954	258,716	48,651
Dolerite ... ..	89,509	26,185	88,411	28,824
Trachyte, etc. ... ..	1,522	3,172	1,026	2,066
Limestone ... ..	7,490	3,179	5,535	3,134
Marble ... ..	317	1,330	1,474	5,828
Quartzite ... ..	.....	.....	802	429
<b>Macadam, Ballast, etc.—</b>				
Sandstone ... ..	433,813	70,697	229,932	62,986
Granite ... ..	116,952	38,253	132,477	20,160
Bluestone, Basalt, etc. ...	1,012,170	200,629	841,396	156,150
Ironstone ... ..	23,133	1,361	18,429	1,714
Trachyte ... ..	3,174	1,192	1,843	691
Limestone ... ..	44,186	13,729	57,837	11,450
Gravel ... ..	2,826,407	455,473	2,841,433	414,103
Sand ... ..	479,340	37,298	483,523	35,750
Shale ... ..	170,687	20,814	221,141	35,570
Andesite ... ..	86,236	7,283	87,234	10,277
Other... ..	181,656	15,810	8,126	757
<b>Limestone—</b>				
For Cement ... ..	522,277	97,048	458,731	84,681
For Burning ... ..	64,142	23,641	68,382	25,369
For Flux ... ..	277,022	53,715	220,362	43,496
<b>Shale for Cement...</b>	51,744	6,930	62,249	9,115
<b>Sea Shells for Cement</b>	58,752	14,688	54,363	14,716
<b>Shell Grit ... ..</b>	5,719	3,961	8,211	5,549
<b>Clays—</b>				
Brick ... ..	1,393,647	152,538	1,341,082	150,266
Pottery ... ..	10,961	2,813	33,310	7,816
Earthenware ... ..	109,345	18,612	97,527	16,283
Kaolin ... ..	12,839	8,531	16,691	11,529
Fire Clay ... ..	65,417	16,126	37,890	9,090
Silica ... ..	18,164	8,320	16,626	10,087
Other... ..	8,915	354	2,459	125
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>8,461,054</b>	<b>1,446,927</b>	<b>7,731,744</b>	<b>1,273,227</b>

Of the value of output shown above, the portion won from quarries using power machinery or employing four hands or more was £1,382,149 in 1939 and £1,207,520 in 1940.

The production of building stone fluctuates with the demand for stone for the construction of reservoirs and other public works. The output of the quarries, as recorded in various years since 1929, is shown below:—

TABLE 598.—Value of Quarry Output, 1929 to 1940.

Year.	Output.		Year.	Output.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
1929	6,313,050	1,373,855	1937	8,616,186	1,662,135
1931	3,218,619	634,420	1938	9,401,530	1,654,887
1932	2,580,394	563,409	1939	8,461,054	1,446,927
1936	7,259,871	1,261,301	1940	7,731,744	1,273,227

PRICES OF METALS.

Since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, export parities for lead, zinc and copper have been governed principally by the terms of the contracts for sale to the British Government. The prices f.o.b. Australian ports were arranged as follows:—lead, £A.18 16s. 7d. per ton, zinc £A.22 10s., and copper £A.60 12s. 6d. per ton—with provision in each case for periodical adjustments in accordance with changes in costs of production.

Prices of metals for use in Australia have been fixed under the Commonwealth wartime prices regulations, described in the chapter Food and Prices, tin since October, 1939, and lead, zinc and copper since 14th December, 1939. The price of tin was fixed at £306 per ton in February, 1940, £320 in April, 1941, and £371 in May, 1942. The price of lead and zinc was fixed at £22 a ton, and the price of copper at £76 per ton in February, 1940. A control scheme for copper in Australia was instituted in February, 1941, and supplies were pooled for sale at £78 10s. a ton; the price was increased to £86 10s. a ton in May, 1941, and £105 in May, 1942.

The average prices of gold, silver, lead, zinc, tin and copper (in Australian currency) in various years from 1929 are shown in the following table. The prices for the year represent the mean of the average monthly prices. The quotations for gold relate to the average prices paid by the Commonwealth Bank for gold lodged at the Mint in Australia. The quotations for the other metals are the prices f.o.b. at principal Australian ports of shipment.

TABLE 599.—Prices of Metals, in Australian Currency—1929 to 1942.

Period.	Gold (Mint Price).	Export Parities.				
		Silver (Standard).	Lead.	Zinc (Electrolytic).	Tin (Standard).	Copper (Electrolytic Wire bars).
Average—	per fine oz.	per oz.	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.
	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1929 ... ..	4 5 0	2 0-6	21 14 5	25 19 5	200 11 5	84 10 11
1931 ... ..	5 14 9	1 6-7	14 19 7	17 3 10	147 13 10	53 0 8
1932 ... ..	7 5 7	1 10-1	13 8 4	18 6 6	163 5 5	43 17 3
1936 ... ..	8 14 0	2 1-0	20 11 3	19 10 6	242 5 8	52 1 5
1937 ... ..	8 15 1	2 0-9	27 9 3	29 1 6	292 16 5	73 10 8
1938 ... ..	8 17 1	2 0-1	17 12 11	19 14 10	228 11 10	55 15 2
1939 ... ..	9 14 4	2 1-4	17 12 1	19 15 3	268 3 6	59 15 1
1940 ... ..	10 13 1	2 3-0	18 14 6	22 9 11	292 19 7	.....
1941 ... ..	10 13 8	2 4-3	19 11 4	22 12 11	295 1 6	.....
August, 1939 ...	9 10 5	1 10-3	18 6 8	19 13 9	273 15 11	62 2 0
December, 1939 ...	10 12 6	2 3-8	18 18 1	21 10 4	285 2 11	.....
December, 1940 ...	10 14 0	2 3-8	18 8 1	22 0 6	292 8 11	.....
December, 1941 ...	10 11 0	2 5-0	21 6 6	22 0 6	293 15 0	.....
June, 1942 ... ..	10 9 0	2 4-6	20 13 4	22 0 6	283 1 6	.....

The Australian export parity price of silver increased from 2s. 3.8d. per oz. in December, 1940, to 2s. 5d. in December, 1941; it was steady at 2s. 4.7d. during the first five months of the following year.

In London the Ministry of Supply assumed control of the base metal markets upon the outbreak of war in 1939. Copper, lead and zinc may be sold only to licensed purchasers, and maximum prices have been fixed for these metals. The fixed prices current since September, 1939, were:—

refined copper £stg. 62 per ton, lead £stg. 25 per ton and spelter £stg. 25 15s. per ton. The price of tin also was fixed as from 8th December, 1941, at £stg. 259 a ton.

The introduction of an international scheme for the regulation of the output of tin and its effect upon prices are described in the 1937-38 issue of this Year Book.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF MINING LAWS.

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the enactments relating to mining are functions of the Department of Mines under the control of a responsible Minister of the Crown. In the mining districts Wardens' Courts, each under the sole jurisdiction of a Warden, determine suits relating to the right of occupation of land for mining and other matters in regard to mining operations.

#### *Occupation of Land for Mining.*

The occupation of land for the purpose of mining is subject to the Mining Act of 1906 and its amendments. Any person may obtain a miner's right which entitles the holder, under prescribed conditions, to occupy Crown land, not otherwise exempted, for mining purposes and to mine therein, and to occupy a small residence area. A holder of a miner's right may apply also for an authority to prospect on or to occupy exempted Crown lands, and, in the event of the discovery of any mineral, he may be required to apply for a lease of the land or to continue prospecting operations. Such authority may be granted for any period not exceeding twelve months, but the term may be extended upon application to two years to enable completion of prospecting operations. A business license entitles the holder to occupy a limited area within a gold or mineral field for the purpose of carrying on any business except mining.

A business license confers the right to only one holding at a time. Holders of miners' rights may take possession of more than one tenement, but are required to hold an additional miner's right in respect of each tenement after the first of the same class. The term of a miner's right or business license is not less than six months and not more than twenty years. It may be renewed upon application, and is transferable by endorsement and registration. The fee for a miner's right is at the rate of 5s. per annum, and for a business license £1 per annum.

The number of miners' rights issued in New South Wales was 10,185 in 1940, and the number of business licenses was 151.

Crown lands may be granted as mining leases, which authorise mining on the land, or as leases for mining purposes which authorise the use of the land for conserving water, constructing drains, etc., and railways, erecting buildings and machinery and dwellings for miners, generating electricity, dumping residues, and for other works in connection with mining, but do not allow mining or the removal of minerals from the land. Except in the case of special leases, which may be granted in certain cases, the maximum area of a mining lease varies according to the mineral sought, viz., opal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre; gold, 25 acres; coal, shale, mineral oils, petroleum, or natural gas, 640 acres; other minerals, 80 acres.

Private lands are open to mining subject to the payment of rent and compensation and to other conditions as prescribed. The mining wardens may grant to the holders of miners' rights authority to enter private lands, but, except with the consent of the owner, the authority does not extend



to land on which certain improvements have been effected, *e.g.*, cultivation, or the erection of substantial buildings. An authority may be granted for a period up to two years, and during its currency the holder may apply for a mining lease of the land. Leases of private lands for mining purposes may be granted also. The maximum areas of private lands that may be leased are:—Gold, 25 acres; opal, 150 ft. square; coal and shale, 640 acres; and other minerals, 80 acres. The owners of private lands, with the concurrence of the Minister for Mines, may lease areas under agreement to holders of miners' rights.

Dredging leases may be granted in respect of Crown and private lands, including the beds of rivers, lakes, etc., and land under tidal waters.

*Area of Land occupied for Mining.*

The area under mining occupation in New South Wales at 31st December, 1940, was approximately 439,807 acres. The area is not stated definitely, as the area held under miners' rights is estimated by the mining registrars in some cases, where the holders are not required to register the areas they occupy.

TABLE 600.—Mining Leases, etc., 1939 and 1940.

Nature of Holding.	At 31st December, 1939.			At 31st December, 1940.		
	Crown Lands.	Private Lands.	Total.	Crown Lands.	Private Lands.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Leases—						
Mining ... ..	172,636	95,943	268,579	170,745	95,268	266,013
Mining Purposes ... ..	7,270	1,897	9,167	7,304	2,067	9,371
Agreements... ..	...	45,989	45,989	...	56,197	56,197
Authority to Enter ... ..	...	56,694	56,694	...	50,357	50,357
Authority to Prospect ... ..	14,672	...	14,672	10,228	...	10,228
Miners' Rights and Business Licenses ... ..	7,461	...	7,461	6,847	...	6,847
Applications for Leases—						
Mining ... ..	68,528	4,820	73,348	17,234	5,231	22,465
Mining Purposes ... ..	894	458	1,352	695	72	767
Dredging ... ..	*4,368	...	4,368	2,677	...	2,677
Applications for Authority to Prospect ... ..	36,785	...	36,785	14,045	...	14,045
Other Mining Titles ... ..	710	...	710	840	...	840
Total ... ..	313,324	205,801	519,125	230,615	209,192	439,807

\* Includes private lands.

The annual rent for mining leases of Crown lands is 2s. per acre, and of private lands 20s. per acre in respect of the surface actually occupied. The rent for dredging leases is 2s. 6d per acre in respect of Crown lands, and it is assessed by the wardens in open court in respect of private lands.

*Mining Royalties.*

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won, except in certain cases where they have been obtained from private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown. The royalty on coal and shale is charged at the rate of 6d. per ton, and on other minerals at the rate of 1 per cent. of the value.

Royalty in regard to mining on private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown, is collected by the Department of Mines on behalf of the owner. The rates are 6d. per ton of coal and shale, and 1½ per cent. of the gross value of other minerals, except gold. The Department retains one-sixth and one-ninth respectively of these amounts, and pays the balance to the owner of the minerals. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases.

Royalty may be remitted under certain conditions as prescribed by the Mining Acts, *e.g.*, if the gross annual output of minerals, other than coal and shale, won from Crown land under mining lease does not exceed £500. In many cases rents may be deducted from the royalties.

Royalties amounted to £241,040 in 1939 and £232,385 in 1940.

#### WARTIME CONTROL OF MINERALS PRODUCTION.

A Controller of Minerals Production has been appointed by the Commonwealth in terms of National Security (Minerals) Regulations to act in co-operation with the Departments of Mines in the various States to ensure that there will be adequate production of minerals throughout Australia.

The Controller may take possession of land and use it for production and supply of minerals and grant financial assistance and make contracts and agreements for such purposes. The regulations do not apply to coal which is controlled in terms of regulations described on page 661.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT OF PROSPECTING FOR MINERALS.

Financial assistance is provided from public revenues to encourage prospecting for minerals and to assist miners to open up new fields. Miners desiring a grant for prospecting must satisfy the Prospecting Board that the locality to be prospected is likely to yield the mineral sought, and that the mode of operation is suitable for its discovery. The amount advanced is to be refunded in the event of the discovery of payable mineral by means of the aid.

The following statement shows a summary of the amounts allotted to prospectors for the various minerals since 1921. Sustenance at the rate of £1 a week paid to unemployed persons engaged in prospecting in the years ended June, 1931 to 1935, is not included in the table; the amount was £46,966:—

TABLE 601.—Grants to Prospectors.

Period (years ended 30th June).	Amounts allotted to Prospectors for—						
	Gold.	Silver and Lead.	Copper.	Tin.	Coal.	Other Minerals.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921-1925	44,926	8,009	3,709	8,478	1,713	4,578	71,413
1926-1930	36,78	12,027	3,582	12,293	1,055	6,395	72,132
1931-1935	94,459	1,405	17	3,031	...	2,486	101,398
1936	30,044	360	...	2,034	...	2,092	34,530
1937	21,230	353	111	1,318	...	2,063	25,075
1938	11,884	881	83	5,497	..	2,241	20,586
1939	10,531	3,320	...	1,603	...	781	16,235
1940	6,294	116	63	303	...	616	7,392

In each year some of the prospectors fail to complete the works for which aid has been granted, and the amounts allotted are not paid in full.

The Commonwealth Government has provided financial assistance from time to time to encourage prospecting and the development of mineral resources. Between 1926 and 1939 a sum of £209,612 was expended for the purpose of the encouragement of prospecting for petroleum oil in Australia, New Guinea and Papua. In 1936, a sum of £250,000 was set aside for making advances to persons engaged in drilling operations and in the initial stages of the production of petroleum and in geological surveys. Expenditure to 30th June, 1941, amounted to £232,226, *viz.*, advances

£114,950, purchase of plant and machinery £81,244, administrative expenses £36,032. The amount expended in 1940-41 was £38,406. Information relating to the development of shale oil deposits is shown on page 668.

Grants have been made by the Commonwealth for the assistance of metaliferous mining with the object of relieving unemployment. An amount of £75,700 was allocated to New South Wales in the period of four years ended June, 1938, and £8,000 to assist goldmining in 1940-41.

#### INSPECTION OF MINES.

The inspection of mines with a view to safeguarding the health and safety of miners is conducted by salaried officers of the Department of Mines in terms of the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, which apply to coal and shale mines, and the Mines Inspection Acts, which apply to other mines.

The Coal Mines Regulation Acts prescribe that every coal mine must be under the control and direction of a qualified manager, and daily personal supervision must be exercised by him or by a qualified under-manager. In mines where safety-lamps are used a competent person must be appointed as deputy to carry out duties for the safety of the mine, especially in regard to the presence of gas, the sufficiency of ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and the supervision of shot-firers.

The Acts contain general rules for the working of coal mines in regard to such matters as ventilation, sanitation, the inspection and safeguarding of machinery, safety lamps, explosives, security of shafts, etc. It is provided that a person may not be employed in getting coal or shale at the face of the workings of a mine unless he has had two years experience or works in company with an experienced miner. Special rules are established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

The Governor may appoint a District Court judge, a stipendiary or police magistrate, or a mining warden to sit as a Court of Coal Mines Regulations to determine matters relating to the safe working of the coal mines. Courts have been proclaimed at East Maitland, Newcastle, Muswellbrook, Gunnedah, Sydney, Wollongong, Lithgow, and Mudgee.

The Mines Rescue Act, 1925, makes provision for rescue operations in coal and shale mines by the establishment of rescue stations, rescue corps, and rescue brigades. In four districts, viz., the Western, Southern, Newcastle, and South Maitland, central rescue stations have been established, and the mine owners in each district are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep. The rates of contribution for the year 1940 were as follow:—Western, 0.65d.; Southern, 0.6d.; Newcastle, 0.44d.; and South Maitland 0.22d. per ton of coal raised during the preceding year. The amount contributed was £16,233 in 1939, the amounts contributed in each year being calculated on the output of the preceding year.

A Royal Commission was appointed by the Government of New South Wales in August, 1938, to inquire into matters relating to the safety and health of workers in coal mines. The Commission reported that the fatality rate in coal mines is not higher than in other mines in New South Wales and it is more favourable in New South Wales than in Great Britain or the United States of America. About 50 per cent of the serious accidents in New South Wales have been caused by falls of roof and sides and 7½ per cent. of the fatal accidents were connected with haulage. After this inquiry the Coal Mines Regulation Act was amended in 1941 with the view of improving standards of ventilation and equipment, methods of safe working and control of dust.

In the mines to which the Mines Inspection Acts relate, a qualified manager, exercising daily personal supervision, must be appointed if more than ten persons are employed below ground, and the machinery must be in charge of a competent engine-driver. General rules are contained in the Act, and the inspectors may require special rules to be constituted for certain mines.

Certificates of competency to act in mines as managers, under-managers, deputies, engine-drivers, and electricians are issued in accordance with the Acts relating to inspection.

The records of the Department of Mines show the following particulars regarding persons killed or reported as seriously injured in accidents in mining and quarrying during the ten years 1931 to 1940:—

TABLE 602.—Mining Accidents, 1931 to 1940.

Year.	Accidents.				Per 1,000 Employees subject to Mining Acts.			
	Coal and Shale Miners.		Other Miners and Quarrymen.		Coal and Shale Miners.		Other Miners and Quarrymen.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1931	7	66	13	35	·45	4·19	·78	2·11
1932	13	68	18	28	·90	4·74	1·34	2·09
1933	10	61	18	30	·75	4·56	1·43	2·39
1934	15	56	19	43	1·11	4·16	1·27	2·87
1935	11	61	12	132*	·82	4·57	·79	8·72
1936	13	60	14	189*	·91	4·22	·93	12·58
1937	26	68	19	250*	1·74	4·54	1·26	16·58
1938	11	65	17	265*	·69	4·10	1·10	17·17
1939	15	81	13	212*	·90	4·86	·93	15·12
1940	20	60	16	260*	1·15	3·46	1·62	26·31

\* Includes minor fractures, etc., not previously reported as serious.

The accident rates are not based on the number of employees as shown in Table 573 or 574. They relate to the total number of persons who are subject to the provisions of the Mining Acts, including persons engaged in connection with treatment plant at the mines, and in quarries. No allowance was made in calculating the rates for variations in the average number of days worked in each year. Particulars of the average time worked in coal mines are shown in Table 582.

Allowances paid during 1940 to beneficiaries under the provisions of the Miners' Accident Relief Act amounted to £10,654. The beneficiaries at the end of the year were: widows, 152; mothers, 6; sisters, 2; permanently disabled persons, 113; and children, 10. These allowances relate to accidents which occurred prior to 1st July, 1917. Compensation in respect of accidents which occurred later and compensation for miners and quarrymen who contract industrial diseases such as silicosis or lead poisoning are payable under the Workers' Compensation Act and other Acts of which particulars are shown in the chapter Employment of this Year Book.

## RURAL INDUSTRIES.

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A BRIEF resume of the spread of settlement in New South Wales and of the development of the problem of rural settlement was published at page 679 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

Owing to the collapse of oversea markets, the prevalence of low prices and the limited world demand for primary products from 1930 to 1936, the problem of rural settlement became (and remained for some years) the problem of maintaining existing settlement rather than of promoting new development. Following upon a fluctuating recovery in prices, the policy of closer settlement was resumed towards the end of 1937; particulars are shown on page 894 of this Year Book.

### STATISTICS OF RURAL INDUSTRIES, 1941-42.

For the purpose of obtaining as speedily as possible data required by authorities concerned with wartime problems of food supply, organisation of manpower, etc., the collection and compilation of rural statistics for the year ended March, 1942, was carried through as a wartime emergency measure and completed in July, 1942. This was rendered possible by the co-operation of landholders in furnishing their returns promptly and of the police in collecting them.

In order to expedite compilation of major items, some minor details of rural production in 1941-42 were not collected and are not available for publication in this issue of the Year Book.

After the collection of the annual statistics, 1941-42, had been completed several special surveys were made in order to gather further information for the food supply and manpower authorities. These surveys related to various dates in the latter part of 1942 and covered (1) the dairy industry (in part); (2) vegetable growing and other small scale farming such as fruit growing, poultry farming and pig raising; (3) wheat growing; and (4) slaughtering. The results of the surveys are summarised in relevant chapters of this volume.

### RURAL HOLDINGS.

The land of New South Wales which is occupied in rural holdings consists either of alienated\* lands, lands in course of alienation, leased Crown lands, or various combinations of these tenures, while a considerable area remains as Crown reserves. At 31st March, 1941, the number of agricultural and pastoral holdings of 1 acre or more in extent was 74,495, including, 1,482 unoccupied or not used for agricultural or pastoral purposes at that date, and 1,270 used only incidentally for such purposes. These holdings embraced a total area of 173,869,144 acres. At 31st March, 1942, the number of holdings was 73,973 and the total area 173,554,366 acres.

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\* The term "alienated land" as used in this chapter and chapter "Agriculture" refers to the areas so returned by landholders, and includes perpetual leases, homestead selections, etc., as well as land actually alienated or in course of alienation.

The area of the State not embraced within such holdings is approximately 25,000,000 acres and includes approximately 3,000,000 acres covered by rivers, lakes, harbours, etc.; 5,000,000 acres of rugged land unfit for occupation of any kind; town lands and holdings 1 acre or less in extent; land embraced in State forests and not otherwise occupied; unoccupied reserves for necessary public purposes, such as commons, travelling stock and water reserves, roadways, railway enclosures. Most of the land unsuitable for settlement is in the coastal and tableland divisions, but proportionately smaller areas are found in all divisions.

Of the total area of rural holdings one acre or more in extent, a little over 90 per cent. is used primarily for grazing, approximately 6 per cent. for agriculture and 3 per cent. for dairying, while under 1 per cent. is used for small farming—poultry, pigs, bees, etc. It should be noted, however, that a certain proportion of the areas classified primarily to each of these main purposes is used for subsidiary rural purposes.

Of the 71,743 holdings used for rural production in 1941, the number used primarily for single purposes was 44,933, viz., 20,897 for grazing only; 9,938 for agriculture only and 14,098 for dairying only; 22,791 holdings were used for two main purposes, viz., 17,864 for agriculture and grazing, 3,675 for agriculture and dairying, and 1,252 for dairying and grazing; 1,461 holdings were used for agriculture, dairying and grazing combined and 2,558 were used for poultry, pig and bee farming.

An approximate classification of the main purposes for which rural holdings of one acre and upwards were used in 1908 and later years is shown below:—

TABLE 603.—Rural Holdings, Classification according to Purposes, 1908 to 1941.

Main purpose for which holdings are used.	Number of Holdings.							
	1908.	1911-12.	1925-26.	1930-31	1935-36.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Agriculture only ... ..	7,244	6,814	11,435	10,806	<b>10,293</b>	10,567	10,373	9,938
Dairying only ... ..	3,575	3,157	9,766	14,484	<b>14,969</b>	14,129	14,210	14,098
Grazing only ... ..	21,874	22,011	25,428	24,154	<b>21,970</b>	20,765	20,578	20,897
Agriculture and Dairying ...	8,377	8,258	5,624	3,371	<b>4,066</b>	3,660	3,752	3,675
Agriculture and Grazing ...	18,733	21,969	18,084	15,969	<b>15,995</b>	18,461	18,144	17,864
Dairying and Grazing ...	1,818	2,099	1,794	1,148	<b>1,445</b>	1,331	1,309	1,252
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing... ..	3,312	4,362	1,734	1,146	<b>1,834</b>	1,489	1,433	1,461
Poultry, Pig, or Bee Farming ... ..	529	879	1,526	1,630	<b>2,786</b>	2,426	2,540	2,558
Total Holdings of one acre and upwards used mainly for Agricultural and Pastoral purposes	65,462	69,549	75,391	72,708	<b>73,358</b>	72,828	72,339	71,743

NOTE—The basis of classification was amended in 1928-29.

In addition, small holdings—mostly less than 30 acres in extent, which numbered 2,752 in 1940-41—were used partly for agriculture and pastoral purposes, but mainly for residential and other purposes, or were unoccupied at the time of collecting the returns. The above table does not indicate the actual number of settlers occupying the land—because some holdings are held conjointly, and a number of landholders own more than one holding.

In 1928-29 the basis of classification was amended so that holdings, on which agricultural operations were entirely or almost entirely confined to the raising of produce to feed sheep, cattle or pigs on the holding, were classified under the headings "grazing only" or "dairying only." Poultry, pig, and bee farming are subsidiary activities conducted largely in conjunction with other types of farming.

An analysis of the table discloses a definite trend in recent years toward mixed farming. Single-purpose holdings have declined in number since 1930-31, and the number of holdings devoted to two or more classes of activity has increased. In 1930-31 there were 49,444 holdings, or 68 per cent. devoted exclusively to agriculture, dairying, or grazing, and the number of such holdings had declined to 44,933, or 62½ per cent. in 1940-41. On the other hand multiple-purpose holdings, which numbered 21,634, or 30 per cent., in 1930-31, increased to 24,252, or 34 per cent., in 1940-41. Poultry, pig or bee farms represented 2 per cent. in 1930-31 and 3½ per cent. in 1940-41.

The area of land used principally for each of the principal rural industries in New South Wales was ascertained, in 1930-31, to be: Agriculture, 9,679,649 acres; dairying, 5,482,708 acres; grazing, 155,898,564 acres; and 711,408 acres for other purposes.

The total area of the various divisions of the State is shown in Table 612, and a detailed analysis showing the extent to which wheat-growing was associated with other types of farming in the years 1932-33 and 1935-36 is published on pages 712-714 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

A map showing the distribution of rainfall in relation to the geographical distribution of rural industries in New South Wales was published in the Year Book for 1924 opposite page 728.

#### *Tenure of Holdings.*

The tenure of land-holdings in New South Wales is principally of two classes—freehold and leasehold from the Crown. Only a small proportion of the total area occupied (approximately 2 per cent.) is rented from private owners, although the area held on lease from the Crown is very large. Tenancy, as understood in older countries is, therefore, of small extent, and a very large proportion of the total alienated area is occupied by its owners.

The following table shows the area occupied in each division of New South Wales, according to the class of tenure at 31st March, 1941, as returned by landholders.

TABLE 604.—Area and Tenure of Rural Holdings, 1941.

Division.	Alienated* or virtually alienated	Leased from Crown with full rights of conversion into free- hold.	Leased from Crown with limited rights of conversion into free- hold.	All other leases held from Crown.	Total Area in Holdings.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Coastal ... ..	9,503,742	1,369,804	198,826	937,132	12,009,504
Tableland ... ..	15,194,867	3,299,352	441,602	1,295,910	20,231,731
Western Slopes ... ..	22,064,700	1,902,407	286,367	1,081,089	25,334,563
Central Plains and Riverina ... ..	30,699,563	5,046,518	490,741	2,080,706	38,317,528
Western ... ..	15,731,152	146,321	506,040	61,532,305	77,915,818
<b>New South Wales ... ..</b>	<b>93,194,024</b>	<b>11,764,402</b>	<b>1,923,576</b>	<b>66,987,142</b>	<b>173,869,144</b>

\* See footnote, page 685.

In the Western Division a large extent of western lands leases has been converted to leases in perpetuity in terms of legislation enacted in 1932 and 1934. Records of the Department of Lands indicate that out of a total area of 77 million acres of western lands leases more than 47 million acres have been gazetted as perpetual leases. Part of this land was classified in western landholders' returns in 1941 as alienated or virtually alienated (see definition at foot of page 685), and the balance—more than 30 million acres—was still returned as western lands leases and classified (in Table 604) with all other leases held from Crown.

The area occupied in holdings of various classes in 1941 in the following table is expressed as a proportion of the total area of each division:—

TABLE 605.—Proportionate Area of Rural Holdings in Divisions, 1941.

Division.	Alienated* or virtually alienated.	Leased from Crown with full rights of conversion into free- hold.	Leased from Crown with limited rights of conversion into free- hold.	All other leases held from Crown.	Proportion of Area in rural holdings to total area.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Coastal ... ..	42·7	6·1	0·9	4·5	54·2
Tableland ... ..	58·7	12·8	1·7	5·0	78·2
Western Slopes ... ..	78·4	6·8	1·0	3·8	90·0
Central Plains and Riverina	74·2	12·2	1·2	5·0	92·6
Western* ... ..	19·6	0·2	0·6	76·6	97·0
New South Wales* ...	47·1	5·9	1·0	33·8	87·8

\* See footnote, page 685, and paragraph at head of this page.

Almost 88 per cent. of the total area of the State is occupied in holdings of one acre and upwards used for agricultural or pastoral purposes. The highest proportion of alienation has taken place in the Western Slopes, viz., 78·4 per cent. of the area of the division, and in the Central Plains and Riverina 74·2 per cent.

The greater intensity of settlement in the more easterly districts necessitates the allocation of large proportions of land for public purposes, and a very considerable proportion of the remaining Crown land in the Eastern Division is so rugged or wooded as to be unfit or unprofitable for occupation. This is especially the case in the South Coast Division, which in parts is very mountainous, only 38 per cent. of the total area being occupied by rural holdings, as compared with 68 per cent. in the North Coast Division and 57 per cent. in the Hunter and Manning.

#### *Size of Holdings.*

A table showing the number and size of holdings classified according to the total area of alienated and Crown lands combined as at 30th June, 1927, was published on page 683 of the Year Book for 1928-29, but similar information for a later year has not been compiled.

Information regarding the number, area and value of alienated lands in holdings according to size as at 31st March, 1941, is shown on next page.



TABLE 606.—Alienated\* Land in Holdings—Area and Values, 1941.

Area of Alienated Land in Holding.	Number of Alienated Holdings.	Aggregate Area of Alienated* Land.	Unimproved Capital Value of Alienated Land.	Improved Capital Value of Alienated Land.
acres.		acres.	£	£
1— 30 ...	9,254	119,300	2,435,040	7,585,940
31— 320 ...	25,658	3,773,959	18,160,420	49,767,010
321— 640 ...	10,845	5,174,143	12,297,360	33,541,890
641— 1,280 ...	11,167	10,335,762	18,575,610	53,061,620
1,281— 2,000 ...	5,224	8,345,418	12,230,280	35,206,210
2,001— 3,000 ...	3,394	8,332,035	11,135,660	32,566,710
3,001— 4,000 ...	1,619	5,622,285	7,374,070	20,847,420
4,001— 5,000 ...	1,050	4,703,571	5,846,570	16,447,720
5,001— 7,500 ...	1,325	7,956,795	9,657,640	25,936,490
7,501— 10,000 ...	546	4,722,784	5,461,950	14,641,680
10,001— 15,000 ...	481	5,803,035	6,975,140	17,523,640
15,001— 20,000 ...	197	3,402,391	3,986,750	9,503,070
20,001— 30,000 ...	189	4,563,547	4,167,270	10,295,020
30,001— 40,000 ...	104	3,601,189	2,430,240	5,654,160
40,001— 50,000 ...	62	2,750,990	1,422,260	3,124,450
50,001— 100,000 ...	101	7,161,413	3,099,240	6,434,180
100,001 and over ...	46	6,825,407	1,728,880	3,881,540
Total ...	71,262	93,194,024	126,984,380	346,023,750

\* See footnote on page 685.

In 1941 there were 56,924 holdings with alienated areas not exceeding 1,280 acres. The aggregate area of such land was 19,403,164 acres, or 21 per cent. of the total extent of alienated land in rural holdings, and 27,003,309 acres or 29 per cent. was held in areas ranging from 1,281 acres to 5,000 acres in 11,287 holdings. In 3,051 holdings the alienated land exceeded 5,000 acres and embraced 46,787,551 acres or 50% of the total.

In the Coastal Division 62 per cent. of the alienated land in rural holdings was held in areas not exceeding 1,280 acres; 24 per cent. in the 1,281 to 5,000 acres group, and only 14 per cent. in larger areas. In the Western Plains and Riverina Division the ratios were reversed, and the distribution was 11 per cent. in areas not exceeding 1,280 acres, 28 per cent. in the 1,281 to 5,000 acres group and 61 per cent. in larger areas. In the intervening divisions—tablelands and western slopes—the distribution was 27 per cent., 42 per cent. and 31 per cent. in the respective groups. In the Western Division nearly all the alienated land is held in areas exceeding 20,000 acres.

TABLE 607.—Alienated Land in Holdings—Area Series in Divisions, 1941.

Area of Alienated Land in Holdings.	Holdings and Area of Alienated* Land, 31st March, 1941.					
	Coastal.	Tablelands.	Western Slopes.	Plains and Riverina.	Western Division.	Whole State.
Acres.						
1 to 30 ... { No.	6,459	983	1,010	750	52	9,254
{ Acres	73,921	15,645	15,339	13,825	570	119,300
31—320 ... { No.	16,466	4,492	3,164	1,381	155	25,658
{ Acres	2,455,063	665,865	468,243	164,354	19,934	3,773,959
321—1,280 ... { No.	5,838	4,818	7,239	3,973	144	22,012
{ Acres	3,402,046	3,428,337	5,492,879	3,080,786	105,837	15,509,905
1,281—5,000 ... { No.	1,034	2,628	4,047	3,473	105	11,287
{ Acres	2,275,284	6,253,668	9,476,218	8,724,676	273,403	27,003,309
5,001—10,000 ... { No.	101	364	493	873	35	1,671
{ Acres	662,699	2,461,557	3,330,467	5,971,662	253,194	12,679,579
10,001—20,000 ... { No.	25	122	130	316	65	678
{ Acres	352,022	1,616,864	2,028,490	4,291,931	916,119	9,205,426
20,001—50,000 ... { No.	10	29	37	146	133	355
{ Acres	282,707	752,931	1,012,281	4,420,991	4,446,816	10,915,726
Over 50,000 ... { No.	...	...	4	47	96	147
{ Acres	...	...	240,783	4,030,838	9,715,199	13,986,820
Totals ... { No.	29,933	13,436	16,144	10,964	785	71,262
{ Acres	9,503,742	15,194,867	22,064,700	30,699,563	15,731,152	93,194,024
Total Area of Divisions† ... Acres	22,287,000	25,847,000	28,181,000	41,394,000	80,319,000	198,028,000

\* See footnote page 685. † Exclusive of part of harbours, lakes, etc., and Lord Howe Island.

*Number of Holdings and Average Area.*

A comparative statement of holdings containing alienated land and the average area of such land per holding is shown below. Holdings with less than 30 acres of alienated land, which generally are not important in relation to rural settlement have been omitted.

Many of the holdings have leases of Crown lands attached to them, but the area shown in the table relates to alienated land only. When two or more holdings are owned by the same person they are enumerated separately.

TABLE 608.—Alienated Land in Holdings—Average Area.

Year.	Holdings containing over 30 acres of Alienated* Land.		
	Number.	Area.	Average Area.
		Acres.	Acres.
1881 ... ..	32,521	27,791,076	855
1891 ... ..	38,706	41,046,249	1,060
1901 ... ..	48,360	45,869,742	948
1911 ... ..	57,089	51,943,846	910
1916 ... ..	60,435	56,047,062	927
1921 ... ..	61,505	61,003,468	992
1925 ... ..	62,475	65,209,412	1,044
1930 ... ..	61,875	73,113,486	1,182
1934 ... ..	61,974	72,385,371	1,168
1937 ... ..	62,372	86,021,083	1,379
1941 ... ..	62,008	93,074,724	1,501

\* See footnote, page 685.

During 1931-32 the classes of lands to be returned under the category of alienated land were more specifically defined, and some of the lands formerly returned as alienated were excluded; this was the cause of the apparent decline in the aggregate area of alienated land between 1930 and 1934. Increases since 1934 in the aggregate area and the average per holding are due largely to the inclusion of a large extent of the land which has been converted to perpetual leasehold in the Western Division. The particulars in Table 608 include 574 holdings with 1,527,024 acres in the Western Division in 1934, and 733 holdings, 15,730,582 acres in 1941. Excluding these alienated lands of the Western Division the average area of holdings containing over 30 acres of alienated land was 1,154 acres in 1934, 1,206 acres in 1937 and 1,262 acres in 1941.

## VALUE OF ALIENATED RURAL LANDS.

Information as to the improved and unimproved capital values of lands was first collected for statistical purposes in 1920-21. The particulars relate to the value, on a freehold basis, of lands absolutely alienated, in course of alienation, or held in perpetuity, as homestead farms or homestead selections, etc., and used for agricultural and pastoral purposes.

The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount which the land might be expected to realise if sold under such reasonable conditions as a *bona fide* seller would require, assuming that the actual improvements had not been made, and the improved capital value as the value of the land with all improvements and buildings thereon under similar conditions of sale.

Where particulars of unimproved value are not available from owners, collectors are instructed to obtain them from the records of shire councils, so that the unimproved values quoted may be taken as representing local government assessments, except in the Western Division, where no shires exist.

Very few shires assess improved values, and particulars of improved capital value of rural lands are obtained from the owners.

In the table which follows, therefore, the unimproved capital value represents in most cases the shire valuation, but the improved values are obtained from the owner's assessment of the value of the land and its improvements. It is not possible to deduce the value of the improvements from the figures.

The following table shows in divisions of the State (on the basis of Local Government areas) the distribution of alienated and Crown lands occupied in holdings of one acre and upwards for agricultural and pastoral purposes, together with the total and average value of the alienated lands at 31st March, 1941:—

TABLE 609.—Area and Value of Rural Holdings in Divisions, 1941.

Division.	Alienated* Land in Occupation in Holdings of one acre and over.					Area of Crown Land
	Area.	Unimproved Capital Value of Land.		Improved Capital Value.		
		Total.	Average per acre.	Total.	Average per acre.	
	Acres.	£	£	£	£	Acres.
	000.	000.		000.		000.
<b>Coastal—</b>						
North Coast ...	3,326	12,125	3·63	33,322	9·69	1,356
Hunter and Manning ...	4,110	9,293	2·26	15,837	6·29	667
Metropolitan ...	273	3,117	11·42	7,702	28·21	7
South Coast ...	1,785	4,654	2·61	12,170	6·82	496
Total ...	9,504	29,189	3·07	76,031	8·00	2,566
<b>Tablelands—</b>						
Northern ...	4,614	5,653	1·22	14,850	3·22	1,994
Central ...	6,333	10,137	1·60	32,663	5·15	1,424
Southern ...	4,248	5,951	1·40	17,258	4·06	1,619
Total ...	15,195	21,741	1·43	64,771	4·26	5,037
<b>Western Slopes—</b>						
North ...	6,937	10,968	1·58	28,141	4·06	1,407
Central ...	6,349	9,700	1·53	30,671	4·83	619
South ...	8,779	16,074	1·83	50,403	5·74	1,243
Total ...	22,065	36,742	1·66	109,215	4·95	3,269
<b>Plains—</b>						
North-central ...	5,754	6,647	1·16	15,914	2·77	1,999
Central ...	10,660	9,125	0·86	21,757	2·04	3,278
Riverina ...	14,285	21,792	1·52	54,018	3·78	2,341
Total ...	30,699	37,564	1·22	91,689	2·98	7,618
<b>Western Division</b> ...	15,731†	1,748	0·11	4,318	0·27	62,185
<b>Whole State</b> ...	93,194	126,984	1·36	346,024	3·71	80,675

\* See footnote, page 685. †See paragraph above Table 605.

Particulars of the rainfall, productivity, and population of each of the divisions are shown in Table 612. The average value per acre is closely related to these factors. The greater part of alienated lands in the Western Division is comprised in perpetual leases, but there is a considerable area of freehold land in the eastern confines, and there are naturally marked variations in value per acre between the more accessible and the remote parts of this vast region.

The unimproved value of the alienated portions of rural holdings in value series as at 31st March, 1941, is shown below:—

TABLE 610.—Alienated Rural Holdings—Unimproved Values Series, 1941.

Unimproved Value of Alienated* Holdings or Alienated Portions of Holdings.	Number of Wholly or Partly Alienated Holdings.	Aggregate Alienated Area of Holdings.	Unimproved Value of Alienated Area of Holdings.	Average Unimproved Value per Acre.
£		acres.	£	£ s.
Under 500 ... ..	24,213	4,015,923	5,471,560	1 7
500—999 ... ..	14,031	7,898,388	10,101,400	1 6
1,000—1,999 ... ..	16,623	16,503,261	23,256,890	1 8
2,000—2,999 ... ..	7,043	13,476,696	16,846,170	1 5
3,000—4,999 ... ..	4,937	13,887,331	18,494,320	1 7
5,000—9,999 ... ..	2,817	13,672,339	18,960,970	1 8
10,000—14,999 ... ..	748	6,759,741	8,955,710	1 6
15,000—19,999 ... ..	327	3,686,278	5,597,570	1 10
20,000 and over ... ..	517	13,294,067	19,299,790	1 9
Total ... ..	71,262	93,194,024	126,984,380	1 7

The unimproved value was less than £500 in 34 per cent. of the holdings, and these contained 4 per cent. of the alienated land; and the value was £5,000 or over in 6 per cent. of the holdings which contained 40 per cent. of the alienated land.

In the following table alienated land in rural holdings in the various divisions as at 31st March, 1941, is arranged in unimproved value series:—

TABLE 611.—Alienated Rural Holdings—Unimproved Value Series, in Divisions, 1941.

Unimproved Value Series in £.	Number of Holdings with Alienated *Land and Value Alienated Area.					
	Coastal.	Table-lands.	Western Slopes.	Plains and Riverina.	Western Division.	Whole State.
Under 500 ... ..	No. 13,307	5,250	3,524	1,817	315	24,213
	Value£ 3,036,650	1,174,290	740,890	473,760	40,970	5,471,560
500 and under 1,000... ..	No. 6,771	2,779	2,760	1,624	97	14,031
	Value£ 4,816,070	1,979,220	2,064,540	1,173,370	68,200	10,101,400
1,000 " 2,000... ..	No. 6,514	2,671	4,633	2,692	113	16,623
	Value£ 8,018,990	3,722,930	6,559,020	3,892,320	163,630	23,256,890
2,000 " 3,000... ..	No. 1,933	1,089	2,214	1,725	88	7,043
	Value£ 4,529,120	2,609,350	5,328,150	4,171,190	208,360	16,846,170
3,000 " 5,000... ..	No. 954	831	1,581	1,506	65	4,937
	Value£ 3,499,700	3,160,030	5,906,340	5,683,880	244,370	18,494,320
5,000 " 10,000... ..	No. 74	533	910	980	69	2,817
	Value£ 2,115,510	3,648,590	6,161,880	6,561,150	473,840	18,960,970
10,000 " 15,000... ..	No. 29	130	257	260	27	748
	Value£ 877,360	1,560,480	3,069,840	3,115,980	332,050	8,955,710
15,000 " 20,000... ..	No. 26	61	113	115	9	327
	Value£ 498,720	1,017,210	1,925,190	1,998,680	157,770	5,597,570
20,000 and upwards ... ..	No. 26	92	152	245	2	517
	Value£ 897,330	2,868,450	4,985,920	10,488,970	59,120	19,299,790
Total ... ..	No. 29,933	13,436	16,144	10,964	785	71,262
	Value£ 29,180,460	21,740,550	36,741,770	37,564,300	1,748,310	126,984,380

The proportion of holdings with unimproved value of £5,000 or over in the various divisions was as follows:—Coastal, 1.5 per cent.; tablelands, 6.1 per cent.; western slopes, 8.9 per cent.; plains and Riverina, 14.6 per cent.; and Western Division, 13.5 per cent.

\* See explanation, page 685.

## CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT.

A brief description of the character of rural settlement in New South Wales was published on page 689 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

The following analysis of the State, according to natural divisions on the basis of Local Government areas, shows the rainfall, population, area, and production. A map showing these divisions is published as a frontispiece to this Year Book:—

TABLE 612.—Rainfall, Population, Area and Production, in Divisions. 1940-41.

Division.	Range of Average Annual Rainfall.	Popu- lation at 31st Dec. 1940.	Total Area. †	Production (1940-41).				
				Wool.	Wheat.	Butter.	Minerals. ‡	Manu- factures. §
	inches.		acres.	lb.	bushels.	lb.	£	£
<i>Coastal—</i>		000	000	000	000	000	000	000
North Coast ...	37-78	159	6,965	54	...	61,614	17	1,631
Hunter and Manning ...	22-60	324	8,396	6,802	20	23,707	4,578	12,187
Metropolitan ...	27-47	1,458	958	202	...	274	...	87,018
South Coast ...	28-60	123	5,968	4,052	...	8,800	1,546	6,688
Total ...	...	2,064	22,287	11,110	20	94,385	6,141	107,524
<i>Tablelands—</i>								
Northern ...	29-39	56	8,069	28,279	19	1,434	293	234
Central ...	22-55	152	10,716	51,616	2,421	1,652	1,046	2,549
Southern ...	19-63	52	7,062	37,823	42	490	169	371
Total ...	...	260	25,847	117,718	2,482	3,576	1,508	3,154
<i>Western Slopes—</i>								
North ...	21-32	67	9,219	50,040	2,218	1,430	82	359
Central ...	18-28	67	7,723	42,764	7,279	854	7	363
South ...	18-38	121	11,239	70,976	6,039	7,229	87	925
Total ...	...	255	28,181	163,780	15,536	9,513	176	1,647
<i>Central Plains—</i>								
Northern ...	18-27	32	9,579	42,879	1,286	136	2	235
Central ...	15-22	29	14,811	55,646	355	152	38	125
Riverina ...	11-23	90	17,004	66,138	4,252	752	23	652
Total ...	...	151	41,394	164,663	5,893	1,040	63	1,012
<i>Western Division ...</i>	7-18	54	80,319	79,636	2	39	3,579	1,707
Whole State ...	...	2,784	198,028	536,907	23,933	108,563	11,467	115,044

† Excluding area of harbours not included in local government areas.

‡ Calendar year, 1939.

§ Value added in process of manufacture.

The five principal topographical divisions are strips of territory running from the northern to the southern boundary in a south-westerly direction, embracing, respectively, the coastal belt, tablelands, western slopes, central western plains and Western Division or far western plains. Except the western plains, each is divided into three portions—northern, central and southern—which, with the inclusion of a special metropolitan district, makes fourteen subdivisions, each of which presents fairly uniform natural features and is affected by uniform physiographic factors. In the north the region of high average rainfall extends further inland than in the south, with the result that the isohyets run in a general north and south direction. The south-western extremity of the Riverina lies about 100 miles further from the coast than does the north-western extremity of the

northern plain, and, as the average annual rainfall diminishes with increasing rapidity towards the west, the northern subdivisions shown above generally receive more rain than the central, and the central more than the southern subdivisions. Rather less than one-half of the total area of the State receives average rains exceeding 20 inches per year, and rather more than one-half receives an average of more than 15 inches per year. Where the rainfall is greatest conditions generally favour the dairying industry, the areas with moderate rainfall being more suitable for sheep and wheat. In the dry western areas wool-growing is the only important rural industry.

Not only the quantity, but the season and reliableness of the rainfall, and the amount of evaporation are important considerations in determining the productive possibilities of any region. Intermittent rainfall operates powerfully to the detriment of the western hinterland.

The meteorological conditions of the respective divisions of the State are discussed in greater detail in the chapter "Climate" of this Year Book.

Manufactories are not extensive outside the metropolitan, Newcastle, Port Kembla and Lithgow districts, though there are a number of dairy factories and sawmills in the coastal districts and ore treatment works at Broken Hill in the Western Division.

#### VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF RURAL INDUSTRIES.

Information regarding the value of production of rural and other industries, as published in the chapter "Production" of this Year Book, indicates the relative importance of the rural industries in the economic life of the community. A comparison of the value of production of each rural industry at intervals since 1911 is contained in Table 502 of that chapter.

A summary of the gross farm value of rural production in various years since 1901 is shown below. The net value since 1925-26 is shown also; this is estimated by deducting from the gross value such costs as fodder for live-stock, seed, fertilisers, etc., and power and water for irrigation.

TABLE 613.—Estimated Value of Production—Rural Industries, 1901 to 1941-42.

Year.	Gross Value.		Net Value.	
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£ 000	£ s. d.	£ 000	£ s. d.
1901 ... ..	22,695	16 12 1	...	.....
1911 ... ..	36,869	22 2 10	...	.....
1920-21 ... ..	69,156	33 1 7	...	.....
1925-26 ... ..	66,933	28 17 0	60,952	26 5 5
1928-29 ... ..	74,594	30 0 6	68,079	27 8 1
1930-31 ... ..	42,202	16 11 8	37,751	14 16 8
1931-32 ... ..	45,403	17 13 8	41,617	16 4 2
1932-33 ... ..	50,309	19 8 4	45,408	17 10 6
1933-34 ... ..	60,677	23 4 4	55,826	21 7 3
1934-35 ... ..	51,977	19 14 7	46,886	17 15 11
1935-36 ... ..	64,549	24 6 0	58,404	21 19 8
1936-37 ... ..	78,314	29 4 3	71,172	26 11 0
1937-38 ... ..	71,800	26 10 1	62,679	23 2 9
1938-39 ... ..	59,712	21 16 10	50,161	18 6 11
1939-40 ... ..	72,975	26 8 3	65,904	23 12 9
1940-41* ... ..	67,743	24 5 11	59,809	21 9 0
1941-42* ... ..	70,180	24 19 0	60,862	21 12 9

\* Preliminary Estimate.

Details regarding estimates of the value of production in each of the rural industries are shown in the following chapters.

#### VALUE OF MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS.

A comparison of the value of agricultural, pastoral, and dairying implements and machinery in use on rural holdings during various years since 1901 is shown in the following table, allowance being made for depreciation:—

TABLE 614.—Value of Rural Machinery, 1901 to 1941.

Season.	Agricultural.	Dairying.	Pastoral.*	Total Value.†
	£	£	£	£
1900-01	2,065,780	237,220	754,050	3,057,050
1910-11	3,414,620	534,740	1,483,080	5,432,440
1920-21	7,120,380	910,260	3,141,030	11,171,670
1928-29	10,883,550	1,214,670	5,067,940	17,166,160
1930-31	10,526,390	1,171,000	4,676,920	16,374,310
1931-32	9,526,396	1,149,387	4,125,417	14,801,200
1935-36	9,039,026	1,218,672	4,163,797	14,421,495
1936-37	9,949,677	1,191,124	4,001,702	15,142,503
1937-38	11,050,645	1,224,242	4,239,795	16,514,682
1938-39	11,516,668	1,275,622	4,205,752	16,998,042
1939-40	11,479,732	1,408,270	4,295,827	17,183,829
1940-41	11,679,833	1,502,849	4,416,062	17,598,744

\* Includes in many cases farming implements used on pastoral holdings.

† Excludes machinery, etc., used for poultry, pig and bee-farming.

In 1940-41 the value of machinery used in holdings devoted to poultry, pigs and bees amounted to £389,375, as compared with £148,274 in 1931-32 and £334,163 in 1939-40.

There has been substantial increase in the mechanisation of the rural industries, and notably in agriculture. Information as to the number of tractors in use on farms at 30th June, 1930, and in certain later years, is shown on page 732 of this volume. The decline in total value of machinery after 1928-29 was apparently due to depreciation and non-replacement of existing machinery during the period of depression which affected agriculture with particular severity. There were appreciable increases in 1935-36 and in 1936-37 which synchronised with a recovery of wheat and wool values. Although prices declined subsequently, the value of machinery used on rural holdings continued to increase and in 1940-41 it was greater than ever before. The value of dairying machinery which had not varied greatly for several years increased by nearly 18 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1940-41.

The following table indicates the approximate value of rural holdings, and of machinery and live stock thereon, in various years since 1929; the value of Crown lands leased to landholders is not included:—

TABLE 615.—Value of Rural Holdings, Machinery and Stock, 1929 to 1941.

At 31st March.	Value of Alienated Land and Improvements thereto.	Value of Farm Machinery and Implements.	Value of Livestock on Farms.*	Total.	Average Value of Alienated land per acre (as returned).	
					Unimproved.	Improved.
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£ s.	£ s.
1929† ... ..	353,100	17,200	62,000	432,300	1 14	4 18
1930† ... ..	353,700	17,000	44,800	415,500	1 14	4 17
1931† ... ..	343,600	16,400	45,500	405,500	1 13	4 13
1932 ... ..	332,200	14,800	45,600	392,600	1 13	4 12
1936 ... ..	324,700	14,400	60,600	399,700	1 10	4 2
1937 ... ..	334,200	15,100	66,300	415,600	1 9	3 18
1938 ... ..	343,200	16,800	44,800	404,800	1 6	3 12
1939 ... ..	346,400	17,300	54,800	418,500	1 6	3 12
1940 ... ..	346,500	17,500	64,200	428,200	1 6	3 12
1941 ... ..	346,000	18,000	61,800	425,800	1 7	3 14

\* Number as at 30th June or 31st March at prevailing market values.

† 30th June.

#### AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL LABOUR.

Particulars of persons over the age of 14 years permanently engaged in farm work on rural holdings one acre or more in extent have been collected annually since 1921-22. They are classified according to status, and the amount of the salaries and wages paid to employees in receipt of remuneration was ascertained. In addition, returns have been obtained since 1922-23 concerning wages paid to persons temporarily employed by landholders during harvesting and shearing operations and for other casual work; but the number of individual casual employees is not ascertained.

A classification of the number of persons permanently engaged in farm work on rural holdings during the years ended 31st March, 1941, and 1942, is shown below, together with the amount of wages paid to permanent and casual wage earners employed in 1940-41 and to casual employees in 1941-42.

TABLE 616.—Persons Permanently Engaged on Rural Holdings, and Wages Paid, 1940-41 and 1941-42.

Capacity.	1940-41.			1941-42.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons permanently Engaged on Rural Holdings—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Owners, lessees, share-farmers ...	66,395	1,275	67,670	64,238	1,822	66,060
Permanent employees receiving wages ...	38,626	1,274	39,900	28,546	1,585	30,131
Relatives not receiving wages.....	16,343	6,157	22,500	12,339	7,872	20,211
Total ... ..	121,364	8,706	130,070	105,123	11,279	116,402
Wages paid (including value of board and lodging)—						
Permanent employees ... ..	6,308,705	110,364	6,419,069	*	*	*
Casual employees ... ..	3,686,478	5,346	3,691,824	3,724,162	16,235	3,740,397
Total wages paid ... ..	9,995,183	115,710	10,110,893	*	*	*

\* Not available.



The majority of the relatives not receiving wages were employed in the coastal districts, where dairying is the principal rural pursuit, viz., 8,171 males and 5,879 females in 1940-41 and 6,106 males and 7,185 females in 1941-42.

In the following table information is shown as to the number of men and youths permanently engaged in each year since 1929 and similar data regarding women and girls in the last four years.

Particulars regarding share-farmers are shown on page 698.

TABLE 617.—Males Permanently Engaged on Rural Holdings, and Wages Paid, 1929 to 1942.

Year ended 31st March.	Owners, Lessees, Share-farmers.	Permanent Employees Receiving Wages. †	Relatives not Receiving Wages.	Grand Total.	Wages Paid to Employees. (Value of "Keep" included.)		
					Permanent.	Casual.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
Males.							
1929* ...	66,134	34,234	17,495	117,863	6,475,306	3,041,384	9,516,690
1930*.....	65,300	31,387	19,736	116,423	5,717,410	2,790,871	8,508,281
1931*.....	66,297	27,949	20,743	114,989	4,533,478	2,185,553	6,719,031
1932 .....	67,922	26,874	22,133	116,929	4,145,077	2,101,574	6,246,651
1933 .....	70,779	29,347	21,669	121,795	4,292,252	2,362,101	6,654,353
1934 .....	70,552	32,718	20,920	124,190	4,654,425	2,513,511	7,167,936
1935 .....	69,429	36,654	20,325	126,408	5,119,381	2,659,004	7,778,385
1936 .....	69,353	39,104	18,668	127,125	5,534,238	3,042,894	8,577,132
1937 .....	68,736	41,063	18,207	128,006	6,048,609	3,392,747	9,441,356
1938 .....	68,167	41,537	16,347	126,051	6,426,594	3,669,940	10,096,534
1939 .....	68,009	40,777	17,555	126,341	6,302,125	3,607,419	9,909,544
1940 .....	67,443	40,484	17,629	125,556	6,405,872	3,609,976	10,015,848
1941 .....	66,395	38,626	16,343	121,364	6,308,705	3,686,478	9,995,183
1942 .....	64,238	28,546	12,339	105,123	‡	3,724,162	‡
Females.							
1939 .....	872	745	5,442	7,059	61,581	3,704	65,285
1940 .....	1,298	1,018	5,526	7,842	85,182	2,706	87,888
1941 .....	1,275	1,274	6,157	8,706	110,364	5,346	115,710
1942 .....	1,822	1,585	7,872	11,279	‡	16,235	‡

\* Year ended 30th June. † Number of casual and seasonal employees is not known. ‡ Not available.

The number of men permanently engaged on rural holdings declined by 785 in 1939-40, by 4,192 in 1940-41 and by 16,241 in 1941-42. The aggregate decline in the three years was 21,218 (or 16.8 per cent.), viz., owners, lessees, etc., 3,771; male employees receiving wages, 12,231, and unpaid relatives, 5,216. It is apparent that this decline in permanent employment on rural holdings was not offset by greater employment of casual labour because there was only a small increase in wages paid for casual work though rates of wages were rising. Nor was the decline fully offset by the employment of women, though the number of women permanently engaged increased from 7,059 in 1938-39 to 11,279 in 1941-42 and the proportion from 5 per cent. to nearly 10 per cent. Most of the women are relatives of occupiers assisting on dairy farms.

The total amount of wages paid to permanent employees—males and females—during the year 1940-41 was £4,962,648, in addition to board and lodging, etc., valued at £1,456,421, or a total of £6,419,069, the average remuneration on the basis of these figures being £163 per annum to males

and £86 per annum to females. The wages paid to casual and seasonal employees amounted to £3,406,173 in addition to "keep," valued at £285,651, a total of £3,691,824. The amount of wages shown represents that paid by the landholder only and is in general exclusive of amounts paid to contractors engaged in rural work.

#### *Wartime Organisation of Farm Labour.*

In 1942 War Agricultural Committees were appointed under the chairmanship of district officers of the Department of Agriculture in New South Wales to organise labour for farming operations. The committees work in co-operation with the Manpower office and are assisted by local committees.

Rates of wages and conditions of work for manual workers engaged in harvesting grain crops of wheat, oats, barley and rye and in cutting wheaten and oaten hay sown in the year 1942 are determined by the Wheat Harvesting Commission, appointed in terms of National Security Regulations issued in October and November, 1942. Local committees may be appointed to assist the Commission and to co-operate with local manpower officers and the State War Agriculture Committee in organising labour for harvesting the crops.

For shearing, a system of zoning has been introduced with a view to economy in labour.

#### SHARE-FARMING.

The system of share-farming, introduced towards the end of the last century, has been an important factor in rural development in New South Wales. Under the system the owner provides suitable land and sometimes seed and fertiliser, and the farmer generally provides the necessary plant and labour. The contract usually is that the land be operated for a specified purpose and a fixed time. Various arrangements are made for sharing the product. Sometimes the parties to the agreement take equal shares of the produce up to a specified yield, and any excess goes to the farmer as a bonus. In other cases the owner takes one-third and the farmer two-thirds of the total product.

Particulars regarding the areas used for cultivation or dairying on shares in various seasons since 1915-16 are shown below.

TABLE 618.—Share-farming, 1915-16 to 1940-41.

Season.	Holdings used for Share Farming.	Share-farmers.	Area Farmed on Shares.		
			Cultivation.	Dairying.	Total.
	No.	No.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1915-16	2,474	4,781	1,297,269	83,668	1,380,937
1920 21	1,668	2,761	614,351	121,976	736,327
1925-26	2,493	3,667	645,395	226,362	871,757
1930-31	3,720	5,033	1,018,591	396,863	1,415,454
1931-32	4,083	5,603	863,083	464,093	1,327,176
1932-33	6,606	9,119	1,599,191	554,151	2,153,342
1935-36	6,331	8,401	1,169,931	736,062	1,905,993
1936-37	6,490	8,380	1,214,170	765,788	1,979,958
1937-38	6,846	8,798	1,359,217	777,272	2,136,489
1938-39	7,366	9,437	1,568,426	810,519	2,378,945
1939-40	6,624	8,459	1,425,636	798,243	2,223,879
1940-41	6,464	8,223	1,433,364	792,632	2,225,996

Holdings on which the shares system was used for agriculture exclusively numbered 3,961 in 1940-41 and for dairying only, 434. Holdings with share-farmers engaged in agriculture and dairying in combination (including dairy farms on which only fodder crops for dairy cattle were grown) numbered 2,069.

Of the areas cultivated in 1940-41 on the shares-system 776,279 acres were in the Western Slopes Division and 515,590 acres were in the Central Plains and Riverina. The cultivation was mainly for wheat, viz., 1,280,665 acres on 3,631 holdings. There were 792,632 acres share-farmed for dairying, of which 730,528 acres, or 92 per cent., were in the Coastal Division.

## PASTURE IMPROVEMENT.

*Sown Grasses.*

The stock carrying capacity of the pasture lands is being increased by cultivation of grasses and herbage both indigenous and imported. The total area of land under sown grasses did not exceed 400,000 acres until 1901. It had risen to approximately 750,000 acres by 1910; 1,500,000 acres by 1920; 2,200,000 acres by 1930, and 3,300,000 acres in 1940. This area is considerable, but it represents little more than 2 per cent. of the land used for grazing and there is scope for further extension.

The following statement illustrates the increase in the area under sown grasses in each division of the State since 1901:—

TABLE 619.—Area of Sown Grasses in Divisions, 1901 to 1941.

Year.	Coastal.	Tablelands.	Western Slopes.	Plains and Riverina.	Western Division.	New South Wales.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1901 ... ..	337,425	37,434	50,433	15,827	1,622	442,741
1911 ... ..	1,051,943	33,815	15,473	11,474	7,059	1,119,764
1921 ... ..	1,724,457	20,127	14,276	56,284	1,031	1,816,175
1931 ... ..	2,028,660	37,782	43,445	39,975	602	2,150,464
1936 ... ..	2,276,606	139,844	226,600	79,390	19	2,722,459
1937 ... ..	2,270,026	190,606	289,267	119,127	60	2,869,086
1938 ... ..	2,280,479	240,677	364,316	159,299	266	3,045,037
1939 ... ..	2,292,631	278,912	424,437	179,587	24,059	3,199,626
1940 ... ..	2,313,058	309,958	473,683	203,316	1,789	3,301,804
1941 ... ..	2,322,025	346,622	539,587	210,715	468	3,419,417

*Fertilised Pastures.*

Another means of increasing the capacity of the land for depasturing stock is the top dressing of pastures with fertiliser. In 1928-29 artificial manures were applied to 87,686 acres of pastures on 689 holdings. The agricultural depression checked progress in this form of pasture improvement until 1933-34, but there was a rapid increase in the course of the next three years. The area treated in 1937-38 was 875,730 acres—or ten times the area fertilised in 1928-29. Subsequent decreases in the area were due to drought, scarcity of labour and rising cost of fertilisers.

Particulars of the use of artificial manures in the improvement of pastures in each season since 1928-29 are given hereunder:—

TABLE 620.—Fertilisers used on Pastures, 1928-29 to 1941-42.

Season.	Holdings Using Artificial Manures on Pastures.	Area Treated with Artificial Manures.	Quantity of Artificial Manures Used.	
			Total.	Per Acre.
	No.	Acres.	Cwt.	lb.
1928-29 ... ..	689	87,686	80,979	103
1929-30 ... ..	603	61,797	58,061	105
1930-31 ... ..	371	19,254	20,943	122
1931-32 ... ..	450	26,511	25,187	106
1932-33 ... ..	683	50,979	46,953	103
1933-34 ... ..	986	65,692	65,290	111
1934-35 ... ..	1,794	135,259	128,870	107
1935-36 ... ..	3,426	351,209	334,724	107
1936-37 ... ..	4,836	677,879	618,870	102
1937-38 ... ..	5,267	875,730	817,599	105
1938-39 ... ..	5,377	823,439	758,462	103
1939-40 ... ..	4,850	650,134	609,290	105
1940-41 ... ..	5,022	755,416	691,058	103
1941-42 ... ..	3,933	631,949	558,845	99

Subsidy was provided by the Commonwealth Government for the purchase of fertilisers in each year from 1932-33 to 1938-39 (except 1933-34) and in 1941-42. Particulars of the subsidy and of wartime control of supplies are shown in the chapter Agriculture.

The following table shows the area of pastures treated with fertilisers in each division in 1930-31 and later years:—

TABLE 621.—Pastures Treated with Fertilisers in Divisions, 1930-31 to 1941-42.

Season.	Coastal.	Tablelands.	Western Slopes.	Plains and Riverina.	Western Division.	New South Wales.
<i>Area of Pastures treated with Artificial Fertilisers.</i>						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1930-31 ... ..	6,221	4,154	5,140	3,659	80	19,254
1935-36 ... ..	29,568	89,491	174,796	53,954	3,400	351,209
1936-37 ... ..	36,442	251,357	295,407	94,588	85	677,879
1937-38 ... ..	44,969	344,111	365,484	121,131	35	875,730
1938-39 ... ..	47,660	307,540	368,413	99,776	50	823,439
1939-40 ... ..	55,859	301,185	235,269	57,610	211	650,134
1940-41 ... ..	59,455	324,878	291,002	79,859	222	755,416
1941-42 ... ..	32,321	243,627	289,519	66,227	255	631,949
<i>Quantity of Fertilisers used on Pastures.</i>						
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1930-31 ... ..	8,696	3,370	3,975	4,862	40	20,943
1935-36 ... ..	37,823	99,993	152,542	42,546	1,820	334,724
1936-37 ... ..	45,602	235,592	264,691	72,743	242	618,870
1937-38 ... ..	56,581	328,793	332,529	99,581	115	817,599
1938-39 ... ..	63,782	298,631	312,698	83,326	25	758,462
1939-40 ... ..	77,192	275,684	205,183	51,009	222	609,290
1940-41 ... ..	79,980	297,594	246,285	66,911	288	691,058
1941-42 ... ..	44,152	222,413	239,784	52,021	475	558,845

#### CONSERVATION OF FODDER.

The conservation of fodder is beneficial to the maintenance of herds and flocks during winter months when the growth of grass is retarded and is a necessary safeguard against the periods of deficient rainfall which recur from time to time.

The production of hay and the quantity of silage made in each of the last seven years are shown below; also particulars of stocks of hay and silage on farms as shown by farmers' returns as at 31st March in each year:—

TABLE 622.—Production and Stocks of Hay and Silage, 1936 to 1942.

Year.	Production, Year ended 31st March.		Stocks on 31st March.	
	Hay.	Silage Made.	Hay.	Silage.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1936 ... ..	837,386	109,731	744,930	206,190
1937 ... ..	917,499	113,542	719,961	199,549
1938 ... ..	825,309	109,628	496,809	173,636
1939 ... ..	1,181,264	124,496	744,550	144,493
1940 ... ..	965,678	173,220	987,332	227,800
1941 ... ..	617,264	138,407	676,563	235,962
1942 ... ..	716,000*	64,145	511,833	134,230

\* Partly estimated.

Hay was stored on 17,335 holdings in March, 1941, and on 16,010 holdings in March, 1942; and silage on 2,111 and 1,365 holdings in the respective years. The following quantities of fodder were recorded on farmers' returns as having been fed to farm stock, viz., large stock, sheep, pigs and poultry, in 1940-41:—Hay, chaff, etc., 808,535 tons; wheat, 1,086,987 bags; oats (grain), 860,561 bags; maize, 807,439 bags; also bran, pollard, oil cake, sheep nuts, licks, etc., valued at £1,404,734.

Much educative work has been done by the Department of Agriculture and farmers' organisations with a view to extending the practice of fodder conservation, and advice is freely available regarding methods of making silage and the construction of silos and silage pits.

The following table gives particulars of silage made in districts since 1921-22. The amount of silage made in 1940-41 was greater than in any preceding year except 1939-40, but there was a decrease of 50 per cent. in 1941-42, and stocks, particularly in the coastal division, were heavily depleted.

TABLE 623.—Silage made, 1922 to 1942.

Period.	Farms on which Made.	Silage Made.	Farm Value of Silage.	Silage made in Districts.				
				Coastal.	Table- lands.	Western Slopes.	Plains and Riverina.	Western Division.
Average—	No.	tons.	£	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1922-26 ...	189	24,252	42,278	11,396	3,494	6,760	2,422	180
1927-31 ...	447	42,937	75,612	19,270	4,030	15,064	4,320	253
1932-36 ...	927	77,375	107,257	46,509	6,226	17,760	5,750	1,130
1937-41 ...	1,503	131,859	190,929	78,356	10,123	26,126	17,002	252
Season—								
1930-31 ...	669	60,172	86,815	26,576	4,646	23,505	5,320	125
1935-36 ...	1,311	109,731	149,886	77,131	7,452	18,513	5,135	1,500
1936-37 ...	1,350	113,542	170,167	79,776	7,337	18,923	7,454	52
1937-38 ...	1,399	109,628	159,161	86,762	7,095	12,996	2,775	...
1938-39 ...	1,476	124,496	180,144	75,682	10,328	25,848	12,638	...
1939-40 ...	1,743	173,220	232,692	52,815	16,329	59,433	43,553	1,090
1940-41 ...	1,546	138,407	212,480	96,742	9,525	13,429	18,591	120
1941-42 ...	820	64,145	*	44,416	4,760	10,264	3,137	1,568

\* Not available.

The Fodder Conservation Board has been appointed under National Emergency Regulations issued in August, 1941, to establish and maintain stocks of fodder for use in emergency.

#### CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL.

In recent years increasing attention has been given to deterioration of certain agricultural and pastoral areas as a result of erosion of surface soils. In the agricultural districts the combined action of rain and wind has been responsible for the removal of fertile soil from lands in elevated positions, and free surface water following rainfalls has formed gullies, particularly in friable soils. In this way the productive capacity of the soil has been seriously reduced and in many instances appreciable areas have been rendered practically useless. In the Western Division of the State, which is devoted almost entirely to grazing, the destruction of fodder trees and shrubs has caused the desiccation of surface soils, with consequent shifting and denudation. In turn the dust storms and shifting surface soils have been responsible for the growth of inferior herbage in place of the more nutritious types native to these plains.

Under the Soil Conservation Act assented to in October, 1938, a Soil Conservation Service has been established with power to deal with all phases of erosion. Investigations may be instituted in key districts, and educational campaigns conducted with a view to demonstrating the best methods of soil conservation and the mitigation of erosion. Owners on recognised catchment areas or tracts of country particularly susceptible to erosional damage may enter into agreements with the Soil Conservation Service and may receive instruction from experts. The Act also provides for compulsory action against owners whose actions or neglect results in the depreciation of adjoining lands, or adversely affects water supply systems, hydro-electric proposals or irrigation projects. The Catchment Areas Protection Board has been constituted under the Act to regulate the disposal of Crown lands in areas where there is a serious threat of soil erosion. (See page 875.)

A Soil Preservation Experimental Station has been established at Cowra to examine the effects of and methods of counteracting erosion in Cowra and the surrounding wheat lands. In the Hume, Snowy, Wyangala and Burrinjuck catchment areas, data is being collected in regard to run-off, and scientific and economic control of flood waters. In the Western Division, a vegetative survey has been commenced in relation to herbage, grasses and timber, and their influence on the stock carrying capacity of this large area.

#### SETTLEMENT IN DIVISIONS.

Rainfall exerts a decisive effect on the nature of the pursuits and the extent of settlement in the various rural districts of the State, and largely explains their industrial characteristics.

Particulars of rural settlement in the five statistical divisions of the State are shown in the following tables. The statistics for 1922-23 and subsequent years have been collected upon the basis of local government areas instead of counties, as formerly, and this necessitated considerable re-arrangement of divisional boundaries.

The nature of the industries and the settlement of each of the principal divisions of the State were discussed in the Official Year Book, 1922, at page 681 *et seq.* The detailed descriptions there given, with modifications consequent upon growth of population, development at Port Kembla, revival of metal manufacturing at Lithgow, and more diversified farming in safe inland districts, give a general statement of the resources and enterprises of the various parts of New South Wales.

Coastal Districts.

The following table presents a summary of the tenure and extent of occupied holdings in the four main divisions of the coastal belt as at 31st March, 1941:—

TABLE 624.—Rural Holdings in Coastal Districts, 1941.

Division of Coast.	Total Area of Division.	Land occupied in Holdings of One acre and upwards for Agricultural and Pastoral Purposes.						
		Holdings of One acre and upwards.	Alienated.*	Leases from the Crown with		All Other Crown Leases.	Total.	Area of Land suitable for Cultivation.
				Full rights of Con-version.	Limited rights of Con-version.			
	acres.	No.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
North ... ..	6,965	11,720	3,337	631	90	674	4,732	608
Hunter-Manning ... ..	8,396	9,091	4,110	513	63	92	4,778	492
Metropolitan ... ..	953	4,966	272	6	...	1	279	160
South ... ..	5,968	4,505	1,785	220	45	230	2,280	469
Total ... ..	22,287	30,282	9,504	1,370	198	997	12,069	1,729

\* See footnote, page 685.

Apart from the small area in the county of Cumberland which surrounds the metropolis, the North Coast is by far the most closely-settled part of the Coastal Division. The average area of holdings in the various divisions in 1941 was:—North Coast, 404 acres; Hunter and Manning, 526 acres; and South Coast 506 acres. The proportion of the total area occupied in holdings as defined was 68 per cent. in the North Coast Division, 57 per cent. in that of Hunter and Manning, but only 38 per cent. on the South Coast.

Owing to the rugged nature of the country only a small proportion of the land is considered suitable for cultivation, and of this area slightly more than one-fifth was cultivated in 1940-41.

In 1940-41 there were in the coastal districts 2,412 holdings, on which 3,089 share-farmers cultivated 45,406 acres and used 730,528 acres as dairy farms. Of the holdings with share-farmers, 1,937 were used for agriculture and dairying in combination, 135 for agriculture exclusively and 340 for dairying only.

The following analysis shows the main purposes for which the holdings in the coastal districts were used in 1940-41 in comparison with 1929-30:—

TABLE 625.—Uses of Rural Holdings in Coastal Districts.

Principal Purpose for which Holdings were Used.*	1929-30.	1940-41.				
	All Coastal Divisions.	North Coast.	Hunter and Manning.	Metro-politan.	South Coast.	Total.
	Number of Holdings.					
Agriculture only ... ..	4,664	1,390	1,441	2,095	474	5,400
Dairying only* ... ..	12,246	6,425	4,108	583	1,930	13,046
Grazing only* ... ..	6,104	1,140	1,726	153	1,129	4,148
Agriculture and dairying* ... ..	2,473	1,940	556	54	319	2,869
Agriculture and grazing* ... ..	705	194	145	14	157	510
Dairying and grazing* ... ..	1,054	261	355	8	96	720
Agriculture, dairying, and grazing* ... ..	240	81	49	4	22	156
Poultry † ... ..	1,239	5	306	1,646	120	2,077
Bees, Pigs † ... ..	176	15	28	97	28	168
Unoccupied, or used mainly for other purposes ... ..	1,676	269	377	312	230	1,188
Total ... ..	30,677	11,720	9,091	4,966	4,505	30,282

\* See explanation, page 687. † See comments, pages 849 and 856.

The coastal district contains approximately 93 per cent. of the holdings used for dairying only in New South Wales, and the North Coast district contains 49 per cent. of the number in the coastal division. Dairying separately or in conjunction with other farming pursuits is the predominant industry, but a considerable proportion of the farms is used for grazing cattle.

#### Tablelands.

Although extensive plateaux exist in the Tableland Divisions, considerable areas are rugged and rock-strewn and not adaptable to agriculture. Hence grazing has remained the staple industry, although many farmers combine agriculture with grazing, and large areas are cultivated in suitable localities. The rainfall is ample throughout, and the headwaters of most of the principal rivers make this a well-watered region. Railway communications are good, but, except on the Central Tableland, settlement is sparse, fewer flourishing towns exist than on the coast, and small settlements are rarer because lands suitable for intense farming are more scattered. Neither dairying nor agriculture has been developed to any appreciable degree, but pastoral pursuits are extensive.

The following table provides an analysis of the number and tenure of rural holdings in the three main divisions of the Tablelands as at 31st March, 1941:—

TABLE 626.—Rural Holdings on Tablelands, 1941.

Division of Tableland.	Total Area of Division.	Land occupied in Holdings of one acre and upwards for Agricultural and Pastoral Purposes.						
		Holdings of one acre and upwards.	Alien-ated.*	Leases from the Crown with—		All other Crown Leases.	Total.	Area of Land suitable for Culti-vation.
				Full rights of Conver-sion.	Limited rights of Conver-sion.			
	acres.	No.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Northern ...	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Central ...	8,069	3,661	4,614	1,461	195	338	6,608	581
Southern ...	10,716	7,269	6,333	1,050	142	233	7,758	2,060
	7,062	3,214	4,248	788	105	725	5,866	644
Total ...	25,847	14,144	15,195	3,299	442	1,296	20,232	3,285

\* See footnote, page 685.



While the proportion of land occupied varies from approximately 82 per cent. in the northern and southern to 72 per cent. in the central tablelands, rural settlement is densest in the central districts, which were the first to be occupied. Nearly 60 per cent. of the total area of the Tableland Division is alienated, and one-quarter of the area occupied is leased from the Crown. As in the Coastal Division, the proportion of land suitable for cultivation is very small, less than 19 per cent. of such land being cropped in 1940-41. There were 630 share-farmers on 495 holdings, comprising 95,016 acres of cultivation and 14,857 acres of dairy farms in the Tableland Divisions in 1940-41. On the holdings with share-farmers, 443 were used for agricultural purposes only, 12 for dairying only and 40 for agriculture and dairying together.

The main purposes for which holdings were used in each division of the tablelands in 1929-30 and 1940-41 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 627.—Uses of Rural Holdings on Tablelands.

* Principal Purpose for which Holdings were used.	1929-30.	1940-41.			Total.
	All Tableland Divisions.	Northern Tableland.	Central Tableland.	Southern Tableland.	
NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.					
Agriculture only ... ..	1,564	243	1,099	40	1,382
Dairying only* ... ..	484	160	168	58	386
Grazing only* ... ..	8,701	1,921	2,837	2,735	7,493
Agriculture and Dairying* ... ..	310	154	216	13	383
Agriculture and Grazing* ... ..	2,951	835	2,238	205	3,278
Dairying and Grazing* ... ..	309	94	53	59	206
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing* ... ..	229	106	190	30	326
Poultry, Bees, Pigs, etc. ... ..	59	17	109	11	137
Unoccupied or used for other purposes ... ..	571	131	359	63	553
Total ... ..	14,878	3,661	7,269	3,214	14,144

\* See comments on page 687.

Grazing pursuits predominate throughout, but a considerable proportion of the holdings is used for agricultural purposes. There was a temporary increase in dairying during the depression, and the number of holdings with registered dairies rose from 1,332 in 1929-30 to 1,967 in 1934-35. The number was 1,342 in 1940-41 and 1,199 in 1941-42.

#### *Western Slopes.*

The divisions of the Western Slopes contain gently undulating lands with a westerly trend, watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and an adequate and regular rainfall. These fertile areas are eminently suitable for agriculture and are, with the Riverina, the most productive portions of the interior.

The area, number, and tenure of rural holdings in the various divisions of the Western Slopes as at 31st March, 1941, are shown below:—

TABLE 628.—Rural Holdings on Western Slopes—1941.

Division of Slopes.	Total Area of Division.	Area of Land occupied in Holdings of one acre and upwards for Agricultural and Pastoral purposes.						Area of Land suitable for Cultivation.
		Holdings of one acre and upwards.	Alien-ated.*	Leases from the Crown with—		All other Crown Leases.	Total.	
	acres. 000	No.	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000
North-Western	9,219	4,265	6,937	1,062	222	123	8,344	2,295
Central-Western	7,723	4,370	6,349	484	33	93	6,969	4,669
South-Western	11,239	7,948	8,779	347	31	865	10,022	5,466
Total	28,181	16,583	22,065	1,903	286	1,081	25,335	12,430

\* See footnote, page 685.

In these divisions settlement is most dense on the South-western Slope, but the proportion of occupied land is greatest in the northern districts. The proportion of land occupied in the Slopes is 90 per cent. of the total area of the whole division. The area of land suitable for cultivation is considerable, constituting 40 per cent. of the total area of such land in the State. Of the land under occupation in the Slopes Division less than 13 per cent. was under crop in 1940-41.

There were 2,886 share-farmers on 2,259 holdings on the Western Slopes in 1940-41, cultivating 776,279 acres and using 43,316 acres for dairying. Of these holdings 71 were devoted exclusively to dairying, 2,103 entirely to agriculture and 85 to dairying and agriculture in combination.

The following statement shows the principal purposes for which rural holdings were used in the Western Slopes Division in the years 1929-30 and 1940-41:—

TABLE 629.—Uses of Rural Holdings on Western Slopes.

*Principal Purpose for which Holdings were used.	1929-30.	1940-41.			Total.
	All Slopes Divisions.	North-Western Slope.	Central-Western Slope.	South-Western Slope.	
Agriculture only	1,649	335	272	722	1,329
Dairying only*	361	78	57	374	489
Grazing only*	5,572	1,316	609	2,027	3,952
Agriculture and Dairying*	310	152	53	154	359
Agriculture and Grazing*	7,933	2,075	3,134	3,587	8,796
Dairying and Grazing*	211	24	9	241	274
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing*	395	68	102	496	666
Poultry, Bees, Pigs, etc.	51	95	16	31	142
Unoccupied or used for other purposes	486	122	138	316	576
Total	16,968	4,265	4,370	7,948	16,583

\* See comments on page 637.

Mixed farming—agriculture and grazing—is the principal rural activity, but grazing predominates on the North-Western Slope, and small farming is not extensive. There have been developments in dairying, mainly in the South-Western Slope. Dairying was conducted on only 7.8 per cent. of the holdings of the Western Slopes in 1927-28, and on 10.8 per cent. in 1940-41.

*Plains and Riverina.*

The Plains of the Central Division, including the Riverina, constitute the eastern portion of a remarkable extent of almost level country, stretching from the last hills of the Western Slopes to the western boundary of the State. With an average width of 120 miles, they comprise the great sheep districts of the State and about 40 per cent. of the agricultural lands. Generally speaking, they are not well watered, the average rainfall is low, and its intermittency is a source of frequent loss. They are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but these do not supply water to a very extensive area, as they are few and their flow is irregular. Schemes of irrigation, however, have greatly increased the productive capacity of these inland areas. Artesian water underlies a considerable area on the north, and bores supply permanent water in a number of localities. In the south, sub-artesian bores are of great practical utility.

The following table shows the number, tenure, and extent of holdings occupied for agricultural and pastoral purposes in the division on 31st March, 1941:—

TABLE 630.—Rural Holdings on Plains and Riverina, 1941.

Plains of Central Division.	Total Area of Division.	Area of Land occupied in Holdings of one acre and upwards for Agricultural and Pastoral Purposes.						
		Holdings of one acre and upwards.	Alienated.*	Leases from the Crown with—		All other Crown Leases.	Total.	Area of Land suitable for Cultivation.
				Full rights of Conversion.	Limited rights of Conversion.			
	acres.	No.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
North ...	9,579	1,934	5,754	1,631	238	130	7,753	2,163
Central ...	14,811	2,472	10,660	2,382	163	733	13,938	3,667
Riverina ...	17,004	7,168	14,285	1,033	90	1,218	16,626	7,355
Total ...	41,394	11,574	30,699	5,046	491	2,081	38,317	13,185

\* See footnote, page 685.

The existence of a closely-settled but comparatively small area of irrigated lands in the Riverina partly accounts for the density of settlement in that division. At 31st March, 1941, there were 1,346 holdings in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area embracing 300,776 acres inclusive of certain attached lands outside the Irrigation Area. Eighty per cent. of the area occupied in the Central Plains and Riverina Division has been alienated. The proportion alienated is 74 per cent. of the total area occupied in the northern districts and 77 per cent. in the Central Plains, and 86 per cent. in the Riverina, where the land is more productive.

The area of Crown lands occupied is considerable in all divisions.

Share-farming is not extensive in the north, but in the Riverina 801 holdings employed 1,029 share-farmers, who had 290,398 acres in cultivation and used 2,353 acres for dairying in 1940-41.

Only 23 per cent. of the land in the Northern and 25 per cent. in the Central Plains is considered suitable for agriculture, but the proportion in the Riverina is 43 per cent.

The main purposes for which the holdings in the Central Plains and Riverina Divisions were used in 1940-41 in comparison with 1929-30 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 631.—Uses of Rural Holdings on Plains and Riverina.

Principal Purpose for which Holdings were used.*	1929-30.	1940-41.			
	Plains & Riverina.	Northern Plains.	Central Plains.	Riverina.	Total.
		Number of Holdings.			
Agriculture only ... ..	2,013	70	84	1,356	1,510
Dairying only* ... ..	86	11	11	136	158
Grazing only* ... ..	4,179	930	1,551	1,373	3,804
Agriculture and Dairying* ... ..	76	7	4	53	64
Agriculture and Grazing* ... ..	4,892	864	746	3,631	5,241
Dairying and Grazing* ... ..	30	1	3	41	45
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing* ... ..	169	5	8	300	313
Poultry, Bees, Pigs, etc. ... ..	2	1	3	13	17
Unoccupied or used for other purposes ... ..	311	45	62	315	422
Total ... ..	11,758	1,934	2,472	7,168	11,574

\* See comments on page 687.

While grazing, with mixed farming and agriculture, prevails in the northern districts, agriculture, combined with grazing, predominates in the Riverina. On the irrigated lands of the Murrumbidgee many holdings are used for small farming, and in the Riverina there were 3,876 holdings on which wheat for grain was grown in 1940-41.

#### *Western Division.*

The plains of the Western Division will probably never be developed into a productive region maintaining a population commensurate with their area. One-third of the division receives, on the average, less than 10 inches of rain per year and practically the whole of the remainder less than 15 inches. Though the soils are uniformly fertile, the lack of rain, permanent water and grasses, and the high rate of evaporation, ranging up to 90 inches per year, render it relatively unproductive. Except on a few small irrigated areas there is little agriculture or dairying, and by reason of the small rainfall, the sheep-carrying capacity of the land is only about one-fifth as great as that of the plains further east; but the climate is well suited to the production of high-grade merino sheep. It is a lonely region, for the most part occupied in large holdings on a long or perpetual lease tenure. It presents an immense field for scientific development, but its possibilities are problematical. Whether irrigation from the Murray and the vast lake reservoirs of the South Darling, combined with dry-farming methods, will render any extensive areas adaptable

to agriculture, or whether water and fodder conservation will render it capable of maintaining large numbers of sheep and suitable for closer settlement, remain questions which are not likely to be considered until settlement in the more attractive easterly regions has made very great advance. It was contended, however, that in the south large areas only required railway facilities to render them profitable for agriculture, but results so far attained are not encouraging. At present, excluding the mining districts, it is a vast region comprising two-fifths of the area of the State, producing less than one-sixth of the pastoral produce, and practically nothing besides, and inhabited by less than 20,000 persons (one person to 6 square miles, or less than one per cent. of the State's population). Near the western boundary, however, is situated one of the richest silver-lead fields of the world, and in the large mining town of Broken Hill there is a population of over 28,000 persons.

The total area returned by occupiers as alienated land in the rural holdings in the Western Division as at 31st March, 1941, was 15,731,152 acres.

Of the total area occupied—nearly 78 million acres (see Table 604)—the area under crop was only 14,745 acres in 1940-41, although an aggregate area of 1,193,206 acres were considered by the occupiers to be suitable for cultivation.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

The Department of Agriculture of New South Wales was created in 1890. It is under the control of the Minister for Agriculture, with a permanent Under Secretary and Director. The administrative functions of the Department extend to all rural industries, but not to forestry, which is administered by a separate Commission.

The Department of Agriculture administers policy and Acts of Parliament relative to rural industries, and fosters by scientific investigation and experiment and dissemination of information, improved methods of cultivation, possible new crops, means of combating pests, the use of fertilisers, irrigation, and the marketing and transport of produce. It promotes marketing schemes and fosters a community spirit among farmers.

For each branch of rural industry there is a scientific staff, and the various branches were reorganised in September, 1940, into seven divisions, as follows:—

*Plant Industry.*—Experiment farms, field investigations, agrostology, plant breeding and tobacco growing.

*Horticulture.*—Fruit development and viticulture.

*Animal Industry.*—Animal health and livestock production services, relating to sheep and wool, herds, pigs, poultry and bees.

*Dairying.*—All activities relating to dairy products.

*Science Services.*—Agricultural biology and chemistry, botany and entomology.

*Marketing.*—State Marketing Bureau and agricultural economics.

*Information and Extension Services.*—Publications, library, and a service to assist in co-ordinating instructional activities.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, a Commonwealth organisation, is active in the investigation of agricultural problems and the Commonwealth Departments of Commerce and Agriculture and of Trade and Customs, in co-operation with the States, exercise functions affecting overseas marketing of products and assistance to producers. Co-operative organisations of the farmers themselves are also instrumental in fostering efficiency of rural enterprise.

The Australian Agricultural Council, established in 1935, is a permanent organisation set up with a view to promoting uniformity of action between Commonwealth and States in relation to questions of marketing and agricultural problems. The Council consists of the Ministers in charge of agricultural administration in the States and the marketing administration of the Commonwealth; other State or Federal Ministers may be co-opted. A permanent technical committee, known as the Standing Committee on Agriculture, advises the Council and guides its deliberations. Its members comprise the permanent heads of State departments of agriculture, members of the executive of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Director-General of Health.

For the purpose of organising food supplies and dealing with other war-time problems concerning rural production the Commonwealth Government has appointed the Australian Food Council, the Food Executive, the Food Controller, and the Director-General of Agricultural Production.

The Australian Food Council constituted in April, 1942, advises the Commonwealth Government regarding food requirements. Its membership includes the Food Controller, representatives of Commonwealth authorities concerned with prices control, rationing, manpower, war organisation of industry, commerce and agriculture, health and research, as well as representatives of the war services.

The Food Executive appointed in March, 1943, consists of the Federal Ministers of Supply, Commerce and Agriculture, and War Organisation of Industry, the Food Controller and the Director-General of Agricultural Production. Its functions relate to the organisation of supply and distribution of food in Australia.

The Director-General of Agricultural Production is charged with the duty of co-ordinating the planning of agriculture in all the States during the war period.

A Commonwealth Board of Inquiry was appointed in March, 1943, to inquire into the organisation of Australian rural economy for purposes of defence and the effectual prosecution of the war and post-war reconstruction. Efficiency of methods of production, distribution and marketing of primary products and the conservation and development of natural resources are specified as subjects to be investigated.

#### *Wartime Disposal of Rural Products.*

Wartime disposal of rural products is controlled mainly by the Commonwealth Government in terms of regulations under the National Security Act.

Arrangements have been made (as described in sections relating to individual products) to deal with wool, wheat, barley, meat, apples and pears, sugar, dairy products, dried fruits, eggs, etc. Steps have been taken, also, to meet problems of rural labour, storage and transport, and the distribution of strategic reserves of foodstuffs, etc. Emergency finance has been arranged to assist farmers affected by curtailment of oversea markets.

### RURAL FINANCE.

The problem of promoting effective rural settlement in New South Wales is closely associated with that of rural finance. Substantial investment is necessary for the proper development of rural holdings and temporary financial assistance must be provided for rural producers, particularly in periods of drought and low prices.

Active measures have been taken by the State Government from time to time to encourage settlement on the land and to assist settlers in times of vicissitude. Important among such measures have been the sale of Crown lands by deposit and instalments, the institution of closer settlement and soldier settlement schemes, and the provision of advances on conditions more liberal than are obtainable from the private financial institutions.

The trading banks and pastoral finance companies and other private institutions provide extensive credit facilities for landholders. The loans made by these institutions are usually in the form of overdrafts payable on demand, though in practice many of them continue for a long period. As a general rule security is lodged by the borrower and the amount of overdraft is not fixed but may not exceed a certain limit. Interest is charged on the daily balance of the overdraft.

A Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Monetary and Banking Systems in operation in Australia reported that in 1936 advances within Australia by nine private trading banks to persons and institutions engaged in agricultural and pastoral industries amounted to £125,000,000 or 47.7 per cent. of the total advances by these banks. At the same time, advances in Australia by twenty pastoral finance companies, mainly to wool growers, amounted to £25,000,000.

Government schemes for the assistance of settlers were administered for the most part by the Departments of Agriculture and Lands until recently, when the actual work of administration associated with advances was transferred to the Rural Bank of New South Wales.

### ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.

In 1899, an Advances to Settlers Board was appointed to make loans to farmers in necessitous circumstances or embarrassed by drought. Advances were limited to £200 for a term of ten years at 4 per cent. interest until 1902, when the powers of the Board were extended, enabling it to make advances to farmers for any approved purpose up to £500, repayable within thirty years. In 1907 the functions of the Board were transferred to the Government Savings Bank and the limit of individual advances was raised to £2,000.

In 1921 the business was organised on an extended scale in the Rural Bank Department of the Savings Bank, and in July, 1933, following the transfer of the savings bank business to the Commonwealth Savings Bank, the Rural Bank was formed.

*Advances by the Rural Bank of New South Wales.*

The Rural Bank functions through three departments, viz., Rural Bank Department, Advances for Homes Department, and Government Agency Department. In its Agency Department the bank administers certain lending activities on behalf of the State Government, collects charges and principal sums owing and makes new advances in accordance with Government policy. Six of the agencies are concerned with rural finance, viz., Rural Reconstruction, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, Irrigation, Closer Settlement and Guarantee Agencies. Formerly these activities were conducted by other Government departments and bodies, and transfer to the Rural Bank was made with a view to co-ordinated administration.

*Rural Bank Department.*

With the primary object of promoting rural settlement and development, this bank affords financial assistance to primary producers. It makes loans either in the form of amortization loans or overdrafts on current accounts. The basis of lending is generally two-thirds of the value of freehold land or certified tenures under the Crown Lands Acts, or three-fourths of the value of improvements on uncertified Crown tenures.

The following tables show the transactions in long term and overdraft loans to farmers, etc., by the Rural Bank (or appropriate Department of the Government Savings Bank) in various years since 1911.

TABLE 632.—Rural Bank—Long Term Loans to Farmers, 1911 to 1942.

Year ended 30th June.	Advances made during year.			Balances repayable at end of year.		
	Number.	Total Amount.	Average.	Number.	Total Amount.	Average.
		£	£		£	£
1911* ... ..	838	331,693	395	3,754	1,074,359	286
1913* ... ..	1,386	771,272	556	5,094	2,051,132	403
1915* ... ..	860	387,715	451	5,860	2,514,078	429
1921 ... ..	1,365	813,525	596	7,242	3,423,871	473
1930 ... ..	581	703,425	1,211	8,043	6,530,490	812
1931 ... ..	78	84,675	1,086	7,986	6,520,754	817
1932 ... ..	27	24,680	920	7,856	6,399,762	815
1933 ... ..	47	21,565	458	7,714	6,293,382	816
1934 ... ..	51	47,838	938	7,498	6,124,951	817
1935 ... ..	100	115,115	1,151	7,226	5,974,790	827
1936 ... ..	134	171,130	1,277	6,924	5,779,602	835
1937 ... ..	47	81,179	1,727	6,587	5,492,789	834
1938 ... ..	65	121,895	1,875	6,140	5,074,313	826
1939 ... ..	64	53,481	914	5,858	4,865,241	830
1940 ... ..	71	57,382	808	5,555	4,619,081	831
1941 ... ..	55	57,668	1,049	5,315	4,431,607	834
1942 ... ..	36	31,569	877	5,015	4,240,890	846

\*Government Savings Bank.



TABLE 633.—Rural Bank—Overdrafts to Farmers, 1922 to 1942.

Year ended 30th June.	Overdraft Limits Authorised during year.			Advances current at end of year.	
	Number.		Amount. £	Number.	Amount. £
	New.	Additional.			
1922 ... ..	1,383	...	980,375	1,364	728,584
1930 ... ..	1,970	1,895	1,992,785	10,691	7,988,275
1931 ... ..	811	534	486,505	10,650	8,254,745
1932 ... ..	144	99	112,332	9,566	7,857,288
1933 ... ..	196	785	170,908	9,349	7,704,117
1934 ... ..	366	1,532	437,912	9,272	7,758,946
1935 ... ..	714	807	768,648	9,535	8,093,698
1936 ... ..	966	753	1,388,212	9,920	8,783,166
1937 ... ..	873	655	1,201,126	10,049	9,006,533
1938 ... ..	984	744	1,643,516	10,281	9,993,114
1939 ... ..	545	596	847,380	10,170	10,570,803
1940 ... ..	550	433	980,070	10,094	10,930,753
1941 ... ..	447	425	712,270	9,957	11,132,898
1942 ... ..	398	290	663,135	9,842	11,227,375

*Rural Reconstruction Agency.*

This Agency commenced on 1st March, 1935, and functioned under the name of the Farmers Relief Agency until 22nd November, 1939. It gives effect to the decisions of the Rural Reconstruction Board, which exercises powers as described on page 719, *et seq.*

The main function of the Board is to assist in restoring to a sound basis farmers in financial difficulties who are deemed to have reasonable prospects of carrying on. For this purpose it may authorise advances to enable farmers to effect compositions with private creditors and to enable them to carry on while their affairs are under investigation and after they have received an advance for debt adjustment.

The total amount of capital funds received by the Agency up to 30th June, 1942, included £2,081,017 made available by the Commonwealth Government, viz., £23,017, forming part of a larger loan to the State for drought relief purposes distributed through the Rural Industries Agency (see page 714), non-repayable grants of £1,978,000 for debt adjustment, and £80,000 for reconstruction of marginal wheat areas.

Particulars of advances in each of the years 1936 to 1942 are shown below. Advances of similar type made prior to 1935-1936, mostly by the Farmers Relief Board in the period 1933 to 1935, amounted to £801,462.

TABLE 634.—Rural Reconstruction Agency—Advances to Settlers, 1936 to 1942.

Year ended 30th June.	Advances.			Revenue Charges, including Interest.	Repayments.		Debts Written Off, or Amounts Waived.	Balance of Indebted- ness at 30th June.
	General.	Debt Adjust- ment.	Marginal Wheat Areas.		Principal.	Revenue Charges.		
1936 ...	£ 491,723	£ 19,887	£ .....	£ 26,032	£ 416,106	£ 21,121	£ 3,392	£ 700,461
1937 ...	462,529	327,737	.....	30,276	519,847	24,925	7,920	968,311
1938 ...	429,906	642,912	.....	42,013	370,224	26,273	35,502	1,651,143
1939 ...	413,759	459,108	.....	59,971	265,361	32,071	32,181	2,254,368
1940 ...	356,139	330,091	.....	69,707	376,666	48,733	61,636	2,523,270
1941 ...	346,925	240,387	4,952	70,866	313,146	51,918	38,908	2,782,428
1942 ...	281,157	149,355	22,406	72,869	302,153	56,661	38,164	2,011,237

*Rural Industries Agency.*

On 1st July, 1935, the Rural Industries Agency assumed control of various lending activities which were initiated by the Departments of Lands and Agriculture in 1915. These activities had been administered by the Rural Industries Board from December, 1919, and, after its dissolution in 1923, continued by the Rural Industries Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

The first advances were on a limited scale to assist farmers to cultivate new areas and relieve those in necessitous circumstances. Larger sums were made available later for drought relief and the scope of relief to necessitous farmers was extended generally.

Current advances are made for various purposes to many classes of settlers who are unable to obtain accommodation through the usual commercial channels. Normally advances are made to wheat growers for seasonal requirements pending receipts from the sale of products, to small graziers and dairy farmers for the purchase of improved breeding stock, and to farmers for the eradication of noxious weeds. Occasionally advances are made to farmers, orchardists, poultry farmers, market gardeners and others who have suffered loss from such causes as drought, windstorm or bush fire.

In 1940-41 and 1941-42 special advances were made to settlers whose holdings had been affected by widespread drought. These advances are repayable in periods up to seven years. They are free of interest in the first year, and interest chargeable thereafter is at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum. The Commonwealth provided £750,000 for advances for drought relief and the State Government provided £100,000. Of the total sum of £850,000 an amount of £23,017 was transferred to the Rural Reconstruction Agency for allocation.

The amount received from the Commonwealth is to be repaid by the State in four equal instalments, commencing in the fourth year of the loan. The Commonwealth will pay the interest for the first year and half the interest subsequently.

A summary of the advances to farmers by the Rural Industries Agency since 1935-36 is set out below, together with other operations on borrowers' accounts. Advances by other departments controlling loans of this type during sixteen years preceding the formation of the Agency amounted to £5,500,000 approximately, and repayments of principal to £4,400,000.

TABLE 635.—Rural Industries Agency—Advances to Necessitous Farmers, 1936 to 1942.

Year ended 30th June.	Advances.	Revenue charges, including Interest.	Repayments.		Debts Written off and amounts Waived.	Balance of Indebtedness at 30th June.
			Principal.	Revenue Charges.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936 ... ..	51,383	34,000	45,661	9,782	126,656	1,119,388
1937 ... ..	58,873	31,851	54,486	14,236	89,481	1,051,909
1938 ... ..	84,321	30,497	45,533	9,915	75,001	1,036,278
1939 ... ..	103,331	32,156	45,769	6,751	64,307	1,054,938
1940 ... ..	183,164	32,722	159,122	11,389	64,157	1,036,156
1941 ... ..	489,474	30,551	61,750	10,781	36,943	1,446,707
1942 ... ..	235,781	33,142	121,121	6,345	37,395	1,550,769

*Advances to Settlers' Agency:*

Since 1st July, 1935, this agency has administered loans first made in 1930-31 from unemployment relief funds and controlled for a period by an Advances to Settlers Co-ordination Board and a Dairy Promotion Board.

Advances are made for permanent improvements on rural holdings and for the purchase of stock and plant by dairy farmers. The main purpose of the advances is to provide employment in rural areas and at the same time assist in the development of rural industries.

Particulars of the advances, etc., in each year since the Agency was established are shown in the following table. Advances in the three years 1933 to 1935, prior to the formation of the Agency, amounted to £900,997.

TABLE 636.—Advances to Settlers' Agency—Advances to Settlers 1936-1942.

Year ended 30th June.	Advances.	Revenue Charges, including Interest.	Repayments.		Debts Written Off and Amounts Waived.	Balance of Indebtedness at 30th June.
			Principal.	Revenue Charges.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936 ... ..	101,924	27,196	60,673	21,698	2,710	970,953
1937 ... ..	37,898	27,014	84,834	26,154	4,798	920,079
1938 ... ..	30,125	25,271	91,454	20,340	7,303	856,378
1939 ... ..	32,768	23,744	62,846	16,006	3,887	830,151
1940 ... ..	34,419	22,934	60,525	18,365	5,193	803,421
1941 ... ..	25,664	21,917	58,006	16,726	6,071	770,199
1942 ... ..	22,318	20,680	56,393	14,658	7,273	734,882

*Irrigation Agency.*

Matters relating to the conservation of water and the development and management of irrigation projects in New South Wales are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission as described in a later chapter of this Year Book.

On 1st July, 1935, administration of financial transactions between settlers and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission was transferred to the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank.

The Agency makes loans to settlers on the irrigation areas and collects interest and principal sums in respect of loans and land purchase, rentals, water rates and other charges. It also collects payments to the Crown in respect of debts for shallow bores sunk in various parts of the State and charges for water in domestic and stock water supply and irrigation districts.

Advances made by the Irrigation Agency and new capital debts incurred by settlers in each of the last seven years are shown in the following table. Amounts shown for new capital debts represent mainly the balance owing for the purchase of land sold by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the cost of improvements effected and shallow bores sunk by the Commission. The debts written off include debts on forfeited or surrendered holdings.

TABLE 637.—Irrigation Agency—Advances to Settlers, 1936 to 1942.

Year ended 30th June.	Advances.	New Capital Debts Incurred.	Revenue Charges, including Interest & Water Charges.	Repayments.		Debts Written Off.	Balance of Indebted- ness at 30th June.
				Principal.	Revenue Charges.		
1936	£ 26,305	£ 229,846	£ 207,032	£ 95,487	£ 200,956	£ 26,387	£ 1,648,545
1937	57,989	134,210	216,865	94,182	213,186	9,610	1,740,631
1938	98,472	94,883	247,617	144,001	225,406	7,104	1,805,092
1939	107,293	91,593	232,291	147,497	221,647	9,039	1,858,086
1940	97,047	67,832	247,913	121,736	199,319	31,428	1,918,395
1941	83,464	53,076	280,342	142,413	235,231	55,183	1,902,450
1942	71,728	52,981	322,669	119,161	266,804	56,085	1,907,728

New capital debts incurred in 1941-42 included £19,019 for sale of land, £4,665 for improvements and £29,146 for shallow bores. The total amount of these items in the years 1935-36 to 1941-42 was: New debts, £474,143; improvements, £70,095, and shallow bores, £170,705.

*Closer Settlement Agency.*

This agency, established on 23rd December, 1936, is empowered to make advances to persons who receive finance from the Rural Bank Department to assist them to acquire for rural production part of an estate approved for subdivision for the purpose of promoting closer settlement. Advances are made up to 13½ per cent. of the value of security to supplement advances up to 66⅔ per cent. made by the Rural Bank. In this way the settler may obtain an advance up to 80 per cent. of the valuation of his property.

TABLE 638.—Closer Settlement Agency—Advances to Settlers, 1938 to 1942.

Year ended 30th June.	Advances.	Revenue Charges, including Interest.	Repayments.		Balance of Indebtedness at 30th June.
			Principal.	Revenue Charges.	
1938	£ 5,580	£ 134	£ 16	£ 68	£ 5,630
1939	2,495	341	171	267	8,028
1940	146,140	1,244	2,108	289	153,015
1941	10,402	3,482	890	1,787	164,222
1942	2,210	4,352	430	3,581	166,773

*Closer Settlement Fund—Advances.*

The Closer Settlement Fund relates to schemes for acquiring and subdividing large estates for closer settlement commenced in 1905, and to the settlement of returned soldiers, the accounts of both schemes having been incorporated in the fund in 1928. A description of the systems and summary of the operations are shown in the chapter, Land Legislation, page 894 *et seq.*

Closer settlement operations have been on a restricted scale for some years and the advances shown in Table 639 relate for the most part to the balance of purchase money payable on extended terms by new holders to whom were reallocated properties which had reverted to the Crown.

*Other Advances to Settlers.*

Advances for the purchase of wire netting and other materials for the construction of rabbit-proof fencing, etc., are made by the Department of Lands, as described in chapter "Pastoral Industry," at page 823.

Advances to assist landholders to clear their land of prickly-pear are made by the Department of Lands in terms of the Prickly-pear Act (see page 892). The maximum period for repayment of such advances is twenty years and the rate of interest charged may not exceed 6 per cent. per annum.

*Summary of Advances to Settlers.*

The following summary relates to advances made to settlers in New South Wales through the State instrumentalities described above (pages 711 to 717). The amounts include substantial sums made available by the Commonwealth Government for distribution by the State:—

TABLE 639.—Advances to Settlers by the State of New South Wales.

Lending Agency.	Advances during Year ended 30th June—				Balance of Debt Outstanding at 30th June, 1942.
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Closer Settlement Fund ... ..	27,084	46,959	48,202	42,685	12,493,337
Purchase of Wire Netting ... ..	8,895	6,825	7,193	3,310	349,894
Prickly Pear Eradication ... ..	188	229	57	265	12,627
<b>Rural Bank of New South Wales—</b>					
Rural Bank Department—					
Overdrafts ... ..	847,380	980,070	712,270	663,135	11,227,375
Long Term Loans ... ..	58,481	57,382	57,668	31,569	4,240,890
Total ... ..	£ 905,861	1,037,452	769,938	694,704	15,468,265
<b>Agency Department—</b>					
Rural Reconstruction ... ..	872,866	686,230	592,264	452,918	2,911,237
Rural Industries ... ..	103,331	183,164	489,474	235,781	1,550,769
Advances to Settlers ... ..	32,768	34,419	25,664	22,318	734,882
Irrigation ... ..	198,358	164,878	136,540	124,659	1,907,728
Closer Settlement ... ..	2,495	146,140	10,402	2,210	166,773
Guarantee ... ..	10,226	4,588	5,473	2,075	8,230
Total ... ..	£ 1,220,044	1,219,419	1,259,817	839,961	7,279,619
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>£ 2,162,072</b>	<b>2,310,884</b>	<b>2,085,207</b>	<b>1,580,925</b>	<b>35,603,742</b>

*Commonwealth Bank—Rural Credit Department.*

In the Commonwealth Bank of Australia a rural credit department was established in October, 1925, to assist in marketing the products of rural industries. For this purpose advances for a period not exceeding one year may be made to banks, co-operative associations, etc., and bills secured on primary produce may be discounted on behalf of these institutions. Further particulars regarding the department are shown in the chapter "Private Finance" of this Year Book.

*Liens on Livestock, Wool and Crops.*

Particulars of the number and amount of registered loans made on the security of livestock, wool, and growing crops are published in the Chapter "Private Finance." These include advances made on such security by Government agencies as well as by private institutions and individuals.

## RATES OF INTEREST CHARGED ON RURAL LOANS.

Prior to 1929 rates of interest were high but they declined during the depression period and have remained low. Details regarding interest rates and charges during a long period are shown in the Chapter, "Private Finance."

The trend of rates of interest on rural loans since the beginning of 1930 is indicated below. The table shows the rates current in January of each year on rural loans through the Rural Bank and various governmental agencies and from some private sources:—

TABLE 640.—Rates of Interest on Rural Loans, 1930 to 1943.

Lending Agency.	Month of January in Year—						
	1930.	1933.	1935.	1937.	1939.	1942.	1943.
	Per cent.						
Rural Bank—							
Long Term Loans ... ..	6½	5	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Overdraft ... ..	6½	5	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Governmental Agencies—							
Advances to Settlers ... ..	...	...	3	3	3	3	3
Rural Industries ... ..	6	5½	4	4	4	4	4
Irrigation—							
Bore Advances ... ..	5½	5½	4	4	4	4	4
Other Advances ... ..	6½	6					
Rural Reconstruction—							
Carry-on Advances ... ..	...	...	4	4	4	4	4
Debt Adjustment Advances ... ..	...	...	...	2½	2½	2½	2½
Private Trading Banks—							
Overdrafts ... ..	6½ to 8	5 to 6	4½ to 5	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5
Rural First Mortgages, excluding Mortgages to Banks and Govern- ment Agencies—							
Weighted Average Rate ... ..	...	...	4%	4%	5	5	4½

Certain advances of a special nature by governmental agencies bear lower rates of interest than those indicated above. For instance, drought relief advances, issued for the most part by the Rural Industries Agency in two years ended June, 1942, are free of interest for one year, then the rate is 1½ per cent; and advances by the Rural Reconstruction Agency for the purchase of additional land in marginal wheat areas are charged interest at the rate of 1 per cent.

Information regarding the rate of interest payable on rural mortgages was first collected in October, 1933. The average rate on rural first mortgages at that date was 5½ per cent. It is probable that the predominant rate prior to 1930 was not less than 7 per cent.

## RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

*Farmers' Relief and Rural Reconstruction Acts.*

The Farmers' Relief Act, which came into operation on 17th February, 1933, provided means whereby farmers in case of necessity could obtain special assistance to restore their financial position. It provided for the suspension of legal action in respect of the debts of farmers, and enabled them to secure assistance from Government funds to carry on their activities. Protection in respect of debts was given by a Stay Order

upon application being made by the individual farmer and approval being given by the Farmers' Relief Board. The term of a stay order was originally three years, but it has been extended, by amending legislation, to November, 1944, or six years from the date of granting, whichever be the later. The latest date for receipt of applications for Stay Orders has been extended to 30th June, 1943, in order that farmers whose difficulties are increased as a result of the war may obtain assistance.

The provisions of the Act were outlined and information regarding its administration was given in earlier editions of this Year Book. Assistance under its provisions is now limited to cases when investigation indicates that the farmer has reasonable prospects of success after the benefits of the Act are extended to him.

In 1935 the Commonwealth Government provided funds for the assistance of farmers through State agencies in the adjustment of their private debts and the Farmers' Relief Act of New South Wales was amended to authorise the Farmer's Relief Board to administer the Commonwealth assistance to any farmer when investigation indicates that thereby his farming may be placed on a sound basis.

In terms of the Rural Reconstruction Act passed in New South Wales, which came into operation on 22nd November, 1939, the Farmers' Relief Board was replaced by the Rural Reconstruction Board.

The Rural Reconstruction Board consists of a director and six other members. It is empowered to grant the benefits of debt adjustment without the issue of a Stay Order, and to issue a protection order should a creditor threaten adverse action while the affairs of an applicant for assistance are being investigated. The Board may make adjustments in debts to the Crown if deemed necessary for successful reconstruction of the farmer's affairs. Every case is treated on its merits after an official survey of the material and financial aspects of each farmer's business, including income-earning possibilities under average conditions, both of seasons and markets, to determine (a) the degree of adjustment necessary and warranted, and (b) the commitments which under average conditions could reasonably be met after providing for maintenance of the farmer and his dependants and meeting the costs of working the farm.

Where it appears desirable that Crown capital value or rent be reviewed, the Board may extend the time within which application for reappraisal may be made, and the Minister for Lands may order a fresh appraisal, although a reappraisal may have been made already under general provisions of the Crown Lands Acts. The Commissioners of the Rural Bank are empowered by the Act to write down a debt due to that Bank as part of a scheme of reconstruction.

Briefly, the position under the Farmers' Relief Act, as amended by the Rural Reconstruction Act, is that the Board may assist a farmer to rehabilitate and carry on his industry, and may provide means to obtain essential capital items such as power, plant and income-producing stock; and may advance money at low rate of interest to discharge private debts on a competition basis. The Board may adjust a farmer's debts and commitments to the Crown in a scheme of reconstruction adapted to and warranted by his circumstances, restrain individual creditors for a limited period by issue of a protection order, protect the farmer against action by creditors by the issue of a stay order and appoint Crown or Rural Bank officers to act as supervisors or agents without charge to the farmer.

Applications received from farmers for debt adjustment up to 30th June, 1942, numbered 3,903, and at this date 313 applications had been withdrawn and 1,604 rejected, and 637 were awaiting consideration. Of the 1,349 applications which had been considered by the Board there were 265 in which the position of farmers under protection had improved sufficiently to enable them to carry on without debt composition and 1,084 for which schemes of debt adjustment had been approved by the Board. Creditors had signified assent and settlement had been effected or was in process in 966 of the cases approved, and 118 schemes of adjustment were in course of negotiation with creditors.

Particulars of the debt adjustment in respect of 966 cases finalised up to 30th June, 1942, are shown below.

TABLE 641.—Farmers' Debts—Adjustment under Farmers Relief Act.

Particulars.	Debts Owning to—			
	Governmental Bodies.	Other Creditors.		Total.
		Secured.	Unsecured.	
	£	£	£	£
Debts prior to adjustment ... ..	1,209,990	4,005,323	609,582	5,824,895
Debts written off ... ..	84,370	818,286	321,109	1,224,365
	1,125,620	3,186,437	288,473	4,600,530
Loans by Board (a) ... ..	2,169,477	.....	.....	.....
Repaid to "Other Creditors" ... ..	.....	1,908,357	261,120	.....
Debts after adjustment ... ..	3,295,097	1,278,080	27,353	4,600,530
Percentage of debts written off ... ..	7.0	20.4	52.7	21.0

(a) For refinancing loans owing to "Other Creditors."

The item "debts written off" relates to amounts involved in compositions through the Rural Reconstruction Board. Apart from these a substantial amount of debts owing by settlers has been written off.

#### *Reconstruction in Marginal Wheat Areas.*

The Commonwealth Wheat Industry Assistance Act, 1938 (described at page 727 of the Official Year Book, 1937-38) provided for moneys to be made available to the States for the purposes, *inter alia*, of vacating farmers from marginal wheat areas and enabling the lands to be devoted to other uses in accordance with plans approved by the Federal Minister on the advice of the State Minister.

A plan to operate in New South Wales was approved in 1940. Under this plan farmers in marginal wheat areas who voluntarily vacate their lands may be granted up to £300, together with removal expenses in each case. To farmers who are to remain, advances on long terms may be made to enable them to acquire enough vacated land to increase their farms to home maintenance standard for new uses and to purchase the stock, plant and other requisites needed in changing the nature of their farming activities.



The plan is administered by the Rural Reconstruction Board. The Board has declared approximately 4,000,000 acres, embracing about 2,000 farms in the counties of Nicholson, Sturt, Dowling, Cooper and Gipps (between the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers) as Marginal Wheat Areas.

Financial assistance approved under this scheme up to 30th June, 1942, amounted to £307,554, distributed as under:—

£61,198 to 217 vacated farmers; £241,146 to 136 farmers for purchase of additional areas; and £5,210 to 14 farmers for improvements, purchase of stock, etc., in the reconstruction of farming activities.

Prior to the institution of the Commonwealth scheme, funds had been provided by the State under similar conditions for the vacation of farmers from marginal wheat areas. The total amount disbursed from these funds was £60,725 to 214 vacated farmers.

#### GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES RELATING TO RURAL LOANS.

As a measure of assistance for the rural industries, the Government of New South Wales has undertaken to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks and other lenders. The guarantees have been issued under the authority of two Acts, viz., the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-1934, and the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1941.

By the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act a Government Guarantee Board was constituted with power to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks to settlers and co-operative societies formed mainly for the promotion of rural industry or the handling, treatment, manufacture, sale or disposal of rural products. The Board was authorised to give new guarantees only during the period of two years from 23rd December, 1929, and subsequently to supplement existing guarantees to the extent of one-fourth of the contingent liability already assumed. Guarantees were limited to £3,000 in respect of an individual settler and to £25,000 in respect of a co-operative society, and the aggregate amount of guarantees to be given in any one year was limited to £2,500,000. The Guarantee Board was dissolved and its functions were transferred to the Government Guarantee Agency of the Rural Bank as from 1st July, 1935.

Under the Government Guarantees Act the State Treasurer is empowered, with the approval of the Governor, to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks or other approved lenders to marketing boards and co-operative societies.

The amount of guarantees current at 30th June in the three years 1940 to 1942 is shown below, viz.: (a) the aggregate balance of debtors' accounts which are under guarantee in terms of the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act and (b) the limit of guarantees (not the actual balance owing) in respect of marketing boards and co-operative (rural) societies under the Government Guarantees Act.

	1940.	1941.	1942.
Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act .....	£ 290,280	£ 280,975	£ 277,990
Government Guarantees Act .....	436,536	585,194	583,394

## AGRICULTURE.

### DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Until the end of the nineteenth century pastoral pursuits were predominant in New South Wales and agricultural production barely sufficed for local needs. Wheat growing expanded rapidly after 1897, when the export trade in wheat commenced. The completion of the Burrinjuck Dam in 1913 and of other works connected with the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area coupled with closer settlement set new agricultural activities in train. Wheat became an export commodity second only to wool; the cultivation of rice was developed to produce more than enough for Australian requirements; viticulture and fruit-growing, and in the last few years the cultivation of oats expanded. But wheat-growing remains by far the most extensive agricultural activity.

The information regarding agricultural production contained in this chapter is the latest obtainable, and details relating to the season 1941-42 have been inserted in so far as they are available for publication.

The growth of cultivation since 1891 is shown in the following table:—

TABLE 642—Area under Cultivation, 1891 to 1942.

Year ended 31st March—	Area under—			Acres per Inhabitant under—	
	All Crops and Sown Grasses.	Crops.	Sown Grasses.	All Crops and Sown Grasses.	Crops only.
	acres.	acres.	acres.		
		<i>Average Area per Annum.</i>			
1891-95	1,398,199	1,048,554	349,645	1.18	0.88
1896-00	2,252,649	1,894,857	357,792	1.73	1.46
1901-05	2,942,506	2,436,765	505,741	2.10	1.74
1906-10	3,575,873	2,824,253	751,620	2.34	1.84
1911-15	5,187,850	4,025,165	1,162,685	2.93	2.27
1916-20	6,011,049	4,615,913	1,395,136	3.09	2.37
1921-25	6,599,048	4,665,362	1,933,686	3.04	2.15
1926-30	7,149,119	5,014,364	2,134,755	2.98	2.00
1931-35	8,424,349	6,042,593	2,381,756	3.25	2.33
1936-40	9,340,792	6,313,190	3,027,602	3.44	2.34
		<i>Area in each Year.</i>			
1931	8,959,974	6,809,510	2,150,464	3.52	2.68
1932	7,649,880	5,107,049	2,542,831	2.98	1.99
1933	8,608,869	6,330,370	2,278,499	3.32	2.44
1934	8,725,850	6,281,477	2,444,373	3.34	2.40
1935	8,177,170	5,684,558	2,492,612	3.10	2.16
1936	8,452,774	5,730,315	2,722,459	3.18	2.16
1937	8,820,129	5,951,043	2,869,086	3.29	2.20
1938	9,509,661	6,464,624	3,045,037	3.50	2.38
1939	10,243,664	7,044,038	3,199,626	3.73	2.57
1940	9,677,735	6,375,931	3,301,804	3.50	2.31
1941	9,784,852	6,365,435	3,419,417	3.52	2.29
1942	*	5,914,061	*	*	2.11

\* Not available.

From 70 to 75 per cent. of the area under crop is sown with wheat, and as other individual crops are of relatively small extent the fluctuations in the area under crops are due mainly to variations in the extent of wheat-growing. The area of land under sown grasses (3,419,417 acres in 1940-41) consists for the greater part of lands in the coastal districts, cleared and sown with grasses for the maintenance of dairy stock. The cultivation of grasses in inland areas, however, has increased rapidly in recent years (from

173,377 acres in 1932-33 to 1,097,392 acres in 1940-41) mainly in the Tablelands, the Western Slopes and the Riverina, where the practice is being adopted as a means of increasing the carrying capacity of holdings used for pastoral purposes and mixed farming. (See page 699.)

Particulars obtained in 1941 indicate that the aggregate area, which, in the opinion of the occupiers, was suitable for cultivation after the removal of any standing timber, was 31,822,433 acres, out of a total area of 173,869,144 acres of alienated and Crown lands used for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Only a very small portion of the Western Division of the State is regarded as suitable for agriculture because the rainfall is inadequate.

The following table shows the distribution of agricultural and pastoral lands during the season 1940-41. The various divisions are shown on the map forming the frontispiece of this Year Book:—

TABLE 643.—Distribution of Agricultural and Pastoral Lands, 1940-41.

Division.	Total area of division.	Alienated and Crown Lands.							Suitable for Cultivation.	
		Under occupation for Agricultural and Pastoral Purposes in Holdings of one acre and over.							Area.	Proportion under crop.
		Under crop.	Under sown grasses.	Virgin land cleared and prepared for ploughing.	Fallow land etc.	Previously cropped	Balance of area.	Total.		
000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	per cent.	
<b>Coastal—</b>										
North Coast	6,965	133	1,674	5	6	26	2,888	4,732	603	21.9
Hunter and Manning	8,396	127	448	7	5	25	4,166	4,778	492	25.8
Metropolitan	958	35	10	3	2	7	222	279	160	21.9
South Coast	5,968	64	190	12	4	20	1,990	2,280	469	13.7
Total ...	22,287	359	2,322	27	17	78	9,266	12,069	1,729	20.8
<b>Tableland—</b>										
Northern	8,069	130	32	14	12	29	6,391	6,608	581	22.1
Central	10,716	438	212	63	162	340	6,542	7,757	2,060	21.3
Southern	7,062	48	102	11	9	38	5,659	5,867	644	7.5
Total ...	25,847	616	346	88	183	407	18,592	20,232	3,285	18.7
<b>Western Slopes—</b>										
North	9,219	778	70	33	95	184	7,182	8,345	2,295	33.9
Central	7,723	1,199	120	81	491	773	4,305	6,969	4,669	25.7
South	11,239	1,291	350	100	650	1,311	6,319	10,021	5,466	23.6
Total ...	28,181	3,268	540	217	1,236	2,268	17,806	25,335	12,430	26.3
<b>Central Plains—</b>										
North	9,579	382	27	27	38	136	7,143	7,753	2,163	17.7
Central	14,811	340	9	38	144	307	13,100	13,938	3,667	9.3
Riverina	17,004	1,386	174	87	612	1,540	12,827	16,626	7,355	18.8
Total ...	41,394	2,108	210	152	794	1,983	33,070	38,317	13,185	16.9
Western	80,319	14	1	2	5	26	77,868	77,916	1,193	1.2
All Divisions	198,028	6,365	3,419	486	2,235	4,762	156,602	173,869	31,822	20.0

In addition to the area of land under crops in 1940-41 as shown above, 486,050 acres of new land were cleared and grubbed for ploughing, 2,234,760 acres were ploughed and worked during the year, and 4,761,437 acres of previously cropped land were not ploughed in this season. These particulars embrace both alienated and Crown lands, but the area of Crown lands under cultivation of any kind is relatively small.

## NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.

The total number of holdings of one acre and upwards used for agricultural, dairying, or pastoral purposes in 1940-41 was 74,495, and areas of one acre or more in extent were cultivated on 52,290 holdings.

Only 9,938 holdings were used mainly for agricultural purposes. In addition, 17,864 holdings were used for agricultural and pastoral pursuits combined, 3,675 for agriculture with dairying, 1,461 for all three pursuits combined, and a limited amount of cultivation of a non-commercial character was conducted in connection with other activities. On 22,205 holdings there was no cultivation or less than an acre under crop.

The total number of rural holdings of one acre and over was 73,973 in 1941-42 and the number cultivated was 49,785.

The number of holdings on which land was cultivated and the number on which the various kind of crops were cultivated at intervals since 1905-06 are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 644.—Number of Cultivated Holdings, 1906 to 1941.

Kind of Crop.	Number of Holdings upon which Crop was grown.						
	1905-06.	1915-16.	1925-26.	1937-38.†	1938-39.†	1939-40.†	1940-41.†
Wheat ... ..	19,049	22,453	17,074	18,563	19,768	19,023	18,400
Maize ... ..	17,475	14,869	15,196	17,674	17,215	16,579	17,829
Barley ... ..	1,755	2,538	1,916	1,337	1,620	1,779	1,573
Oats ... ..	10,740	13,723	16,851	21,992	23,434	23,120	20,471
Rice ... ..	...	...	...	319	313	314	329
Lucerne ... ..	...	...	7,033	10,085	9,504	8,668	8,897
Potatoes ... ..	8,552	4,643	3,679	3,592	3,147	3,600	3,251
Tobacco ... ..	98	97	111	58	41	37	49
Sugar-cane ... ..	1,113	694	955	844	861	838	816
Grapes ... ..	1,530	1,388	1,809	1,554	1,513	1,492	1,428
Orchards† — Citrus	2,385	5,787	5,758	3,897	3,734	3,672	3,577
Other ... ..	6,846	8,760	7,218	6,222	5,865	5,626	5,347
Bananas ... ..	...	...	214	1,697	1,501	1,509	1,565
Market Gardens ...	2,842	3,301	2,398	1,603	1,695	1,798	1,717
Number of Cultivated Holdings*	46,349	50,728	49,668	53,699†	54,126†	53,251†	52,290†

\* Holdings on which more than one crop was grown are included once only. † Excluding crops of less than one acre, which were included in 1925-26 and earlier years. ‡ Orchards are included in both groups if citrus as well as other fruits, are grown. The number of orchards of one acre or more was 7,924 in 1939-40, and 7,562 in 1940-41.

The number of farms on which wheat is sown is subject to seasonal fluctuations. The holdings on which crops, other than wheat, are grown are relatively more numerous than the wheat farms, though the area under wheat is many times greater than the area of any other crop. Portion of the area under wheat—representing as much as one-fourth—is cultivated on the “shares” system, by which a number of growers may be engaged in cultivating one holding.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

The area under cultivation in New South Wales in the season ended 31st March, 1941, was 6,365,435 acres and 8,919 acres were double cropped, so that the total area of the crops, as shown below, was 6,374,354 acres.

TABLE 645.—All Crops, Area and Production, 1940-41.

Name of Crop.	Area.	Production.	Average Yield Per Acre.
	acres.	bushels.	bush. ls.
Grain—Wheat ... ..	4,453,963	23,933,000	5·4
Maize ... ..	142,147	4,043,985	28·4
Barley (Malting)... ..	10,942	92,919	8·5
„ (Feed) ... ..	9,145	82,755	9·0
Oats ... ..	226,910	1,995,339	8·4
Rye ... ..	8,161	79,959	9·8
Rice ... ..	24,547	2,240,267	91·2
		tons.	tons.
Hay—Wheaten ... ..	354,833	271,195	0·76
Barley ... ..	1,251	973	0·78
Oaten ... ..	248,493	177,070	0·71
Rye... ..	1,884	1,366	0·73
Lucerne ... ..	109,164	166,660	1·53
		£	
Green Fodder (Fed-off) ... ..	579,646	1,270,809	.....
		tons.	tons.
Root Crops—Potatoes ... ..	17,836	50,388	2·83
Sweet Potatoes ... ..	615	2,610	4·24
Onions ... ..	179	714	3·99
Turnips ... ..	9,276	32,205	3·47
Other ... ..	654	2,730	.....
		bushels.	bushels.
Broom Millet—Seed ... ..	3,783	22,176	5·9
Fibre ... ..		cwt.	cwt.
Tobacco (Dried Leaf) ... ..	988	23,424	6·19
		8,589	8·69
		tons.	tons.
Sugar Cane—Crushed ... ..	10,192	342,548	33·61
Not Cut ... ..	10,386	.....	.....
		£	£ s.
Used as Plants ... ..	182	3,965	16·17
		cwts. (dried).	
Grapes—Drying Varieties ... ..	5,368	157,581	†
		tons.	
Table Varieties ... ..	3,014	4,369	†
Wine Varieties ... ..	7,371	23,062	†
		gallons.	
Wine Made ... ..	.....	3,229,234	.....
Young Vines for Wine ... ..	292	.....	.....
Other ... ..	433	.....	.....
		bushels.	
Orchards—Productive ... ..	55,299	5,298,086	.....
Young Trees ... ..	13,783	.....	.....
		cases.	cases.
Bananas—Productive ... ..	12,706	1,131,896	89·08
Young Stools ... ..	2,558	.....	.....
		cases.	cases.
Pineapples—Productive ... ..	187	21,726	116·18
Young Plants ... ..	50	.....	.....
		£	£ s.
Market Gardens ... ..	7,640	449,628	58 17
		½-cases.	½-cases.
Tomatoes ... ..	2,268	685,402	302
		tons.	tons.
Pumpkins and Melons ... ..	6,174	23,732	3·84
		£	£ s.
Nurseries ... ..	936	130,154	139 1
Other Crops ... ..	21,098	.....	.....
Total Area of Crops... ..	6,374,354	.....	.....
Area Double Cropped ... ..	8,919	.....	.....
Total Area Cultivated ... ..	6,365,435	.....	.....

† Grapes—Actual production is stated irrespective of purpose for which the vines were planted.

NOTE.—Land under crops which fails† is reckoned in the averages.

Available information as to the area and yield of the various crops in 1941-42 is shown below. The total area under crop was 5,914,061 acres; information as to double cropping is not available and the acreage double cropped is counted once only:—

TABLE 646.—Crops, Area and Production, 1941-42.

Name of Crop.	Area.	Production.	Average Yield Per Acre.
	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
<b>Grain—Wheat</b> ... ..	3,968,758	48,500,000	12·2
Maize ... ..	117,262	3,141,720	26·8
Oats ... ..	303,860	4,118,091	13·6
Rice ... ..	23,633	2,192,052	92·8
		tons.	tons.
<b>Hay—Wheaten</b> ... ..	346,261	315,393	0·91
Oaten ... ..	289,943	283,978	0·98
Lucerne ... ..	75,855	113,914	1·50
<b>Root Crops—Potatoes</b> ... ..	17,685	38,634	2·18
Onions ... ..	370	1,131	3·06
Turnips ... ..	8,728	25,071	2·87
<b>Tobacco (Dried Leaf)</b> ... ..	953	7,461	7·83
		tons.	tons.
<b>Sugar Cane—Crushed</b> ... ..	8,491	359,433	42·33
<b>Orchards—Productive</b> ... ..	55,206	†	†
Young Trees ... ..	13,322		
		½-cases.	½-cases.
<b>Tomatoes</b> ... ..	2,010	655,338	326
<b>Other</b> ... ..	681,724	.....	.....
<b>Total Area Cultivated</b> ... ..	5,914,061	.....	.....

† Not available.

Wheat is, by far, the most extensive crop. A large area is sown for hay and green feed. Other cereal crops grown fairly extensively are oats and maize, and the rice crop is valuable though it is produced from a relatively small area. All but about 4 per cent. of the total area under crop was used for one or other of the five leading crops in 1940-41.

A comparative statement of the area and production of the principal crops of New South Wales is shown below:—

TABLE 647.—Principal Crops, Area and Production, 1925-26 to 1941-42.

Crop.	1925-26.	1935-36.	1938-39.	1940-41.	1941-42.
<b>Wheat (grain)—</b>					
Area ... .. acres	2,925,012	3,851,373	4,650,872	4,453,963	3,968,758
Total yield ... .. bush.	33,806,000	48,822,000	59,898,000	23,933,000	48,500,000
Average yield p.a. ... bush.	11·6	12·7	12·9	5·4	12·2
<b>Maize (grain)—</b>					
Area ... .. acres	120,955	119,849	122,201	142,147	117,262
Total yield ... .. bush.	3,278,350	3,324,780	2,905,020	4,043,985	3,141,720
Average yield p.a. ... bush.	27·1	27·7	23·8	28·4	26·8
<b>Oats (grain)—</b>					
Area ... .. acres	101,097	279,622	399,449	236,910	303,860
Total yield ... .. bush.	1,615,650	4,735,740	4,831,110	1,995,339	4,118,091
Average yield p.a. ... bush.	16·0	16·9	12·1	8·4	13·6
<b>Rice—</b>					
Area ... .. acres	1,556	21,705	23,533	24,547	23,633
Total yield ... .. bush.	61,098	2,163,520	2,774,987	2,240,267	2,192,052
Average yield p.a. ... bush.	39·3	99·7	117·9	91·2	92·8
<b>Hay†—</b>					
Area ... .. acres	750,605	658,810	1,068,925	715,625	715,000
Total yield ... .. tons	866,275	837,386	1,181,264	617,264	716,000
Average yield p.a. ... tons	1·15	1·27	1·11	0·86	1·00

† Mainly wheaten, oaten, and lucerne.

TABLE 647.—Principal Crops, Area and Production, 1925-26 to 1941-42—*continued.*

Crop.	1925-26.	1935-36.	1938-39.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Green Feed Crops—					
Area ... .. acres	479,464	610,401	573,569	579,646	§
Value of Fodder ... £	§	§	1,156,965	1,270,809	
Potatoes—					
Area ... .. acres	22,731	22,743	16,866	17,836	17,685
Total yield ... .. tons	43,137	62,882	39,385	50,388	38,634
Average yield p.a. ... tons	1·90	2·76	2·34	2·83	2·18
Sugar-cane—					
Area cut ... .. acres	8,688	10,416	10,458	10,192	8,491
Total yield ... .. tons	297,335	280,472	336,701	342,548	359,433
Average yield p.a. ... tons	34·22	26·93	32·20	33·61	42·33
Fruit—					
Area ... .. acres	89,003	97,860	102,577	101,900	
Market Gardens—					
Area ... .. acres	8,985	7,026	7,528	7,640	
Total yield ... .. £	682,726	349,261	413,109	449,628	§
Average yield p.a. ... £	76·0	49·7	54·9	58·8	
All other Crops—					
Area ... .. acres	35,445	55,876	73,379	83,948	
Total Area of crops ... acres	4,543,541	5,735,681	7,049,357	6,374,354	
Area double cropped... acres	2,118	5,366	5,319	8,919	§
Total area cultivated acres	3,541,423	5,730,315	7,044,038	6,363,435	5,914,061

‡ Not available.

*Value of Agricultural Production.*

The estimated value of the agricultural production of the State during the last five seasons and the proportionate value of each crop to the total value are shown in the following table, the values being based on prices realised on the farm or at nearest railway siding. The net value of agricultural production is shown in Table 651.

No deduction has been made from these values for cost of materials used in production of grain, and the fodder used for farm stock is included at its farm value.

TABLE 648.—Value of Agricultural Production, 1938 to 1942.

Crop.	Gross Value at Place of Production.					Proportion per cent.			
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42. †	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41. †
	£	£	£	£	£				
Wheat (grain)* ..	9,293,800	6,695,040	11,450,900	14,235,640	6,305,000	45·5	36·3	53·9	29·8
Maize .. ..	716,080	532,590	507,550	741,390	510,530	3·5	2·9	2·4	5·2
Barley .. ..	28,360	27,200	79,360	37,820	51,040	0·1	0·1	0·4	0·5
Oats .. ..	480,980	493,150	431,500	224,480	423,970	2·4	2·7	2·0	1·6
Rice .. ..	380,220	444,430	333,360	391,690	425,220	1·9	2·4	1·6	2·8
Hay and Straw ..	3,547,380	4,252,420	2,165,680	2,310,570	3,430,980	17·4	23·0	10·2	16·5
Green Food ..	1,258,710	1,156,970	1,168,290	1,270,810	1,200,000	6·2	6·3	5·5	8·9
Potatoes .. ..	212,020	422,570	543,620	322,060	235,830	1·9	2·3	2·6	2·3
Sugar-cane .. ..	489,240	482,520	447,830	507,260	514,910	2·4	2·6	2·1	3·6
Grapes .. ..	326,400	292,900	345,050	372,550	483,060	1·6	1·6	1·6	2·6
Wine, Brandy, etc.	116,170	80,420	88,470	145,200	143,600	0·6	0·4	0·4	1·0
Fruit—Citrus ..	659,950	823,300	886,770	619,080	967,840	3·2	4·5	4·2	4·4
Other .. ..	1,681,190	1,492,320	1,470,390	1,483,560	1,917,160	8·2	8·1	6·9	10·4
Market-gardens..	398,220	418,110	450,030	449,630	449,630	1·9	2·2	2·1	3·2
Other Crops ..	836,410	849,980	868,400	1,058,420	1,565,500	4·1	4·6	4·1	7·4
Total .. ..	20,430,130	18,458,950	21,237,200	14,200,180	18,179,640	100	100	100	100

\* Including Government bounty, assistance from flour tax etc. £1,329,180 in 1938-39, £306,783 in 1939-40, £583,853 in 1940-41 and £297,372 in 1941-42. † Subject to revision.

The value of agricultural production in New South Wales depends mainly on the wheat crops, the value of wheat (grain and hay) being £5,082,000 or approximately 36 per cent. of the total in 1940-41. The value of the other individual crops, except fruit, is comparatively small.

The values shown above represent estimated gross value as at place of production. They include, however, such items as fodder for stock (£1,430,000 in 1940-41) and seed (£798,000 in 1940-41) which are produced for use on the farm. They also include value of purchased materials such as fertilisers, £643,000; sprays, etc., £86,000; and water, £197,000. After deducting these, the net value of production was £11,136,000 in 1940-41. The corresponding items in 1941-42 were fodder for stock, 2,415,000; seed, £858,000; fertilisers, £800,000; sprays, etc., £80,000, and water, £112,000.

*Value of Production per Acre.*

The following table shows the annual value of gross agricultural production and the average value per acre since 1887.

TABLE 649.—Agricultural Production per Acre, 1887 to 1942.

Years ended 31st March.	Average Annual Area Cultivated.	Average Annual Value of Production. (At Farm).	Average Value per Acre.
	acres.	£	£ s. d.
1887-91 ... ..	853,367	4,030,611	4 13 11
1892-96 ... ..	1,147,733	3,812,393	3 6 5
1897-1901 ... ..	2,114,250	5,592,620	2 12 11
1902-06 ... ..	2,515,268	6,302,903	2 10 1
1907-11 ... ..	2,933,021	8,565,164	2 18 5
1912-16 ... ..	4,507,748	12,867,474	2 17 1
1917-21 ... ..	4,349,814	16,986,250	3 17 8
1922-26 ... ..	4,680,110	22,328,630	4 15 5
1927-31 ... ..	5,467,982	16,842,398	3 1 7
1932-36 ... ..	5,826,754	15,656,024	2 13 9
1937-41 ... ..	6,440,214	19,548,338	3 0 8
1932 ... ..	5,107,049	14,546,650†	2 17 0
1933 ... ..	6,330,370	17,474,220†	2 15 2
1934 ... ..	6,281,477	14,301,990†	2 5 6
1935 ... ..	5,684,558	15,161,280†	2 13 4
1936 ... ..	5,730,315	16,795,980†	2 18 7
1937 ... ..	5,951,043	23,415,570	3 18 8
1938 ... ..	6,464,624	20,430,130	3 3 2
1939 ... ..	7,044,038	18,458,950†	2 12 5
1940 ... ..	6,375,931	21,237,200†	3 6 7
1941* ... ..	6,365,435	14,200,190†	2 4 7
1942* ... ..	5,914,061	18,179,640†	3 1 6

\* Approximate. † Including Wheat Bounty, assistance from flour tax, etc.

The comparatively high value of production per acre shown in the ten years prior to 1897 was due to the fact that agriculture was on a smaller scale, and crops produced by intense cultivation formed a larger proportion of the total than in recent years. The higher values shown between 1912-16, 1922-26 and in 1936-37 were due mainly to the higher level of prices received for produce, but the influence of this factor is affected by variations in the yield per acre. A comparative statement of the average farm value per acre of various crops is shown in table 650 on next page.



TABLE 650.—Farm Values of Crops per Acre.

Crop.	Average Values per Acre.						
	Ten Years ended 1913-14.	Five Years ended 1933-34.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat for Grain	1 17 1	1 12 2	2 1 8	1 8 10	2 12 3	0 19 0	1 11 9
Maize for Grain ..	4 6 11	4 10 5	5 14 6	4 7 2	4 7 7	5 4 4	4 7 1
Oats for Grain ...	2 4 9	1 6 7	1 17 8	1 4 8	1 1 3	0 18 11	1 8 3
Hay ...	3 8 9	3 0 7	4 13 4	3 19 6	3 1 2	3 5 3	4 15 10
Potatoes ...	11 2 5	8 11 0	9 18 5	25 1 1	28 5 4	18 1 2	13 6 8
Sugar-cane†	21 9 4	34 2 5	45 13 1	46 2 9	42 14 0	49 15 5	60 12 10
Vineyards†	16 12 4	23 2 5	29 10 9	23 15 11	27 0 9	32 17 4	*
Orchards†	10 17 9	23 10 11	27 3 9	29 14 5	31 3 2	27 10 5	35 8 11
Market-gardens ..	31 7 5	61 13 8	54 15 10	54 17 6	57 7 11	58 17 0	*

\* Not yet available.

† Productive area only.

The average value of production per acre measures the effect from year to year of yield obtained and prices realised, *i.e.*, the combined effect of season and market on the average returns obtained by farmers from their holdings. To make the analysis complete such factors as the cost of production, the general level of prices, and acreage cropped per farm, should be taken into consideration.

*Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production.*

In the absence of actual records of farm sales and purchases there is considerable difficulty in valuing net agricultural production. But the estimated values in each of the seasons 1931-32 to 1940-41 are shown below:—

TABLE 651.—Agricultural Production—Gross and Net Values, 1932 to 1942.

Year ended 31st March	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Difference between Principal Market and Country Prices.	Gross Production valued at Place of Production.	Seed used and Fodder for Farm Stock used in Agricultural Work.	Net Production valued at Farm or nearest rail siding.	Value of Principal Materials used.	Net Value of Production after deducting Materials.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(Thousand £.)							
1932	18,368	3,821	14,547	1,027	13,520	551	12,969
1933	22,441	4,967	17,474	1,698	15,776	652	15,124
1934	18,606	4,304	14,302	1,841	12,461	737	11,724
1935	19,439	4,278	15,161	1,774	13,387	600	12,787
1936	20,805	4,009	16,796	1,982	14,814	675	14,139
1937	28,079	4,663	23,416	2,202	21,214	699	20,515
1938	25,112	4,682	20,430	3,364	17,066	806	16,260
1939	23,665	5,206	18,459	4,253	14,206	805	13,401
1940	26,902	5,665	21,237	2,456	18,781	705	18,076
1941	17,584	3,384	14,200	2,228	11,972	836	11,136
1942*	22,640	4,460	18,180	3,273	14,907	992	13,915

\* Subject to revision.

In estimating the net value of production as shown above, no account has been taken of depreciation of machinery and plant because of the difficulty in arriving at a reasonably reliable measurement of the amount of depreciation. The average annual amount of such depreciation during the last ten years is estimated to have been in the vicinity of £1,000,000.

The second column provides a *relative* measure of the importance of agricultural production to the community by valuing all items on a common basis. It includes the value of transport, handling and marketing services rendered after the products leave the railway siding nearest the farm up to the point of sale in metropolitan markets. It has, however, the disadvantage of including values for such services on certain products which remain on the farms or are sold to neighbouring landholders.

The third column includes what may be called "costs of marketing" (freights, handling charges, commissions, etc.) that would have been paid if all products had been sold in the principal markets; the ratio to the total in the second column varies under the influence of changes in the volume and composition of agricultural production as well as changes in price levels, freights, commissions, etc.

The figures in the fourth column are those published in Table 648 and are inclusive of the estimated value of seed and fodder used in the course of production. The value placed on these is shown in the fifth column and the effect of deducting them is shown in the sixth column, which represents, as nearly as may be with existing data, the approximate money return to farmers for agricultural products, though it is inclusive of agricultural products used as stock feed in other rural industries valued at £4,509,000 in 1940-41, and £4,673,000 in 1941-42.

The seventh column represents approximately the value of the principal non-rural materials used in agricultural production, and the eighth is the net value of agricultural production excluding the approximate value of the principal goods and services provided by non-rural industries. It represents approximately the aggregate incomes of farmers and their employees from agricultural production without deductions for interest, depreciation, etc., of farm properties, implements, machinery, etc.

#### PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The following quotations represent the average prices obtained for farm products (local and imported) in the various Sydney markets. The average for the year represents the mean of the prices ruling during each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month. The prices ruling in each month, *i.e.*, the mean of the daily quotations, are shown in the "Statistical Register."

TABLE 652.—Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Products, 1931 to 1942. (Sydney.)

Commodity.	1931.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat (f.a.q.) .. bush.	0 2 5½	0 4 2½	0 5 0½	0 3 5½	0 2 6½	0 3 11	0 3 11½	0 3 11½
Flour (at Mill) .. ton	9 11 4*	10 17 10*	12 6 2	9 5 4*	12 6 1*	12 5 6*	12 8 0*	12 8 0*
Bran .. ..	3 17 0	6 5 0	6 13 0	6 5 0	4 10 0	5 9 3	6 0 0	6 0 0
Pollard .. ..	1 1 0	6 5 0	6 17 0	6 5 0	4 12 0	5 9 3	6 0 0	6 0 0
Oats .. .. bush.	0 2 7½	0 2 4½	0 3 4½	0 3 10	0 2 9	0 2 9½	0 3 5½	0 3 2½
Maize .. ..	0 3 7½	0 4 9½	0 5 6½	0 4 9½	0 4 4½	0 5 1½	0 4 3½	0 6 3½
Potatoes (local) .. ton	6 10 9	7 4 3	4 18 1	9 3 10	13 3 9	10 10 5	5 19 4	16 1 11
Onions .. ..	7 0 7	13 17 7	11 9 6	10 5 2	16 11 4	8 6 3	†	†
Hay—								
Oaten .. ..	5 19 0	7 7 1	8 19 8	9 16 2	7 14 1	5 2 8	8 7 11	9 5 0
Lucerne .. ..	4 8 1	5 12 5	5 16 11	6 12 11	5 11 3	7 2 11	5 15 6	8 9 6
Chaff—								
Wheaten .. ..	3 18 3	4 14 4	5 13 4	6 14 3	4 2 0	5 8 5	5 14 6	8 9 6

\* Includes Flour Tax, see page 757. † No quotations.

The combined price variations since 1911 of agricultural produce in Sydney markets, weighted according to the average consumption in New South Wales in the three years 1911-13, are shown below. The prices in 1911 have been adopted as base and called 1000. The index, being weighted on the basis of consumption in New South Wales, is to be viewed rather from the standpoint of prices paid by consumers than of prices paid to producers.

TABLE 653.—Wholesale Price Index Number—Agricultural Produce, 1911 to 1942.

Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index Number.
1911	1000	1922	1638	1933	1122
1912	1339	1923	1720	1934	1114
1913	1069	1924	1475	1935	1279
1914	1135	1925	1680	1936	1299
1915	1648	1926	1892	1937	1487
1916	1163	1927	1767	1938	1523
1917	1127	1928	1456	1939	1351
1918	1377	1929	1707	1940	1371
1919	1990	1930	1428	1941	1334
1920	2430	1931	1061	1942	1875
1921	1750	1932	1137		

From 1921 to 1929 agricultural prices were high and relatively stable, apart from seasonal fluctuations. They fell rapidly (by 45 per cent.) between July, 1929, and March, 1931, and remained depressed until improving wheat prices brought an upward trend in the middle of 1935. The rise continued and the index number reached 1759 in July, 1938, though it fell again before the end of the year. There was no sustained increase in the years 1939 to 1941. Then potatoes and fodder became dear and the index number for the year 1942 was the highest since 1926.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The following statement shows the area cropped, the total value of the agricultural machinery used, and the value of such machinery per acre of crop, in divisions of the State in the years 1929-30 and 1940-41. The value of machinery relates to such of the farm machines and implements as are used for agricultural purposes as distinct from pastoral and dairying activities.

TABLE 654.—Agricultural Machinery, 1929-30 and 1940-41.

Division.	Area under Crop.		Value of Agricultural Machinery and Implements.		Aver. value of Machinery per acre of crop.	
	1929-30.	1940-41.	1929-30.	1940-41.	1929-30.	1940-41.
	Acres.	Acres.	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coastal ... ..	285,532	358,838	1,139,488	1,536,578	4 0 1	4 5 8
Tableland ... ..	443,714	615,793	1,165,960	1,544,381	2 12 7	2 10 2
Western Slopes ... ..	2,609,461	3,268,413	4,957,540	5,189,574	1 17 10	1 11 9
Central Plains and Riverina ... ..	2,144,606	2,107,646	3,653,248	3,320,281	1 14 1	1 11 6
Western ... ..	16,095	14,745	59,687	88,719	3 14 2	6 0 4
Total ... ..	5,499,408	6,365,435	10,955,923	11,679,833	1 19 10	1 16 8

In the coastal and tableland districts the areas under cultivation are small, including many small holdings highly developed for fruit-growing, dairying and market gardening; on the tablelands, slopes and plains the implements in use serve large areas under wheat and oats. In the Western Division there is a small area under irrigation.

*Power-driven Machinery and Tractors on Farms.*

Particulars of the power-driven machinery and of other machines and implements used on farms in New South Wales as at the 30th June, 1930, were shown on page 196 of the Year Book for 1930-31.

There were 14,569 tractors on 13,081 holdings in March, 1941, and 13,946 on 12,672 holdings in March, 1942. The number of such tractors which were suitable for hauling was 10,768 in 1940, 11,185 in 1941 and 10,500 in 1942.

The increase in use of mechanical traction in rural activities is illustrated in the following statement:—

TABLE 655.—Tractors used on Farms, 1930 to 1942.

Division.	Tractors.				Number of Tractors Per 1,000 Rural Holdings.			
	1930.	1939.	1941.	1942.	1930.	1939.	1941.	1942.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Coastal ... ..	447	1,442	1,911	1,648	15	47	63	55
Tableland ... ..	617	1,707	1,910	1,785	41	119	135	127
N.W. Slopes ... ..	731	1,836	1,987	1,942	166	427	466	461
C.W. Slopes ... ..	1,097	2,045	2,243	2,178	253	464	513	503
S.W. Slopes ... ..	1,109	2,040	2,151	2,075	135	252	271	263
N.W. Plains ... ..	212	628	742	732	112	326	384	381
C.W. Plains ... ..	304	465	561	499	122	187	227	204
Riverina ... ..	1,592	2,544	2,781	2,784	217	352	388	395
Western ... ..	133	219	283	303	71	115	148	156
Total ... ..	6,242	12,926	14,569	13,946	82	172	196	189

Tractors were used on 8 per cent. of the holdings in 1930, on nearly 20 per cent. in 1941 and 19 per cent. in 1942. The number of tractors per thousand acres of crop was 1.14 in 1930, 2.29 in 1941 and 2.36 in 1942.

*Use of Tractors and Horses on Wheat Farms, 1939-40.*

Statistics showing the relative extent to which tractors and horses were used in sowing wheat were obtained (for the first time) in respect of the wheat crop of 1939-40. There were in New South Wales 17,106 wheat

farms of which 8,479 were worked entirely by horses, 7,131 by tractors exclusively and 1,496 on which both tractors and horses were used. Of 4,694,150 acres sown with wheat in 1939, 2,049,020 acres were worked by horses and 2,645,130 acres were worked by tractors. There were 107,236 horses used in wheat farming and 7,259 farm-owned tractors on wheat farms. The number of hired tractors used in wheat farming was not ascertained but is believed to be about 2,000. Further details were published on page 696 of the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.

The following table provides a comparison of the number of persons returned by land-holders as being constantly engaged on rural holdings with agriculture as their principal activity. The number includes working proprietors, unremunerated members of the family working on the holding, and permanent employees but excludes casual employees.

TABLE 656.—Agricultural Labour and Machinery, 1914 to 1942.

Year.	Persons Per- manently En- gaged.*	Area under Crop.	Value of Machinery Used.	Year.	Persons Per- manently En- gaged.*	Area under Crop.	Value of Machinery Used.
	No.	acres.	£		No.	acres.	£
1913-14	59,813	4,568,841	5,029,938	1928-29	38,275	5,440,762	10,883,551
1914-15	58,020	4,808,627	5,159,959	1929-30	38,049	5,499,408	10,955,923
1915-16	56,904	5,794,835	5,362,027	1930-31	38,224	6,809,510	10,526,391
1916-17	52,758	5,163,030	5,449,657	1931-32	37,260	5,107,049	9,526,396
1917-18	48,386	4,460,701	5,615,995	1932-33	40,279	6,330,370	8,869,795
1918-19	43,823	3,890,844	5,696,916	1933-34	39,716	6,281,477	8,607,639
1919-20	47,392	3,770,155	6,128,753	1934-35	38,725	5,684,558	8,486,935
1920-21	48,896	4,464,342	7,120,381	1935-36	38,796	5,730,315	9,039,026
1921-22	47,268	4,445,848	7,884,713	1936-37	40,490	5,951,043	9,949,677
1922-23	48,154	4,694,088	8,536,164	1937-38	40,303	6,464,624	11,050,645
1923-24	46,823	4,808,046	8,799,353	1938-39	41,519	7,044,038	11,516,668
1924-25	46,278	4,911,148	9,427,730	1939-40	39,864	6,375,931	11,479,732
1925-26	43,365	4,541,423	9,588,318	1940-41	37,617	6,365,435	11,679,833
1926-27	41,650	4,595,711	9,837,193	1941-42	32,361	5,914,061	†
1927-28	42,293	4,994,515	10,849,513				

\* Landowners, members of their families and employees engaged principally in cultivating the soil.

† Not available.

The area under crops in 1938-39 was the largest on record, machinery was used extensively and the number of persons permanently engaged in cultivating was the highest since 1927-28. In the next two years the area under crop was less by 10 per cent. than in 1938-39 and there was a decline of 3,902 in the number of permanent employees. In 1941-42 the number declined by 5,256 to 32,361—the lowest number in the period of twenty-nine years under review.

Data as to the number of casual and itinerant workers are not obtainable and it is impossible to gauge to what extent, if at all, the decrease in the number of persons permanently engaged in cultivating the soil is offset by casual employees. Data as to wages paid to casual employees, however, show that there was no marked substitution of casual for permanent labour.

Particulars of the numbers of persons permanently engaged and wages paid in rural industries are shown in Table 616, and information regarding persons employed on wheat farms in September, 1942, on page 740.

#### SHARE-FARMING IN AGRICULTURE.

A brief statement as to share-farming in New South Wales and the development of this system of working the land is given at page 698 of this Year Book.

In 1940-41 there were 3,961 holdings on which share-farmers were engaged in agriculture exclusively (mainly wheat-growing), also 2,222 holdings with share-farmers which were used for agriculture and dairying in combination (including dairy farms on which cultivation was confined to the production of fodder crops for dairy cattle). The area cultivated by share-farmers in 1940-41 was 1,433,364 acres (compared with 898,863 acres in 1929-30), representing 22.5 per cent. of the entire area cultivated in New South Wales. In 1940-41 sharefarmers cultivated 776,279 acres in the Western Slopes Division and 515,590 acres in the Central Plains and Riverina.

#### FERTILISERS.

In New South Wales superphosphate is the only artificial fertiliser used extensively, the soils in the wheat areas being generally deficient in phosphoric acid. Tests of manuring conducted on the farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands, as a general rule, are most marked in the southern portion of the wheat-belt, viz., the South-western Slopes and the Riverina. The beneficial results gradually diminish throughout the western districts which form the central portion of the wheat-belt, and least advantage is gained in the heavier soils of the north-western districts. The results may be affected, however, by the fact that in the south fallowing is more common than elsewhere.

The following table shows the area of land under crop and the quantity of manure used on crops (excluding pasture grasses) during the year 1940-41:—

TABLE 657.—Manures used on Crops, 1940-41.

Division.	Area under Crop.	Total Area of Crops Manured.	Manures Used.	
			Natural.	Artificial.
	acres.	acres.	loads.	cwt.
Coastal ... ..	358,838	170,625	186,520	423,527
Tableland ... ..	615,793	300,117	15,715	210,007
Western Slopes ... ..	3,268,413	1,980,718	7,279	981,451
Central Plains ... ..	721,760	284,254	569	112,052
Riverina ... ..	1,385,886	1,216,979	8,818	705,046
Western ... ..	14,745	10,485	1,306	25,348
Whole State ... ..	6,365,435	3,963,178	220,207	2,457,431

The total area of crops treated with natural manures in New South Wales was relatively small, being only 34,931 acres in 1940-41, including areas on which both natural and artificial manures were used. The greater part of the natural manures is used in the metropolitan division.

The quantities of the principal kinds of artificial fertilisers used on crops in 1940-41 were 2,143,799 cwt. of superphosphates and 163,606 cwt. of bone-dust, in manuring 3,853,845 acres and 27,396 acres respectively. On 47,006 acres of crops 150,026 cwt. of other kinds of artificial fertilisers were used. Superphosphate was used on 24,050 farms to fertilise 3,853,845 acres of crops, the average being 62½ lbs. to the acre. In the following season 1,883,519 cwt. or 61 lb. per acre were used on 21,212 farms to fertilise 3,462,387 acres of crops. Artificial manures are also used on pasture grasses, as shown in the chapter "Rural Industries."

The application of manures to agricultural lands is practised most extensively in the southern districts. In the relatively inextensive agricultural areas in coastal districts more than 47 per cent. of the area sown was manured in 1940-41. Ignoring the duplication of area in cases where the same land was manured more than once in the year for different crops, the proportions in the coastal divisions ranged from 32 per cent. on the north to over 77 per cent. on the south. A summary relating to the use of artificial manures in the northern, central, and southern sections of the hinterland (excluding the Western Division) is shown below. These are mainly wheat-growing districts:—

TABLE 658.—Artificial Manures used in Various Districts.

Sections of the Tablelands, Slopes, and Plains.*	Total area under crop. (Excluding Pastures.)	Area treated with artificial fertilisers.	Artificial fertiliser used.	Proportion of area fertilised to area under crop.	Average amount of fertiliser used per acre.
1939-40—	acres	acres.	cwt.	per cent.	cwt.
Northern ... ..	1,214,825	73,254	47,686	6·03	0·65
Central ... ..	2,047,068	1,289,271	637,000	62·97	0·49
Southern ... ..	2,736,532	2,357,674	1,368,909	86·15	0·58
1940-41—					
Northern ... ..	1,289,659	59,361	38,948	4·60	0·66
Central ... ..	1,977,155	1,307,726	609,614	65·14	0·47
Southern ... ..	2,725,038	2,403,296	1,359,994	88·19	0·57

\* See map in frontispiece of volume.

The quantity of superphosphate used on the areas sown with wheat was 1,634,759 cwt. in 1940-41 and 1,414,320 cwt. in 1941-42, being an average of about 55 lb. per acre manured for wheat.

The following table shows the total area cultivated, the total area of crops manured, and the nature of the manures employed, in various years:—

TABLE 659.—Area of Crops Manured, 1908 to 1941.

Season.	Total Area under Crop.	Total Area of Crops Manured.	Manures Used—		Proportion of Area Manured to Area under Crop.
			Natural.	Artificial.	
	acres.	acres.	loads.	cwt.	per cent.
1907-08	2,510,137	423,678	144,021	267,120	16.48
1913-14	4,568,841	2,226,742	166,753	1,010,596	48.74
1915-16	5,794,835	2,753,431	177,788	1,132,446	47.52
1920-21	4,464,342	1,998,429	160,361	998,191	44.76
1925-26	4,541,423	2,635,483	268,930	1,709,557	58.03
1929-30	5,499,408	3,896,692	130,009	2,523,469	71.51
1930-31	6,809,510	4,550,794	142,416	2,631,441	66.83
1931-32	5,107,049	2,267,094	153,777	1,382,303	44.39
1935-36	5,730,315	3,587,838	210,160	2,134,719	62.61
1936-37	5,951,043	3,816,709	237,931	2,405,571	64.14
1937-38	6,464,024	4,286,976	225,962	2,749,712	66.32
1938-39	7,044,033	4,706,463	227,951	2,972,927	66.81
1939-40	6,375,931	3,915,700	223,718	2,512,119	61.41
1940-41	6,365,435	3,963,178	220,207	2,457,431	62.26

Since August, 1942, the manufacture, supply and use of fertiliser, including all artificial and organic manures used in agricultural industries in Australia and fertiliser mixtures, have been subject to control in terms of National Security Regulations. Preference is given to requirements of users according to order of priority determined by the Minister. A quota was allotted to each State on the basis of area sown to priority crops, such as potatoes, other vegetables, vegetable seeds, blue peas, navy beans, berry fruits, flax, cotton, and tobacco. The balance of the supply, after provision was made for these crops, was divided amongst the States in proportion to 1941-42 sales quotas for use on other crops. The actual quantity allotted to individual growers is determined by the State Department of Agriculture.

With the object of enabling primary producers (other than growers of wheat for grain) to continue the use of fertilisers, notwithstanding low prices for their products, the Commonwealth Government provided a subsidy of 15s. per ton on artificial fertiliser used in lots of one ton or more during 1932-33. The rate of subsidy was 15s. per ton in the years 1934-35 and 1935-36. In later years the rate was 10s. per ton on quantities of not less than half a ton and not exceeding 20 tons (10 tons in 1938-39) used on any one farm.

The principal uses to which fertiliser was applied under subsidy were the topdressing of pastures, the cultivation of oats, and the manuring of fruit trees, vegetables and sugar-cane. The sums received by farmers in New South Wales under these provisions were £19,903 in 1932-33, £23,000 in 1934-35, £56,211 in 1935-36, £40,058 in 1936-37, £30,048 in 1937-38, £18,380 in 1938-39, and £427 in 1939-40.

Subsidy was not provided for the season 1933-34, 1939-40 or 1940-41. Later the Commonwealth granted subsidy at the rate of 25s. per ton of superphosphate. The subsidy was distributed in the form of a reduction in price



and manufacturers were required to ration supplies to customers on the basis of 60 per cent. of the quantity supplied in 1939-40. The amount of subsidy allocated to New South Wales in 1941-42 was £118,939. For the season 1942-43 bounty has been provided instead of subsidy and it is distributed by the Superphosphate Industry Committee on a basis which will stabilise the price at the price ruling in the previous season, viz., £5 1s. a ton (that is, £6 6s., less subsidy £1 5s.).

In New South Wales provision has been made by the Fertilisers Act, 1934, to prevent the adulteration of artificial fertilisers. The vendor is required to sell fertilisers under a registered brand or name, and to furnish to the purchaser a warranted statement as to their nature and chemical composition. Provision is also made for inspection and analysis of fertilisers, and the publication of an annual list of fertilisers showing the prices, the average unit value of constituents of commercial value, and the registered brands.

DATES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING.

The usual periods of planting and harvesting the principal crops of the State in the main districts in which they are sown are as follows:—

Crop.	Most Usual Months of—	
	Planting.	Harvesting.
Wheat ... ..	April-June ... ..	November-January.
Maize ... ..	September-December ... ..	January-July.
Oats ... ..	March-May ... ..	October-December.
Barley ... ..	May ... ..	October-December.
Rice ... ..	October ... ..	April-May.
Potatoes—early	July-August ... ..	October-January.
„ late	November ... ..	February-August.
Sugar-cane ... ..	September ... ..	July-November.
Tobacco ... ..	November-December ... ..	March-April.
Broom Millet ... ..	September-November ... ..	January-April.

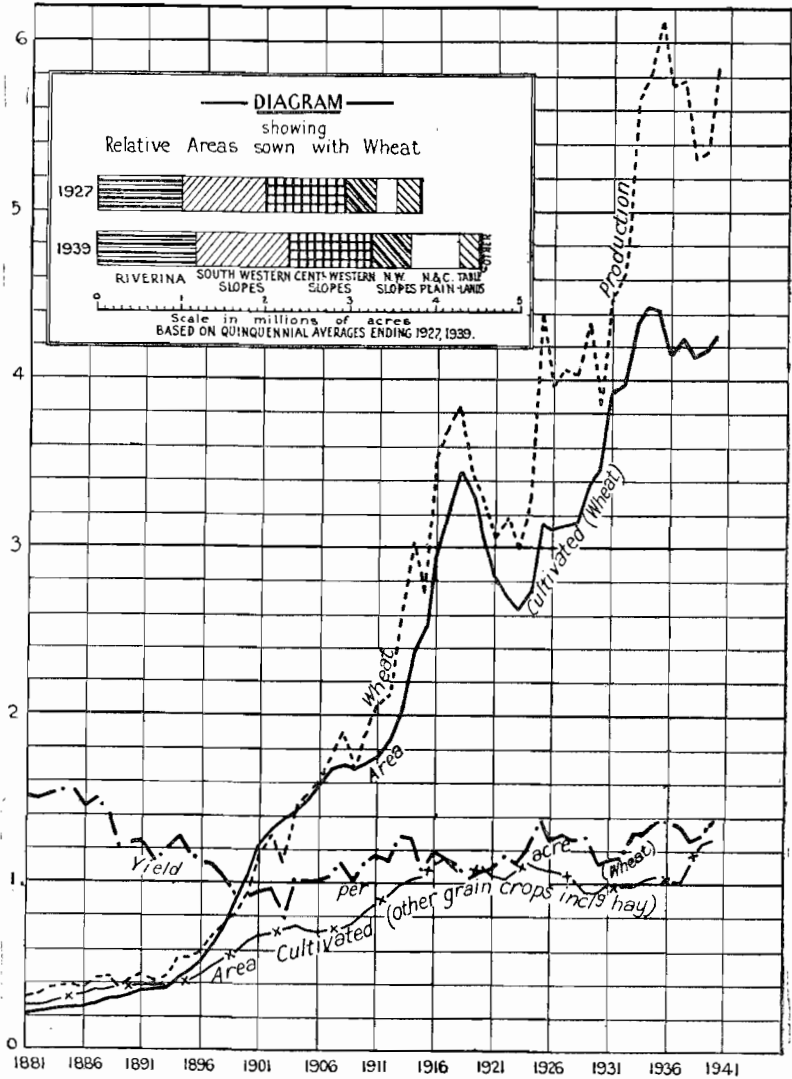
INDIVIDUAL CROPS.

WHEAT.

Wheat is the staple agricultural product of New South Wales. It is the principal product on probably one-eighth of the rural holdings of the State, and three-quarters of the average area under crop is devoted to wheat. The farm value of wheat-crops (other than those used as green fodder) in 1940-41 was £5,081,990 including £4,235,640 from grain and £846,350 from wheaten hay.

The mild climate of New South Wales makes it possible to work the soil on scientific lines throughout the year, and paddocks are used for pastoral purposes after the crop has been harvested. The time of sowing varies according to district and seasonal conditions, but is seldom earlier than March or later than July. Harvesting generally begins in November and may extend until February.

**WHEAT GROWING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
**Area, Production and Average Yield, 1881 to 1940.**



The graph has been prepared on the basis of quinquennial averages ended in each year as shown. The numbers at side of graph represent: for wheat area, millions of acres; for wheat production, tens of millions of bushels; for yield of wheat per acre, tens of bushels, and for area of other crops, millions of acres.

### *The Wheat Belt.*

A description of the nature and extent of the wheat belt of New South Wales was published on pages 573 and 574 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

The extension of the limits of wheat-growing in New South Wales formed the subject of special reports by the Government Statistician in 1905, 1913, and 1923. Since the latter year there has been little change in the eastern and western limits of wheat growing in New South Wales, but

pastoral activities such as sheep farming have replaced wheat farming on appreciable areas on the western fringe of the wheat belt between the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers.

*Development of Wheat Growing.*

Wheat growing as an industry in New South Wales has expanded steadily since 1890. The area sown first exceeded 1,000,000 acres in 1897-98 and 2,000,000 acres in 1904-05 and was doubled during the next ten years. It is estimated that an area of between 20,000,000 acres and 25,000,000 acres in the principal wheat districts is suitable for cultivation, and the maximum area actually sown with wheat was 5,674,000 acres, of which 5,135,000 acres were harvested for grain, in 1930-31.

The following statement shows the area under wheat for grain and for hay, together with the total production, average yield per acre, and quantity exported since 1897-98, the first season in which there was a surplus of wheat for export:—

TABLE 660.—Wheat—Area, Production, and Exports, 1898 to 1943.

Season.	Area under Wheat.				Yield.		Average yield per acre.		Wheat and Flour exported overseas in cal. each year following harvest.
	For Grain.	For Hay.	Fed-off.*	Total.	Grain.	Hay.	Grain.	Hay.	
	acres.	acres.	acres	acres	thousand bushels.	thousand tons.	bushels.	tons.	thousand bushels. †
1897-98	993,350	213,720	†	1,207,070	10,560	182	10.6	.85	582
1898-99	1,319,503	312,451	†	1,631,954	9,276	177	7.0	.57	437
1899-00	1,426,160	414,813	†	1,840,970	13,604	341	9.5	.32	865
1900-01	1,530,009	332,143	†	1,862,752	16,174	348	10.6	1.05	4,788
1901-02	1,392,070	312,858	†	1,704,928	14,809	287	10.6	.92	2,914
1902-03	1,279,760	320,588	†	1,600,348	1,585	76	1.2	.24	154
1903-04	1,561,111	286,702	†	1,947,813	27,234	452	17.5	1.58	9,772
1904-05	1,775,955	284,367	†	2,060,322	16,464	207	9.3	.73	5,661
1905-06	1,939,447	313,582	†	2,253,029	20,737	305	10.7	.97	5,338
1906-07	1,866,253	316,945	16,744	2,199,942	21,818	403	11.7	.97	6,246
1907-08	1,390,171	365,925	129,813	1,885,909	9,156	198	6.6	.54	962
1908-09	1,394,056	490,828	104,202	1,989,086	15,483	427	11.1	.87	4,866
1909-10	1,990,180	380,784	5,825	2,376,789	28,532	566	14.3	1.49	12,111
1910-11	2,128,826	422,072	61,458	2,613,256	27,914	468	13.1	1.11	14,423
1911-12	2,380,710	440,243	80,781	2,901,684	25,088	423	10.5	.96	10,172
1912-13	2,231,514	704,221	31,557	2,967,292	32,487	780	14.6	1.11	17,116
1913-14	3,205,397	534,226	23,393	3,763,016	38,020	588	11.9	1.10	20,038
1914-15	2,758,024	569,431	815,561	4,143,016	12,831	355	4.7	.62	785
1915-16	4,188,865	879,678	58,702	5,122,245	66,765	1,212	15.9	1.33	23,514
1916-17	3,806,604	633,605	58,101	4,498,310	36,598	814	9.6	1.28	21,262
1917-18	3,329,371	435,180	63,855	3,828,456	37,712	485	11.3	1.11	12,650
1918-19	2,409,669	613,544	204,161	3,227,374	18,325	517	7.6	.84	19,694
1919-20	1,474,174	716,770	877,596	3,068,540	4,288	355	8.0	.49	427
1920-21	3,127,377	520,555	15,420	3,663,352	55,625	822	17.8	1.58	41,746
1921-22	3,194,949	467,363	24,735	3,687,047	42,767	575	13.4	1.23	21,798
1922-23	2,942,357	593,184	350,968	3,892,009	28,068	649	9.7	1.09	8,904
1923-24	2,945,335	695,622	283,305	3,924,262	33,176	703	11.3	1.01	11,976
1924-25	3,550,078	388,479	21,647	3,960,204	59,767	537	16.8	1.38	38,741
1925-26	2,925,012	449,808	236,552	3,661,367	33,806	444	11.6	.99	16,951
1926-27	3,352,736	311,213	85,160	3,700,109	47,541	394	14.2	1.27	19,697
1927-28	3,029,950	369,960	622,385	4,022,295	27,042	343	8.9	.93	15,516
1928-29	4,090,083	375,270	13,605	4,481,958	49,257	390	12.0	.04	21,063
1929-30	3,974,064	381,071	43,914	4,404,049	34,407	311	8.7	.82	14,921
1930-31	5,134,960	620,993	17,992	5,673,945	65,877	678	12.8	1.30	44,122
1931-32	3,682,945	292,234	20,008	3,995,137	54,966	376	14.9	1.29	38,769
1932-33	4,803,943	290,556	24,535	5,119,034	78,870	396	16.4	1.56	40,779
1933-34	4,684,092	324,129	30,561	4,938,782	57,057	385	12.4	1.19	21,503
1934-35	3,892,768	271,272	26,017	4,190,057	48,67	342	12.5	1.26	30,471
1935-36	3,851,373	224,632	49,651	4,125,656	48,822	267	12.7	1.19	25,546
1936-37	3,932,864	293,854	28,417	4,305,135	55,668	352	14.0	1.20	28,450
1937-38	4,464,664	348,339	28,491	4,841,494	55,104	350	12.3	1.00	26,360
1938-39	4,650,872	559,437	35,993	5,246,302	59,898	612	12.9	1.09	28,955
1939-40	4,390,695	264,239	35,852	4,680,686	76,552	373	17.5	1.41	
1940-41	4,453,963	354,833	57,181	4,865,977	23,933	271	5.4	0.76	
1941-42	3,965,758	346,261	26,021	4,341,640	48,560	315	12.2	0.91	
1942-43	3,032,946	287,470	66,061	3,386,477	51,963	373	17.0	1.30	

\* Includes area sown for green food. In 1927-28 and previous years all areas fed-off were included in this column. In 1928-29 and subsequent years areas with an estimated fed-off value of less than that indicated in the next paragraph were treated as having failed entirely, and the acreage was allocated to grain or hay according to the purpose for which sown.

† Information not available.

‡ Flour has been expressed at its equivalent in wheat.

|| Not available for publication.

Of the 46 harvests recorded in the foregoing table, average yields have been as follow: 3 under five bushels per acre, 10 between five and ten bushels per acre, 26 between ten and fifteen bushels per acre, and 7 over fifteen bushels per acre. From 1928-29 to 1930-31, and in 1937-38 and later years areas with a fed-off value of less than 15s. per acre were classified as failed, and included with the areas sown for hay or grain. The value adopted was 7s. 6d. per acre in 1931-32 and 10s. per acre in the years 1932-33 to 1936-37.

In 1938-39 the area under wheat for grain (4,650,872 acres) was the highest since 1932-33. A decline in prices caused wheat sowings to decrease in 1939-40, and seasonal difficulties and war-time regulation led to further decreases in the following seasons.

In 1942-43 the area harvested for grain was 30 per cent. less than in the years immediately preceding the war, but the season was good and the crop was only 10 per cent. below the pre-war average.

Returns furnished by wheat growers indicate that approximately 24,700 males and 3,400 females were employed on wheat farms in September, 1942, though all were not necessarily engaged solely in wheat farming. The number included 21,000 males and 1,300 females permanently employed and 3,700 males and 2,100 females who were part-time or casually employed. The returns showed also that 5,160 men from the farms had entered the defence forces and 350 men had transferred to factories during the twelve months ended September, 1942.

#### *Wheat Districts.*

The statistical divisions of New South Wales are shown on the map as the frontispiece of the Year Book.

The principal wheat-producing divisions of the State, arranged in order of importance, are the Riverina and the south-western slopes, the central-western slopes, the north-western slopes, the central plain, the central tableland, and the northern plain. The average area harvested for grain and the average yield in divisions for the period of ten years 1931-32 to 1940-41 are shown in the following summary:—

TABLE 661.—Wheat Area and Production—Averages, Ten Years 1932 to 1941.

District.	Northern.		Central.		Southern.		Total.	
	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.
Coastal ...	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,819	85,870
Tableland ...	11,199	154,066	204,995	3,216,691	3,533	57,961	219,727	3,428,718
Slopes ...	444,224	6,121,141	915,185	12,027,080	1,036,172	14,577,480	2,395,581	32,725,701
Plains ...	229,241	2,795,638	308,390	2,468,075	1,109,741	14,461,544	1,647,372	19,725,257
Western Division	*	*	*	*	*	*	9,309	39,264
Total ...	684,664	9,070,845	1,428,570	17,711,846	2,149,446	29,096,985	4,274,808	55,954,810

\* Comparable divisions not available.

Although the proportions vary seasonally, approximately 50 per cent. of the area harvested for grain is in the southern districts, 34 per cent. in the central districts, and 16 per cent. in the northern districts. Thus the wheat belt is divided into three portions. The northern normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, cultural methods, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various divisions.

The following statement shows the average yield per acre in divisions in recent seasons:—

TABLE 662—Wheat Areas and Yields, 1932 to 1942.

Divisions	Area Harvested for Grain.		Yield of Grain.		Yield of Grain per Acre.							
	Average, 1931-32 to 1940-41.	1941-42.	Average, 1931-32 to 1940-41.	1941-42.	Average 1931-32 to 1940-41.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	acres.	acres.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.
Coastal	2,819	3,843	33	44	12.7	7.1	15.0	15.1	16.3	10.1	6.0	11.5
†North'n	634,664	837,039	9,071	12,641	13.2	10.0	13.4	11.7	20.7	13.9	3.7	14.6
†Central	1,428,570	1,334,692	17,712	16,021	12.4	9.9	13.0	10.9	10.9	19.6	6.6	12.0
†South'n	2,149,446	1,759,095	29,097	13,790	13.5	15.2	14.8	13.6	11.1	17.5	5.3	11.3
Western	9,309	4,059	33	4	4.2	0.4	5.6	5.8	0.7	9.2	0.3	...
Total	4,274,308	3,963,758	55,955	48,590	13.1	12.7	14.0	12.3	12.9	17.5	5.4	12.2

† Includes Tablelands, Slopes, and Central Plains.

Generally speaking, the use of fertilisers and the practice of fallowing are most extensive in the southern districts, where the average yield is usually higher than the general average for all districts. This is due in a large part to the more dependable nature of the winter rains.

*Rainfall Index in Wheat Districts.*

The following summary provides a monthly index of rainfall in the wheat districts of the State since 1929. The index is derived from the ratios of the average rainfall of eleven districts to the normal rainfall in the same districts weighted in accordance with the average area sown with wheat in each district. The normal rainfall for each month (based on records of a period of years) is represented by 100, and the index shows, therefore, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall in each month:—

TABLE 663.—Rainfall Index in Wheat Districts, 1929 to 1942.

Month.	Rainfall Index—New South Wales Wheat Districts. (Percentage of Normal).													
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
January	20	44	69	13	143	169	117	184	154	74	38	24	336	31
February	148	36	37	99	7	310	104	207	37	81	221	18	87	158
March ...	99	48	270	180	53	35	24	131	105	9	287	21	148	70
April ...	141	67	204	181	86	117	199	67	41	75	280	227	11	37
May ...	33	82	312	43	74	4	28	48	56	68	48	36	61	237
June ...	36	111	227	72	65	72	33	107	63	83	115	17	87	128
July ...	27	103	90	87	127	163	115	203	31	94	60	33	67	113
August ...	111	124	50	129	50	137	68	96	113	141	216	36	41	105
September	95	43	91	141	152	71	114	53	83	30	48	116	47	78
October	79	234	46	57	102	255	116	52	109	139	140	11	75	97
November	102	95	123	112	190	218	27	15	73	54	201	52	65	164
December	118	248	97	59	176	66	68	215	73	9	26	129	38	93

Average yield of wheat per acre.\*

Bushels	8.7	12.8	14.9	16.4	12.4	12.5	12.7	14.0	12.3	12.9	17.5	5.4	12.2	17.0
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\* Season ended March of following year.

The significant months as regards the effect of rainfall on wheat yields are from April to October—especially April, May, and September. The wheat districts extend over practically the whole length of the hinterland, and seasonal conditions vary widely as between districts. The incidence of fallowing and fertilising, temperatures and winds also play a large part in modifying the effect of rainfall on yield.

In the following table the rainfall index for the northern, central, and southern sections of the wheat belt is shown in comparison with the average yield per acre from fallowed and stubble lands in the seasons 1940-41 and 1941-42.

TABLE 664.—Rainfall Index and Average Yield in Various Wheat Districts, 1940 and 1941.

Month	Rainfall Index 1941—Wheat Districts. Normal for each month=100.				Rainfall Index 1942—Wheat Districts. Normal for each month=100.			
	North- ern.	Central.	South- ern.	Total.	North- ern.	Central.	South- ern.	Total.
January ... ..	274	246	387	336	29	29	32	31
February ... ..	96	52	101	87	143	137	169	158
March ... ..	229	122	142	148	96	75	63	70
April ... ..	11	10	12	11	1	10	57	37
May ... ..	68	70	56	61	102	223	271	237
June ... ..	127	111	68	87	89	149	128	128
July ... ..	28	45	84	67	295	130	68	113
August ... ..	35	39	43	41	36	79	130	105
September ... ..	34	56	43	47	57	92	76	78
October ... ..	119	73	67	75	162	71	95	97
November ... ..	75	68	62	65	149	190	157	164
December ... ..	12	36	43	38	136	132	67	93
Average yield of wheat per acre— Fallowed land bus.. Stubble land bus...	16.9	13.4	11.6	12.6	Not available.			
	14.2	11.1	10.8	12.0				

#### Average Yield of Wheat.

Viewed over a long period of years, the average yield of wheat in New South Wales has been subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of the seasons, but reference to Table 660 will show that these fluctuations have been much less marked since 1920-21 than formerly. The highest yields have usually been recorded in seasons following the worst droughts, and, besides giving proof of the advantages of fallowing, have gone far to make immediate compensation for the losses sustained. In the ten seasons ended 1939-40 the average annual yield did not once fall below 12 bushels per acre and attained the high average of approximately 17.5 bushels per acre in 1939-40. In 1940-41 winter rains failed and the average yield was only 5.4 bushels. The average improved in 1941-42 but did not reach normal owing to inadequate rainfall in the growing period.

The average annual yield in decennial periods since 1882 is shown below. The comparatively high average in the early years is due probably to the fact that the smaller area under cultivation in these early years embraced a larger proportion of land specially suitable for wheat-growing.

TABLE 665.—Wheat Yields, Decennial Averages, 1882 to 1941.

Period.	Average Yield per acre.	Period.	Average Yield per acre.
	bushels.		bushels.
1882-1891	13·30	1912-1921	11·62
1892-1901	10·02	1922-1931	12·02
1902-1911	11·04	1932-1941	13·10

In calculating these averages the area which was sown for grain but failed is included, while the area fed off or used for green fodder is excluded.

Although the yield is largely influenced by the nature of the seasons, it is apparent that, as scientific methods of cultivation are becoming more widely adopted and land is properly fallowed, tilled and manured, and types of wheat are improved by plant breeding, the average is increasing.

*Fallowing and the Wheat Yield.*

Since 1923-24 statistics have been collected of the yield of grain from the areas of new land, fallowed land, and unfallowed land sown with wheat. It is intended that land should not be classed as fallow unless it has been cultivated by ploughing during the year preceding the sowing, but it is doubtful whether farmers' returns are made on this basis in all cases. Summer fallow is practised to some extent.

The following table provides a comparison of the yields obtained from the various classes of land in 1940-41 in each of the divisions described on page 740:—

TABLE 666.—Wheat Yield from Fallowed and Unfallowed Land, 1940-41 and 1941-42.

Division.	Area.‡			Total Yield.			Average Yield per Acre.		
	New Land.	Fallowed Land.	Stubble Land.	New Land.	Fallowed Land.	Stubble Land.	New Land.	Fallowed Land.	Stubble Land.
1940-41.									
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Coastal ...	65	715	3,213	...	2,109	11,094	...	3·0	3·4
Northern* ...	42,857	111,387	739,516	93,870	577,083	2,988,186	2·2	5·2	4·0
Central* ...	34,822	609,411	836,335	214,698	4,671,672	5,315,043	6·2	7·7	6·4
Southern* ...	25,449	1,296,676	583,714	136,935	7,854,822	2,574,015	5·4	6·1	4·4
Western ...	450	1,565	2,602	...	990	600	...	0·6	0·2
Total ...	103,643	2,019,754	2,165,380	445,503	13,106,676	10,888,938	4·3	6·5	5·0
1941-42.									
Coastal ...	89	1,892	1,862	589	35,960	7,615	6·6	19·0	4·1
Northern* ...	14,123	114,191	738,755	170,742	1,930,260	10,540,078	12·1	13·9	14·2
Central* ...	17,869	492,679	824,144	236,766	6,626,777	9,157,420	13·2	13·4	11·1
Southern* ...	13,762	899,122	846,211	177,753	10,463,486	9,149,021	12·9	11·6	10·8
Western ...	370	1,863	1,826	46	2,205	1,282	0·1	1·2	0·7
Total ...	46,213	1,509,747	2,412,798	585,896	19,058,688	28,855,416	12·7	12·6	12·0

NOTE.—Compiled from preliminary figures.

\* Includes Tableland, Slopes, and Central Plains.

‡ Including areas which failed.

The average yields on fallowed land were far in excess of those from other land throughout the wheat belt. The climatic conditions prevailing in the various wheat districts and the methods adopted by farmers differ in a marked degree, consequently the results shown above do not represent fully the benefits which accrue from fallowing. Still, it is apparent that even with the present extent of fallow the improvement in the wheat yield has been appreciable.

The average yields per acre from fallowed and unfallowed lands respectively in the northern, central, and southern districts of the State in each year for which records have been obtained are as follows:—

TABLE 667.—Wheat Yields on Fallowed and Stubble Land, 1924 to 1942.

Year.	Northern Districts.*		Central Districts.*		Southern Districts.*		Whole State.	
	Fallowed.	Stubble.	Fallowed.	Stubble.	Fallowed.	Stubble.	Fallowed.	Stubble.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1923-24 ...	8.3	6.8	10.4	8.5	15.3	12.2	14.1	9.6
1924-25 ...	19.4	16.1	19.1	14.7	19.9	13.9	19.7	14.8
1925-26 ...	9.3	7.5	15.3	10.7	13.2	10.1	13.5	10.0
1926-27 ...	16.1	14.3	16.4	12.7	15.2	12.3	16.0	13.0
1927-28 ...	5.8	3.6	9.0	5.7	11.7	7.5	11.2	5.9
1928-29 ...	16.7	14.3	14.5	9.7	13.7	9.2	13.9	10.6
1929-30 ...	19.2	15.0	7.9	4.2	11.7	6.5	10.8	7.3
1930-31 ...	16.3	14.7	15.8	12.8	15.2	9.9	15.4	11.8
1931-32 ...	20.1	16.4	18.6	13.5	16.7	11.6	17.1	13.4
1932-33 ...	16.6	12.8	19.3	13.7	20.6	15.1	20.2	14.1
1933-34 ...	21.4	17.0	14.0	10.3	14.0	7.8	14.3	10.7
1934-35 ...	18.0	13.3	13.1	10.2	13.8	9.3	13.8	10.7
1935-36 ...	13.2	9.3	13.1	7.2	17.0	9.9	15.8	8.5
1936-37 ...	16.8	12.8	15.0	11.4	16.0	11.8	15.8	11.9
1937-38 ...	14.8	11.4	14.2	8.6	15.3	9.4	15.0	9.6
1938-39 ...	23.1	20.6	13.0	9.5	12.3	8.3	13.0	12.6
1939-40 ...	16.1	13.9	21.9	17.8	18.3	14.8	19.3	15.6
1940-41 ...	5.2	4.0	7.7	6.4	6.1	4.4	6.5	5.0
1941-42 ...	16.9	14.2	13.4	11.1	11.6	10.8	12.6	12.0

\*Includes Tablelands, Slopes, and Plains.

The following statement shows the approximate areas of new land, fallowed land, and stubble land sown with wheat harvested for grain, including that sown for grain which failed entirely, in New South Wales during each of the past ten seasons:—

TABLE 668.—Areas of Wheat Sown for Grain on Fallowed and Unfallowed Land, 1933 to 1942.

Season.	New Land.	Fallowed Land.	Remainder, Stubble Land.	Total.*	Proportion Fallowed to Total Area.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	per cent.
1932-33 ...	175,232	1,852,243	2,776,468	4,803,943	38.6
1933-34 ...	180,088	2,152,276	2,251,728	4,584,092	46.9
1934-35 ...	133,018	2,242,764	1,516,986	3,892,768	57.6
1935-36 ...	127,249	2,199,006	1,525,118	3,851,373	57.1
1936-37 ...	180,729	2,144,932	1,657,203	3,982,864	53.9
1937-38 ...	263,409	2,241,214	1,960,041	4,464,664	50.2
1938-39 ...	281,892	2,179,740	2,189,240	4,650,872	46.9
1939-40 ...	199,258	2,201,024	1,980,313	4,380,595	50.2
1940-41 ...	103,643	2,019,754	2,165,380	4,288,777	47.0
1941-42 ...	46,213	1,509,747	2,412,798	3,968,758	38.0

\* Approximate.



The ratio of fallowed land to the total sown for grain in 1940-41 was 12.5 per cent. in the northern districts, 41.2 per cent. in the central districts, and 68 per cent in the southern areas. In 1941-42 the ratios declined owing to rationing of fertiliser and scarcity of labour and the proportions were 13 per cent. in the northern, 36 per cent. in the central and 51 per cent. in the southern areas.

*Varieties of Wheat Grown.*

Plant-breeding has been continuous since the time of Farrar (1886-1905). New varieties of wheat have been introduced and subsequently replaced by types more serviceable from the standpoint of climate and soil, disease resistance, quality and productivity. In this work the Department of Agriculture has co-operated with wheat-growers in cultivating experimental plots on farms throughout the State.

Much attention has been given to milling and baking quality. In consequence weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content have been replaced extensively by new varieties. The number of varieties recommended for cultivation has been reduced, and this has resulted in greater uniformity in the f.a.q. sample, with consequent advantages in marketing. In 1940-41 about 68 per cent. of the area sown was of the five leading varieties as compared with 56 per cent. in 1929-30.

Particulars of the principal varieties grown in each season are published in the Part, "Rural Industries and Settlement" of the Statistical Register. Changes since 1934-35 are illustrated in the following comparisons:—

TABLE 669.—Varieties of Wheat Grown, 1935 to 1941.

Variety.	Season.			Variety.	Season.		
	1934-35.	1939-40.	1940-41.		1934-35.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	acres.	acres.	acres.		acres.	acres.	acres.
Bencubbin ... ..	...	1,126,211	1,346,105	Baringa ... ..	38,400	109,005	111,267
Ford ... ..	513,390	839,826	858,989	Pusa No. 4 ... ..	42,393	135,361	90,354
Dundee ... ..	111,679	645,187	428,184	Pusa No. 111 ... ..	...	6,348	16,469
Nabawa ... ..	1,135,719	420,846	344,486	Ghurka ... ..	29,179	63,660	76,438
Waratah ... ..	360,783	242,546	215,655	Geeralyng ... ..	28,092	96,242	74,483
Free Gallipoli ... ..	202,640	*	*	Eureka ... ..	...	*	48,731
Yandilla King ... ..	200,790	15,601	*	Fed Web No. 1 ... ..	...	*	38,650
Gular ... ..	...	150,386	198,476	Other Varieties, Un-	...	...	...
Ranee ... ..	165,647	234,500	177,972	specified, etc. ...	846,664	409,858	537,643
Bobin ... ..	449,313	129,524	114,698	Total ... ..	4,125,598	4,625,191	4,678,600

\* Information not compiled.

For sowing in 1943 thirteen principal varieties were recommended by the Department of Agriculture for grain in specified zones of the wheat belt of New South Wales. Of these varieties Ford, Bencubbin, Dundee, Gular and Bordan, are suited for general cultivation over a wide area of the State. Ford is recommended for early sowing. Bencubbin for mid-season sowing and Gular for late sowing. The varieties Eureka, Eureka No. 2, Fedweb No. 1, Pusa No. 4 and Pusa No. 111, are recommended for north-western wheatlands and Waratah, Ghurka and Ranee are recommended for relatively small areas within specified zones. Baroota Wonder and New Zealand are recommended for the production of hay only.

Bencubbin has replaced Nabawa and Baringa as the best variety for growth under dry conditions. It is highly resistant to flag smut, moderately resistant to stem rust, and produces heavy yields of bright grain of moderately good flour strength under dry ripening conditions. Ford, adapted for cultivation over a very large part of the wheat belt, is also a disease-resistant, heavy yielding wheat milling into a medium strong flour. Dundee is a productive mid-season variety with medium strong grain and a strong straw. Pusa No. 4, Pusa No. 111 and Gular mill into flour of the highest baking quality produced in New South Wales. These varieties are somewhat susceptible to disease and rather light in yield but command a premium above wheat of fair average quality.

Eureka and Eureka No. 2 are early maturing wheats of medium height and strong straw. They are stem rust resistant and moderately resistant to flag smut and are suited to conditions in the north-western portion of the State. A late maturing variety of short, strong straw, Fedweb No. 1 resists stem rust but is susceptible to flag smut. It produces grain of good quality and is adapted for cultivation in north-western parts of the wheat belt.

Bordan has characteristics somewhat similar to those of Ford. It is recommended for early sowing districts with favourable rainfall within the central and south-western slopes and eastern Riverina. It is moderately resistant to stem rust and flag smut, and under favourable conditions has a higher yielding capacity than Ford. The grain is of the medium strong flour class.

#### Size of Wheat Areas.

The following table illustrates the recent development of wheat-growing in respect of number and average size of areas sown per holding:—

TABLE 670.—Number and Average Area of Wheat Farms.

Year.	Wheat sown for Grain, Hay, and Green Food.			Holdings on which wheat was sown only for hay or for green food. ‡	Wheat for Grain.		
	Holdings.	Total Area sown with Wheat.	Average Area per Holding devoted to Wheat.		No. of Holdings.	Areas harvested for grain.	Average area per holding.
	No.	acres.	acres.	No.	No.	acres.	acres.
1905-06	19,049	2,253,029	118	*	*	*	*
1915-16	22,453	5,122,245	224	*	*	*	*
1920-21	17,790	3,663,352	206	2,132	15,658	3,127,377	200
1925-26	17,074	3,661,367	214	2,797	14,277	2,925,012	205
1930-31	18,171	5,673,945	312	1,247	16,924	5,134,960	303
1935-36	17,220	4,125,656	240	1,297	15,923	3,851,373	242
1936-37	17,484	4,305,135	246	1,110	16,374	3,982,864	243
1937-38	18,563	4,841,494	261	1,291	17,272	4,464,664	259
1938-39	19,768	5,246,302	265	2,118	17,650	4,650,872	264
1939-40	19,023	4,680,686	246	1,911	17,112	4,380,595	256
1940-41	18,400	4,865,977	264	1,780	16,620	4,453,963	268

\* Not available.

‡ See Note \* to Table 660.

In 1938-39 more farmers grew wheat than in any season of the past two decades, and there was an increase in the average area devoted to wheat per holding which had declined in a marked degree between 1930-31 and 1935-36. The number of growers was not so large in the next two seasons but the average area was fairly high even in the unfavourable season 1940-41.

The following table provides a summary of the areas of holdings on which wheat was grown for grain in the seasons 1939-40 and 1940-41 arranged in groups according to the area cropped for grain:—

TABLE 671.—Wheat Holdings in Area Series, 1939-40 and 1940-41.

Area cropped for Grain.	1939-40.				1940-41.			
	Hold-ings.	Area cropped for grain.	Production of grain.	Average yield per acre.	Hold-ings.	Area cropped for grain.	Production of grain.	Average yield per acre.
acres.	No.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	No.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1-49	2,167	47,923	643,866	13.4	1,981	45,222	369,375	8.2
50-299	9,346	1,560,975	26,191,440	16.8	8,681	1,443,737	9,144,903	6.3
300-499	3,783	1,402,229	25,343,353	18.1	3,949	1,460,892	7,322,280	5.0
500-999	1,557	994,129	17,963,622	18.1	1,734	1,107,832	5,196,501	4.7
1,900-1,999	225	281,409	4,886,031	17.4	245	309,414	1,535,379	5.0
2,000-and over.	34	93,930	1,523,688	16.2	30	86,866	364,662	4.2
Total	17,112	4,380,595	76,552,000	17.5	16,620	4,453,963	23,933,100	5.4

In this table wheat-farms are divided somewhat arbitrarily into six classes, graded according to the size of the area cultivated for grain. Those where less than 50 acres are cultivated for grain may be considered to be held by growers earning their livelihood principally by other means. In 1940-41 these numbered 1,981 or 11.9 per cent. of the total. Where the areas cultivated range from 50 acres to 299 acres growers may be considered to draw their subsistence from wheat-growing in a degree ranging from partial to complete dependence—these numbered 8,681 or 52.2 per cent. of the total. Where the area cultivated exceeds 300 acres hired labour is usually employed in connection with the whole of the operations, or more than one grower is concerned. Areas of this kind numbered 5,958 and represented 35.9 per cent. of the total.

In all, areas of less than 30 acres in extent were sown with wheat for grain on 1,234 farms. The total number of areas under 100 acres in extent sown with wheat for grain was 3,705; from 100 to 199 acres, 3,570; from 200 to 299 acres, 3,387; from 300 to 399 acres, 2,500, and from 400 to 499 acres, 1,449; then the number diminished rapidly as the area increased. In 1940-41 there were 30 wheat crops of 2,000 acres and over in extent. A number of large crops, however, are farmed on the shares system, and in some cases more than one share-farmer is engaged.

The differences in the average yields in area series are not usually very pronounced, and are affected by such factors as rainfall and location.

A table showing the number, area and production from wheat crops in area series in each division of the State is usually published in section "Agriculture" of the Statistical Register of New South Wales. It shows that the 30 crops of 2,000 acres and over in extent in 1940-41 were distributed as follows:—In Riverina 5, North-Western Slopes 10, South-Western Slopes 5, Central-Western Slopes 5, North-Central Plains 4 and Central Plains 1.

The distribution of the harvest in production series, by divisions, in 1940-41 is shown below. The crop in this season was seriously affected by drought and yields were unusually low.

TABLE 672.—Wheat Crops in Production Series, 1940-41.

Districts.	Number of Holdings on which Wheat Harvested was—					Total.
	Under 1,500 Bushels.	1,500 to 2,999 Bushels.	3,000 to 5,999 Bushels.	6,000 to 8,999 Bushels.	9,000 or more Bushels.	
Coastal ... ..	37	4	3	...	...	44
Northern ... ..	2,540	441	257	59	21	3,318
Central ... ..	3,167	1,084	812	240	110	5,413
Southern ... ..	5,424	1,508	716	112	65	7,825
Western... ..	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Total—New South Wales ...	11,188	3,037	1,788	411	196	16,620
Production— Thousand bushels ... ..	4,949	6,355	7,208	2,873	2,548	23,933

#### *Consumption of Wheat in New South Wales.*

Estimates of the average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales in periods from 1892 to 1929 were published on page 552 of the Year Book for 1929-30. These were based upon total recorded production, less net exports, with due adjustment for recorded stocks and for seed wheat.

Additional data have been obtained since the year 1927 which enable estimates to be made of consumption exclusive of seed wheat and of wheat retained for use in the locality in which it is grown. The average quantity used for seed is approximately 1 bushel per acre.

For the purpose of the estimates, the wheat year is considered to extend from 1st December to 30th November, and at the latter date returns of stocks are obtained. As, however, in some years considerable quantities of new season's wheat arrive on the market in the latter half of November and as records of wheat in transit are difficult to obtain it is not possible to estimate closely the consumption of individual years.

It is estimated that the average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales normally is 17,500,000 bushels plus a varying annual requirement for seed wheat. This total includes an annual average of 13,500,000 bushels converted into flour for home consumption and 4,250,000 bushels used for various other purposes—principally poultry feed. The amount required for seed varies from year to year with fluctuations in the area sown and may range from 4,000,000 bushels to a little over 5,000,000 bushels. On the average, seed requirements may be estimated at 4,700,000 bushels and the total annual requirement at about 22,500,000 bushels.

Information relating to the consumption of flour per head of population is shown in the chapter entitled "Food, Prices and Production," and statistics of flour mills in the chapter "Factories" of the Year Book.

Marketing of Wheat.

As interstate trade in wheat and flour is comparatively small, the maintenance and further development of the wheat industry in New South Wales are dependent largely on world demand, on the efficiency of production, the facilities for gaining access to overseas markets, and on the maintenance of such internal conditions that it will pay local farmers to grow wheat. In ordinary circumstances the price of wheat for export is determined by world's parity, which fluctuates with the world supply and demand; the market for the exportable surplus of local wheat is found chiefly in Europe, but quantities of flour were sent to the countries and islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. For some years after 1930 large quantities of wheat were shipped to China and Japan.

The market for Australian wheat in Europe is affected by the competition of great wheat-producing countries nearer the market—the United States, Canada, the Argentine and Russia—which derive advantages from shorter distances and lower ocean freights. Normally these advantages are counteracted to some extent by the greater land haulage necessary from the interior to the coast of some of these countries, but under war conditions they are increased by the difficulties and cost of ocean transport.

For the duration of the war all wheat grown in Australia is to be handled in compulsory pools controlled by the Australian Wheat Board. It is the responsibility of the Board to find markets for the wheat at home and abroad.

The movement of wheat and flour oversea and interstate from New South Wales in the years 1929 to 1939 is shown below; later details of exports are not available for publication. The particulars for the respective years relate to the twelve months ending 30th November, and represent the movement following each harvest. Flour is expressed at its equivalent in wheat, viz., 48 bushels of grain to 2,000 lb. of flour.

TABLE 673.—Exports of Wheat and Flour Oversea and Interstate, 1929 to 1939 (New South Wales).

Year ended 30th Nov.	Export Oversea.		Net Export Interstate.*		Total Net Export.			Recorded Stocks at 30th Nov.
	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat.	Flour.	Grand Total.	Wheat and Flour.
1929	17,120	7,879	2,912	1,948	20,032	9,827	29,859	5,158
1930	4,633	7,141	2,128	1,377	6,761	8,518	15,279	5,356
1931	33,836	9,341	1,973	574	35,809	9,915	45,724	5,453
1932	25,920	10,285	3,970	661	29,890	10,946	40,836	2,640
1933	34,669	11,256	7,611	1,031	42,280	12,287	54,567	6,110
1934	10,430	11,513	4,015	1,335	14,445	12,848	27,293	13,302
1935	16,324	12,646	2,928	1,084	19,252	13,750	33,002	5,980
1936	16,442	8,828	5,969	888	22,411	9,716	32,127	2,719
1937	19,513	9,187	5,210	920	24,723	10,107	34,830	3,272
1938	16,807	10,836	4,017	899	20,824	11,735	32,559	4,134
1939	13,993	15,808	3,569	511	17,562	16,319	33,881	6,733

Expressed in thousand bushels of wheat.

\* Partly estimated.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate records of interstate movements of wheat and of stocks of wheat and flour, the above figures are in some degree approximate. It is not possible to use them in conjunction with the recorded crop to estimate annual consumption in New South Wales, because the recorded crop also is necessarily an approximation.

#### *Grading of Wheat.*

Wheat for export is marketed almost entirely on the basis of a single standard known as f.a.q. or fair average quality. In New South Wales the standard is determined by a committee under supervision of the Grain Trade Section of the Chamber of Commerce, representatives of the Farmers and Settlers Association and the Department of Agriculture. Samples obtained from each of the wheat districts are weighed in proportions based on production, and an average is struck, to be used as a standard in wheat export transactions. The Schopper weighing machine is used.

The following comparison shows the standard adopted in New South Wales for each of the past eight seasons, and the date on which it was fixed in each year:—

TABLE 674.—Wheat, F.A.Q. Standard, 1936 to 1943 (N.S.W.).

Year.	Date Fixed.	Weight of Bushel of Wheat. f.a.q.	Year.	Date Fixed.	Weight of Bushel of Wheat. f.a.q.
1935-36	24th Jan., 1936	64	1939-40	26th Jan., 1940	63½
1936-37	5th Feb., 1937	62	1940-41	24th Jan., 1941	62¾
1937-38	3rd Feb., 1938	64	1941-42	21st Jan., 1942	64
1938-39	26th Jan. 1939,	64½	1942-43	5th Feb., 1943	63

The weights shown above are those used for guidance in determining whether particular lots of wheat are at or above fair average quality, but not as a measure of quantity. Wheat is normally sold in New South Wales by weight (bushel of 60 lb.), and not by volume.

In certain seasons, when a substantial quantity of the grain was pinched or damaged by adverse seasonal conditions, a "second" grade was determined. A separate Australian pool was formed to handle "under quality" wheat grown in 1939-40. Wheat weighing from 54 lb. to 59 lb. (chondrometer measure) per bushel was received into this pool.

#### *Bulk Handling.*

The circumstances leading to the erection of bulk handling facilities were described at page 584 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

The grain elevator system at 30th June, 1942, comprised a concrete and steel shipping elevator at Sydney, with a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels at one filling, a terminal elevator at Newcastle, with a capacity of 800,000 bushels at one filling and 180 elevators situated at the more

important wheat receiving stations throughout the State. These country elevators, which have direct access to rail, have a storage capacity at one filling of 24,478,000 bushels.

The terminal elevators at Sydney and Newcastle have been built and equipped for receiving, handling and shipping classified wheats, and facilities for cleaning and conditioning are provided. Electric power is used. The terminal elevator at Sydney is connected with the railway system of the State by four lines of rail, and has a receiving capacity of 6,000 tons (approximately 224,000 bushels) per day, and a shipping capacity of 12,000 tons (approximately 448,000 bushels) per day of eight hours. At Newcastle the rates are 2,000 tons and 8,000 tons per day respectively.

For the shipment of wheat in Sydney Harbour special facilities—wharfage with sheds, elevator and modern mechanical equipment—have been provided so that the grain may be transferred expeditiously from railway truck to ship's hold.

The country plants, with few exceptions, are equipped for receiving wheat in bulk from farmers' waggons and loading into bulk trucks. The more modern plants are fitted with weighbridges for inward weighing, and the majority of plants are equipped with outward scales. The storage capacity of the individual country plants varies from 30,000 bushels to 350,000 bushels. They are built of reinforced concrete and steel with corrugated galvanised iron coverings, and practically all of them are capable of receiving classified or graded wheat in bulk.

Wheat is generally transported from the farms to the silos in bags fastened by clips or sewn, the bags being emptied and returned to the farmer for use in subsequent seasons, but some farmers utilise bulk waggons. For conveyance from the country stations to the terminal, special railway trucks are provided.

Under normal conditions the owner receives a bulk wheat warrant showing particulars of the quantity and quality of the wheat, and the place where it was originally received. The warrant is a negotiable document transferable by endorsement of the owner, and delivery of the wheat is made on the production of the warrant, properly endorsed, and the payment of prescribed fees.

Following the introduction of war-time control by the Australian Wheat Board wheat of the 1938-39 crop which remained in the elevators was supplied only to the holder of an order from the Board, holders of the relevant warrants receiving advances from the proceeds of the sale of the acquired wheat.

With inauguration of the Pools for the 1939-40 harvest, negotiable wheat warrants formerly issued by the Government Grain Elevators were replaced by a "Wheat Warrant and Claim for Compensation." This is a certificate from the Grain Elevators that the grower named therein has delivered the quantity set out, and is handed direct by the Elevators Branch to a licensed receiver nominated by the grower. Arrangements for the payment of advances against the wheat as approved by the Wheat Board then become the responsibility of the licensed receiver concerned.

The loan expenditure on the construction of grain elevators to 30th June, 1942, was £5,299,940. The system was first put into operation in 1920-21, and its development is shown in the following table:—

TABLE 675.—Grain Elevators—Wheat Received, 1921 to 1942.

Season.	Number of Plants Available in Country Districts.	Storage Capacity of Plants Available in Country Districts.*	Wheat Received.			Proportion of Wheat Received in Elevators.	
			In Country Elevators.	In Terminal Elevators from Non-Silo Stations.	Total.	To Total Crop.	To Total Quantity Received at Rail.
		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	per cent.	per cent.
1920-21	28	5,450,000	.....	.....	1,941,694	3·5	4·1
1925-26	62	13,500,000	8,295,436	841,185	9,136,621	27·0	34·9
1930-31	99	16,373,000	22,948,114	697,295	23,645,409	35·9	41·3
1931-32	105	16,613,000	23,877,542	2,123,344	26,000,886	47·6	52·0
1932-33	111	17,183,000	33,954,534	500,877	34,455,411	43·7	51·7
1933-34	119	17,693,000	21,229,928	566,575	21,796,503	38·2	46·9
1934-35	149	21,083,000	21,509,227	Nil.	21,509,227	44·2	54·6
1935-36	158	21,773,000	24,811,726	295,897	25,107,623	51·4	62·8
1936-37	175	23,123,000	29,087,579	142,981	29,230,560	52·5	64·3
1937-38	175	23,223,000	32,533,478	146,566	32,680,044	59·3	73·5
1938-39	175	23,323,000	27,590,664	307,776	27,898,440	46·6	59·9
1939-40	175	23,523,000	38,912,339	295,699	39,208,038	51·2	62·3
1940-41	175	23,548,000	11,453,207	7,140	11,460,347	47·9	74·5
1941-42	180	24,478,000	25,161,215	385,137	25,546,352	52·7	68·0

\*At one filling.

Under the pooling system handling fees for wheat passing through the elevators are arranged with the Australian Wheat Board. The Board also pays rail freight charges incurred in transferring wheat from country to terminal elevators.

The financial operations in connection with the silos in the years ended 30th June, 1941 and 1942, were as follows:—

TABLE 676.—Grain Elevators: Receipts and Expenditure.

Receipts.	1940-41.	1941-42.	Expenditure.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£		£	£
Handling and storage fees ... ..	327,427	346,368	Maintenance and working expenses ...	101,649	100,913
Sundry fees ... ..	2,868	5,917	Rent, wheat stacking sites ... ..	3,000	3,000
Profit on sale of wheat	1,496	...	Loss of freight on bulk wheat ... ..	2,500	2,500
Rent, stacking sites ...	499	1,622	Other ... ..	380	...
Other ... ..	...	8,397			
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>332,290</b>	<b>362,304</b>	<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>107,529</b>	<b>106,413</b>

The amounts shown refer to cash received and expended in the periods covered. The receipts in 1940-41 were £332,290, expenditure amounted to £107,529, and a cash balance £224,761, representing net earnings, was available to meet interest charges, depreciation, etc. Corresponding figures in 1941-42 were receipts £362,304, expenditure £106,413, balance £255,891.



*Wheat Arrivals at Railway Depots.*

As a rule small quantities of new season's wheat become available towards the end of November, the actual time varying under seasonal influences. Usually all but a small proportion of the crop intended for sale is sent from farm to railway for transport before the end of February.

*Wheat Freights.*

In ordinary circumstances, in the conditions governing the marketing of wheat abroad, the shipping space offering and its cost are very important factors. The greater part of the wheat exported overseas is carried by tramp cargo vessels which are chartered for the purpose, though considerable quantities are transported as "parcels" by the regular overseas shipping services. Rates of freight are often subject to substantial variation throughout a season, and frequently there is a wide range in concurrent quotations. Under conditions of war most of the shipping is under Government control; the space available for wheat is limited and costs of ocean transport have increased considerably.

The average rates of ocean freight from Sydney to the United Kingdom up to 1939 were shown in earlier issues of the Year Book. Later details are not available.

*Prices of Wheat.*

The following table gives the average prices per bushel ruling in New South Wales in each year since 1911. The figures for the years 1865 and onward, were published in the Year Book for 1919. Under war-time conditions, prices in local markets are determined by the Australian Wheat Board, and are subject to daily review.

TABLE 677.—Wheat Prices, 1911 to 1942.

Year ended Dec. 31	Price of Wheat, Sydney.			Estimated Net Return to Farmer. †	Year ended Dec. 31.	Price of Wheat, Sydney.*			Estimated Net Return to Farmer. †
	February.	March.	Average Value for Year. †			February.	March.	Average Value for Year. †	
	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.		per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bus.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1911	3 5	3 3	3 6	3 1	1927	5 1½	5 0½	5 5	4 6
1912	3 9½	3 8½	4 1	3 3	1928	5 2	5 5½	5 1½	4 7
1913	3 6½	3 7	3 7½	3 3	1929	4 8½	4 7½	4 10½	4 0
1914	3 8	3 9½	4 1½	3 2	1930	4 8½	4 5	3 10½	3 2
1915	5 6	5 6	5 5	5 1	1931	2 1½	2 1½	2 5½	1 7
1916	5 1¾	5 0½	4 10	4 0	1932	3 2	3 1	3 0½	2 7*
1917	4 9	4 9	4 9	2 10	1933	2 8½	2 9½	2 10½	2 3*
1918	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 1	1934	2 5½	2 6½	2 8½	2 1½*
1919	5 0	5 0	5 1½	4 5	1935	2 11½	3 1	3 2½	2 5½*
1920	8 5	8 10	8 7½	7 6	1936	3 7	3 8	4 2½	3 1½*
1921	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	1937	5 0½	5 4½	5 2	4 8
1922	5 2	5 11	5 8	4 8	1938	4 5½	4 1½	3 6½	3 4½*
1923	5 8	5 7	5 3½	4 3½	1939	2 5½	2 4	2 7	1 9½*
1924	4 7½	4 7	5 5	4 3½	1930	3 9½	3 9½	3 11	3 0
1925	6 9½	6 3½	6 2½	5 7	1941	3 11½	3 11½	3 11½	3 6½
1926	5 11½	5 8½	6 2	5 1	1942	3 11½	3 11½	3 11½	...

† See context below the table.

\* Excluding bounty, etc.

‡ Voluntary pool price.

The Sydney prices quoted in the table for the years 1911 to 1936 inclusive are per imperial bushel (60 lb.) of f.a.q. wheat in three-bushel bags; the bag was sold with the wheat and was included in the weight paid for as wheat. From 1937 the prices are per bushel of f.a.q. bulk wheat. The monthly averages represent the mean of daily prices, and the annual average is the mean of the monthly averages. The prices quoted for the years

1915 to 1921 and the prices since October, 1939, are those officially fixed for wheat for home consumption (imported wheat in 1920); the quotations for 1922 to October, 1939, are shippers' prices. Later prices are based on those fixed by the Australian Wheat Board.

It was very difficult to determine satisfactorily the estimated net return to farmers prior to 1927 because adequate data was not available. Latterly additional information has been obtained and the averages for 1927 and subsequent years to 1939 are close approximations applicable to the crop harvested in the year stated in the first column of the table. The estimated net return for each of these years represents the weighted average price of wheat delivered at country railway sidings less the net cost of bags. Additional payments to the farmers in the nature of bounty, etc., are not included in the table; these were as follows:—

	per bushel.		per bushel.
	d.		d.
1931-32 ...	4.5	1934-35 ...	5.53
1932-33 ...	3.0	1935-36 ...	2.77
1933-34 ...	3.83	1938-39 ...	5.82

The net return to farmers in 1939-40 and 1940-41 was estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board, which includes assistance from flour tax, etc. (see page 756), also in 1940-41, assistance from the State Government equivalent to 3.20d. per bushel.

#### *Government Assistance to Wheatgrowers.*

Information regarding measures taken by the Commonwealth and State Governments to assist wheatgrowers during the prewar agricultural depression and the grants distributed in the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 is given in earlier issues of this Year Book. The money for these grants was obtained principally from a tax on flour used for local consumption. In consequence of a recovery in wheat prices no assistance was given in 1936-37 or 1937-38.

#### *Plan for Stabilisation of Australian Wheat Industry, 1938.*

In 1938 prices of wheat fell sharply and a plan for stabilisation of the wheat industry in Australia was introduced as a joint measure by Commonwealth and States with the object of ensuring to growers a payable price.

Under the plan each State fixed a price of flour for home consumption approximately equivalent to the price to be charged for flour if wheat were 5s. 2d. per bushel at seaboard. The Commonwealth on its part imposed a tax on flour in the form of an excise duty equal to the difference between the millers' price of flour and the "home consumption" price. Alternately it was provided that a tax would be imposed on wheat if the price of wheat rose above 5s. 2d. per bushel, the proceeds to be applied in stabilising the cost of wheat for home consumption flour. The price of wheat did not rise to this level while the plan was in operation.

A Commonwealth Stabilisation Advisory Committee was appointed to assist in the administration of the plan and to advise the Minister as to the rate of tax on flour (or wheat). There was also an Advisory Committee in each State and the States were empowered to fix prices of other wheat products as well as flour.

The proceeds of the flour tax were paid into a Commonwealth Trust Account—the Wheat Stabilisation Fund—and allocated to the States for distribution to wheat farmers.

In New South Wales the Rural Bank through its Rural Industries Agency was constituted as the authority for distribution of funds under the plan as well as other moneys available for the assistance of farmers.

#### *War Time Stabilisation and Marketing of Wheat.*

Upon the outbreak of war the Commonwealth Government assumed control of stocks of wheat, the growing crop and future wheat production in Australia during the war and the Australian Wheat Board was constituted on 21st September, 1939, to act on behalf of the Government in the acquisition, handling, and disposal of the wheat.

Financial arrangements under current legislation relating to the existing stabilisation plan were suspended until six months after the war. The flour tax was continued and proceeds (except certain grants to Tasmania and to the States for farmers in marginal wheat areas) became available as part of the moneys to be distributed to growers from whom wheat is acquired.

The growers deliver their wheat to receivers authorised by the Wheat Board. The Board determines prices of wheat for local consumption and negotiates sales for export and from time to time distributes advances to growers in respect of wheat acquired from them. For each season's wheat a special pool is constituted, as shown on page 756.

In November, 1940, National Security Regulations were issued to make provision for war time stabilisation of the wheat industry in Australia. The principal features of the plan are (1) the payment of a guaranteed price to farmers; (2) the creation of a fund to receive surplus market realisations in years of high price for use in meeting debits resulting from payments to the industry in years of low price, the surplus realisations over the guaranteed price to be shared equally between the fund and the producers; (3) the marketing of all wheat (grain) by the Australian Wheat Board; (4) the registration of existing wheat farms and the licensing of farmers to grow wheat on registered farms under such conditions as to acreage, etc., as may be imposed; and (5) when a heavy crop is in prospect directions may be given as to acreage to be cut for hay, and some financial provision may be made in respect of the hay.

The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Board of four members was appointed to advise the Minister and the Australian Wheat Board on matters connected with control and stabilisation of the industry. The Chairman of the Board is also Chairman of the Australian Wheat Board, and, in each State, there is a Stabilisation Committee of three members, one representing the Commonwealth and two the wheatgrowers.

The Australian Wheat Board (as reconstituted in October, 1942) consists of a chairman who represents the Commonwealth Government, seven members representing wheatgrowers and one representing the flour millers of Australia. There is also a Wheat Committee in each State.

The Board, subject to direction by the Minister, may purchase and dispose of wheat, wheat products or cornsacks. It may grist or arrange for gristing wheat into flour and dispose of the flour and control the handling, storage and shipment of wheat and flour. The Board pays into an account at the Commonwealth Bank moneys accruing from sales effected

by it and moneys appropriated by Parliament or loans borrowed for its use by the Commonwealth. The moneys are expended in defraying costs of administration and making payments to growers and other payments authorised by the Regulations.

The Wheat Stabilisation Board controls the registration of wheat farms and the licensing of growers and determines the maximum acreage to be sown with wheat, and may require growers to cut part of their crops for hay.

The price guaranteed to growers for the 1941-42 wheat harvest was 3s. 10d. per bushel f.o.b. ports for bagged wheat (bulk wheat 3s. 8d. per bushel) less costs of receiving, handling, rail freight, storage and placing on ship board.

For wheat of the 1942-43 harvest the guaranteed price has been fixed at 4s. net per bushel of bagged wheat (3s. 10d. for bulk) at growers' sidings for the first 3,000 bushels of wheat produced, costs of handling and freight being charges against the Wheat Pool. Where a grower's crop exceeds 3,000 bushels, an advance of 2s. net per bushel for bagged wheat (2d. less for bulk) at grower's siding is paid on the excess pending realisation by the Wheat Board.

In 1941-42 the Wheat Stabilisation Board issued licenses to 24,022 growers in New South Wales; the area licensed for wheat for grain was 4,285,516 acres and 3,968,758 acres were harvested. In 1942-43 growers' licenses in this State numbered 19,833; the area licensed was 3,666,753 acres, and the area harvested for grain was 3,052,946 acres.

*Wheat Pools Managed by the Australian Wheat Board.*

The Australian Wheat Board has marketed wheat acquired since the outbreak of war in Pools No. 1 to 5A.

Pool No. 1 consisted of the residue of the 1938-39 Australian crop, which was acquired by the Commonwealth, viz., 17,840,000 bushels, including about 6,100,000 bushels of New South Wales wheat. Very little of the wheat was in farmers' hands when acquired.

Pools No. 2, No. 4 and No. 5 consisted of wheat of successive harvests, 1939-40 to 1941-42. Relatively small quantities of wheat from the 1939-40 and 1941-42 crops were marketed in Pools No. 3 and No. 5A, respectively. The wheat in these two pools was of inferior quality and the growers received about 3d. per bushel less than for wheat in the main pools for these seasons.

TABLE 678.—Australian Wheat Pools, 1938-39 to 1941-42.

Pool.	Harvest.	Wheat Acquired (approximate).		Advances to Farmers.*		
		Total, Australia.	New South Wales Wheat.	Total Amount.	Average per Bushel.	
					Bagged.	Bulk.
		bushels.	bushels.	£	s. d.	s. d.
No. 1	1938-39 (part)	17,840,000	6,099,000	2,427,000	2 10	2 8
„ 2	1939-40	197,146,000	65,384,000	34,981,000	3 8	3 6
„ 4	1940-41	63,698,000	16,918,000	12,200,000	3 11½	3 9½
„ 5	1941-42	153,778,000	41,229,000	23,400,000	.....	.....

\*Gross amounts, on trucks terminal ports basis—subject to deduction of rail freight

*Rate of Commonwealth Flour Tax.*

The rate of the Commonwealth Flour Tax, as varied since July, 1939, was as follows. Details as to the earlier changes in the rate are shown on page 728 of the 1937-38 issue of the Year Book.

TABLE 679.—Rates of Flour Tax, 1939 to 1943.

Date of Change.	Rate of Tax per 2,000 lb. net weight of Flour.	Date of Change.	Rate of Tax per 2,000 lb. net weight of Flour.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
16th June, 1939 ... ..	5 10 0	23rd December, 1939 ...	1 12 3
21st July, 1939 ... ..	6 0 0	10th February, 1940 ...	1 16 7
11th August, 1939 ... ..	6 2 9	17th February, 1940 ...	2 1 0
1st September, 1939 ...	5 14 9	27th February, 1940 ...	2 5 5
13th September, 1939 ...	5 2 9	22nd April, 1940 ... ..	1 15 5
25th October, 1939 ... ..	4 12 6	6th August, 1940 ... ..	1 18 5
22nd November, 1939 ...	4 2 3	30th September, 1940 ...	2 2 10
7th December, 1939 ... ..	3 5 3	23rd October, 1940 ... ..	* 2 8 10
8th December, 1939 ... ..	2 2 3		

\* Current rate, August 1943.

The Commonwealth Flour Tax is levied on each 2,000 lb. of flour net weight, exclusive of containers. Flour is usually sold commercially in 150 lb. bags at a quoted price per 2,000 lb. (short ton) inclusive of containers. The weight of such bags included in a commercial ton of flour is approximately 30 lb. Hence the actual rate of tax per commercial

ton of flour is  $\frac{1970}{2000}$  of the rate of tax per 2,000 lb. net weight of flour.

MAIZE.

Until towards the close of last century, when the wheat-exporting industry began to develop, maize was the most extensive crop in New South Wales. Production attained its maximum (7,594,000 bushels) in 1910-11. Thereafter, due in part to the sowing of pastures with lucerne and grasses of vigorous growth and high nutritive value, the production of maize declined steadily, and the average production in recent years has been about 3,300,000 bushels. The following comparison relates to maize-growing since 1906-07:—

TABLE 680.—Maize Area and Production, 1907 to 1942.

Season.	Area under Maize for Grain.	Production.		Farm Value of Crop.	
		Total.	Average yield per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
Average—	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	£	£ s. d.
1907-11	188,384	6,030,855	32·0	834,050	4 8 7
1917-21	139,266	3,630,680	25·9	931,000	6 13 8
1922-26	142,870	3,874,670	26·9	813,910	5 13 2
1927-31	119,479	3,167,620	26·5	662,460	5 10 10
1932-36	114,406	3,060,320	26·8	489,330	4 5 10
1937-41	124,308	3,297,500	26·5	641,260	5 3 2
Year—					
1936-37	116,286	3,302,520	28·4	708,670	6 1 11
1937-38	125,049	3,403,140	27·2	716,080	5 14 6
1938-39	122,201	2,905,020	23·8	532,592	4 7 2
1939-40	115,856	2,832,810	24·4	507,550	4 7 7
1940-41	142,147	4,043,985	28·4	741,390	5 4 4
1941-42	117,262	3,141,720	26 8	510,530	4 7 1

In addition to the area harvested for grain, maize is used as green fodder for stock in the dairying districts. The area for this purpose was 41,842 acres in 1940-41 and 46,868 acres in 1941-42.

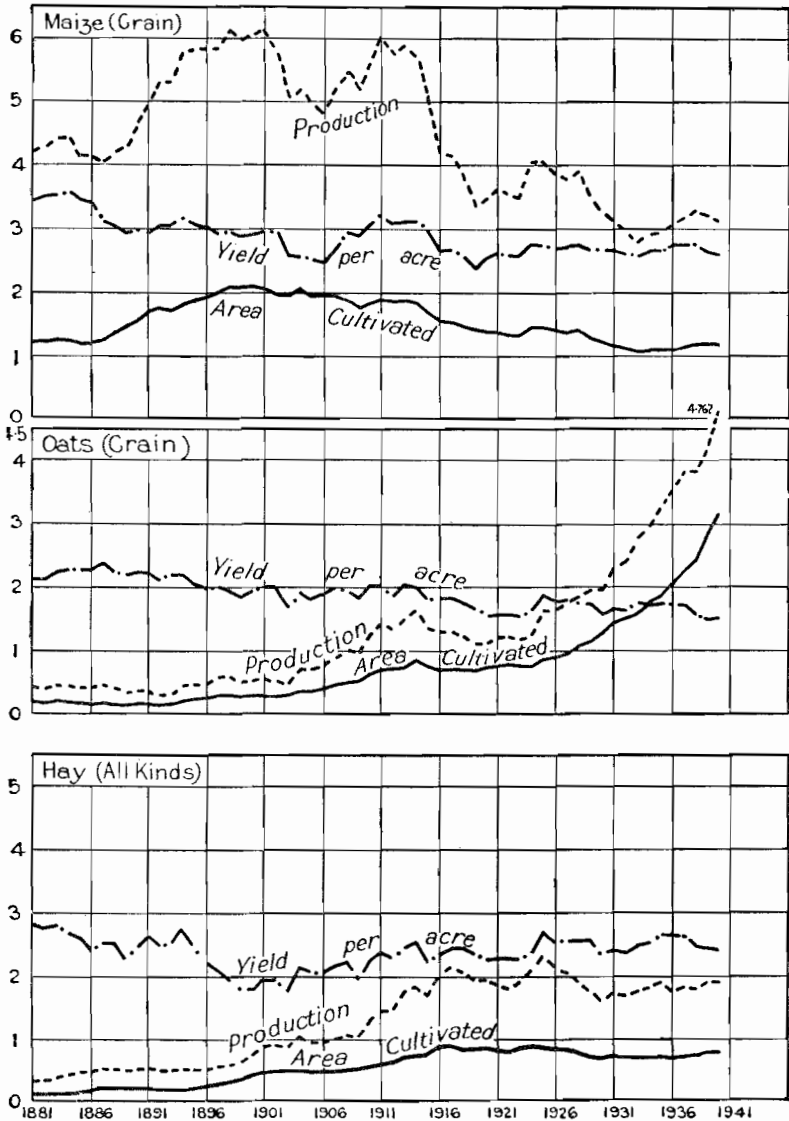
Maize is cultivated chiefly in the valleys of the coastal rivers, where both soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to its growth. Good results are also obtained on the northern tablelands. The following statement shows the area, production and average yield of maize grain in each division of New South Wales:—

TABLE 681.—Maize in Divisions, 1940-41 and 1941-42.

Division.	1940-41.			1941-42.		
	Area under Maize for Grain.	Yield.		Area under Maize for Grain.	Yield.	
		Total.	Per Acre.		Total.	Per Acre.
<b>Coastal—</b>	acres.	bushels	bush- els.	acres.	bushels.	bush- els.
North ... ..	49,915	1,623,414	32·5	42,081	1,304,847	31·0
Hunter and Manning ... ..	21,695	662,910	30·6	14,999	368,955	26·6
Metropolitan ... ..	1,260	44,391	35·2	957	11,847	12·4
South ... ..	8,955	319,362	35·7	5,141	188,226	36·6
Total ... ..	81,825	2,650,077	32·4	63,178	1,903,875	30·1
<b>Tableland—</b>						
Northern ... ..	34,882	850,716	24·4	28,706	665,148	23·2
Central ... ..	3,438	72,117	21·0	2,793	43,197	15·5
Southern ... ..	209	5,751	27·5	201	2,607	13·0
Total ... ..	38,529	928,584	24·1	31,700	710,952	22·4
<b>Western Slopes ... ..</b>	20,887	451,323	21·6	21,818	519,051	23·8
Central Plains, Riverina, and Western Division.	906	14,001	15·5	566	7,842	13·9
All Divisions ... ..	142,147	4,043,985	28·4	117,262	3,141,720	26·8

MAIZE, OATS AND HAY GROWING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Area, Production and Average Yield, 1831 to 1940.



The Graphs have been prepared on the basis of quinquennial averages ended in each year as shown.

The numbers at side of the graphs represent 100,000 of acres, millions of bushels of production, and tens of bushels of yield per acre in the case of maize and oats, and millions of acres, 100,000 tons of production and tens of cwts. of yield per acre of hay.

## OATS.

The cultivation of oats in New South Wales reached a maximum—996,672 acres—in 1938-39. There was a severe decline, due to unfavourable conditions in 1940-41—and marked recovery in 1941-42. The particulars of oats grown for grain, hay or green crops since 1928-29 are shown below.

TABLE 682.—Kinds and Area of Oats Crops, 1929 to 1942.

Year.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Feed.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1928-29	126,743	214,137	62,687	403,567
1935-36	279,622	328,866	102,392	710,880
1936-37	235,817	342,334	128,036	706,187
1937-38	255,144	312,337	203,592	771,073
1938-39	399,449	413,002	184,221	996,672
1939-40	405,262	349,266	161,416	915,974
1940-41	236,910	248,493	231,125	716,528
1941-42	303,860	289,943	237,769	831,563

The grant of assistance by the Commonwealth for artificial manuring, for which oats was an eligible crop, and increasing attention given to the raising of fat lambs have been factors in the recent expansion of the cultivation of oats. Considerable areas of oats are grown as fodder for sheep, and with an improvement in quality as an outcome of plant breeding, grain is sold to local mills to be treated for human consumption.

The elevated districts of Monaro, Goulburn, Bathurst, and New England contain large areas of land on which oats could be cultivated with excellent results, as oats thrive best in regions which experience a winter of some severity. Particulars of the area cultivated and production in each of five divisions in which approximately 93 per cent. of the oats produced in 1941-1942 were grown are as follows:—

TABLE 683.—Oats Production in Divisions, 1941-42.

	Area.	Production.	Production per acre.
	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
Riverina ... ..	101,999	1,506,732	14·8
South-Western Slopes ...	87,104	1,109,559	12·7
Central-Western Slopes ...	52,032	661,956	12·7
Central Tableland ...	23,729	376,167	15·9
North-Western Slopes ...	11,738	180,882	15·4



The following table gives statistics of the cultivation of oats for grain since 1906-07:—

TABLE 684. Oats for Grain—Area and Production, 1907 to 1942.

Season.	Acres under Oats for Grain.	Production.		Farm Value of Oats for Grain.	
		Bushels.	Bushels per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
Average				£	£ s. d.
1907-11	70,303	1,409,040	20·0	151,040	2 3 0
1917-21	78,000	1,208,660	15·5	214,220	2 14 11
1922-26	91,022	1,623,610	17·8	275,870	3 0 8
1927-31	140,972	2,301,560	16·3	283,440	2 0 3
1932-36	207,226	3,562,220	17·2	280,700	1 7 1
1937-41	306,516	4,218 626	13·8	408,690	1 6 8
Year.					
1936-37	235,817	3,967,560	16·8	413,290	1 15 1
1937-38	255,144	3,395,130	13·3	480,980	1 17 8
1938-39	399,449	4,831,110	12·1	493,180	1 4 8
1939-40	405,262	6,903,990	17·0	431,500	1 1 4
1940-41	236,910	1,995,340	8·4	224,480	0 18 11
1941-42	303,860	4,118,090	13·6	428,970	1 8 3

Particulars of oaten hay are shown in Table 688.

BARLEY.

Barley is produced only on a moderate scale in New South Wales, and supplies for local consumption are imported from other States. Although there are several districts where the necessary conditions as to soil and drainage are suitable for the crop, particularly the malting varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Western Slopes Divisions and in the Riverina. The areas under crop in other districts are small.

Only a small proportion of the barley required for malting is produced in New South Wales, but in co-operation with the brewers a system of seed barley production was inaugurated in 1935-36, and the production of malting barley increased.

The following table shows the area under barley for grain, together with the production at intervals since 1900-01.

TABLE 685.—Barley—Area and Production, 1901 to 1942.

Season.	Area under Barley for Grain.	Production.		Season.	Area under Barley for Grain.	Production.	
		Total.	Average per Acre.			Total.	Average per Acre.
	acres.	bushels.	bushels.		acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1900-01	9,435	114,228	12·1	1936-37	12,004	205,890	17·2
1910-11	7,082	82,005	11·6	1937-38	11,542	166,860	14·4
1915-16	6,369	114,846	18·0	1938-39	14,194	217,680	15·3
1920-21	5,969	123,290	20·7	1939-40	24,273	465,810	19·2
1925-26	6,614	105,150	15·9	1940-41	20,087	175,674	8·7
1930-31	11,526	188,610	16·4	1941-42	*	250,000	*

\*Not available.

Both the area sown for grain and the harvest in 1939-40 were greater than in any previous year. In the following season the area was large but the crop was small owing to unfavourable weather, and the yield per acre was the lowest since 1919-20.

Of the area cropped for grain in 1940-41, 10,942 acres yielded 92,919 bushels of malting barley, and 9,145 acres yielded 82,755 bushels of other barley. In addition, 1,251 acres were cropped for 973 tons of hay, and 12,529 acres were grown for green food.

#### *Australian Barley Board.*

In view of the difficulties of marketing under wartime conditions, regulations were issued under the National Security Act in September, 1939, to authorise the Commonwealth Government to acquire the barley harvested in Australia in the seasons 1939-40 to 1941-42 inclusive. The Australian Barley Board and State advisory committees were appointed to handle and market it. Growers were required to deliver their barley to licensed receivers and prices for local sales were fixed by the Board. The barley crop of 1942-43 in the States of Victoria and South Australia only was acquired for marketing by the Board.

#### RICE.

The cultivation of rice in New South Wales expanded very rapidly after 1922 when encouraging results were obtained from trials on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, which is the only locality in the Commonwealth where rice is grown extensively. As production increased beyond the demand for consumption in Australia a maximum area which might be supplied with water for irrigation of rice was fixed for each grower.

The rice harvest of 1938-39 (2,774,987 bushels from 23,533 acres) was the greatest ever produced, and the average yield was 118 bushels per acre. The average annual area harvested during the last six seasons was 23 820 acres, and the yield 2,263,400 bushels.

The progress of rice growing since 1925-26 is illustrated below:—

TABLE 686.—Rice-growing, 1926 to 1942.

Season.	Number of Growers.	Area Harvested.	Yield (Paddy Rice).	Farm Value of Yield.	Average per acre.	
					Yield (Paddy).	Farm Value.
		acres.	bus.*	£	bus.	£
1925-26 ...	30	1,556	61,109	12,030	39.21	7.7
1930-31 ...	270	19,825	1,427,413	259,610	72.00	13.1
1935-36 ...	304	21,705	2,163,520	354,620	99.68	16.3
1936-37 ...	320	23,357	2,276,530	379,720	97.47	16.3
1937-38 ...	319	23,737	2,268,907	380,220	95.59	16.0
1938-39 ...	313	23,533	2,774,987	444,430	117.96	18.9
1939-40 ...	314	24,120	1,857,650	333,360	77.00	13.8
1940-41 ...	329	24,547	2,240,267	391,630	91.26	15.9
1941-42 ...	331	23,633	2,192,052	425,220	92.75	18.0

\* 42 lb. per bushel.

Rice is marketed by a Rice Marketing Board constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act, and the greater part of the crop was sold for consumption in Australia at £11 (£11 10s. in 1940 and 1941) per ton (f.o.r. Leeton).

The distribution of rice for consumption by civilians was suspended in August, 1942, and available supplies were reserved for the population of Pacific Islands, whose sources of supply had been cut off through enemy occupation.

The quantity of marketable rice (paddy) produced, excluding grain retained for seed on the farms, and the amount and value of local rice shipped oversea from Australia in each year since 1932-33, are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 687.—Rice Exported Overseas, 1933 to 1942.

Year ended 30th June.	Marketable Rice Produced in N.S.W. (Paddy).	Local Rice Exported Oversea from Australia.				Total Value.
		Quantity.			Meal and Flour.	
		Cleaned.	Uncleaned.*			
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	£	
1932-33	706,940	44,739	26,287	4,369	46,366	
1933-34	798,760	170,736	6,687	4,179	127,470	
1934-35	698,280	194,986	25,551	3,529	149,502	
1935-36	783,600	175,087	8,768	7,832	150,904	
1936-37	840,420	272,645	1,908	18,673	207,217	
1937-38	840,580	244,336	2,522	8,248	215,353	
1938-39	1,054,340	236,640	3,023	16,708	185,260	
1939-40	685,020	281,201	2,280	8,068	268,032	
1940-41	830,940	184,912	4,632	5,476	198,862	
1941-42	822,940	220,767	4,888	21,891	247,546	

\* Stated to be after removal of husks, involving loss of from 16 to 20 per cent. of weight of paddy rice.

A rice research station is maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Yanco, where plant breeding, seed selection and general experimental work are undertaken.

### HAY.

The production of wheaten and oatens hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops and the market demand for hay. In favourable years considerable stocks are stacked for use in dry seasons. The production of lucerne hay, though subject to considerable fluctuation, is less variable than that of wheaten and oatens hay. As a general rule the greater part of the area for hay was sown with wheat, but in several recent years oats has been the more extensive. In 1940-41 and 1941-42 the total area of hay crops was approximately 715,000

acres. The following table shows the area, production and average yield per acre of hay of each principal kind since 1925-26:—

TABLE 688.—Hay—Area and Production, 1926 to 1942.

Kind of Hay.	Annual Average, 1926-30.*	Annual Average, 1931-35.	Annual Average 1936-40.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
<b>Wheaten—</b>						
Area ... acres	377,463	339,837	338,100	264,239	354,833	346,261
Production ... tons	376,519	435,467	390,732	373,013	271,195	315,393
Yield p.a. ... tons	1.00	1.28	1.16	1.41	0.76	0.91
<b>Oaten—</b>						
Area ... acres	216,797	274,793	349,161	349,266	248,493	289,943
Production ... tons	243,460	347,934	399,040	460,369	177,070	283,978
Yield p.a. ... tons	1.12	1.27	1.14	1.32	0.71	0.98
<b>Lucerne—</b>						
Area ... acres	93,986	110,961	98,762	89,958	109,164	75,855
Production ... tons	174,405	181,894	153,017	127,983	166,660	113,914
Yield p.a. ... tons	1.86	1.64	1.55	1.42	1.53	1.50
<b>Other Kinds—</b>						
Area ... acres	1,296	1,705	2,342	3,136	3,135	} †
Production ... tons	1,303	2,127	2,638	4,313	2,339	
Yield p.a. ... tons	1.01	1.25	1.13	1.38	0.74	
<b>Total Hay—</b>						†
Area ... acres	689,542	727,296	788,365	706,599	715,625	712,059
Production ... tons	795,687	967,422	945,427	965,678	617,264	713,285
Yield p.a. ... tons	1.15	1.33	1.20	1.37	0.86	1.00

\* Years ended 30th June.

† "Other Kinds"—particulars not available, are excluded from totals.

### Conservation of Fodder.

At 31st March, 1941, hay was stored on 17,335 holdings, and the quantity held was 675,563 tons; in March, 1942, the quantity was 511,833 tons on 16,010 holdings. Further information regarding the storage of hay and the conservation of fodder generally is given at page 700 of this Year Book.

### SUGAR-CANE.

The great bulk of the Australian sugar-cane is grown in Queensland, but its cultivation is an important enterprise on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields are confined to the hills and flats of the Tweed and the flats of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, where the conditions are favourable, *e.g.*, cheap transport (important because of the bulky nature of the crop), suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall and reasonable freedom from frost. There are few holdings devoted exclusively to cane-growing; usually it is undertaken in association with other agricultural activities and dairying.

The planting of sugar-cane takes place usually from August to early November according to location, soil and climatic conditions. Usually plantings are renewed every fourth or fifth year. Harvesting is a standardised process carried out on a contract basis. The cut cane is crushed in three mills at convenient centres and the raw sugar is purchased by the Queensland Sugar Board in terms of an agreement with the Commonwealth Government. Particulars regarding the operations of these sugar mills and the sugar refinery at Pymont (Sydney) are published on page 647.

The average yield of cane per acre varies considerably from year to year; it depends partly upon seasonal conditions, cultural methods, and variety of cane and specially upon the maturity of the cane—sometimes considerable areas are stood over for harvesting in the following year. An area of 8,491 acres cut for crushing in 1941-42 yielded 339,433 tons of raw sugar. The area was 18 per cent. below the average of the previous six years, but the average per acre, 42½ tons, was the highest on record.

The fluctuations of cane-growing in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 689.—Sugar-cane Area and Production, 1876 to 1942.

Season.	Area under Sugar-cane.			Production of Sugar-cane.		Value of Sugar-cane Produced.†	
	Cut for Crushing.	Not Cut.	Total.*	Quantity.	Average Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	tons.	tons.	£	£ s. d.
1875-76	3,654	2,800	6,454	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885-86	9,583	6,835	16,418	239,347	24.98	.....	.....
1895-96	14,398	18,529	32,927	207,771	14.43	.....	.....
1905-06	10,313	11,492	21,805	201,988	19.59	161,240	15 12 8
1915-16	6,030	5,228	11,258	157,748	26.16	205,070	34 0 2
1925-26	8,688	10,675	19,363	297,335	34.22	397,690	45 15 6
1930-31	7,617	8,007	15,624	160,209	21.03	279,700	36 14 5
1935-36	10,416	9,794	20,210	280,472	26.93	384,820	36 18 11
1936-37	10,231	10,190	20,421	275,169	26.90	410,010	40 1 6
1937-38	10,716	10,137	20,853	361,724	33.76	489,240	45 13 1
1938-39	10,458	10,772	21,230	336,701	32.20	482,520	46 2 6
1939-40	10,488	10,229	20,717	274,584	26.20	447,830	42 14 0
1940-41	10,192	10,386	20,578	342,548	33.61	507,260	49 15 5
1941-42	8,491	‡	‡	339,433	42.33	514,910	60 12 10

\*Exclusive of areas cut for green food or plants since 1910. † At place of production. ‡ Not available.

*Sugar Agreement.*

The sugar industry in Australia is subject to an agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments, by which an embargo is imposed on the importation of foreign sugar into Australia, and the prices of refined sugar are fixed on a uniform basis throughout Australia. The prices under the current agreement, which has been extended for five years as from September, 1941, are as follows:—£24 per ton for raw sugar to the grower, and £33 4s. per ton for refined sugar wholesale. The retail price of sugar is on the basis of 4d. per lb. in capital cities. Provision is made for rebates to exporters of canned fruits, jams, etc., to reduce the cost of the sugar contents of the foods exported to a parity with world prices of sugar. The Queensland Sugar Board administers the agreement and makes arrangements for the refining and marketing of the sugar produced in Queensland and New South Wales.

Supplies of sugar for household consumption have been rationed by means of coupons, since 31st August, 1942, at the rate of 1 lb. per head per week. Additional supplies up to 18 lb. per head might be obtained between November, 1942, and June, 1943, for domestic jam making.

## TOBACCO.

Tobacco leaf is grown mostly in the North-Western Slopes Division on land with facilities for irrigation. Apart from limitations of climate, tobacco for commercial purposes can be produced only on the lighter sandy soils. An experiment station is maintained at Ashford to encourage the production of leaf on such soils.

Stimulated by increased tariff protection the peak of production was reached in 1922-23, when 27,122 cwt. of leaf were produced; but the quantity has exceeded 20,000 cwt. in only two subsequent years, viz., 1931-32 and 1932-33. In 1941-42 the quantity cured was 7,461 cwt.

Since 1933 the Commonwealth Government has provided an annual grant to assist the States and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in economic and scientific investigations relating to tobacco. Under the current agreement the annual grant for the years 1941 to 1943 was £10,000 to the States and £5,000 to the Council. The amount expended from July, 1933 to June, 1942, was £148,682, of which the Council received £45,000 and the State of New South Wales £20,307.

An important result of the research work of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is the discovery of effective means for preventing blue mould, which has been a serious obstacle to the progress of the industry. The State Tobacco Expert is engaged in advising the farmers, and in field experiments.

In May, 1941, the Australian Tobacco Board was appointed in terms of National Security Regulations to acquire the leaf grown in Australia and to regulate the marketing thereof. Growers are required to submit the leaf for appraisal by committees appointed by the Minister. The distribution of manufactured tobacco to vendors has been regulated under National Security (Tobacco Rationing) Regulations since February, 1942.

Particulars of tobacco production in New South Wales since 1916-17 are as follow:—

TABLE 690.—Tobacco-growing—Area and Production, 1917 to 1942.

Season.	Holdings Cultivating Tobacco.	Area Planted.	Production (Dried Leaf).	Production per acre Cultivated.	Value of Production (At Farm).	Average Value per acre Cultivated.
	No.	acres.	cwt.	cwt.	£	£ s.
Average 1917-21	105*	1,009	10,293	10.20	79,632	78 18
" 1922-26	135	1,493	12,234	8.19	95,890	64 6
" 1927-31	87	688	4,310	6.26	38,128	55 8
" 1932-36	180	1,931	12,041	6.24	149,414	77 5
1936-37 ...	74	851	5,411	6.36	53,820	63 5
1937-38 ...	58	610	3,649	5.98	37,860	62 1
1938-39 ...	41	629	3,550	5.64	38,220	60 15
1939-40 ...	37	717	4,674	6.52	40,050	55 17
1940-41 ...	49	988	8,589	8.69	77,590	78 11
1941-42 ...	52	953	7,461	7.83	72,530	76 2

Average for four years—particulars for 1919-20 not available.

## GRAPES.

Between 1920 and 1924 there was rapid expansion in the area devoted to grape-growing in New South Wales, largely due to the establishment of the industry on the Murrumbidgee and Curlwaa Irrigation Areas and to the settlement of returned soldiers on agricultural holdings adapted to grape-growing.

The most important viticultural district is in the Riverina Division, where 5,384 acres were grown in 1940-41 for wine-making, 813 acres for table use, 1,796 acres for drying, and 333 acres of young vines. The greater part of these vineyards is in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. The growing of grapes for drying is most extensive in the irrigation areas at Wentworth, where 3,330 acres of vines were devoted to this purpose and 103 acres to other purposes in 1940-41.

In the Hunter and Manning Division the area cultivated for grapes in 1940-41 was 1,315 acres for wine-making, 282 acres for table use, and 65 acres of young vines.

The total area on which grapes were grown in the five years ended March, 1941, was nearly 17,000 acres. A comparative statement of the area planted with table, drying and wine grapes is shown below.

TABLE 691.—Grapes, Area Grown for Various Purposes, 1921 to 1941.

Varieties of Grapes.	1920-21.*	1930-31.*	1935-36.†	1938-39.†	1939-40.†	1940-41.†
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Table ... ..	2,087	2,637	2,932	3,178	3,163	3,014
Drying ... ..	699	3,937	3,840	5,011	5,366	5,368
Wine ... ..	4,589	6,771	7,382	7,499	7,506	7,371
Total, bearing ... ..	7,375	13,345	14,154	15,688	16,035	15,753
Not bearing ... ..	3,408	1,269	514	647	419	292
{Wine}		749	490	644	529	433
{Other}						
Grand Total ... ..	10,783	15,363	15,158	16,979	16,983	16,478

\* Year ended 30th June. † Year ended 31st March.

The production of the vineyards according to the purposes for which it was used is shown in the following comparison. The produce of some varieties of vines cultivated usually for a particular purpose may be used ultimately in a different way. The quantities stated below, therefore, do not relate in every case to the acreages as classified in the preceding table.

TABLE 692.—Grapes—Production, 1921 to 1941.

Production.	1920-21.*	1930-31.*	1935-36.†	1938-39.†	1939-40.†	1940-41.†
Table grapes ... cwt.	53,200	73,600	87,520	80,680	79,500	97,380
Dried grapes—						
Sultanas ... ..	3,396	43,304	76,112	89,129	122,412	124,823
Currants ... ..	2,469	8,506	17,281	24,783	29,189	22,030
Raisins & lexias ... ..	1,052	3,983	7,046	7,613	9,838	10,728
†Grapes used for wine, ...	113,880	235,040	327,020	332,260	294,020	461,240
Wine made ... gal.	682,724	1,343,646	2,604,522	2,501,747	2,090,490	3,229,234

\* Year ended 30th June. † Year ended 31st March.

‡ Includes grapes sent to Victoria to be made into wine. 16,860 cwt. in 1930-31 and 8,840 cwt. in 1935-36.

The volume of output shows some variation in accordance with the effect of seasonal conditions on average yields. The most critical periods are during the budding and early growing season (September and October) and in February and March, when ripening, picking and drying are in progress. The season 1940-41 was favourable for viticulture in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the quantity of wine made was the largest on record. Further information relating to the development of the dried vine fruits industry is published later in this chapter.

Particulars of the production from vineyards in irrigation areas are shown in the section "Water Conservation and Irrigation."

A Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the Marketing Act of New South Wales, functions mainly as a negotiating body between the growers and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the winemakers.

The export trade in wine is assisted by a bounty payable by the Commonwealth Government on fortified wine exported overseas. The export trade in Australian wine and the sale overseas is supervised by the Australian Wine Board. Expenses are paid from proceeds of a levy imposed on grapes used in Australia for making wine or spirit used for fortifying wine. Since 1st March, 1939, the rate has been 1s. per gallon. Details for each of the seven years ended 1941-42 are as follow:—

TABLE 693.—Bounty on Wine Exported, 1935 to 1942.

Year ended June.	Bounty on Fortified Wine Exported.		Wine Exported on which Bounty was Paid in New South Wales.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
	Rate per gal.	As from—		
	s. d.		gal.	£
1935-36 ... ..	1 3	1 Mar., 1935...	43,959	2,748
1936-37 ... ..	1 2	1 Mar., 1937...	51,692	3,209
1937-38 ... ..	1 1	1 Mar., 1938...	81,465	4,637
1938-39 ... ..	1 0	1 Mar., 1939...	48,341*	2,587
1939-40 ... ..	1 0	.....	38,341	1,917
1940-41 ... ..	1 0	.....	73,380	3,669
1941-42 ... ..	1 0	.....	87,740	4,387

\* 40,641 gallons at 1s. 1d. gallon and 7,700 gallons at 1s. gallon.

## FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GROWING.

In 1940-41 the area of land on which fruit (including passion-fruit, berry fruits, nuts, grapes, bananas and pineapples) was grown was 101,999 acres (inclusive of 17,430 acres non-bearing) and the farm value of the production was £2,620,490, as compared with an area of 102,174 acres (inclusive of 17,980 acres non-bearing) and a farm value of £2,790,680 in 1939-40.

The importance of fruit and vegetable growing is shown by the following comparison, which relates to the area and value of production of each of the principal classes of crop on holdings of one acre and upwards in extent:—

TABLE 694.—Fruit and Vegetables—Acreage and Production 1939-40 and 1940-41.

Kind of Crops.	1939-40.			1940-41.		
	Area not yet Bearing.	Area in Bearing.	Farm Value of Crop.	Area not yet Bearing.	Area in Bearing.	Farm Value of Crop
	Acres.	Acres.	£	Acres.	Acres.	£
Orchards—Citrus ...	4,313	23,077	886,770	4,708	22,909	619,080
Other† ...	9,764	32,436	842,850	9,075	32,390	902,860
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,077</b>	<b>55,513</b>	<b>1,729,620</b>	<b>13,783</b>	<b>55,299</b>	<b>1,521,940</b>
Vineyards ... ..	948	16,035	433,520	725	15,753	517,780
Market Gardens ...	...	7,841	450,030	...	7,640	449,630
Separate Root Crops ...	...	28,310	636,340	...	28,560	536,570
Bananas ... ..	2,618	11,538	594,650	2,553	12,106	547,080
Minor Crops of Fruit and Vegetables ..	337	28,224	540,720	364	28,110	582,080
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>17,980</b>	<b>147,761</b>	<b>4,384,880</b>	<b>17,430</b>	<b>148,068</b>	<b>4,155,080</b>

† Excludes passion-fruit, bananas, pineapples, and berry fruits.



In 1941-42 the area under citrus and other fruits (exclusive of areas of passion-fruit, bananas, pineapples and berry fruits) was 55,206 acres bearing and 13,322 acres not yet productive. Of the productive area approximately 22,502 acres were citrus and 32,704 acres were other orchards.

The cultivation of many classes of fruit is capable of considerable expansion, and there are large areas of suitable soil with climatic conditions ranging from comparative cold on the highlands to semi-tropical heat on the North Coast, so that a large variety of fruits can be cultivated. In the vicinity of Sydney, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, apples, and passion-fruit are most generally planted. On the tablelands, apples, pears, apricots, and all the fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive; in the west and in the south-west, citrus, pome and stone fruits, figs, almonds, and raisin-grapes are cultivated; and in the north coastal districts, bananas, pineapples, and other tropical fruits are grown.

Commercial market gardening is important in parts of the North Coast, Hunter and Manning and Central Tableland divisions, and elsewhere is conducted mainly near the larger urban centres.

The usual periods of harvesting are in the summer and early autumn. Bananas and citrus fruits are harvested throughout the year. Apples and pears ripen from December to May, peaches and plums from November to March, apricots from November to February and table grapes from January to April.

The following table shows the number of the principal kinds of orchard fruit trees on rural holdings of one acre or over in the year ended March, 1942. Particulars of bananas, passionfruit, pineapples, grapes and berry fruits are not included:—

TABLE 695.—Fruit Trees, 1941-42.

Citrus Fruit.	Number of Trees.			Non-Citrus Fruit.	Number of Trees.		
	Not Yet Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.		Not Yet Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.
Oranges—Navel ...	127,491	647,975	775,466	Apples ...	284,597	1,071,775	1,356,372
Valencia ...	231,462	798,879	1,030,341	Pears ...	74,418	272,999	347,417
Other ...	14,848	129,972	144,820	Peaches—Dessert ...	110,390	326,741	437,131
Total Oranges ...	373,801	1,576,826	1,950,627	Canning ...	113,112	218,427	331,539
Lemons ...	78,073	232,850	310,923	Plums ...	24,982	189,730	214,712
Mandarins ...	18,102	270,271	288,373	Prunes ...	33,513	210,863	244,376
Other Citrus ...	17,778	57,709	75,487	Cherries ...	36,044	249,325	285,369
Total Citrus ...	487,754	2,137,656	2,625,410	Apricots ...	42,691	147,541	190,232
				Other ...	38,438	157,821	196,259
				Total Non-Citrus	758,185	2,845,222	3,603,407

Oranges 1,950,627 trees, and apples 1,356,372 trees, are the fruits most extensively grown in New South Wales. Next in order are peaches, 768,670 trees, pears, 347,417 trees, and lemons, 310,923 trees, in 1941-42.

Changes since 1930-31 in the kinds of fruit cultivated and a comparison of the yields in that year and 1940-41 are shown below:—

TABLE 696.—Fruit Trees, 1930-31 and 1940-41.

Fruit.	1930-31.			1940-41.		
	Number of Trees not yet Bearing.	Trees of Bearing Age.		Number of Trees not yet Bearing.	Trees of Bearing Age.	
		Number.	Yield.		Number.	Yield.
Oranges—			bushels.			bushels.
Seville ... ..	4,905	33,872	38,727	11,741	25,332	22,170
Washington Navel ... ..	158,380	551,616	740,916	125,885	643,306	1,014,872
Valencia ... ..	234,560	719,441	854,073	205,986	790,771	1,067,449
All other ... ..	34,176	391,251	407,669	10,269	148,550	135,368
Total oranges ... ..	432,021	1,696,180	2,046,785	353,881	1,607,959	2,239,866
Lemons ... ..	53,350	210,833	320,156	71,517	215,132	235,485
Mandarins ... ..	100,184	589,839	532,568	15,346	2,94,363	153,791
Other Citrus ... ..	14,919	27,942	36,219	18,052	39,175	76,406
Apples ... ..	323,802	967,164	908,705	424,343	1,078,595	989,679
Pears—						
Williams ... ..	23,240	159,640	172,000	38,923	124,454	166,683
All other ... ..	22,374	141,972	141,961	38,080	150,662	198,146
Peaches—						
Dessert and Drying ... ..	54,166	302,688	214,600	94,972	311,157	246,513
Canning ... ..	55,685	171,127	209,998	94,734	180,281	336,551
Nectarines ... ..	7,746	32,142	19,403	18,323	43,142	29,505
Plums ... ..	37,559	207,631	148,246	20,057	184,214	117,545
Prunes ... ..	21,616	272,553	197,998	17,450	209,650	164,339
Figs ... ..	6,002	8,629	4,233	2,673	20,155	9,610
Cherries ... ..	78,331	241,724	79,220	38,718	250,194	115,668
Apricots ... ..	16,156	147,789	113,303	24,381	136,779	164,856
Quinces ... ..	9,929	15,969	19,989	6,655	36,170	34,998
Almonds ... ..	9,031	35,898	4,410	19,860	49,904	3,133
Le simmons ... ..	757	9,149	5,920	855	11,385	10,259
Passion Fruit ... ..	†73,369	†203,035	57,595	†102,191	†166,788	35,744
All other ... ..	...	...	5,642	...	...	5,471

† Vines.

‡ Excluding bananas and pineapples.

The figures shown above include returns from non-commercial orchards, which are, however, of comparatively small extent. Since 1930-31 there has been a check to the expansion in orchards. This is illustrated by a comparison of the figures relating to young trees as well as trees in bearing. Apples and certain fruits used mainly for processing are exceptions to the general trend. There has been an increase in production of Washington Navel and Valencia oranges, and a decline in other varieties. Mandarin growing has declined in a marked degree.

#### Citrus Fruits.

Particulars of citrus orchards are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 697—Citrus Fruits—Area and Production, 1901 to 1942.

Season.	Area under Cultivation (Citrus Fruits.)			Production.		Farm Value of Production	
	Productive.	Not bearing.	Total.	Total.	Average per Productive Acre.	Total.	Average per Productive Acre.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	£	£ s. d.
1900-01	1,013	3,952	14,965	648,628	59	81,080	7 7 3
1910-11	17,465	2,643	20,108	1,478,306	85	199,300	11 8 3
1920-21	21,990	6,445	28,435	2,009,756	91	477,580	21 14 4
1922-26 (Av.)	21,854	8,119	29,973	2,155,313	99	595,900	27 5 4
1927-31 "	26,140	7,019	33,159	2,677,548	102	826,450	31 12 4
1932-36 "	25,223	4,806	31,029	2,947,468	112	557,850	21 5 6
1936-37	24,566	3,986	28,552	2,784,104	113	653,180	26 11 9
1937-38	23,875	3,742	27,617	2,653,599	111	659,900	27 12 6
1938-39	23,416	4,072	27,488	3,108,859	133	823,300	35 3 2
1939-40	23,077	4,313	27,390	2,405,785	104	886,770	38 8 6
1940-41	22,909	4,708	27,617	2,705,548	118	619,080	27 0 6
1941-42	22,502	5,081	27,533	*	*	957,840†	43 0 3†

\* Not available.

† Approximate.

The principal divisions for the cultivation of citrus fruits in 1940-41 were as follows:—Hunter and Manning, 7,853 acres; Metropolitan, 6,383 acres; Riverina, 7,391 acres (including 5,976 acres within the Murrumbidgee Irrigation area) and Central Tableland, 3,886 acres. Of the last-named 3,749 acres within Colo Shire are really within the coastal terrain.

The number of holdings of one acre or more in extent in which citrus fruit, to the extent of fifty trees or more, was cultivated during the year 1940-41 was 3,577, and of these the average area was 7.7 acres, compared with 5,110 in 1930-31, with an average area of 6.7 acres. The area devoted to citrus culture expanded steadily in the ten years ended 1929-30, when the maximum area of 34,010 acres of bearing and non-bearing trees was attained. Since then, owing to the adversities of the industry the area under citrus fruits has been curtailed. Particulars of the number of citrus trees are shown in Tables 695 and 696.

The Citrus Fruits Bounty Act of 1938 provided for a bounty on the export of oranges, lemons, grape-fruit and mandarins in the years 1938, 1939 and 1940. Common oranges were ineligible for the bounty. The rate varied according to the description of case used. For the orange case or citrus box the rate was 2s. per case in 1938, 1s. 6d. in 1939 and 2s. in 1940. The amount of bounty paid in respect of citrus fruits exported from New South Wales was £6,001 in 1937-38, £2,188 in 1938-39, £1,191 in 1939-40, and £207 in 1940-41.

*Fruits other than Citrus.*

The following table shows the area of orchards and fruit gardens, including passion fruit but exclusive of citrus orchards, bananas, pineapples, and berry fruits, together with the total value of each season's yield, at intervals since 1900-01:—

TABLE 698.—Non-Citrus Fruits—Area and Value—1901 to 1942.

Season.	Area under Cultivation (Fruits other than Citrus)			Farm Value of Production.	
	Productive.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Total.	Average per Productive Acre
	acres.	acres.	acres.	£	£ s. d.
1900-01	25,766	5,503	31,269	270,080	10 9 8
1910-11	20,498	6,748	27,246	271,930	13 5 4
1920-21	27,302	14,309	41,611	577,480	21 3 0
1922-26 Av.	27,737	13,311	41,048	715,982	25 16 3
1927-31 „	31,928	8,666	40,594	877,960	27 10 0
1932-36 „	32,834	7,713	40,547	719,846	21 18 6
1936-37	35,211§	10,201§	45,412§	1,030,270	29 5 2
1937-38	34,462	10,254	44,716	935,474	27 2 11
1938-39	34,037	9,955	43,992	899,120	26 8 4
1939-40	33,003	10,012	43,015	869,140	26 6 8
1940-41	32,923	9,364	42,287	930,210	28 5 1
1941-42*	32,704	8,241	40,945	1,018,250	31 2 8

§ The increase in area in 1936-37 was due to the inclusion of a number of small orchards not previously recorded. \* Approximate.

Approximately one-quarter of the area under fruits other than citrus is situated in the Central Tablelands, where the area occupied in this way is 10,913 acres; 8,635 acres are situated in the South-Western Slopes and 8,544

acres in the Riverina. The last-mentioned acreage includes the orchards of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, which are described in the chapter "Water Conservation and Irrigation."

The number of non-citrus fruit trees (in bearing) of each of the principal varieties in various years since 1910 is shown in the following table.

TABLE 699—Non-Citrus Fruits—Number of Productive Trees, 1910 to 1942.

Season.	Apples.	Pears.	Peaches.	Plums.	Prunes.	Apricots.	Cherries.
Number of Trees of Productive Age.							
1910 ...	476,945	109,178	584,642*	110,791†	...	73,352	114,205
1920 ...	718,350	196,943	690,617	132,385	32,857	109,088	139,212
1925-26 ...	832,110	271,526	568,291	212,721	131,153	134,782	186,925
1930-31 ...	967,164	301,612	473,815	207,631	272,553	147,789	241,724
1935-36 ...	1,048,555	281,534	458,800	199,337	235,009	142,975	268,805
1936-37§ ...	1,121,395	293,808	498,758	218,410	242,482	155,454	276,194
1937-38 ...	1,133,609	293,666	498,393	211,180	236,961	152,843	272,410
1938-39 ...	1,104,399	290,942	496,560	201,000	248,567	146,969	268,643
1939-40 ...	1,074,570	281,019	481,414	190,388	219,572	142,288	266,061
1940-41 ...	1,078,595	275,116	491,438	184,214	209,650	136,779	259,194
1941-42 ...	1,071,775	272,999	545,168	189,734	210,863	147,541	249,325

\* Including Nectarines. † Including Prunes. § See footnote to preceding table.

The area under fruits other than citrus was greatest in 1936-37 and declined a little during the past five years. The main line of development since 1931 has been in the growing of apples. Prune-growing, which extended rapidly between 1920 and 1930, then decreased; there was improvement in 1936, then further decrease until 1940-41. The number of apricot trees in bearing has not shown sustained increase and in 1941-42 was about the same as in 1930-31.

#### *Apples and Pears.*

Apples are by far the most important non-citrus fruit grown. Apple orchards are most extensive in the Central Tableland division in the Bathurst and Orange districts, in the south-western slopes near Batlow and Tumbarumba, in the Northern Tableland near Uralla, in the highlands of Nattai, Wollondilly and Wingecarribee Shires within the South Coast Division, and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. The production of apples was 615,932 bushels in 1939-40, and 989,679 bushels in 1940-41. In the latter season about 36 per cent. (387,450 bushels) were grown in the Central Tablelands division, 231,074 bushels in the South-Western Slopes, 113,817 bushels in the Northern Tablelands, 77,850 bushels on the highlands of the South Coast, and 94,768 bushels in the Riverina, mostly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. The production of pears was in New South Wales 276,257 bushels in 1939-40 and 364,829 bushels in 1940-41.

#### *Marketing of Australian Apples and Pears.*

Since 1933 the Commonwealth Government has provided financial assistance for apple and pear growers, and a bounty was paid on apples and pears exported from Australia in the years 1935 to 1937. In 1938 the Australian Apple and Pear Board was appointed to organise the export trade in these fruits.

After the outbreak of war in 1939, the Commonwealth Government acquired the Australian crop in terms of National Security Regulations, and the Board was constituted as the marketing authority under the regulations to deal with wartime problems arising from disorganisation of the export trade.

For the 1939-40 Australian crop growers received an advance at a flat rate of 2s. a bushel on apples and 3s. on pears, and an additional payment of 1s. per bushel was made on certain apples and pears of prescribed quality delivered to the Board. Payments were made by the Board in respect of 9,500,000 bushels of apples, and 925,000 bushels of pears. These quantities include about 3,400,000 bushels of fruit not delivered by direction of the Board on account of loss of oversea markets, shortage of labour, and transport difficulties; growers received payment for such fruit on the basis of tree measurement. Advances to growers amounted to £1,428,000, and there was a loss of £591,261 on the season's pool.

The crops were much larger in 1940-41. Payments to growers amounted to £2,142,800, and the loss was £1,591,990. The losses were met by Treasury appropriations.

The regulations were amended in December, 1940, and the Australian Apple and Pear Board was appointed to administer the scheme. Payments for apples and pears delivered to the Board in 1941-42 were based on varieties and sizes of the fruit, and Government grant to the scheme was limited to £1,000,000.

Apples and pears of the 1942-43 season were acquired for marketing under scheme in the States of Tasmania and Western Australia only.

*Bananas.*

The land within New South Wales adapted for banana growing is of limited extent, but sufficient supplies for the local market are produced in the Tweed River district of the North Coast division. Production in the last seven years has been about a million cases (1½ bushel). The largest crops were 1,153,371 cases in 1937-38 and 1,131,896 cases in 1940-41.

The following table shows the area cultivated for and the production of bananas in certain years since 1922:—

TABLE 700.—Banana-growing, 1922 to 1941.

Year ended 31st March.	Holdings.	Area.			Production.	
		Bearing.	Not bearing.	Total.	Cases.	Farm value
		acres.	acres.	acres.	No.	£
1922*	...	4,570	898	5,468	433,533	260,120
1925*	...	1,992	502	1,504	60,763	47,090
1930*	523	1,806	1,534	3,340	117,120	167,840
1935	2,117	12,179	3,893	16,072	993,165	306,220
1936	1,745	11,856	1,173	13,029	1,004,868	331,180
1937	1,750	11,560	2,013	13,573	1,009,626	563,700
1938	1,697	11,965	2,749	14,714	1,153,371	740,080
1939	1,501	11,677	2,194	13,871	989,191	585,270
1940	1,509	11,838	2,618	14,456	1,034,174	594,650
1941	1,565	12,706	2,558	15,264	1,131,896	547,080

\* Year ended 30th June.

*Fruit and Vegetable Canning.*

In terms of the Sugar Agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland for the marketing of the Australian sugar crop, the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee administers a fund created by annual contribution of £216,000 from the Australian cane sugar industry. From this fund a rebate of £2 4s. per ton is paid to manufacturers in respect of sugar used in the manufacture of fruit products, on condition that the manufacturers pay for fresh fruit prices which the Committee declares to be reasonable. Rebate is paid also on the sugar contents of fruit products exported in order to reduce the cost of such sugar to the Australian equivalent of world parity price. The rebates and special export assistance granted in respect of New South Wales fruit products amounted to £60,136 in 1940-41 and to £51,137 in 1941-42.

The following statement shows the minimum prices declared by the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee as reasonable prices to be paid by manufacturers for certain fresh fruits of the seasons 1935 to 1942. Canning prices are at grower's railway station or country cannery. Non-canning prices are for fruit delivered at metropolitan factory; if delivered at country factory the minimum prices are £1 per ton lower than those stated:—

TABLE 701.—Minimum Prices of Fresh Fruit for Manufacture.

Kind of Fruit.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	Prices per long ton (2,240 lbs.)							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apricots—Canning ... ..	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	14
Non-Canning ... ..	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	12
Peaches, Canning—								
Clingstone, clear centres..	11	12	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12	13
Clingstone, Other ... ..	10	11	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11	12
Freestone ... ..	9	10	7	7	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peaches, Non-Canning ... ..	8	8	7	7	6	9	8	9
Pears—Bartlett ... ..	10	10	8	10	10	12	11	12
Pears—Keiffer ... ..	8	8	6	8	8	10	*	*
Plums ... ..	6	7	7	7	6	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quinces—Canning ... ..	7	7	7	7	6	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Non-Canning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

\* Apple and Pear Board prices stipulated.

The following is a statement of the quantity and value of jam made and fruit and vegetables preserved in liquid in factories during the last six years.

TABLE 702.—Jam and Preserved Fruit and Vegetables—1936-37 to 1941-42.

Year ended June.	Jam.		Fruit Preserved in Liquid.		Vegetables Preserved in Liquid.	
	Quantity.	Value at Cannery.	Quantity.	Value at Cannery.	Quantity.	Value at Cannery.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
1937 ... ..	21,407,212	469,078	28,394,451	438,172	4,091,623	128,033
1938 ... ..	20,996,010	463,193	26,947,628	465,968	3,636,230	127,978
1939 ... ..	20,634,787	528,049	28,387,122	507,032	4,902,288	170,092
1940 ... ..	29,549,423	721,367	24,182,682	517,299	5,572,496	191,047
1941 ... ..	32,872,895	782,570	29,581,313	617,370	14,854,400	386,311
1942 ... ..	37,193,363	1,022,259	23,309,653	537,772	23,437,066	783,783

Vegetable canning and in some cases the growing of crops specifically for that purpose, has expanded rapidly during the last two years. The principal kinds of vegetables canned are beans, peas, tomatoes, and cauliflowers.

*Dried Fruits.*

The dried fruits industry in New South Wales is conducted for the most part in irrigation areas and certain orchard settlements. The principal settlements where dried vine fruits are produced are the Murrumbidgee, Coomealla, Curlwaa, Goodnight and Pomona Irrigation Areas. Prunes are grown in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and in the Young district, and dried apricots, pears and nectarines are produced in the Murrumbidgee and Curlwaa irrigation districts. Small quantities of dried fruits are produced in the Junee, Albury and Euston districts. The following statement shows the total production of dried fruits in New South Wales in the seasons since 1925-26.

TABLE 703.—Dried Fruits, Production, 1926 to 1941.

Season	Dried Fruit.						
	Apricots.	Grapes.*	Peaches.	Pears.	Prunes.	Other.	Total.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
1925-26 ...	775	29,301	1,334	303	3,111	65	34,889
1930-31 ...	2,243	55,793	2,647	346	31,784	194	93,007
1935-36 ...	7,022	100,439	2,424	331	26,244	933	137,393
1936-37 ...	3,282	130,197	2,105	249	43,370	677	179,880
1937-38 ...	5,125	145,868	2,300	120	43,229	394	197,036
1938-39 ...	3,977	121,525	1,900	220	20,684	271	148,577
1939-40 ...	3,673	161,439	1,636	58	23,649	226	190,681
1940-41 ...	3,058	157,581	1,569	82	20,472	392	183,154

\* See Table 692 for details.

Expansion in the production of dried vine fruits is associated with the greater area under vines and their greater maturity. The production of dried apricots, peaches, nectarines and pears varies considerably from year to year, and is dependent principally upon prices obtainable at the canneries and in fresh fruit markets. The area devoted to prune growing declined between 1936-37 and 1940-41, and the quantity of prunes dried in 1940-41 was 53 per cent. below the record of 1936-37. There was a substantial increase in 1942.

Local consumption represents normally about 20 per cent. of the dried fruits produced in Australia. A system of orderly marketing to distribute equitably the local and the less profitable export markets amongst all Australian producers was arranged under complementary Commonwealth and State legislation. The Commonwealth law was invalidated, but the system continues on the basis of voluntary co-operation of producers and dealers. The Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board, established in 1924, controls the export and distribution after export of Australian dried vine fruits. Its work is financed by a levy on dried vine fruits exported. As from 1st March, 1942, the rates of levy were 3d. per cwt. on sultanas and lexiás and 2d. on currants.

Since the outbreak of war the British Government has purchased the available surplus of Australian dried vine fruits, and there has been increased export to Canada and New Zealand.

The New South Wales Dried Fruits Board, constituted under State legislation, regulates the marketing of sultanas, currants and lexiás in New South Wales (since 1928), and dried tree fruits (since 1932).

All dried fruits must be hygienically packed and graded in registered packing houses, and boxes containing dried fruits must be properly branded. The cost of administration is met principally by a contribution from the growers at the rate of 4s. 3d. per ton of dried fruits produced. Quotas, uniform with those declared in other States, are declared by the Board fixing the proportion of production of each kind of dried fruit which may be sold within the State.

The quotas determined in the years 1936 to 1942 were as follows. Quotas were not determined for dried tree fruits in 1941 and 1942 when large quantities were requisitioned for the Defence Services:—

TABLE 704.—Dried Fruits—Marketing Quotas, 1936 to 1942.

Year.	Currants.	Sultanas.	Lexias.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Nectarines.	Pears.
	Quota for Intrastate Trade—Per cent. of Production.							
1936 ...	30	17	40	75	67½	70	60	55
1937 ...	19	17	47½	60	66¾	100	80	37½
1938 ...	15	13	45	65	57¾	40	80	25
1939 ...	14	19	50	100	70	77½	75	40
1940 ...	15	14	45	100	95	90	100	50
1941 ...	23	17	39	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
1942 ...	30½	20½	50½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

### Vegetables.

Agricultural and pastoral statistics collected annually in respect of holdings of one acre or more in extent do not provide a complete census of vegetable growing, because a considerable proportion of the vegetables produced on such holdings is grown in market gardens, and the annual returns do not contain data as to individual crops in respect of these.

In 1940-41 market garden produce was grown on 1,717 holdings, in areas of one acre or more, the total area being 7,640 acres and the farm value of production was £449,628. The area and production of individual crops, exclusive of areas cultivated in market gardens and on holdings less than one acre in extent, were as follow:—

TABLE 705.—Vegetable-growing, 1939 to 1941.

Vegetables.	1938-39.		1939-40		1940-41.	
	Area of Crop.	Production.	Area of Crop.	Production.	Area of Crop.	Production.
Potatoes ... ..	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.
Potatoes ... ..	16,866	39,385	19,232	40,531	17,836	50,388
Sweet ... ..	420	1,671	475	1,722	615	2,610
Onions ... ..	105	316	241	695	179	714
Turnips ... ..	6,709	30,528	7,874	23,169	9,276	32,205
Other Root Crops ...	4 8	1,962	488	1,899	654	2,730
Pumpkins and Melons	5,153	12,654	5,373	11,017	6,174	23,732
Tomatoes ... ..	2,144	Half-cases 568,025	2,552	Half-cases. 644,381	2,268	Half-cases. 685,400
Peas ... ..	13,237	£ 139,509	15,969	£ 124,265	15,192	£ 133,112
Beans ... ..	2,162	47,190	1,851	40,055	1,830	38,431
Cabbages ... ..	572	16,880	654	13,079	534	12,919
Cauliflowers ... ..	842	23,226	680	18,017	676	16,859
Asparagus ... ..	389	16,270	204	11,700	392	11,818
Other ... ..	76	2,267	143	3,174	227	5,561



Available particulars of vegetables grown in 1941-42 are as follows:—

Potatoes, area 17,685 acres, crop 32,634 tons; turnips, 8,728 acres, 25,071 tons; and onions, 370 acres, 1,131 tons.

*Survey of Vegetable Growing—July to December, 1942.*

A special collection of statistics of vegetable growing in New South Wales was made in September-October, 1942, as part of a survey undertaken by the Australian Statisticians on behalf of Commonwealth authorities dealing with food supplies and manpower. Returns were sought from all persons cultivating an area of one quarter of an acre or more, with vegetables for human consumption. Growers were asked to supply particulars of areas sown in each of the six months, July to December, 1942, and arrangements were made later to collect similar data for the period January to June, 1943, as well as details of the crops harvested.

In New South Wales returns were obtained from 11,376 growers, and the aggregate area sown, or expected to be sown, with vegetables in July to December, 1942, was 80,924 acres. Particulars regarding the principal varieties of vegetables sown on this area are shown below:—

TABLE 706.—Vegetables—Area sown, July to December, 1942.

Type of Vegetable.	Number of Growers.	Area Sown.			Area Expected to be Sown.			Total Area.
		July, 1942.	Aug., 1942.	Sept., 1942.	Oct., 1942.	Nov., 1942.	Dec., 1942.	
Potatoes ... ..	5,938	2,640	2,879	1,998	3,330	7,661	1,395	19,903
Peas ... ..	3,323	2,977	1,363	1,560	2,859	3,754	3,700	16,213
Pumpkins ... ..	5,978	449	438	1,567	4,245	2,917	1,365	10,981
Beans—French ... ..	3,120	834	610	535	1,141	1,125	925	5,170
Navy ... ..	325	58	11	30	799	2,148	330	3,376
Tomatoes ... ..	3,388	452	254	401	966	1,455	989	4,517
Turnips (Swede and White)	1,660	698	50	76	252	609	2,300	3,985
Melons (all kinds) ... ..	2,588	115	149	590	790	276	46	1,966
Carrots ... ..	1,371	255	243	408	556	256	180	1,898
Cabbages and Brussels Sprouts.	1,278	484	134	111	199	253	571	1,752
Beetroot ... ..	1,462	295	208	230	347	304	223	1,607
Sweet Potatoes ... ..	971	61	62	84	359	607	202	1,375
Marrows and Squash ... ..	1,667	98	131	230	401	191	82	1,333
Lettuce ... ..	1,047	208	117	145	201	162	162	995
Parsnips ... ..	986	134	99	195	271	131	139	969
Onions ... ..	1,242	428	173	144	90	82	42	959
Other ... ..	4,192	1,783	316	370	612	364	680	4,125
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>11,969</b>	<b>7,237</b>	<b>8,674</b>	<b>17,418</b>	<b>22,295</b>	<b>13,331</b>	<b>80,924</b>

The most extensive crops were potatoes, 19,903 acres on 5,938 holdings, peas 16,213 acres on 3,323 holdings, and pumpkins 10,981 acres on 5,978 holdings; the area under these vegetables represented 58 per cent. of the total.

Nearly 47 per cent. of the area on which vegetables were grown during the period under review was situated in the Central and Northern Tablelands divisions, where there are large areas under potatoes and peas, particularly in the Shires of Crookwell, Canobolas, Lyndhurst, Oberon and Guyra.

The number of growers was greatest in the Hunter-Manning division—which embraces Erina Shire with 656 growers, mostly on small areas—the North Coast, central tablelands and metropolitan divisions. In the Riverina vegetables are important products on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and there were 550 growers in the Shires of Wade and Willimbong.

Particulars of growers and areas sown with vegetables in the various divisions are shown below:—

TABLE 707.—Vegetable Growing in Divisions—July to December, 1942.

Division.	Number of Vegetable Growers.	Vegetables Sown.				Total Area.
		Potatoes.	GreenPeas.	Pumpkins.	All Other.	
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
North Coast ... ..	1,818	3,615	510	1,243	2,802	8,170
Hunter and Manning ... ..	1,880	1,338	475	2,606	4,771	9,190
Metropolitan ... ..	1,657	709	585	1,068	5,481	7,843
South Coast ... ..	682	1,070	826	443	2,215	4,554
Northern Tableland ... ..	979	4,863	4,411	1,168	5,291	15,735
Central Tableland ... ..	1,785	6,070	8,320	1,510	6,173	22,075
Southern Tableland ... ..	271	915	19	67	700	1,701
North-western Slopes ... ..	430	315	74	683	859	1,931
Central Western Slopes ... ..	341	79	286	457	511	1,333
South-western Slopes ... ..	582	755	163	343	1,133	2,394
North Central Plain ... ..	86	96	9	253	260	618
Central Plain ... ..	38	10	6	54	100	170
Riverina ... ..	738	59	503	880	3,279	4,721
Western Division ... ..	89	9	26	206	252	493
Total ... ..	11,376	19,903	16,213	10,981	33,827	80,924

Vegetable culture in association with wheat farming is not extensive. An examination of 15,034 returns received from wheat growers in 1942 disclosed that vegetables for human consumption were grown on only 1,130 wheat farms. Of these 669 were in the western slopes divisions, 206 in the central tableland division, and 138 in the Riverina.

#### Potatoes.

The potato is the vegetable crop most extensively grown in New South Wales, but production is not nearly sufficient to meet local requirements and large quantities are imported from other States, principally Tasmania and Victoria. In 1911 there were 44,452 acres under potatoes and the yield (121,033 tons) was the highest on record. In recent years production was greatest in 1936-37, viz., 66,255 tons from 24,909 acres.

Potatoes are most extensively grown in the Tableland division and approximately 26 per cent. of the potatoes produced in the five years ended 1940-41 were grown in coastal areas. The following table provides a comparative summary of potato growing since 1906:—

TABLE 708—Potatoes—Area and Production, 1906 to 1942.

Season.	Area Sown with Potatoes.	Production of Potatoes.	Average Yield per Acre.	Farm Value of Production.	
				Total.	Average per Acre.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	£	£ s. d.
1906-11 (Ann. av.)...	35,042	92,742	2.65	418,000	11 18 7
1916-21 " ...	22,725	47,783	2.10	330,900	14 11 3
1921-26 " ...	24,075	51,010	2.12	344,580	14 6 4
1926-31 " ...	17,288	36,643	2.12	235,650	13 12 7
1931-36 " ...	20,151	45,712	2.27	224,960	11 3 3
1936-41 " ...	20,043	49,478	2.47	380,486	18 19 8
1931-32 ... ..	17,522	33,709	1.92	152,110	8 13 1
1932-33 ... ..	20,739	42,403	2.04	113,960	5 9 11
1933-34 ... ..	20,089	43,532	2.17	143,660	7 3 0
1934-35 ... ..	19,662	46,033	2.34	320,500	16 6 0
1935-36 ... ..	22,743	62,882	2.76	394,580	17 8 0
1936-37 ... ..	24,909	66,255	2.66	404,160	16 4 6
1937-38 ... ..	21,372	50,833	2.38	212,020	9 18 5
1938-39 ... ..	16,866	39,385	2.34	420,570	24 18 9
1939-40 ... ..	19,232	40,531	2.11	543,620	28 5 4
1940-41 ... ..	17,836	50,388	2.82	322,060	18 1 2
1941-42 ... ..	17,685	38,634	2.18	235,830	13 6 8

The Potato Growers' Licensing Act, which came into operation on 1st July, 1940, provides for the licensing of all persons using an acre or more of land for the production of potatoes. The fees, at the rate of 10s. per annum, are to be expended for the benefit of the potato industry. In April, 1942, National Security Regulations were issued by the Commonwealth for the purpose of securing adequate supplies of potatoes. The Australian Potato Committee controls production and supply and may make advances to growers and guarantee them against loss through crop failure. Persons who plant more than half an acre of potatoes, unless registered under State legislation, must be registered with the Committee. Wholesale potato merchants also are required to register.

#### PLANT DISEASES ACT, 1924.

A brief description of this Act was published at page 606 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

#### REGISTRATION OF FARM PRODUCE AGENTS.

Under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-32, which is designed to protect the interests of producers, provision is made for the licensing of farm produce agents, *i.e.*, persons engaged in the handling for sale as agent of fruit, vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry, honey and such other commodities as may be prescribed by regulation.

Auctioneers registered under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act, 1941, are not required to be licensed also as farm produce agents for auctioning farm produce outside the metropolitan area.

In April, 1943, the number of agents registered was 249, of whom 225 were in the Metropolitan area, 16 in Newcastle, and 8 in other country centres.

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## WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION.

The conservation of water for agricultural and pastoral purposes is necessary for the full utilisation of natural resources in a large portion of New South Wales where the rainfall is low and irregular, and the rate of evaporation is high.

The control of water conservation (other than town and domestic supplies) is vested in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, which consists of the Minister for Agriculture, as Chairman *ex officio*, and two other members appointed by the Governor. The Commission controls the works for water conservation and conducts investigations relating to water storages throughout New South Wales; it administers the irrigation areas established by the State; exercises statutory control of private irrigation and issues licenses under the Water Act to landholders; establishes water trusts and districts for the supply of water for domestic purposes and stock and irrigation, and constructs works for such trusts and districts. The Commission also controls the use of artesian waters.

Control of the waters of the River Murray for the benefit of the States concerned—New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia—is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Commonwealth. The Commission consists of representatives of the Governments, the Chief Engineer to the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission being the representative of New South Wales. The agreement provided for the construction of locks and weirs in the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers, Lake Victoria storage for South Australia, and the Hume Reservoir for the purpose of regulating the flow of the Murray River and ensuring an equitable allocation of its flow between the States. The allocations per annum are as follow:—New South Wales, 1,957,000 acre feet; Victoria, 2,219,000 acre feet and South Australia, 1,254,000 acre feet. Any surplus over these quantities may be allocated by the River Murray Commission from time to time. In New South Wales the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission administers the State's share of the stored waters and carries out schemes for its use.

### IRRIGATION AREAS ESTABLISHED BY THE STATE.

The Irrigation Areas established by the State of New South Wales are the Murrumbidgee, Curlwaa, Coomealla and Hay Irrigation Areas. The system of land administration applying to these areas and the tenures under which the lands are occupied are described in the chapter Land Legislation and Settlement.

The source of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas is the Murrumbidgee River. A large concrete dam has been constructed at Burrinjuck at the head of the river. Its capacity is nearly 33,613 million cubic feet (771,640 acre feet), the maximum depth of water is 200 feet, and the area of water surface is 12,780 acres. Water stored in the dam is conveyed along the river channel for a distance of about 240 miles to Berembed Weir where it is diverted into the main canal which, at the off-take, has a capacity of 1,600 cubic feet per second. The main canal has been constructed for a distance of 96½ miles to supply the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas by means of a system of reticulation channels. The total

length of the canals, channels and pipe lines is over 1,500 miles. In addition there are approximately 377 miles of channels supplying districts and water trusts adjacent to the Irrigation Areas. At Burrinjuck Dam, hydro-electric power works have been installed which form an important part of the electric power system of New South Wales.

Particulars of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas are shown below:—

TABLE 709.—Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas, 1926 to 1942.

Year ended 30th June.	Water Distributed.	Value of Rural Production. *	Revenue derived.			
			Water Rates and Charges.	Land Lease Rentals.	Interest on Advances	Other Revenue.
	acre feet	£	£	£	£	£
1926	81,949	800,000	38,707	73,237	120,086	650
1931	173,696	868,000	53,239	83,914	81,243	1,527
1932	178,914	882,000	53,647	91,210	81,133	1,602
1933	222,663	1,116,000	66,829	75,984	61,109	1,495
1934	225,386	1,026,000	64,520	71,149	41,256	593
1935	213,487	1,100,000	66,118	46,582	21,258	977
1936	267,890	1,184,000	80,056	53,928	42,770	7,283
1937	281,564	1,440,000	82,235	49,290	47,567	4,852
1938	368,660	1,539,000	107,339	47,386	50,252	4,164
1939	243,183	1,790,700	71,517	46,443	54,027	2,456
1940	261,100	1,831,900	80,618	48,686	55,274	802
1941	332,643	1,942,000	107,289	45,478	55,006	2,237
1942	349,877	2,067,000	112,270	45,347	52,986	2,156

\* Excluding value added in factories.

During the years of depression the Government granted to settlers many concessions in respect of water charges and rentals. Information respecting these concessions is published in the chapter "Land Legislation and Settlement" of the 1937-38 issue of the Year Book.

The capital expenditure connected with the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas and Burrinjuck Dam was £10,352,177 as at 30th June, 1942, of which £10,150,826 was expended from Loan Account. This sum was reduced by £2,130,759 written off for various reasons, including £2,057,942 on account mainly of Soldier Settlements.

The Irrigation Areas of Curlwaa, 10,550 acres, and Coomealla, 35,450 acres, are situated on the Murray River near its junction with the Darling. Water for irrigation is pumped from the Murray River.

The Hay Irrigation Area, 6,806 acres, is on the Murrumbidgee River and derives its supplies by pumping from the river. The main industry is dairying.

#### Production of Irrigation Areas.

Comparative statistics of the production of the irrigation areas established by the Government of New South Wales are shown in the following statement. Farming operations on the Murrumbidgee area commenced in the season 1912-13, and the first section of the Coomealla project became available in 1925.

The total area under occupation (including non-irrigable lands) in these areas as at 30th June, 1942, was:—Murrumbidgee, 322,963 acres; Coomealla, 3,362 acres; Curlwaa, 9,504 acres; and Hay, 6,084 acres.

TABLE 710.—Irrigation Areas—Production, 1920-21 to 1940-41.

Particulars.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1940-41.			
			Murrumbidgee.	Hay.	Curlwaa and Coomealla.	Total.
Cultivated Holdings... No.	1,190	1,598	1,289	7	249	1,545
Area under—						
All Crops ... Acres	31,065	114,441	102,842	130	4,541	107,513
Grain ... .. "	2,860	75,269	56,132	4	...	56,136
Hay & Green Food ... "	16,085	16,032	25,387	126	65	25,578
Sown Grasses ... .. "	...	45	11,767	74	1	11,842
Grape Vines—						
Bearing ... .. "	1,253	6,301	5,611	...	3,336	8,947
Not yet Bearing... .. "	1,896	1,452	241	...	103	344
Orchards—						
Bearing ... .. "	4,154	10,507	10,695	...	908	11,603
Not yet Bearing ... .. "	4,414	4,079	3,529	...	103	3,632
Live Stock—						
Horses ... .. No.	5,264	6,131	5,947	111	327	6,385
Cattle—						
Dairy ... .. "	4,007	*2,416	1,495	426	89	2,010
Other ... .. "	5,463	3,163	4,178	203	191	4,572
Sheep ... .. "	16,927	76,609	216,866	725	5,354	222,945
Pigs ... .. "	2,564	1,889	3,736	87	17	3,840
Production—						
Wine ... .. gal.	64,000	904,402	2,895,465	...	...	2,895,465
Sultanas ... .. cwt.	2,923	33,250	10,791	...	90,343	101,134
Raisins and Lexias ... "	967	2,139	387	...	6,136	6,523
Currants ... .. "	2,188	5,862	485	...	18,690	19,175
Oranges—						
Washington Navel bush.	49,328	355,629	443,986	...	90,839	534,825
Valencia ... .. "	21,323	199,990	435,268	4	87,144	522,416
All other ... .. "	3,455	24,340	14,669	...	7,014	21,683
Lemons ... .. "	11,062	54,208	40,248	...	4,679	44,927
Peaches—						
Dessert & Drying ... "	40,433	45,995	46,089	2	14,824	60,915
Canning ... .. "	172,361	204,848	334,904	...	3	334,907
Nectarines ... .. "	3,751	4,944	3,675	1	967	4,643
Apricots ... .. "	58,136	86,079	131,878	2	11,090	142,970
Prunes ... .. "	10,829	86,698	84,170	1	193	84,364
Apples ... .. "	3,325	17,278	93,071	3	262	93,336
Butter ... .. lb.	40,761	374,121	217,062	290	1,125	218,417
Bacon and Ham ... .. "	11,413	116,500	2,697	...	...	2,697
Grain—Wheat ... bush.	24,648	503,664	200,685	...	...	200,685
Rice ... .. "	...	1,427,413	2,155,574	...	...	2,155,574
Oats ... .. "	9,207	68,247	41,820	48	...	41,868
Other ... .. "	9,171	4,386	3,828	...	...	3,828

\* Cows in registered dairies only.

The total area under crop increased considerably between 1921 and 1931 because of the extension of grain crops (mainly rice and wheat). Further information in relation to rice-growing in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area is published on page 762.

Experiments undertaken at the Rice Research Station at Yanco have shown that linseed for the manufacture of oil, stock feed, etc., can be produced satisfactorily.

The number of dairy cattle is less than in 1931. Some settlers changed from dairying to fat lamb raising, and the number of sheep in 1941 was three times the number ten years earlier.

Oranges, peaches, apricots, apples, and prunes are the principal kinds of fruit produced.

The following statement shows the number of fruit trees of the principal varieties on the irrigation settlement, distinguishing the productive from those not yet bearing:—

TABLE 711.—Irrigation Areas—Fruit Trees, 1920-21 to 1940-41.

Fruit Trees.	1920-21.		1930-31.		1935-36.		1938-39.		1940-41.	
	Pro-ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro-ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro-ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro-ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro-ductive.	Not yet Bearing.
Orange—										
Seville ...	1,150	6,283	1,071	812	560	...	1,111	2,258	1,026	1,182
Washington Navel ...	60,810	70,314	228,445	65,529	245,770	29,684	237,773	17,465	228,400	17,218
Valencia ...	27,425	40,028	121,478	105,874	184,543	45,707	201,048	51,054	205,636	78,268
All other ...	3,134	5,443	14,429	4,476	16,978	2,111	9,372	1,290	7,738	721
Lemon ...	13,766	17,881	27,856	14,066	27,113	8,063	28,654	8,501	24,718	10,980
Mandarin ...	1,888	3,571	15,052	7,092	13,508	1,967	11,738	1,078	9,853	593
Peach—										
Dessert and ...	31,022	20,664	32,194	2,691	25,757	3,500	27,996	15,340	30,332	15,819
Drying.										
Canning ...	118,811	73,804	100,621	54,153	174,255	80,113	181,883	113,002	176,836	93,845
Nectarine ...	3,739	4,020	4,566	1,079	4,291	1,059	4,004	1,224	3,523	2,622
Apricot ...	51,624	37,901	101,087	6,201	95,948	7,699	89,338	11,013	82,736	16,769
Prune ...	14,832	62,353	107,492	4,974	92,667	2,482	78,683	6,690	71,102	7,946
Plum ...	8,475	6,812	8,696	823	6,402	1,838	5,929	1,378	5,777	933
Pear—										
Williams ...	10,908	15,596	12,932	2,075	13,985	4,961	13,499	18,734	14,444	18,859
Other ...	5,663	3,457	6,925	918	6,394	1,199	5,295	3,678	5,542	5,921
Apple ...	3,452	10,240	51,577	69,603	93,117	57,286	97,229	52,097	84,086	29,944
Fig ...	1,428	2,995	6,359	4,833	9,205	845	7,750	1,652	8,592	1,460
Almond ...	6,948	8,631	22,785	6,214	29,277	16,633	33,984	20,171	31,746	13,896

There is a considerable area under grapes for wine, table and drying purposes. Vegetable growing is being organised on an expanding scale to supply fresh, canned and dried vegetables for military and civilian needs.

*Total Area Irrigated.*

Crops are cultivated under irrigation in various localities other than irrigation settlements established by the Government. A summary of all crops which were watered artificially—including those to which the foregoing tables relate—indicates that the total area of crops irrigated in 1940-41 was 158,337 acres. The principal crops were as follow:—Rice,

24,547 acres; lucerne, 25,776 acres; wheat, 32,022 acres; oats, 17,805 acres; orchards, 18,277 acres; grapes, 11,291 acres; market gardens, 5,417 acres; and green food, 14,221 acres.

In addition to irrigated crops, extensive areas of pastures and land under fallow are irrigated, and it has been estimated by the Water Conservaton and Irrigation Commission that the total area irrigated for crops, pastures and fallow in New South Wales was 326,875 acres in 1939-40.

#### *Lachlan River Water Conservation Scheme.*

A head storage with a capacity of 303,900 acre feet has been provided at Wyangala on the Lachlan River by the construction of a dam. By this means provision has been made to supply requirements for domestic purposes and stock along the full length of the river and effluent streams and for streams which will be diverted for irrigation under licenses. For the utilization of the surplus water, schemes have been prepared for the constitution of irrigation districts under the Water Act. in which water will be supplied to landholders for domestic and pastoral purposes and for the irrigation of fodder crops.

#### *Namoi River Water Conservation Scheme.*

In December, 1937, the Government authorised the construction of a storage dam at Keepit on the Namoi River as a national work at an estimated cost of £1,340,000. The site of Keepit dam is about 26 miles east of Gunnedah upstream of the confluence with the Peel River. The scheme includes a diversion weir at Boggabri and extensive channel systems on either side of the Namoi River. The storage capacity of the dam will be about 345,000 acre-feet; it will be about 1,800 feet long and about 125 feet high above the river bed. Up to five million acres may be supplied with river water when the works are completed. The total expenditure to 30th June, 1942, was £342,694. Construction was suspended early in 1942 and labour and plant employed were transferred to defence works.

### WORKS UNDER THE WATER ACT, 1912-1941.

#### *Irrigation Districts.*

The Water Act, 1912-1941, makes provision for the constitution of districts for water supply. These differ from the Water Trusts described on page 786 in that landholders are required to pay charges for maintenance and operation and to recoup to the State the interest on its expenditure, but are not required to repay the cost of the works constructed by the State.



The following districts had been constituted up to 30th June, 1942:—

TABLE 712.—Irrigation Districts.

District.	Supplied from—	Area Served.	Water Rights Attached.	Date of Constitution.
		acres.	acre feet.	
Wakool ... ..	Murray River ...	502,820	36,990	4 July, 1941
Berriquin (Provisional) ...	do	605,113	56,670	9 Mar., 1941
Deniboota (Provisional) ...	do	303,064	23,935	16 Dec., 1938
Jernargo* (Provisional) ...	do ...	130,850	.....	18 April, 1941
Benerembah ... ..	Murrumbidgee River	121,744	12,862	23 Oct., 1936
Tabbita ... ..	do	6,816	650	16 Aug., 1935
Wah Wah (Provisional)...	do	571,214	3,755	16 Dec., 1938
Jemalong (Provisional) ...	Lachlan River ...	166,553	8,075	28 Sept., 1934
Wyldes Plains (Provisional)	do	48,937	815	28 June, 1935
Total Area ... ..		2,456,611	143,752	

\* Domestic and stock water supply only.

Water is supplied to landholders for fodder crops or sown pastures but not for commercial orchards, vineyards, or for rice. General resumption and subdivision for closer settlement of land within these districts is not contemplated.

During the year ended 30th June, 1942, water was supplied to holdings within the Tabbita, Benerembah, Wah Wah, Wakool, Berriquin, Jemalong and Wyldes Plains districts.

The works for the Wakool, Berriquin and Deniboota districts are projects for the utilisation of the New South Wales share of the Murray waters conserved in the Hume Dam.

The works for the Berriquin district include the Mulwala Canal, which branches from the Murray at Yarrawonga Weir to serve the Deniboota district by a pipe syphon passing under the Edward River, and to supplement the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool district. It will be about 100 miles in length and its capacity at the offtake will be 5,000 acre feet per day. The canal was completed so far as the Edward River, 75½ miles, in 1942, and the approximate length of canal and channels at 30th June, 1942, was 660 miles.

The cost of the Wakool district works was £507,000, of the Benerembah works, £41,929, the Tabbita works, £3,649, and the Wyldes Plains and Jemalong projects £181,004. Up to 30th June, 1942, £1,389,389 had been expended upon construction of the Mulwala Canal and the Berriquin district works, and £286,112 on the Deniboota scheme.

*Water Trusts.*

The Water Act, 1912-1941, vests in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for the benefit of the Crown the right to use and control the water in rivers and lakes in New South Wales. Trust districts may be constituted to supply water for domestic purposes and stock and for irrigation. The Commission may construct or acquire the necessary works. Upon completion the works in each district are transferred to the administration of trustees consisting of persons elected by the occupiers of the land and a representative of the Commission. The trustees levy rates to meet the expenses of maintenance and administration and to repay the cost of the works by instalments.

At 30th June, 1942, there were fourteen trusts for the provision of water for domestic use and stock purposes, one for a town supply and one for flood prevention; the total area was 3,108,488 acres as shown below:—

	Number of Trusts.	Area Benefited. Acres.
Murray River ... ..	5	339,015
Murrumbidgee River ... ..	2	1,164,630
Lachlan River ... ..	5	552,915
Darling River, Great Anabranche ... ..	1	995,200
Other ... ..	3	56,728
Total ... ..	16	3,108,488

There were, in addition to the foregoing, seven irrigation trusts, covering an area of 16,014 acres.

*Licenses and Permits for Water Works.*

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission may issue licenses to authorise landholders to divert water from rivers or lakes for the irrigation of their holdings or for private irrigation schemes.

During 1941-42 applications for 338 new licenses and 329 for renewal of existing licenses for pumps, dams and other works were received, and 298 new licenses were issued. On 30th June, 1942, there were 3,002 licenses in force, the usual term being five years. Of these 2,067 were for the purpose of irrigation to serve an aggregate of 116,878 acres.

Permits which are intended for works for mining and other purposes of a temporary nature, and for irrigation of areas not exceeding 10 acres, have a term up to twelve months, and may be renewed for a further year. Permits in force at 30th June, 1942 were 133.

Private irrigation authorities are issued where the holdings of two or more occupiers are irrigated from one work, with a term, usually, of five years. Authorities issued (new and renewal) numbered 11 in 1941-42, and there were 39 authorities in force on 30th June, 1942, for the irrigation of 7,223 acres.

*Flood Control and Flood Irrigation.*

In December, 1940, the Water Act was amended to empower the Commission to constitute flood control and flood control and irrigation districts, where works may be constructed for the purposes of controlling or partly

controlling floods and supplying water for irrigation by flooding. Before constituting them particulars of the proposed districts, purpose, rates, and works must be published by the Commission and objections must be considered by the Land Board. Pending completion of the works the areas will be notified as provisional districts. Landholders within the districts deemed to be benefited by the works are to pay rates as levied by the Commission. Municipal or shire councils may be compensated for damage to any public road resulting from flooding caused by the operation of the works, and in certain circumstances landholders on whose land such works are constructed may claim compensation for the land used or in respect of severance resulting from the works.

ARTESIAN BORES.

The portion of the great Australian artesian basin which extends into New South Wales covers approximately 80,000 square miles, and is situated in the northern and north-western hinterland of the State.

Large supplies of water are obtained from this source, and eighty-one Bore Water Trusts and twelve Artesian Wells Districts, covering nearly 5,000,000 acres, have been constituted under the Water Act. The Bore Trusts are administered by trustees in the same way as the Water Trusts described above. In the Artesian Wells Districts the settlers maintain the drains and pay to the State charges assessed by the Local Land Board.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission exercises general control over the use of artesian water with the object of preserving the efficiency of the bores and preventing waste. The Commission may sink artesian bores, improve the supply from existing wells, and construct drains, etc., for the benefit of landholders, and may issue licenses under the Water Act for the construction of bores by private owners.

At 30th June, 1942, 807 artesian bores had been sunk; 500 were flowing, giving an approximate aggregate discharge of 65,473,310 gallons per day; 258 bores were yielding a pumping supply, the balance (49) were failures. The total depth bored was 1,218,787 feet.

The following statement shows the particulars of the Government and private bores in operation at 30th June, 1942:—

TABLE 713.—Artesian Bores, 1942.

Bores.	Flowing.	Pumping.	Total.	Total Depth.
				feet.
For Public Watering-places, Trust Bores, etc. ..	140	55	195	414,286
For Country Towns Water Supply ... ..	3	1	4	6,533
For Improvement Leases .. .. .	15	10	25	35,870
<b>Total, Government Bores ..</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>456,689</b>
Private Bores... .. .	342	192	534	703,136

The average depth of successful Government bores is 2,039 feet, and of successful private bores 1,317 feet, and the depth ranges from 89 feet to 4,338 feet.

The deepest bores in New South Wales are in the Moree district, one at Boronga having a depth of 4,338 feet and an outflow of 667,440 gallons per day; another at Kiga has a depth of 4,268 feet, and a discharge of 102,175 gallons per day. The largest outflow is at the Yerranbah bore, in the same district, which yields 1,079,776 gallons a day and has a depth of 3,828 feet.

Bore water shows considerable variation in temperature, ranging from 75 degrees Fah. at Tunderbrine No. 1 Bore to 139 degrees Fah. at Thurlo Down No. 2 Bore.

The flow from 99 bores is used for supplying water for stock on holdings served in connection with bore-water trusts and artesian well districts. The total flow from these bores amounts to 28,223,906 gallons per day, watering districts of an area of 4,960,953 acres by means of 3,289 miles of distributing channels. The average rating of the bore trusts is 1.68d. per acre, including the cost of maintenance and administration.

The majority of the other bores are used by pastoralists for stock-watering only, but in a few instances the supply is utilised in connection with country towns.

The watering of the north-western country by means of bore-water has largely increased the carrying capacity of the land, and has made practicable some pastoral settlement on small holdings previously utilised by companies holding extensive areas.

The flow of artesian water is decreasing and it has been determined that the multiplicity of bores is the chief cause of the decrease and that the limitation of the discharge of water from a bore will prolong its existence. Investigations are being made continuously into the question of making better use of the flow or supplementing it by surface water from head storages.

#### SHALLOW BORING.

Arrangements were made by the Government in 1912 to assist settlers by sinking shallow bores. The scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The settler selects the site, and the Commission supplies the plant, materials and labour, and the cost is repaid by the settler on terms.

Up to the 30th June, 1942, the number of bores sunk by the Commission was 3,800, of which 637 were failures. The total depth of bores was 1,099,141 feet, the average depth being 289 feet. The aggregate charges for sinking amounted to £1,010,100, approximately.

Licenses under the Water Act must be obtained by private contractors for the sinking of bores to a depth of 100 feet or more in that part of the State west of direct lines drawn from Albury to Tamworth, Tamworth to Bingara, Bingara to Inverell, and Inverell to Bonshaw.

The number of licenses issued up to the 30th June, 1942, was 1,265.

#### GROWTH OF ARTESIAN AND SHALLOW BORING.

The number of successful bores of all kinds (exclusive of those sunk by private contract of which the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission has no record) increased from 458 in 1911 to 3,778 at 30th June, 1942.

## PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

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THE climate, terrain and vegetation of New South Wales are pre-eminently suited for pastoral pursuits and it was natural, therefore, that the early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the pastoral industry. Extensive agricultural and dairying industries have arisen in the past fifty years, but the pastoral industries remain, as formerly, the greatest of the primary industries, having contributed more than 40 per cent. of the total value of primary production during the last ten years.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the chapter "Rural Industries." The area of holdings used for grazing is approximately 156,000,000 acres, representing about 90 per cent. of the area used for the principal forms of rural activity within the State. Sheep grazing is the outstanding pastoral pursuit and is the principal rural enterprise on the slopes and plains west of the mountains; but cattle raising also is important, both for dairying and slaughtering in the coastal belt, and for slaughtering in the tablelands and slopes and central plains.

### LIVE STOCK.

New South Wales does not possess any indigenous animals which would give rise to a large industry, and of those introduced, sheep only have developed into a prolific source of wealth in the hinterland. Indeed, the development of the sheep industries has been so remarkable that it has in a sense, precluded the rise of other pastoral activities. Horses have been bred principally for their utility in various industries and for racing purposes, but horsebreeding has not expanded in recent years. For many years cattle were produced only to supply local requirements of meat and dairy produce, but later an export trade was established, and considerable expansion took place in the number of cattle depastured. Pigs are bred principally in conjunction with the dairying industry, and the number does not fully meet local requirements.

Stock breeders are encouraged to import pedigree stock from the United Kingdom by a scheme of assistance introduced on the recommendation of the Australian Agricultural Council. Under the scheme shipping companies carry stock at charges which cover only actual out-of-pocket expenses, and stock-owners receive a subsidy towards costs of importation, viz., £50 per head for cattle, £25 for pigs of specified breeds, and £20 for sheep or milch goats imported.

The subsidy was contributed in equal proportions by the Commonwealth and State Governments and the Commonwealth Bank. From 1st December, 1935, to 30th June, 1940, importations to New South Wales under this scheme comprised 114 cattle, 73 sheep, 25 pigs, and 1 milch goat. The subsidy amounted to £6,554. No importations have been made since 1940.

The following table shows the number of the principal kinds of live stock in New South Wales at the end of each decennial period from 1861 to 1921, and at the end of each season since 1921.

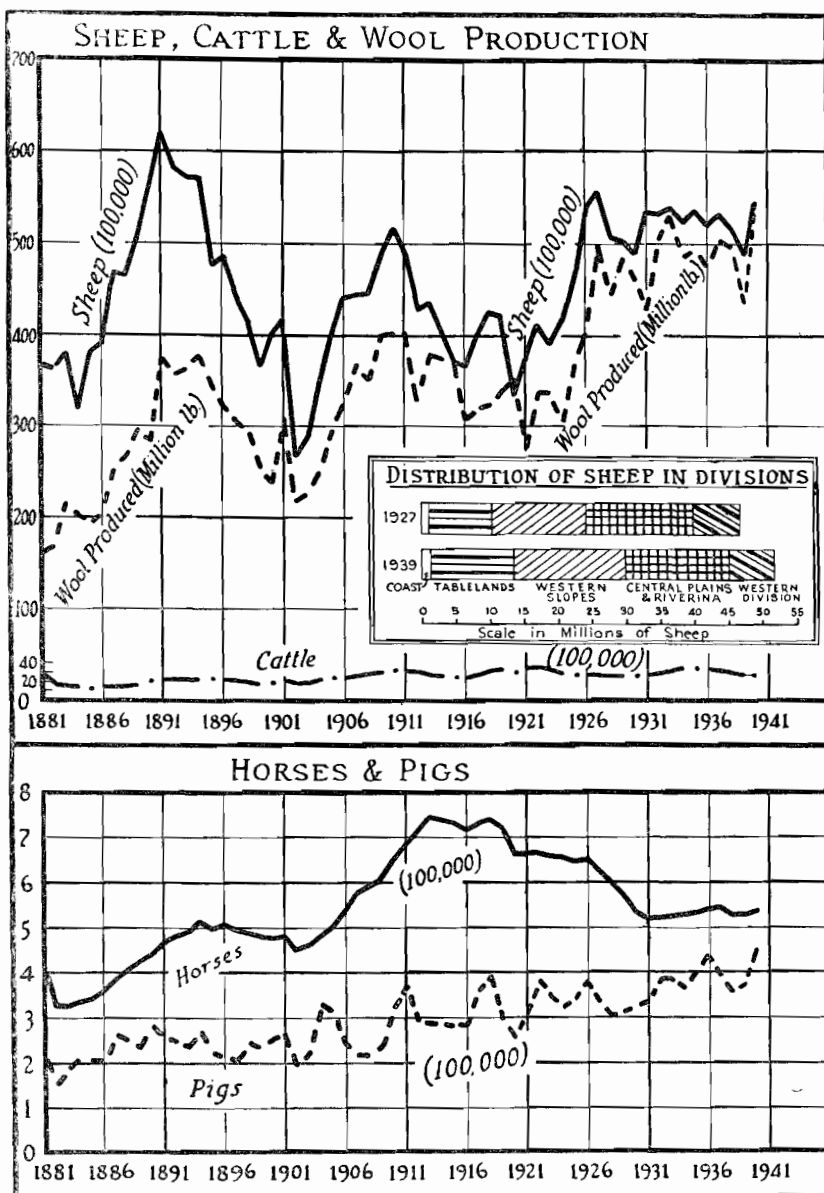
TABLE 714.—Live Stock in New South Wales, 1861 to 1943.

Year.*	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1861	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,054	146,091
1871	304,100	2,014,888	16,278,697	213,193
1881	398,577	2,597,348	36,591,946	213,916
1891	469,647	2,128,838	61,831,416	253,189
1901	586,716	2,047,454	41,857,099	265,730
1911	689,004	3,194,236	48,830,000	371,093
1921	663,178	3,375,267	37,750,000	306,253
1922	669,800	3,546,530	41,070,000	383,669
1923	660,031	3,251,180	38,760,000	340,853
1924	658,372	2,938,522	41,440,000	323,196
1925	647,503	2,876,254	47,100,000	339,669
1926	651,035	2,937,130	53,860,000	382,674
1927	623,392	2,818,653	55,930,000	332,921
1928	598,377	2,848,654	50,510,000	301,819
1929	567,371	2,784,615	50,185,000	311,605
1930	534,945	2,686,132	48,720,000	323,499
1931	524,512	2,840,473	53,366,000	334,331
1932	524,751	2,993,586	52,986,000	385,846
1933	528,943	3,141,174	53,698,000	388,273
1934	532,028	3,361,771	52,104,000	367,116
1935	534,853	3,482,831	53,327,000	397,535
1936	542,862	3,388,538	51,936,000	436,944
1937	545,829	3,288,169	53,166,000	390,870
1938	528,625	3,019,581	51,563,000	356,765
1939	531,355	2,811,884	48,877,000	377,344
1940	534,837	2,762,653	54,372,000	451,064
1941	531,776	2,769,061	55,568,000	507,738
1942	525,697	2,878,450	56,738,000	454,102
1943	483,277	3,030,546	56,044,000	486,960

\*As at 31st December, 1861 to 1911; 30th June, 1921 to 1931 and 31st March in 1932 and later years.

Particulars of other live stock are shown on a later page.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCTION OF WOOL IN NEW SOUTH WALES.



The numbers at the side of the graphs represent 1,000,000 lb. of wool (as in grease) produced during year; and 100,000 sheep, cattle, horses, and pigs at end of year.

To obtain an idea of the fluctuations of pastoral pursuits in the State as represented by the number of live stock grazed it is necessary to express the various species in common terms. This cannot be done with exactitude, but adopting the arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of large stock, the following comparison is obtained (omitting pigs):—

TABLE 715.—Stock—Sheep Equivalent, 1861 to 1943.

Year.	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock grazed.	Year.	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock grazed.
1861	20,666,000	1933	90,399,000
1871	39,469,000	1934	91,042,000
1881	66,551,000	1935	93,504,000
1891	87,816,000	1936	91,250,000
1901	67,199,000	1937	91,506,000
1911	87,662,000	1938	87,045,000
1921	78,134,000	1939	82,309,000
1927	90,350,000	1940	87,347,000
1930	80,930,000	1941	88,576,000
1931	87,016,000	1942	90,779,000
1932	88,169,000	1943	91,182,000

As at 31st December, 1861 to 1911; 30th June, 1921 to 1931; and 31st March in 1932 and later years.

The increase in flocks and herds up to 1891 was due to development of idle and partly used lands and was based mainly on sheep grazing. It has been held that in 1891 the State was overstocked having regard to the scanty pastoral improvements on holdings in the hinterland. The influence of seasonal conditions is shown in the fluctuations after 1891. The sheep equivalent of live stock grazed reached its lowest point (48,560,000) in 1902 at the culmination of the most severe drought on record and was 70,620,000 at the culmination of another severe drought in 1920. In the latter year, however, there was a proportionately larger number of cattle grazed (3,084,000 as compared with 1,741,000 in 1902).

Relatively favourable seasonal conditions were experienced between 1931 and 1937, and the sheep equivalent was as high as 93,504,000 in 1935. Serious drought in 1938 and 1939 resulted in a decline to 82,309,000. In the next three seasons there was little expansion in cattle but sheep flocks were built up rapidly and the sheep equivalent in March, 1942, was relatively high.

Increased conservation of water and fodder, extension of sown grass areas, the use of fertilizers on pastures and the control of the rabbit pest over very extensive areas have had a beneficial influence on the pastoral industry, and there is no indication that the carrying capacity of the pastures was overtaxed in recent years when the flocks and herds were greater than in earlier periods.

#### *Comparison—Live Stock in the Commonwealth.*

A comparison of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales and in the other States of the Commonwealth is shown in the



following table. The figures are as at 31st December, 1941, excepting where otherwise specified:—

TABLE 716.—Live Stock in each State of the Commonwealth, 31st December, 1941.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
New South Wales (a) ... ..	525,697	2,878,450	56,738,000	454,102
Victoria (a) ... ..	302,401	1,986,544	20,598,201	285,227
Queensland ... ..	432,469	6,303,467	25,196,245	352,360
South Australia ... ..	171,092	399,143	10,245,894	114,244
Western Australia ... ..	124,472	834,484	9,715,821	163,418
Tasmania ... ..	28,612	253,106	2,398,201	46,204
Northern Territory (b) ... ..	30,716	922,368	33,703	407
Australian Capital Territory (a) ... ..	1,278	7,432	262,563	854
Total, Australia ... ..	1,616,737	13,584,934	125,188,628	1,416,816
Proportion per cent. in N.S.W....	32·5	21·2	45·3	32·1

(a) As at 31st March, 1942.

(b) As at 31st December, 1940.

In New South Wales there are more sheep, horses and pigs than in any other State in the Commonwealth, but Queensland has more cattle.

*Distribution of Live Stock.*

The following table indicates the distribution of flocks and herds in New South Wales. It shows the number of live stock, and the number per square mile, in each division at intervals since 1891.

TABLE 717.—Live Stock in Divisions, 1891 to 1942.

Division.	Number of Live Stock (000 omitted).					Number per square mile.				
	1891.	1911.	1931.‡	1941.§	1942.§	1891.	1911.	1931.‡	1941.§	1942.§
<b>SHEEP—</b>										
Coastal Belt... ..	1,483	1,559	1,159	1,277	1,356	42·5	44·9	33·3	36·7	38·9
Tableland ... ..	7,882	9,735	11,304	12,879	13,205	195·3	235·2	280·0	318·9	327·0
Western Slopes ... ..	10,869	12,167	17,270	17,579	18,356	286·8	275·2	392·4	399·2	416·9
C <sup>1</sup> Plains & Riverina ... ..	25,194	17,433	16,910	16,328	16,289	351·8	269·4	261·3	252·4	251·8
Western Division ... ..	16,403	7,936	6,723	7,505	7,532	130·6	63·2	53·6	59·8	60·0
Whole State... ..	61,831	48,830	53,366	55,568	56,738	199·2	157·3	172·4	179·6	183·4
<b>CATTLE, DAIRYING—</b>										
Coastal Belt ... ..	197	653	901	941	943	5·6	18·7	25·9	27·0	27·1
Tableland ... ..	67	107	44	39	39	1·7	2·7	1·1	1·0	1·0
Western Slopes ... ..	37	78	51	61	61	1·0	2·1	1·1	1·4	1·4
C <sup>1</sup> Plains & Riverina ... ..	35	48	9	13	11	0·5	0·7	0·1	0·2	0·2
Western Division ... ..	7	9	1	1	1	0·1	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·0
Whole State... ..	343*	895	1,006†	1,055†	1,055†	1·1	2·9	3·3	3·4	3·4
<b>CATTLE, OTHER—</b>										
Coastal Belt... ..	640	915	736	682	739	18·3	26·2	21·1	19·6	21·2
Tableland ... ..	465	550	404	393	414	11·5	13·6	10·0	9·7	10·2
Western Slopes ... ..	247	422	397	370	395	6·5	11·1	9·0	8·4	9·0
C <sup>1</sup> Plains & Riverina ... ..	339	302	234	208	208	4·7	4·2	3·6	3·2	3·2
Western Division ... ..	94	110	63	61	67	0·7	0·9	0·5	0·5	0·5
Whole State... ..	1,785	2,209	1,834	1,714	1,823	5·8	7·4	5·9	5·5	5·9
<b>HORSES—</b>										
Coastal Belt... ..	163	207	144	151	152	4·7	5·9	4·1	4·3	4·4
Tableland ... ..	92	127	86	91	91	2·3	3·1	2·1	2·3	2·2
Western Slopes ... ..	76	180	159	150	145	2·0	4·8	3·6	3·4	3·3
C <sup>1</sup> Plains & Riverina ... ..	95	140	112	113	110	1·3	2·0	1·7	1·7	1·7
Western Division ... ..	44	35	23	27	28	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2
Whole State... ..	470	689	524	532	526	1·5	2·2	1·7	1·7	1·7

\* Cows in milk only; dry cows and springing heifers are included in the total of Other Cattle.  
 † Cows in registered dairies only. ‡ At 30th June. § 31st March.

Sheep are depastured principally in the hinterland of the State, and are usually most numerous in the Western Slopes Division. Dairying cattle and, in fact, all cattle, are most numerous in the coastal areas. Horses are most numerous in the Coastal and Western Slopes Divisions.

Since 1922 statistics of livestock have been compiled in shire areas, and not in counties as formerly. The change in geographical basis involved considerable alteration in the areas comprising divisions of the Western Slopes and the Central Plains, where large numbers of stock are depastured. Therefore the figures in the foregoing table for the 1931 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for 1891 and 1911.

#### *Fertilised Pastures.*

The advantages of the top dressing of pastures with fertiliser have gained wider recognition in recent years. The progress made in improving pastures in this way is indicated at page 699 of this Year Book. In 1941-42 there were 3,933 holdings on which 631,949 acres of pasture land was dressed with 558,845 cwt. of artificial manures, equivalent to 99 lb. of fertiliser per acre treated. Particulars of the area treated and the quantity of fertiliser used in divisions of the State in 1941-42 and preceding years are given in Table 621.

#### *Sown Grasses.*

There has also been a considerable increase in the areas of pasture under sown grasses. From an average annual area of 350,000 acres, prior to 1900, the total area of land under sown grasses increased to approximately 750,000 acres by 1910; 1,400,000 acres by 1920, 2,200,000 acres by 1930, and 3,419,417 acres in 1941. Particulars of the area under sown grasses in divisions are shown in Table 619.

#### *Fodder Conservation.*

In the course of its development the pastoral industry suffered severely in recurrent periods of drought when pastures failed and fodder for the maintenance of stock was not available. Recently more attention has been given to the conservation of fodder and in consequence mortality of stock in adverse seasons has been greatly reduced. There was an exceptionally large quantity of hay and silage on rural holdings in March, 1940, viz., 987,332 tons of hay and 227,810 tons of silage. In the following dry season stocks declined, and they were not replenished when weather conditions improved because labour was scarce. In March, 1942, the quantities were 511,833 tons of hay and 134,230 tons of silage. Further information regarding the conservation of fodder is given in Tables 622 and 623.

#### SHEEP.

The following table shows the number of sheep at the end of each quinquennial period from 1861 to 1936 and at the end of each of the last five seasons; also the average rate of increase or decrease in each period.

The figures illustrate the vicissitudes of sheep-breeding in New South Wales:—

TABLE 718.—Number of Sheep, 1861 to 1942.

Year.	Sheep.	Average Annual Rate of Increase.	Year.	Sheep.	Average Annual Rate of Increase.	Year.	Sheep.	Average Annual Rate of Increase.
*			*			*		
		Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.
1861	5,615,000	...	1890	48,318,000	(—) 4·8	1931†	53,366,000	(—) 0·2
1866	11,562,000	(+) 15·5	1901	41,857,000	(—) 2·8	1936†	51,936,000	(—) 0·5
1871	16,278,000	(+) 7·1	1906	44,132,000	(+) 1·1	1938†	51,563,000	(—) 0·4
1876	25,269,000	(+) 9·2	1911	48,830,000	(+) 2·0	1939†	48,877,000	(—) 5·2
1881	36,591,000	(+) 7·7	1916	36,400,000	(—) 5·6	1940†	54,372,000	(+) 11·2
1886	39,169,000	(+) 1·4	1921	37,750,000	(+) 0·7	1941†	55,568,000	(+) 2·2
1891	61,831,000	(+) 9·6	1926	53,860,000	(+) 7·4	1942†	56,738,000	(+) 2·1

\* At 31st December, 1861 to 1911; 30th June, 1916 to 1931; and at 31st March later years.  
 (—) Denotes decrease. † Excluding Federal Capital Territory (approx. 250,000).

The number was greatest in 1891, and thereafter lowest at the end of 1902 by reason of drought. The main cause of the reduction in the number of sheep between 1891 and 1921 seems to have been a remarkable deterioration of seasons. The weighted average annual rainfall of the State was about 3½ inches less in the twenty years which followed 1894 than in the preceding quarter of a century, and this decline was proportionally heaviest in the plain districts of low average rainfall, which in 1891 carried two-thirds of the sheep depastured in the State. The rabbit pest, too, aggravated the effects of dry weather through destruction of natural herbage, and the expansion of the agricultural industry caused land to be diverted from the purpose of sheep-breeding.

Owing to the gradual extinction of the rabbit pest, provision of water storages and bores coupled with other pastoral improvements, the number of sheep in the State has exceeded 50 millions in every year since 1926, except in 1930 and 1939. The number in March, 1942, was the highest since 1894.

Returns supplied by landholders show the following approximate distribution of the flocks according to sex, also the number of lambs:—

TABLE 719.—Sheep—Sexes and Lambs, 1932 to 1941.

At 31st March.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs (under 1 year).	Total.
1932	643,000	26,608,000	13,243,000	12,492,000	52,986,000
1933	658,000	27,391,000	13,845,000	11,804,000	53,698,000
1934	658,000	27,717,000	14,710,000	9,019,000	52,104,000
1935	660,000	27,427,000	14,176,000	11,064,000	53,327,000
1936	702,000	27,472,000	14,693,000	9,069,000	51,936,000
1937	701,000	26,766,000	14,243,000	11,456,000	53,166,000
1938	676,000	26,051,000	14,758,000	10,078,000	51,563,000
1939	662,000	25,940,000	14,672,000	7,603,000	48,877,000
1940	676,000	27,269,000	13,542,000	12,885,000	54,372,000
1941	721,000	29,373,000	14,296,000	11,178,000	55,568,000

The following table shows as nearly as may be the extent of each of the principal factors in the increase and decrease in the number of sheep since 1932-33. Figures for the years since 1915-16 were published in earlier issues of the Official Year Book.

TABLE 720.—Sheep.—Lambing, Slaughter, Exports, Deaths, 1933 to 1943.

Season.	Lambs Marked.	Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered.	Excess of Imports (+) or Exports (—)	Estimated number of Deaths* (Balance).	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Sheep at 31st March.
Thousands (000) omitted.						
1932-33	14,221	7,519	(—) 2,453	3,537	(+) 712	53,698
1933-34	10,737	7,164	(—) 1,433	3,734	(—) 1,594	52,104
1934-35	12,996	6,810	(—) 938	4,025	(+) 1,223	53,327
1935-36	11,338	6,037	(—) 1,391	5,301	(—) 1,391	51,936
1936-37	14,331	6,417	(—) 1,207	5,477	(+) 1,230	53,166
1937-38	13,045	6,860	(—) 2,332	5,456	(—) 1,603	51,563
1938-39	9,286	6,311	(+) 230	5,891	(—) 2,686	48,877
1939-40	15,674	6,887	(—) 44	3,248	(+) 5,495	54,372
1940-41	14,015	8,168	(—) 664	3,987	(+) 1,196	55,568
1941-42	14,616	8,128	(—) 1,432	3,886	(+) 1,170	56,738
1942-43	13,627	9,299	(—) 772	4,251	(—) 695	56,043

\* The figures in this column represent a balance and are rough approximations.

The effect of adverse seasons on the sheep flocks is apparent in four directions, viz., losses by death attributable mainly to lack of fodder and water, increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, decrease in lambing, and increased export to other States.

Following an adverse season in 1938-39 there was rapid restoration of sheep flocks in 1939-40 when lambing was the highest on record and mortality was low. Lambing was above the average in the two following seasons and flocks increased by nearly 1,200,000 in both years notwithstanding a marked increase in slaughterings which were more numerous than in any year since 1895 when the number—8,363,000—included 2,700,000 for boiling down.

#### *Sheep Grazing and Wheat Farming.*

The extent to which sheep-grazing is conducted in conjunction with wheat-farming was shown in earlier issues of the Year Book. In 1935-36 there were in New South Wales, excluding the coastal divisions, 13,605 holdings on which wheat was grown and sheep numbering 13,381,878 were depastured, representing 26.4 per cent. of all sheep in the State. There is a definite trend toward mixed farming, particularly fat lamb raising in conjunction with agriculture, tending to increase the proportion of sheep depastured in the safer rainfall areas, and consequently, to modify the fluctuations in their number due to variability of the seasons.

#### *Interstate Movement of Sheep.*

Apart from the seasonal movement of stock to and from agistment in other States, there is a regular export of sheep from New South Wales to Victoria. During the past five years, 8,440,000 sheep were moved from New South Wales to Victoria, and 2,815,000 from Victoria to New South Wales, leaving an excess of exports to Victoria of 5,625,000. In the same period, 4,452,000 sheep were imported from Queensland to New South Wales and 2,288,000 were exported from New South Wales to Queensland, leaving

an excess of imports of 2,164,000 from Queensland to New South Wales. The excess of exports to other destinations during the same period was 655,000, chiefly to South Australia, and the total excess of exports of live sheep from New South Wales was 4,116,000, consisting mainly of sheep sent to market in Victoria from the southern districts of New South Wales.

The following table shows the movement of sheep from and to New South Wales, so far as is recorded, in 1932-33 and later seasons:—

TABLE 721.—Sheep—Exports and Imports.—Interstate, 1933 to 1942.

Year ended 30th June.	Sheep from New South Wales.				Sheep to New South Wales.				Excess of Exports.
	To Victoria.	To Queensland.	To South Australia and by Sea.	Total.	From Victoria.	From Queensland.	From South Australia and by Sea.	Total.	
1933 ...	000 3,085	000 436	000 312	000 3,833	000 236	050 718	000 17	000 1,021	000 2,812
1934 ...	2,077	386	82	2,545	714	564	62	1,339	1,155
1935 ...	1,499	324	94	1,917	413	646	9	1,068	849
1936 ...	2,012	472	86	2,570	1,01	628	27	1,256	1,314
1937 ...	1,877	665	127	2,669	478	712	20	1,210	1,459
1938 ...	2,207	735	350	3,302	469	511	16	1,026	2,276
1939 ...	1,054	446	34	1,534	919	1,339	66	2,324	790*
1940 ...	1,837	384	106	2,327	460	1,631	21	2,112	215
1941 ...	1,624	343	111	2,078	599	621	31	1,251	827
1942 ...	1,718	370	221	2,309	368	320	33	721	1,588

\* Excess of Imports.

Lambing.

The greater part of the lambing of the State takes place during the autumn and winter months, although considerable proportions of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, are reserved for spring and early summer lambing. It is possible to breed from ewes twice per year, but it is not considered good policy and is rarely practised, except, perhaps, after severe losses. Seasonal changes play a large part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase.

The lambing season extends almost continuously from March to November and comparatively few lambs are dropped in the months of December, January and February.

Lambing results in recent years were as follow:—

TABLE 722.—Lambing, 1933 to 1943.

Season.	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.
1932-33 ... ..	21,040,800	14,221,200	per cent. 67.6
1933-34 ... ..	17,963,300	10,737,500	59.8
1934-35 ... ..	20,648,500	12,996,300	62.9
1935-36 ... ..	19,131,800	11,337,500	59.3
1936-37 ... ..	21,260,360	14,330,749	67.4
1937-38 ... ..	20,481,236	13,044,552	63.7
1938-39 ... ..	17,670,718	9,285,741	52.6
1939-40 ... ..	22,231,510	15,674,227	70.5
1940-41 ... ..	21,877,602	14,014,416	64.0
1941-42 ... ..	*	14,616,299	...
1942-43 ... ..	21,577,478	13,626,722	63.1

\* Information not available.

During the ten years ended 1940-41 the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated was, on the average, 64 per cent. There was poor lambing in 1935-36 and 1938-39, when seasons were unfavorable. Beneficial rains, particularly in March and April, 1939, provided favorable conditions for restoration of flocks. A large number of ewes were mated in 1941-42 and 14,616,000 lambs were marked, as compared with an average of 13 millions in the previous decennium.

TABLE 723.—Lambing in Districts, 1940-41 and 1941-42.

District.	1940-41.			1941-42.
	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.
	000	000	per cent.	000
Coast ... ..	272	178	65.4	199
Tablelands—North ...	590	256	43.4	406
Central ...	2,010	1,404	69.8	1,453
South ...	1,186	853	71.9	780
Total ...	3,786	2,513	66.4	2,639
Western Slopes—North ...	1,927	1,054	54.7	1,312
Central ...	2,219	1,549	69.8	1,581
South ...	2,823	2,088	74.0	1,903
Total ...	6,969	4,691	67.3	4,796
Plains—North ... ..	1,987	1,023	51.5	1,137
Central ...	2,582	1,593	61.7	1,826
Riverina ...	3,380	2,437	72.1	2,212
Total ...	7,949	5,053	63.6	5,175
Western Division ... ..	2,902	1,579	54.4	1,807
Grand Total	21,878	14,014	64.0	14,616

#### *Breeds of Sheep.*

The numbers of the principal breeds in the State at 31st March, 1941, were 43,727,601 merino, 1,010,986 other pure breeds, 3,043,483 merino comebacks and 7,785,506 crossbreds; total, 55,568,000.

Merinos represented nearly 85 per cent. of the total during the years 1932 to 1939, and the proportion declined in two later seasons to 79 per cent. in March, 1941.

Sheep of other pure breeds are not numerous. British breeds of sheep, in numerical importance in 1941, were the Border Leicester 174,975, Romney Marsh 80,621, Dorset Horn 36,718, Southdown 33,619, and a small number of Suffolk, English Leicester, Lincoln, Ryeland and Shropshire.

Crosses of long-wooled breeds with the merino constitute a relatively small proportion of the sheep in New South Wales, but the number of cross-bred sheep tends to increase as greater interest is taken in fat lamb raising for export.

The Corriedale, which numbered 622,955 in 1941, is an inbred cross between the Lincoln and the merino, and is valuable as a dual purpose (wool and mutton) sheep, well suited to all but the hotter and drier areas of the State. Polwarth (of which there were 39,746 in 1941) is a breed evolved in Victoria about 1885, may be termed a fixed comeback, merino rams being mated to Lincoln by merino ewes and the progeny inbred. The Polwarth is considered an ideal farmers' sheep, having a better carcass than the merino and producing saleable wool of comeback type.

Stud flocks of merino and other breeds are maintained throughout the State and a register is compiled annually. Most of the flocks maintained for breeding purposes are registered. At 31st December, 1940, there were 992,939 stud sheep in the 309 registered merino flocks, viz., 143,109 rams, 571,202 ewes and 278,628 lambs. In that year 140,224 stud rams and 152,986 stud ewes were bred.

## PRODUCTION OF WOOL.

Wool is produced in New South Wales principally by shearing the live sheep, but also to a considerable extent by fellmongering. A small quantity is picked from the carcasses of dead sheep on the holding. In normal times many sheep skins are exported oversea and interstate, and the quantity of wool on these is estimated and included in the total production.

Many years ago a considerable number of sheep were washed before being shorn, but this practice has been abandoned. As particulars of the resultant wool were not recorded separately prior to 1876, the estimates of the quantity of wool produced up to that date are approximate.

The output of wool is stated as in the grease, as data as to its clean scoured yield are not available. A small proportion of the shorn wool is scoured before being marketed, and the whole of the fellmongered wool is in a scoured condition. For the purpose of estimating the greasy equivalent of that part of the clip marketed as scoured wool, it is usual to take 2.18 lb. of greasy as equivalent to 1 lb. of scoured wool. Very little wool is washed on holdings.

The following table shows, in quinquennial periods from 1876, and annually since 1928-29, the total quantity of wool produced (as in the grease) in New South Wales, together with the aggregate value at Sydney, and the value to growers:—

TABLE 724.—Wool—Quantity and Value, 1876 to 1943.

Average per Season.	Wool Produced (000 omitted).		Season.	Wool Produced (000 omitted).		
	Quantity as in the Grease.	Value at Sydney.		Quantity as in the Grease.	Value at Sydney.	Value at Place of Production.
	lb.	£		lb.	£	£
1876-1880 ...	143,679*	6,260	1928-29	482,920	33,206	30,879
1881-1885 ...	188,763*	8,113	1929-30	459,970	20,123	18,099
1886-1890 ...	258,956*	8,955	1930-31	427,220	15,486	13,705
1891-1895 ...	362,726*	9,805	1931-32	501,648	17,349	15,233
1896-1900 ...	281,648*	8,597	1932-33	532,080	18,845	16,659
1901-1905 ...	260,517*	9,344	1933-34	484,390	31,889	29,951
1906-1910 ...	369,321*	14,958	1934-35	494,981	19,827	18,045
1911-1915 ...	357,256	15,468	1935-36	472,585	27,321	25,408
1916-1920 ...	328,065	18,507	1936-37	503,616	34,106	32,091
1921-1925 ...	323,635	24,272	1937-38	495,027	25,961	24,060
1926-1930 ...	457,712	30,648	1938-39	437,141	18,761	17,076
1931-1935 ...	488,064	20,679	1939-40	546,273	30,586	28,283
1936-1940 ...	490,928	27,347	1940-41	536,908	29,401	27,127
			1941-42	547,000	29,823	27,458
			1942-43†	497,538	31,300	29,000

\* Excludes wool exported on skins. † Preliminary estimate of value. See also note below Table 725.

Since 1926 pastoral holdings have been improved and wool production, though subject to seasonal fluctuations, has been maintained at a far higher level than formerly. The quantity produced in each of the three seasons 1938-39 to 1941-42 was greater than in any earlier year.

Marked changes in the value of the output (as at place of production) have been caused in recent years by fluctuations in price rather than variations in the quantity produced. The average annual value exceeded £31,650,000 in the five seasons ended 1928-29. Two years later it declined to £13,705,000 and did not regain former level for several seasons. The value, as stated for the last four seasons, is based on the average price under the agreement with the British Government for the purchase of the Australian clip. The course of wool prices since 1876 is shown in Table 732.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the average weight of wool per sheep, and the amount of shorn and other wool produced since 1920-21, are as follows:—

TABLE 725.—Sheep Shorn and Wool produced, 1921 to 1943.

Season.	Sheep shorn during year.	Average clip (greasy). †	Weight of Wool Produced (as in the grease).				
			Shorn and crutched.	Dead.	Fell-mongered.	Exported on skins.	Total production.
Annual Average.	Thousands.	lb.	Thousand lb.				
1921-25 ...	38,378	7.5	286,786	925	23,599	12,325	323,635
1926-30 ...	50,944	8.2	418,405	985	18,548	19,774	457,712
1931-35 ...	53,691	8.2	438,594	1,035	34,109	14,326	488,064
1936-40 ...	54,426	8.2	445,206	1,815	43,908		490,929
Year—							
1930-31 ...	48,840	7.9	385,105	585	22,740	18,790	427,220
1931-32 ...	52,240	8.7	454,764	404	34,875	11,605	501,648
1932-33 ...	55,612	8.6	478,703	459	39,663	13,255	532,080
1933-34 ...	56,878	7.5	427,959	2,428	42,909	11,094	484,390
1934-35 ...	54,884	8.1	446,437	1,301	30,356	16,887	494,981
1935-36 ...	55,805	7.7	429,701	2,358	24,176	16,350	472,585
1936-37 ...	55,485	8.3	459,650	1,423	24,303	18,240	503,616
1937-38 ...	54,673	8.2	447,695	1,771	23,951	21,610	495,027
1938-39 ...	51,530	7.6	391,627	2,427	25,677	17,410	437,141
1939-40 ...	54,637	9.1	497,356	1,095	47,822		546,273
1940-41 ...	57,704	8.4	484,012	1,327	51,569		536,908
1941-42 ...	58,537	8.5	497,446	1,125	48,429		547,000
1942-43 ...	57,654	7.8	448,968	1,278	47,292		497,538*

\* Exclusive of 14,000,000 lb. of 1943-44 wool shorn early under zone system.

† Including Crutchings. Lambs shorn and lambs wool are included in the average.

The period of shearing is usually between May and November, but approximately 5 per cent. of sheep are shorn in the autumn.

#### Average Weight of Fleece.

The average weight of the fleece fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions, and it is affected also by changes in the proportion of lambs shorn. The average over the last ten years was 8.1 lb. per head (sheep and lambs).



The average weight of fleece shorn from sheep and lambs in statistical divisions of New South Wales in the four years ended March, 1939, to 1942, is shown below. Crutchings, which generally represent 2 or 3 per cent. of total wool production are not included.

TABLE 726.—Average Clip, Sheep and Lambs, 1938-39 to 1941-42.

Division.	1938-39.		1939-40.		1940-41		1941-42.	
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Tablelands—North ...	7.47	3.20	8.56	3.71	8.77	3.77	8.37	2.89
Central ...	7.49	2.06	9.58	2.55	8.59	2.69	8.91	2.27
South ...	7.97	1.16	9.80	1.51	9.03	1.45	8.96	1.41
Total—Tablelands...	7.63	1.82	9.28	2.26	8.78	2.34	8.79	2.07
Western Slopes—North ...	7.56	3.03	9.26	4.21	8.46	3.47	8.55	3.09
Central ...	7.35	2.49	10.01	3.05	9.06	3.11	9.31	2.69
South ...	7.25	2.09	9.96	2.89	8.88	2.84	8.74	2.33
Total—Western Slopes	7.39	2.51	9.72	3.24	8.79	3.04	8.84	2.61
Plains—North ...	8.26	3.77	10.05	4.32	9.44	4.15	8.75	3.80
Central ...	7.68	3.76	10.72	3.56	9.50	3.74	9.58	3.71
Riverina ...	7.54	2.26	10.26	2.85	8.94	2.76	9.44	2.44
Total—Plains ...	7.80	3.23	10.35	3.40	9.25	3.33	9.31	3.13
Western Division ...	9.45	3.58	10.41	3.47	10.11	3.74	10.15	3.69
New South Wales ...	7.84	2.78	9.88	3.19	9.09	3.18	9.14	2.86

As the figures quoted in the preceding table are for greasy wool, comparisons between divisions necessitate allowance for the presence in the fleece of foreign matter such as dust and burr. Generally the greasy wool from the tablelands produces the highest yield of scoured wool. The yield is lower in the Western Slopes, the Plains, Riverina, and Western Division.

During the last ten years the average weight of clip per sheep has been 8.8lb., and per lamb, 2.9lb. The annual averages for sheep (exclusive of lambs) in respective districts according to terrain have been as follow:—

TABLE 727.—Average Clip per Sheep in Divisions, 1932-33 to 1941-42.

Season.	Tablelands.	Western Slopes.	Plains.	Western Division.	Total. N.S.W.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1932-33	8.8	9.0	9.7	10.7	9.4
1933-34	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.6	8.0
1934-35	8.5	8.3	9.2	10.4	8.9
1935-36	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.4	8.3
1936-37	8.6	8.7	9.1	10.5	9.0
1937-38	8.5	8.4	9.2	10.2	8.9
1938-39	7.6	7.4	7.8	9.5	7.8
1939-40	9.3	9.7	10.4	10.4	9.9
1940-41	8.8	8.8	9.3	10.1	9.1
1941-42	8.8	8.8	9.3	10.2	9.1
Average 10 years.	8.4	8.5	9.1	10.0	8.8

The foregoing averages are exclusive of crutchings.

*Zone System for Shearing Sheep.*

The shearing of sheep in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania has been organised under a system of zoning in accordance with National Security Regulations issued in May, 1942. The system was extended to South Australia in 1943. The State of New South Wales is subdivided on a climatic basis into seven zones, and sheep in each zone must be shorn during the period prescribed. The object of the system is to ensure an adequate supply of labour for shearing and economy in using it.

## WOOL MARKETING.

For many years the whole of the wool grown in New South Wales was shipped for sale in London. As the number of continental buyers increased, however, there developed a tendency, which harmonised entirely with Australian interests, to seek supplies of the raw material at their source, and after the year 1885 local wool sales began to assume importance.

*Sydney Wool Sales.*

Sydney is the largest primary wool market in the world. Wool sales usually commence about September and continue in series on fixed dates over a period of eight or nine months. The sales are attended by representatives of firms from practically every country in which woollen goods are manufactured extensively. Since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the sales have been suspended, and the wool is being sold under the appraisalment system during the currency of the British wool purchase agreement.

The following statement compiled from the records of the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association shows particulars of Sydney wool sales since 1921-22. The information for 1939-40 and later seasons relates to wool appraised at the Sydney centre, and the appraised value thereof. The quantity and value stated for 1941-42 includes wool appraised at Newcastle and Goulburn.

TABLE 728.—Sydney Wool Sales.

Season.	Wool Sold.		Proportion of Wool of each Description Sold.						Average weight per Bale.	
	Weight. as in grease.	Value.	Breed.		Growth.		Condition.		Greasy	Secured. <sup>†</sup>
			Merino.	Cross-bred.	Fleece, etc.	Lambs.	Greasy.	Secured.		
1921-22	lb.000	£000	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	lb.	lb.
1922-23	313,886	14,755	73.2	26.8	25.7	4.3	90.7	9.3	30	240
1923-24	268,873	18,922	79.0	21.0	94.3	5.7	93.3	6.7	321	234
1924-25	224,719	21,445	83.9	16.1	96.6	3.4	92.6	7.4	318	228
1925-26	212,664	22,624	85.9	14.1	94.7	5.3	95.1	4.9	327	232
1926-27	345,685	23,776	86.6	13.4	93.7	6.3	95.2	4.8	315	227
1927-28	374,925	26,377	87.9	12.1	94.9	5.1	94.1	5.9	322	208
1928-29	338,476	26,885	90.3	9.7	95.3	4.7	93.7	6.3	306	226
1929-30	356,696	25,113	88.6	11.4	96.0	4.0	95.9	4.1	313	236
1931-32	342,084	14,888	90.1	9.9	95.5	4.5	95.7	4.3	305	231
1930-31	331,476	11,743	90.1	9.9	96.5	3.5	94.9	5.1	309	225
1931-32	378,006	12,727	90.0	10.0	94.5	5.5	94.0	6.0	308	230
1932-33	417,443	14,358	90.1	9.9	94.0	6.0	91.8	8.2	311	236
1933-34	347,587	21,974	90.0	10.0	95.4	4.6	91.5	8.5	304	237
1934-35	387,531	15,359	90.3	9.7	95.2	4.8	93.7	6.3	307	230
1935-36	364,656	20,517	90.4	9.6	95.1	4.9	92.8	7.2	296	230
1936-37	388,181	25,980	91.1	8.9	95.3	4.7	94.6	5.4	300	235
1937-38	336,346	17,621	91.3	8.7	95.6	4.4	95.3	4.7	298	228
1938-39	357,049	15,078	90.9	9.1	97.0	3.0	94.9	5.1	302	233
1939-40	444,651	23,018	89.1	10.9	94.8	5.2	93.2	6.8	312	233
1940-41	403,859	19,851	88.2	11.8	94.8	5.2	90.9	9.1	307	224
1941-42	443,136	22,073	86.0	14.0	95.6	4.4	90.7	9.3	310	223

† Including skin wool.

The figures as to quantity and value in Table 728 are not comparable with records of production, because considerable quantities of wool grown in New South Wales have been sold in other States, notably in Victoria and South Australia, while small quantities of wool from the other States, mainly from Queensland, were marketed in Sydney. Part of the wool of New South Wales was sold at Albury and, in recent years, at Newcastle. In addition wool was appraised at Goulburn in the years 1939-40 to 1941-42.

*British Government's Purchase of Australian Wool.*

The critical international situation led to postponement of the opening auction sales of 1939-40 planned to commence in Sydney on 28th August, 1939. Shortly after war was declared it was arranged that the British Government would purchase the Australian wool clip during the war and one full season thereafter. This purchase is analogous to the successful arrangements of the last war (see the Year Book for 1919, page 527).

In terms of the agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the Government of Great Britain, the average price was fixed at 10.75d. sterling (equivalent to 13.4375d. Australian) per lb., greasy, at store. This price was paid in the seasons 1939-40 to 1941-42 inclusive, and it was increased in July, 1942, by 15 per cent. to 12.3625d. sterling, or 15.4531d. Australian. In addition the British Government agreed to pay a sum not exceeding 3d. Australian per lb. of wool to cover expenses from broker's store to shipboard (Australian ports). Payment by the British Government for the wool acquired is made on appraisal irrespective of the time of shipment and the British Government is responsible for shipping arrangements and for cost and risks of transport overseas.

Profits arising from the sale of wool for use outside the United Kingdom are to be shared equally between the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom.

Provision is made by National Security Regulations to implement the agreement in Australia. The scheme is administered by the Central Wool Committee, consisting of a chairman, an executive member and eleven other members representing various sections of the wool industry, viz., four growers, three brokers, a buyer, a manufacturer, a member of the Australian Workers' Union, and a member of the Federated Storemen and Packers' Union.

In each State there is a State Wool Committee to carry out arrangements for appraisal under the directions of the Central Committee. The members of these committees also are connected with the wool industry, viz., two growers, three selling brokers, a buyer, a manufacturer, and a scourer.

The sale or purchase of wool except in terms of the Regulations is prohibited. All wool must be submitted for appraisal, and each parcel is appraised by three appraisers, one representing the selling broker on behalf of the grower, and two representing the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Government may appoint as chairman of the Central Wool Committee a Justice of the High Court of Australia or a Judge of a State Supreme Court. The Minister appoints the other members of the Central Committee, and, upon recommendation of the Central Wool Committee, the members of the State Committees and the appraisers.

For the purpose of appraising wool according to description, the Central Committee has prepared a table of limits or lists of appraisal types

which contains more than 1,500 items. Soon after wool is appraised the grower receives through the usual trade channels the appraised value, less 5 per cent. (10 per cent. in 1939-40), which is retained by the Central Committee for adjustment should the aggregate appraised value exceed the total value in terms of the agreement. In each season, however, the total value as appraised has been less than the value at the agreed price and the retention money as well as the additional amount required to adjust the respective valuations has been distributed amongst the growers.

In the case of wool derived from skins suppliers are paid full appraised value on appraisement and do not participate in payments over and above the appraised value.

Particulars of appraisements of the Australian wool clip in each of the seasons, 1939-40 to 1941-42, are shown below. Appraisements of skin wools and wool purchased by Australian manufacturers are included.

TABLE 729.—Appraisements of Australian Wool, 1939-40 to 1941-42.

Season.	Quantity of Wool.		Payments to Suppliers.			
			Appraised Value.		Additional Payment (to adjust appraised to flat rate value).	Total.
	Greasy.	Scoured.	Total.	Average per lb. (greasy).*		
	lb.000	lb.000	£000	d.	£000	£000
1939-40 ...	1,066,237	45,829	59,842	12-40	4,881	64,723
1940-41 ...	990,833	53,206	55,251	12-08	5,709	60,960
1941-42 ...	1,034,617	55,853	58,472	12-24	5,168	63,640

\* 1 lb. scoured wool is reckoned as equal to 2 lb. greasy.

The average appraised price per lb. (greasy) in 1939-40 was less by 1.0347d. or 8.34 per cent. than the agreed price, 13.4375d., payable by the British Government. The deficiency was 1.3525d. or 11.19 per cent. in 1940-41, and 1.1955d. or 9.77 per cent. in 1941-42. Consequently, additional payments were made to suppliers of participating wools at the end of each season to adjust the appraised values to the flat rate purchase values, viz., 8½ per cent. in 1940, 11 per cent. in 1941, and 9½ per cent. in 1942.

Details of appraisements in each State in 1940-41 and 1941-42 are shown below; the particulars for 1939-40 were published in the previous issue of the Year Book. Wool appraised at Albury is included in the Victorian appraisements.

TABLE 730.—Appraisements of Wool in Each State, 1940-41 and 1941-42.

State.	1940-41.				1941-42.			
	Quantity of Wool.		Appraised Value.		Quantity of Wool.		Appraised Value.	
	Greasy.	Scoured.	Total.	Average per lb. (greasy basis).	Greasy.	Scoured.	Total.	Average per lb. (greasy basis).
	lb.000	lb.000	£000	d.	lb.000	lb.000	£000	d.
New South Wales ...	388,281	21,923	21,318	11-84	401,969	20,583	22,073	11-95
Victoria ...	238,166	11,658	14,283	13-11	255,918	14,982	15,911	13-36
Queensland ...	170,370	13,740	9,714	11-78	182,245	14,099	10,542	12-02
South Australia ...	110,354	3,358	5,324	10-91	105,158	3,335	5,052	10-84
Western Australia ...	67,363	2,235	3,578	11-95	72,590	2,199	3,782	11-79
Tasmania ...	16,294	292	1,034	14-70	16,737	653	1,112	14-78
Total ...	990,833	53,206	55,251	12-08	1,034,617	55,854	58,472	12-24

Wool required for manufacture in Australia is excluded from the agreement for sale to Great Britain, and arrangements have been made to enable the manufacturers to select supplies from appraised wools. The appraised price, plus  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. for costs and contingencies, was charged for such wool in 1939-40, and the average price for purchases by manufacturers in this season proved to be less than the flat rate value payable by the British Government. Therefore the manufacturers were required to add for subsequent purchases a percentage on appraised values, viz.,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1940-41, and 15 per cent. in later seasons. Early in the year, 1941, there was an increase in the demand for woollen products for export, and a further additional charge on appraised value (to be paid on export) was imposed on wool used in the manufacture of goods exported; for such wool the price, as from 17th February, 1941, was approximately 27 per cent. above the appraised price. In accordance with an amendment of the wool regulations in November, 1942, the price of wool to Australian manufacturers was fixed, after determination by the Prices Commissioner, at appraised price, plus 10 per cent. for shorn wool, and appraised price, plus 5 per cent. for skin wool—with the addition of delivery charges in each case. In 1939-40 manufacturers purchased 99,221,522 lb. greasy and 2,465,705 lb. scoured, for which they paid £5,687,166, average price being 13.805d. per lb. greasy. In 1940-41 manufacturers' purchases were 115,916,820 lb. greasy and 3,994,023 lb. scoured, payments being £7,126,887, or 13.805d. per lb. (greasy). Manufacturers' purchases of 1941-42 wool were 136,234,355 lb. greasy, and 7,381,770 lb. scoured, and payments amounted to £8,993,906; in addition an amount of £137,000 was paid for purchases from stocks held on account of the British Government.

Sheepskins available for export are purchased by the British Government in terms of an agreement concluded early in 1940. The scheme is administered by the Central Wool Committee, with the assistance of the Sheepskin Sub-Committee, in terms of National Security Regulations issued on 2nd May, 1940. The sheepskins are purchased on behalf of the British Government at appraised values, according to a sheepskin table of limits. Sheepskins carrying not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch of wool are excluded from the appraisements but the export of such skins is controlled by the Committee. Fellmongers in Australia who purchase sheepskins are required to submit the skin wools for appraisalment under the wool purchase scheme and may then dispose of the pelts. Particulars of such skins are not included in the following table which relates to sheepskins acquired on account of the British Government:—

TABLE 731.—Appraisements of Wool Sheepskins, 1939-40 to 1941-42.

Season.	New South Wales.			Australia.		
	Sheepskins.		Appraised Value.	Sheepskins.		Appraised Value.
	No.	Weight.		No.	Weight.	
1939-40 ... ..	376,329	lb. 2,789,829	£ 88,043	1,604,631	lb. 11,012,544	£ 352,592
1940-41 ... ..	1,078,908	8,504,351	282,380	7,645,280	49,454,306	1,501,557
1941-42 ... ..	1,170,385	7,847,613	217,544	7,566,080	47,788,050	1,350,558

A small quantity of appraised sheepskins were purchased by Australian manufacturers, viz., 42,968 lb. valued at £1,654 in 1939-40, and 217,476 lb. valued at £7,494 in 1940-41.

## PRICES OF WOOL.

The following statement shows the average prices of greasy wool in New South Wales since 1876. Average prices obtained at Sydney auctions have been recorded by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association since 1899. Between 1876 and 1899 the table shows the average value of greasy wool as declared in export returns obtained by the New South Wales Customs Department. All prices are stated in Australian currency:—

TABLE 732.—Prices of Wool, Sydney, 1876 to 1943.

Average Export Value of Greasy Wool f.o.b. Sydney.				Average Price realised for Greasy Wool at Sydney auctions.					
Year ended 31 Dec.	Average Price Per lb.	Year ended 31 Dec.	Average Price Per lb.	Season ended 30 June.	Average Price Per lb.	Season ended 30 June.	Average Price Per lb.	Season ended 30 June.	Average Price Per lb.
1876	d. 11	1888	d. 8½	1899	d. 7½	1914	d. 9½	1929	d. 16·5
1877	10½	1889	8¼	1900	11½	1915	8½	1930	10·5
1878	10½	1890	8	1901	5½	1916	10½	1931	8·7
1879	9½	1891	7	1902	6½	1917	14½†	1932	8·3
1880	10½	1892	7½	1903	8	1918	14½†	1933	8·5
1881	10½	1893	6½	1904	8½	1919	15†	1934	15·8
1882	10½	1894	5½	1905	8½	1920	15½†	1935	9·7
1883	10½	1895	6½	1906	9	1921	12½	1936	14·0
1884	10½	1896	7½	1907	9½	1922	12½	1937	16·4
1885	8½	1897	7	1908	9	1923	17½	1938	12·7
1886	8	1898	7½	1909	7½	1924	23½	1939	10·3
1887	8			1910	9½	1925	2½	1940	13·4†
				1911	8½	1926	16½	1941	13·1†
				1912	8½	1927	17	1942	13·1†
				1913	9½	1928	19½	1943	15·1†

† Price as appraised under Imperial Wool Purchase Scheme. The average amount to be added to the value of greasy wool in respect of surplus profits is 7·13d. per lb. of which 3·09d. accrued to Australian growers.

‡ Based upon the agreed price for sale of the clip to the British Government. Share of profits on sale outside United Kingdom to be added. Average stated for 1942-43 is preliminary estimate.

These figures since 1899 represent the average price of wool sold during the year, and furnish an accurate guide to the average value per pound (greasy) of the clip produced in individual years, except that allowance for carry over of unsold wool is necessary in three seasons, viz.:—The average price realised for wool produced in 1920-21 was 12½d.; in 1924-25, 23½d.; and in 1925-26, 16½d. The prices shown above are affected over long terms by changes in the proportion of merino to crossbred, and by such variable qualities as length, fineness, and soundness. Over short terms comparison is affected in a small degree by changes in the proportion of natural grease in the wool and by variations in the proportionate quantities of wool of various qualities. The wool sold locally as scoured is of limited range and quantity, and the prices are not sufficiently representative to be of value for comparative purposes.

*Average Monthly Prices of Greasy Wool.*

An index of average monthly prices of wool at Sydney auctions was published in earlier issues of the Year Book. It was based on data as to the clean scoured prices of principal types of wool obtained for successive sales from September, 1924, to the end of 1938-39, the last wool year prior to the wartime purchase by Great Britain. These were combined into monthly averages and converted into an index in terms of pence per lb. greasy comparable with the annual averages shown in Table 732.

*Wool Publicity and Research.*

Publicity and research in relation to the pastoral industry is undertaken by Australian Pastoral Research Trust Limited. Its objects are to promote the growth, development, and best interests of the pastoral and grazing industry, especially through scientific and economic research relating to stock diseases, animal pests, harmful plant life, edible plants, and drought feeding problems. The work of the Trust is co-ordinated with that of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

In 1936 the Commonwealth established the Wool Publicity and Research Fund to receive proceeds of a tax at a rate not exceeding 6d. per bale on wool marketed. The Fund is administered by the Australian Wool Board. The amount of tax collected in Australia was £84,279, including £34,229 in New South Wales, in 1940-41 and £85,934, including New South Wales collections £35,400, in 1941-42.

The Board's income in 1940-41 was £87,134 and expenditure amounted to £71,705 including £39,139 on the overseas Secretariat, £17,460 in grants for pastoral research projects, and £11,020 for wool display and publicity in Australia.

Similar provision for publicity and research was made in South Africa and New Zealand, and the Australian Wool Board and representatives of the wool industry of those countries have co-operated in the establishment of an International Wool Publicity and Research Fund. Contributions are based on the average quantity of wool exported over a period of five years so that the Australian quota is approximately 62 per cent. of the total. The Fund came into operation as from 1st July, 1937, and the Australian contribution for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1941 (including the cost of transfer of funds to London) amounted to £39,139 Australian currency.

The authority in each country undertakes internal research and publicity, and upon such work a considerable proportion of the proceeds of the levy in Australia will be expended. During the five years of its administration the Australian Wool Board allocated the sum of £74,056 for scientific pastoral research, the investigations including sheep diseases, nutrition, external parasites, fertility, poison plants, pasture management, agrostology and wool investigations.

## INDEX OF RAINFALL IN SHEEP DISTRICTS.

The following table shows a monthly index of rainfall in the sheep districts of New South Wales. The index represents the weighted average ratio of actual to normal rainfall in each month, the normal in each month being the average over a long period of years and represented by 100:—

TABLE 733.—Index of Rainfall in Sheep Districts, 1929 to 1942.

Month and Season,	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
<i>Spring—</i>														
Sept.	96	79	46	82	166	161	83	142	61	73	37	41	109	56
Oct.	71	83	207	46	63	131	271	123	46	96	148	121	18	75
Nov.	40	100	83	119	117	208	168	31	14	97	77	148	52	78
<i>Summer—</i>														
Dec.	27	86	166	135	54	142	76	92	200	65	9	35	123	34
Jan.	23	75	55	17	126	136	115	173	122	85	69	30	319	34
Feb.	145	43	37	91	17	274	87	161	70	72	149	34	78	147
<i>Autumn—</i>														
March	72	64	255	152	44	22	21	146	124	17	251	46	152	74
April	151	68	210	157	86	106	143	55	33	67	214	204	16	27
May	23	90	280	57	86	15	28	69	42	119	53	33	58	196
<i>Winter—</i>														
June	40	154	193	59	69	74	30	84	71	72	104	17	95	118
July	29	119	94	85	150	165	103	197	36	99	71	21	47	149
Aug.	102	121	43	101	51	136	59	98	113	151	200	36	37	72
Spring	69	87	112	82	115	167	176	100	40	89	87	103	60	70
Summer	65	63	86	81	66	184	93	142	131	74	76	33	173	72
Autumn	82	74	248	122	72	48	64	90	66	68	173	94	75	99
Winter	57	131	110	82	90	125	64	126	71	107	125	25	60	113
Year ended August.	68	90	139	92	86	131	99	115	77	85	115	64	92	88
Average Clip per Sheep (lb.)														
(Season following)	7·8	7·9	8·7	8·6	7·5	8·1	7·7	8·3	8·2	7·6	9·1	8·4	8·5	7·8

The average weight of wool per sheep shorn in each next succeeding year is shown at the foot of the foregoing table. It is clearly indicated that there is a close relationship between rainfall and the weight of the fleece, years of poor rainfall almost invariably resulting in a decline in the quantity of wool shorn per sheep. Whilst satisfactory seasonal conditions throughout the year are needed for good results, summer and autumn rains exercise a considerable influence upon wool production. This influence is illustrated in the reference of 1931-32 and 1936-37. Although rainfall over the whole season in each of those years was below average, moderate rains fell in summer and autumn and the average weight of fleece shorn in the next succeeding years was relatively high.

The low average weight per fleece in 1938-39 was the result of two years of drought relieved only in the autumn of 1939. The average clip per sheep in 1939-40 established a record and was consequent upon substantial rainfall in the late summer and early winter of 1938-39.

## CATTLE.

Apart from dairying, industries connected with cattle, such, for instance, as the production of beef for export, have never existed on a large scale in New South Wales. Local production scarcely meets the requirements of local consumption, and cattle are imported from Queensland. There is a small export trade in frozen and tinned beef. The number of cattle depastured in 1922 (3,546,330) was the highest recorded in the State. Subsequently unfavourable markets led to a diminution in herds.



From 1930 to 1935, there was temporary revival in the breeding of cattle for beef for export, and the number in the latter year was almost as high as in 1922. The decline in recent years was the result of a decrease in imports, heavy slaughterings and unfavourable seasons in the dairying districts.

The following table shows the total number of cattle in the State, including dairy cattle, at various dates:—

TABLE 734.—Total Number of Cattle in New South Wales, 1861 to 1943.

Year.*	Cattle.	Year.*	Cattle.	Year.*	Cattle.
1861	2,271,923	1901	2,047,454	1935	3,482,831
1866	1,771,809	1906	2,549,944	1936	3,388,538
1871	2,014,888	1911	3,194,236	1937	3,288,169
1876	3,131,013	1916	2,405,770	1938	3,019,581
1881	2,597,348	1921	3,375,267	1939	2,811,884
1886	1,367,844	1926	2,937,130	1940	2,762,653
1891	2,128,838	1931	2,840,473	1941	2,769,061
1896	2,226,163	1934	3,361,771	1942	2,878,450
				1943	3,030,546

\* As at 31st December to 1916 ; 30th June 1921, to 1931 ; and 31st March in later years.

Particulars of cattle according to sex and age at 31st March, in each of the last eleven years are shown below:—

TABLE 735.—Cattle According to Sex, 1933 to 1943.

As at 31st March.	Bulls over 1 year.	Cows and Heifers.			Bullocks and Steers.	Calves under 1 year.	Grand Total.
		In Registered Dairies.	Other.	Total.			
1933	52,922	1,124,006	833,472	1,957,478	562,894	567,880	3,141,174
1934	54,786	1,155,800	916,227	2,072,027	670,485	564,473	3,361,771
1935	55,028	1,173,763	969,832	2,143,595	668,615	615,593	3,482,831
1936	55,354	1,157,584	976,089	2,133,673	625,795	573,716	3,388,538
1937	54,078	1,128,228	973,280	2,101,508	614,655	517,928	3,288,169
1938	50,906	1,094,915	867,435	1,962,350	523,884	482,441	3,019,581
1939	49,463	1,068,906	782,053	1,850,959	473,658	437,804	2,811,884
1940	49,361	1,068,999	774,394	1,843,393	386,787	483,112	2,762,653
1941	50,900	1,054,770	779,282	1,834,052	409,183	474,926	2,769,061
1942	53,195	1,055,172	830,650	1,885,822	401,281	538,152	2,878,450
1943	58,289	1,054,511	873,191	1,927,702	487,859	556,696	3,030,546

### Calving.

Information as to the number of calves dropped has not been collected since 1931, because unsatisfactory features rendered the returns of doubtful value. According to the returns received the average number was 893,719 per annum in the five years ended 1924-25, and 897,711 in the years 1925-26 to 1929-30, reaching a peak of 947,442 in 1930-31.

Particulars of calves slaughtered for food, and the number surviving at the end of each year, are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 736.—Calves Slaughtered and Number at end of Year, 1921 to 1942.

Year ended 30th June.	Calves.		Year ended 31st March.	Calves.		Year ended 31st March.	Calves.	
	Slaughtered.	Surviving at end of Year.		Slaughtered.	Surviving at end of Year.		Slaughtered.	Surviving at end of Year.
Av. 1921-25	123,134	486,933	1933	208,835	567,880	1938	457,854	482,441
„ 1926-30	158,158	444,747	1934	270,466	564,473	1939	458,613	437,804
„ 1931-35	233,744	549,542	1935	370,739	615,593	1940	441,043	483,112
„ 1936-40	457,500	499,000	1936	443,761	573,716	1941	492,345	474,926
			1937	486,231	517,928	1942	421,564	538,152

Increases during the last ten years in the number of calves slaughtered for human consumption were attributable largely to improvement in facilities for slaughtering and marketing.

#### *Interstate Movements of Cattle.*

By reason of diseases among the cattle of certain districts, and the presence of cattle tick in the north-east of New South Wales and in parts of Queensland, the interstate movement of cattle is closely regulated.

The following table shows the number of live cattle (so far as recorded) which passed into and out of New South Wales during each of the last ten years in comparison with the yearly average for the quinquennial periods since 1926. Practically all the movement is over-land, comparatively few cattle being transported by sea:—

TABLE 737.—Interstate Movements of Cattle, 1926 to 1942.

Year ended 30th June.	From New South Wales.				To New South Wales.			
	To Victoria.	To Queensland.	To South Australia and by Sea.	Total.	From Victoria.	From Queensland.	From South Australia and by Sea.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Av. 1926-30	122,542	23,032	19,207	164,781	36,689	248,028	1,192	285,909
„ 1931-35	105,368	13,522	14,630	133,520	34,991	233,269	1,533	269,793
„ 1936-40	74,922	31,158	12,793	118,873	28,258	172,677	2,198	203,133
1932-33	137,970	13,117	12,512	163,599	29,409	154,462	616	184,487
1933-34	89,176	11,459	6,757	107,392	38,102	264,835	4,060	306,997
1934-35	55,674	15,651	14,051	85,376	33,206	261,348	2,115	296,669
1935-36	57,276	33,781	9,386	100,443	48,532	140,953	1,935	191,420
1936-37	69,175	35,732	15,873	120,780	21,938	167,269	741	189,948
1937-38	62,405	30,744	9,008	102,157	17,428	126,804	2,017	146,249
1938-39	60,323	29,277	11,135	100,735	32,607	191,119	3,918	227,644
1939-40	125,432	26,256	18,561	170,249	20,785	237,242	2,378	260,405
1940-41	95,532	11,183	14,168	120,883	21,496	251,556	3,680	276,732
1941-42	54,117	10,238	12,163	76,516	16,450	227,477	4,799	248,726

Although the effects of seasonal variations are apparent there is, on the whole, a heavy but fluctuating import of cattle to New South Wales from Queensland, and an appreciable export to Victoria. The interchange with South Australia is small.

During the last five years covered in the table there was an excess of imports from Queensland of 926,502 cattle, and an excess of exports to Victoria amounting to 289,043. The total net gain to New South Wales from all sources was 589,216.

*Increase and Decrease of Cattle.*

The number of cattle in New South Wales varies under the influence of three factors, viz., importation, slaughtering, and natural increase, or excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering. The operations in these during recent years is shown in part below:—

TABLE 738.—Increase and Decrease of Cattle, 1933 to 1942.

Year.	Net Imports of Cattle.	Calves reared (Surviving at 31st March).	Cattle and Calves died from Disease, Drought, etc.	Cattle Slaughtered (excluding Calves).	Cattle at end of Year.
1932-33	20,888	567,880	76,747	494,351	3,141,174
1933-34	199,605	564,473	83,857	494,610	3,361,771
1934-35	211,293	615,593	71,375	600,698	3,482,831
1935-36	90,977	573,716	141,006	652,032	3,388,538
1936-37	69,168	517,928	133,077	699,467	3,288,169
1937-38	44,092	482,441	134,721	764,375	3,019,581
1938-39	126,909	437,804	140,478	676,786	2,811,884
1939-40	90,156	483,112	69,279	681,425	2,762,653
1940-41	155,849	474,926	137,781	557,380	2,769,061
1941-42	172,210	538,152	*	619,059	2,878,450

\* Not available.

The figures shown in the table do not balance from year to year because it is not possible to obtain all necessary data relative to calving and to disposal of calves. Nevertheless the table illustrates in a general way the influence of the various factors.

## HORSES.

The number of horses in New South Wales was highest in 1913 when there were 746,170. The number was maintained near this level until a decline occurred during a drought which terminated in June, 1920. With increased use of motors for transport and tractors on farms there was a further decline in more recent years.

The following table shows the number of horses in New South Wales in quinquennial periods from 1861 to 1936, and in each of the last five years.

TABLE 739.—Horses in New South Wales, 1861 to 1942.

Year.*	Horses.	Year.*	Horses.	Year.*	Horses.
1861	233,220	1896	510,636	1931	524,512
1866	274,437	1901	486,716	1936	542,862
1871	304,100	1906	537,762	1938	528,625
1876	366,703	1911	689,004	1939	531,355
1881	398,577	1916	719,542	1940	534,837
1886	361,663	1921	663,178	1941	531,776
1891	469,647	1926	651,035	1942	525,697

\* As at 31st December, to 1911; at 30th June, 1916, to 1931; and at 31st March thereafter.

The types of horses in New South Wales as at 31st March, 1941, and 1942 were respectively, as follow:—

Broken, Draught, 226,196 and 216,298; Van horses, 32,653 and 35,818; Saddle horses, 140,290 and 139,100; and Ponies 14 hands and under, 45,171 and 46,703.

Unbroken, over one year: 58,329 and 60,857.

Foals under one year: 29,137 and 26,921.

There is comparatively little interstate movement of horses except to and from Queensland, and practically no import by sea. The recorded net import of horses interstate by land was 3,297 in 1940-41 and 701 in 1941-42.

The recorded number of horses which died from disease, drought, etc., on rural holdings was 15,882 in 1939-40, and 20,442 in 1940-41.

*Horse Breeding.*

The "Horse Breeding Act, 1940," aims at improving the breed of horses. The Western Division of the State is outside the scope of the Act, and thoroughbred horses registered in the Australian Stud Book are exempted from its provisions. The main object of the Act is to ensure the registration of stallions for breeding purposes. Such registration can only be obtained after a veterinary officer of the Department of Agriculture has certified that the animal conforms to an approved standard.

The following table shows the number of foals recorded at the end of certain years since 1909:—

TABLE 740.—Foals, 1909 to 1942.

Year*	Foals reared (Surviving at end of year).	Year*	Foals reared (Surviving at end of year).	Year*	Foals reared (Surviving at end of year).	Year*	Foals reared (Surviving at end of year).
Av.							
1909-13	73,182	1928	22,922	1933	28,925	1938	39,510
1916	41,818	1929	19,991	1934	34,238	1939	29,282
1921	20,065	1930	16,716	1935	40,839	1940	29,014
1926	36,521	1931	16,370	1936	43,092	1941	29,137
1927	28,282	1932	22,559	1937	43,526	1942	26,921

\*At 31st December, to 1915; 30th June, 1921 to 1931; and 31st March from 1932 onwards.

OTHER LIVE STOCK.

Particulars of the number of pigs in the State are shown in Table 714 of this chapter, and in the chapter relating to dairying.

The recorded number of goats in New South Wales at 31st March, 1941, was 14,156, including 1,640 Angora goats. Under the provisions of the Dog and Goat Act, 1898, the use of dogs or goats for purposes of draught is prohibited.

In New South Wales camels are used principally as carriers on the Western Plains, but their number is declining. The number at 31st March, 1941, was only 245, as compared with 1,792 at the close of the year 1913.

Donkeys and mules are not used extensively in New South Wales, the numbers in 1941 being 181 donkeys and 45 mules. Most of these are situated in the Western Division, where they are used for purposes of transport.

PRICES OF LIVE STOCK.

The following statement shows the average prices of certain classes of fat stock in the metropolitan saleyards at Flemington during the years 1938 to 1942. The averages stated are the means of the monthly prices in each calendar year, and the monthly prices are the averages for all

stock sold each sale day during the month. Prices of certain types of pigs are given in Table 773. Monthly prices of these and other classes and grades of fat stock are published in the Statistical Register.

TABLE 741.—Average Prices of Fat Stock, 1938 to 1942.

Stock.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Cattle—	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Bullocks,—Prime Medium ...	12 2	11 3	14 6	14 5	15 8
Cows and Heifers—Prime					
Heavy ... ..	9 7	8 16	11 17	11 17	13 4
Sheep and Lambs—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Merino Wethers—Prime ...	19 4	17 3	19 0	17 9	20 7
Merino Ewes—Prime ...	15 6	14 5	14 4	13 7	16 0
Lambs and Suckers—Prime					
Heavy ... ..	21 0*	20 11	23 6	19 5	23 2

\*Prime.

Prices of live stock vary from year to year under the influence of seasonal conditions and prices of sheep and lambs are affected also by the price of wool. In periods of dry weather fat stock are hastened to market and prices decline, but with the advent of relief rains stock are withheld from market for fattening or breeding and prices rise.

Cattle were in light supply owing to drought in 1938 and prices were higher than in any year since 1929. As pastures improved and supplies increased prices eased in 1939. Late in this year when the British meat contract was arranged cattle prices firmed, and the averages in 1940 and 1941 were much higher than in 1938. There was a further increase in 1942 as a result of expansion in demand for meat.

There were appreciable increases in the average prices of sheep and lambs in 1940, due partly to higher prices for wool under the British purchase scheme. The prices declined in the following year when the export trade in frozen meat was affected by difficulties of oversea transport, etc. In 1942 average prices for sheep were higher and average prices for lambs were at approximately the same level as in 1940. The price of wool was increased by 15 per cent. as from July, 1942.

Monthly variations in the prices of typical grades of live stock are shown below:—

TABLE 742.—Monthly Prices of Live Stock, 1939 to 1942.

Month.	Bullocks. Prime Medium Weight.			Merino Sheep. Prime Wethers.			Lambs and Suckers. Prime Heavy.		
	1939.	1941	1942.	1939.	1941.	1942.	1939.	1941.	1942.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January ...	11 2	16 9	14 11	14 3	18 7	14 4	20 10	23 6	19 11
February ...	11 5	14 14	15 19	15 5	17 10	17 5	21 5	20 11	23 10
March ...	12 0	14 7	15 2	19 8	17 1	18 1	23 6	20 2	20 11
April ...	11 1	13 0	14 7	18 6	16 5	17 4	21 2	17 0	20 6
May ...	10 13	12 15	14 8	17 8	17 2	21 1	19 5	16 3	21 0
June ...	10 9	13 16	15 14	18 3	20 10	26 7	18 6	18 3	25 8
July ...	10 3	13 17	16 13	18 5	21 1	30 6	19 3	19 7	30 6
August ...	10 4	14 2	17 9	14 9	17 9	27 11	18 1	19 6	27 0
September ...	10 19	14 2	15 18	18 3	19 3	20 5	21 8	20 4	23 2
October ...	11 14	14 1	14 17	18 6	16 5	17 10	22 11	18 11	20 9
November ...	11 15	15 0	15 1	16 11	16 3	17 2	22 1	19 2	20 11
December ...	12 7	14 11	14 19	16 2	14 8	17 10	22 1	19 4	23 2
Average for year ...	11 3	14 5	15 8	17 3	17 9	20 7	20 11	19 5	23 2

The quantity of wool carried affects the price of sheep considerably. As a general rule sheep at market in January and February have been shorn, during March and April they have growing fleece, from May to August they are woolly, and from September to the end of the year both shorn and woolly sheep are marketed. There is, of course, considerable variation from these periods owing to the fact that shearing usually extends from May to November.

## SLAUGHTERING.

The slaughter of live stock for sale as food, either for local consumption or for export, is permitted only in places licensed for the purpose.

The following table shows the average number of slaughtering establishments and the number of stock slaughtered in the State in quinquennial periods since 1897 and particulars for each of the last five years. The figures relating to the establishments prior to 1921 are in excess of the actual number, as they include a large number of butchers' shops in country districts.

TABLE 743.—Slaughtering, 1901 to 1941-42.

Period.	Slaughter-houses. No.	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations.								Pigs.
		Sheep.			Cattle.				Total.	
		Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.	Total.		
<b>Average—</b>					Thousands.					
5 Years ended—										
December, 1901 ...	1,780	4,868	158	5,026	231	117	22	370	214	
December, 1906 ...	1,587	3,760	188	3,948	201	87	20	308	238	
December, 1911 ...	1,275	5,730	389	6,169	260	138	42	440	251	
June, 1916† ...	1,192	5,279	476	5,755	306	217	64	587	278	
June, 1921 ...	926	3,788	337	4,125	275	136	55	466	206	
June, 1926 ...	1,077	3,625	809	4,434	397	218	139	754	348	
June, 1931 ...	1,078	3,272	1,364	5,636	312	246	154	712	421	
March, 1936 ...	1,132	4,581	2,300	6,880	323	218	292	833	488	
March, 1941 ...	1,018	4,040	2,889	6,929	350	326	449	1,125	569	
Year ended—										
March, 1938 ...	1,076	4,183	2,677	6,860	587	377	458	1,222	537	
March, 1939 ...	1,012	3,852	2,460	6,312	336	341	459	1,136	553	
March, 1940 ...	980	4,103	2,784	6,887	365	316	441	1,122	542	
March, 1941 ...	906	4,223	3,945	8,168	292	266	402	960	597	
March, 1942 ...	878	4,440	3,682	8,128	352	267	422	1,041	738	

\* Includes a small number of bulls. † 4½ years.

Slaughtering of sheep and lambs were exceptionally heavy during the two years ended March, 1942, and the proportion of lambs was much greater than in earlier years. A large number of pigs were treated in 1941-42.

The following summary shows the distribution of slaughtering operations in New South Wales in the years ended 31st March, 1941 and 1942. For purposes of classification in this table the term "abattoirs" relates to establishments in which 100,000 or more sheep and lambs were slaughtered. The Newcastle District Abattoir is included with five other large establishments under the heading "Other Abattoirs," and all licensed slaughter-houses, except those included as abattoirs, are included under the heading, "Country Slaughter-houses." The slaughtering on rural holdings is shown under the heading "Station and Farms."

TABLE 744.—Slaughtering, 1940-41 and 1941-42.

District and Establishments.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Cattle.			Pigs.
			Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.	
1940-41.						
State Abattoirs ... ..	1,227,563	2,202,882	65,709	63,292	74,170	176,364
Other Abattoirs ... ..	1,169,362	1,500,595	73,915	44,573	55,531	72,909
Total Abattoirs ... ..	2,396,925	3,703,477	139,624	107,865	129,701	249,273
Country Slaughter-houses ... ..	868,631	154,086	145,506	153,948	270,317	338,126
Stations and Farms ... ..	957,149	87,427	6,626	3,811	2,327	9,452
Grand Total ... ..	4,222,705	3,944,990	291,756	265,624	402,345	596,851
1941-42.						
State Abattoirs ... ..	1,324,167	2,149,231	70,577	63,932	65,142	203,068
Other Abattoirs ... ..	1,211,619	1,254,827	71,695	38,883	44,258	90,532
Total Abattoirs ... ..	2,535,786	3,404,058	142,272	102,815	109,400	293,600
Country Slaughter-houses ... ..	956,497	191,320	202,694	160,878	309,864	434,782
Stations and Farms ... ..	954,000	87,000	6,600	3,800	2,300	9,500
Grand Total ... ..	4,446,283	3,682,378	351,566	267,493	421,564	737,882

In recent years, there has been a decided increase in country killing for purposes of export and for metropolitan consumption.

Returns of slaughtering during the calendar year 1942 were collected from 828 licensed slaughtering establishments in New South Wales. The great bulk of the livestock is slaughtered in 33 principal establishments, where animals are treated for local consumption in the larger centres of population and in some cases for export. The remaining 795 establishments are concerned mainly in the supply of meat for country districts.

The number of each kind of livestock slaughtered in these establishments during 1942 is shown below; the figures are exclusive of animals slaughtered on farms and stations and of stock boiled down:—

TABLE 745.—Slaughtering in Licensed Establishments during 1942.\*

	Sheep.	Lambs.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.	Pigs.
Slaughtering for Human Consumption.						
Larger Establishments (33) ... ..	3,025,210	4,102,936	231,430	192,702	349,875	586,591
Other " " (795) ... ..	922,197	157,895	122,801	71,332	22,955	68,363
Total ... ..	3,947,407	4,260,831	354,231	264,034	372,830	654,954
Proportion Per Cent.						
Larger Establishments ... ..	76.6	96.3	65.3	73.0	93.8	89.6
Other ... ..	23.4	3.7	34.7	27.0	6.2	10.4
Total ... ..	100	100	100	100	100	100

\*Slaughtering on farms and stations are not included.

In addition to slaughtering for human consumption the following animals were boiled down in these establishments during the year 1942, viz., 46,852 sheep and lambs, 11,268 bullocks and cows, 4,016 calves and 4,476 pigs.

Comparison with data as to slaughtering in the year ended March, 1941, as shown in Table 744 indicates that there have been marked increases in slaughtering, viz., more than 20 per cent. in sheep and in bullocks, and over 10 per cent. in lambs and pigs. There has been a small increase in the number of cows slaughtered, and a decrease in calves. The number of lambs slaughtered in these establishments in 1942 exceeded the total number treated in any earlier year.

#### State Abattoirs.

The State Abattoirs are situated at Homebush Bay, near Sydney. Animals sold at Flemington Saleyards are inspected before being killed and those found to be diseased are destroyed, while "doubtful" beasts are marked for further special attention at the abattoirs. There is a staff of inspectors at the State Abattoirs and inspectors are stationed at private slaughtering premises throughout the County of Cumberland. The operations of the inspectorial staff are supervised by the veterinary officers of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commission, who pay regular visits to the different establishments.

An agreement for extending cold storage accommodation at the Abattoirs has been made with the Commonwealth Government, the cost being shared equally by the State and Commonwealth Governments.

Particulars of stock slaughtered at the State Abattoirs, Homebush Bay, during recent years are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 746.—Stock Slaughtering at the State (Metropolitan) Abattoirs, 1933 to 1942.

Year ended 31st March.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Pigs.
1933 ... ..	182,262	88,916	2,268,750	1,134,375	165,627
1934 ... ..	162,226	91,585	1,522,225	1,613,431	167,995
1935 ... ..	197,496	126,332	1,752,247	1,427,294	155,020
1936 ... ..	208,514	146,268	1,369,325	1,404,901	173,032
1937 ... ..	235,986	150,880	1,611,244	1,373,811	184,811
1938 ... ..	253,494	141,383	1,570,662	1,361,519	175,243
1939 ... ..	190,764	123,138	1,323,226	1,293,157	153,825
1940 ... ..	190,850	89,985	1,349,040	1,545,797	145,786
1941 ... ..	129,001	74,170	1,227,563	2,202,882	176,364
1942 ... ..	134,509	65,142	1,324,167	2,149,231	203,068
1942* ... ..	137,062	65,827	1,608,095	2,194,138	182,432

\* Calendar Year, 1942.

Certain aspects of the local meat trade are discussed in the chapter "Food and Prices" of this Year Book.

#### MEAT WORKS.

Apart from slaughtering, important subsidiary industries in the handling of meat have arisen in the form of refrigerating and meat-preserving works. The extent of these activities, however, is subject to marked seasonal



fluctuations. Particulars of the numbers of sheep and cattle handled in the various works are shown in the chapter "Factories" of this Year Book.

During 1942-43 plants for drying meat were installed at a number of establishments in New South Wales.

MEAT EXPORT TRADE.

The meat export trade commenced to assume importance in New South Wales toward the end of the nineteenth century, when the export of frozen meat became possible through the provision of refrigerated space in ocean steamers.

During 1932 a method was evolved whereby chilled meat may be transported from Australia and export of meat in chilled condition was expanding when shipment was suspended after the outbreak of war in 1939.

Especial attention is given to preparation and transport of meat for export in order to ensure a high standard in the product. Stringent regulations are issued by the Department of Commerce regarding inspection and shipment of meat exported and the work is closely supervised by the Commonwealth veterinary authorities.

The surplus of stock available in New South Wales for slaughter for export depends mainly upon the season, as in periods of scarcity the local demand absorbs the bulk of the fat stock marketed.

The quantity of frozen, chilled and preserved meat exported to all oversea destinations in various years from 1891 to 1938-39 is shown below. Details for later years are not available for publication. Ships' stores amounting annually to several millions of pounds in weight are not included in the table:—

TABLE 747.—Export of Frozen or Chilled Meat, 1891 to 1939.  
(From New South Wales).

Year.	Frozen or Chilled.				Preserved.		Value of all Meat Exported.†
	Beef.	Mutton and Lamb.	Total Weight.	Total Value.	Weight.	Value.	
	cwt	cwt.	cwt.	£	lb.	£	£
1891	*	*	105,013	101,828	6,509,928	85,628	201,421
1901	115,050	351,516	466,566	541,525	10,086,940	209,697	914,573
1911	65,097	535,259	600,356	753,155	20,783,779	401,384	1,291,404
1920-21	110,727	166,039	276,766	937,040	4,478,460	235,801	1,225,354
1930-31	19,019	327,757	346,776	663,690	2,494,380	85,669	785,827
1935-36	92,557	437,071	529,628	1,395,167	3,662,878	120,615	1,572,908
1936-37	123,716	590,991	714,707	1,751,082	3,562,768	113,288	1,928,926
1937-38	161,395	554,319	715,714	1,763,507	4,230,519	144,406	1,978,312
1938-39	105,360	401,643	807,003	1,310,130	2,326,403	78,107	1,460,780

Not available. † Total of foregoing with addition of Bacon and Ham, Pork, Fresh and Smoked Meat. Veal is not included.

In the frozen meat trade, lamb has largely replaced mutton. In 1911 the oversea exports from New South Wales were 1,149,241 carcasses of frozen mutton and 292,258 carcasses of frozen lamb. In 1938-39 the corresponding numbers were 272,501 and 1,060,507.

Great Britain provides the principal oversea market for Australian meat and in pre-war years more than 95 per cent. of the exports of frozen meat was sent to the United Kingdom. Since September, 1939, export to the United Kingdom has been under contract, as described below.

#### *Control of the Meat Industry.*

Under the Meat Export Control Act, 1935, the Australian Meat Board was set up with representatives of the Commonwealth Government, producers, publicly owned abattoirs and freezing works, co-operative mutton and lamb freezing works, and exporters, to control exports of meat. Voluntary meat advisory committees were formed in various States to work in association with the Board. The Act gives the Board power to recommend standards of quality and grade and methods of treatment and handling meat for export, to regulate shipments, arrange shipping and insurance contracts, advise as to the allocation of quantities of meat in any export programme which may be fixed from time to time, advertise Australian meat overseas and foster scientific research. The Board is authorised to maintain a representative in London. To enable effective export control to be maintained, it is prescribed that meat be exported only under license or Ministerial permit, and returns must be furnished to the Board as required. A small levy was imposed on meat exported from Australia and proceeds are paid into a Meat Export Fund to provide for the administrative expenses and research.

Charges collected in the year ended 30th June, 1942, amounted to £8,908, of which £1,858 was paid in New South Wales. The total income for the year was £10,206; expenditure amounted to £13,755, and at 30th June, 1942, the unexpended funds of the Board amounted to £40,674. The Board assists the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in research in relation to meat, and in 1941-42 contributed £706 for research.

Upon the outbreak of war in 1939 the British Government agreed to purchase a considerable quantity of Australian meat. In the initial contract the quantity was fixed at 240,000 tons for the year ended 30th September, 1940. In the following year the quantity was fixed at 249,000 tons, but reduced to 198,000 tons owing to shipping difficulties, and as these difficulties increased it became necessary to place further limitation on shipments. Information regarding prices fixed under the agreement is shown on a later page.

Export under the contracts was supervised by the Australian Meat Board and National Security Regulations were issued to prohibit sale or export of meat to any person in the United Kingdom other than the Ministry of Food.

Canned meat was not included in the original agreement, but in 1941, when it appeared likely that shipment of frozen meat would be severely restricted, contracts were made with the British Government for the purchase of canned supplies. The Commonwealth Government arranged to purchase meat (principally lamb) of export grade for sale to the British Ministry of Food and out of the margin resulting from the sales a fund was created to provide subsidies for the canning of surplus mutton, beef and pigmeats which could not be shipped as frozen meat.

The scheme was applied to the purchase of lamb and the canning of mutton as from 1st July, 1941, and measures were taken also to encourage local consumption of lamb. As from 1st January, 1942, the subsidy scheme was extended to the canning of beef and pigmeats. Subsidy for canned beef is implemented by supplying canners with beef at prices below cost and subsidy for canned mutton and pigmeat by purchasing from canners at prices in excess of sales prices for these products.

The Minister for Commerce was authorised to regulate the production of canned meat, and a Meat Canning Committee consisting of four members of the Meat Board and four other members was appointed to control the purchase and distribution of canned meat on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

Early in 1942 there was a change in conditions bearing upon the distribution of the exportable meat surplus. The requirements of the fighting services based on Australia expanded to such an extent that the market was no longer limited by scarcity of refrigerated shipping space to carry frozen meat to Great Britain. The Commonwealth Government made arrangements to bring the meat industry under full control in order to ensure that adequate supplies of fresh, frozen, canned and dehydrated meat would be available for Australian and Allied fighting services and for civilian needs in Australia as well as for export.

National Security Regulations were issued on 30th October, 1942, to provide for the constitution of the Australian Meat Industry Commission, consisting of a representative of the Department of Commerce as Chairman, the Prices Commissioner, and four other Commonwealth representatives and six members representing various branches of the meat industry and producers. General powers to control meat production and the meat trade were vested in the Commission and the Chairman was appointed as Controller of Meat Supplies.

On 11th February, 1943, the Senate passed a motion to disallow the regulations, and new regulations were issued on 20th March. These provide for the appointment of a Controller of Meat Supplies with a Deputy-Controller in each State, and the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture is empowered to appoint an advisory committee under the chairmanship of the Controller. The Controller may make orders regarding the regulation and control of the meat industry and the production, supply, treatment, distribution, sale and consumption of stock and meat. Slaughtering establishments must be registered and persons who slaughter stock must be licensed. The Meat Canning Committee continues to function under direction of the Controller of Meat Supplies.

For the purpose of ensuring adequate provision of stock, State authorities may make orders for the registration of producers of stock, the distribution of stock feeds under national schemes of fodder conservation or supplementary feeding, and the regulation of production of stock.

## PRICES OF MEAT.

*Wholesale Prices of Meat.*

The following table shows the average wholesale prices of meat in Sydney in each month since January, 1939:—

TABLE 748.—Wholesale Prices of Meat, Sydney, Monthly 1939 to 1942.

Month.	Beef (Ox) per lb.								Mutton and Lamb, per lb.							
	1939.		1940.		1941.		1942.		1939.		1940.		1941.		1942.	
	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	M.	L.	M.	L.	M.	L.	M.	L.
January ...	d. 3.2	d. 5.9	d. 3.3	d. 5.5	d. 4.3	d. 8.0	d. 3.7	d. 7.7	d. 3.3	d. 6.4	d. 3.3	d. 6.7	d. 4.2	d. 7.3	d. 3.3	d. 5.9
February ...	3.1	5.7	3.4	5.4	4.1	7.4	3.9	7.8	3.2	6.6	3.5	6.9	3.7	6.5	3.7	7.2
March ...	3.3	6.1	3.4	6.2	3.9	7.1	3.8	7.2	4.0	7.4	3.5	6.9	3.7	6.0	3.7	5.9
April ...	3.1	5.9	3.7	6.2	3.6	6.1	3.9	7.0	3.4	7.0	4.2	8.6	3.2	5.4	3.3	5.9
May ...	3.0	5.5	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.5	3.9	6.7	3.3	6.3	4.0	7.8	2.9	5.6	4.0	6.2
June ...	3.1	5.3	3.9	6.1	3.8	6.2	3.9	7.4	2.9	6.0	3.6	6.9	3.4	5.7	5.0	7.4
July ...	3.1	5.3	4.0	6.0	3.7	6.2	4.1	7.6	3.1	6.4	3.4	6.3	3.3	5.6	5.7	8.4
August ...	3.1	5.2	4.0	6.4	3.6	6.0	4.4	8.2	2.9	6.0	3.7	6.6	3.1	5.2	5.3	7.4
September ...	3.2	5.1	3.9	6.7	3.3	5.9	4.4	7.9	3.2	6.3	3.7	6.4	3.8	6.2	4.0	7.0
October ...	3.1	5.1	4.4	7.2	3.6	6.3	4.4	7.5	3.2	6.4	4.2	6.7	3.4	5.8	4.1	6.9
November ...	3.3	5.3	4.2	7.1	3.4	6.8	4.4	7.4	3.5	5.9	3.2	6.3	3.4	5.6	3.6	6.9
December ...	3.3	5.8	4.6	7.8	3.6	6.8	4.6	7.8	3.3	5.2	3.6	6.8	3.1	5.6	3.7	7.1
Average ...	3.2	5.5	3.9	6.4	3.7	6.5	4.1	7.5	3.3	6.3	3.6	6.9	3.4	5.9	4.1	6.9

F—Fores; H—Hinds.

M—Mutton; L—Lamb.

The average annual wholesale prices of meat in Sydney and of Australian frozen meat in London in pre-war years and in 1921 and certain later years are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 749.—Wholesale Prices of Meat, Sydney and London, 1911 to 1942.

Year.	Sydney.				London.	
	Beef (Ox).		Mutton.	Lamb.	Beef Hinds (Frozen).	Mutton (Frozen).
	Fores.	Hinds.				
	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d. stg.	d. stg.
1911 ...	1.7	2.7	2.0	2.7	3.5	3.2
1912 ...	2.1	3.5	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.3
1913 ...	2.4	3.4	3.0	3.9	4.0	4.0
1921 ...	2.2	5.6	4.2	6.8	6.5	7.5
1931 ...	2.4	5.0	2.6	4.6	3.5	3.5
1932 ...	2.3	4.2	2.3	3.9	3.5	3.0
1933 ...	2.6	4.7	2.6	4.3	3.1	3.5
1934 ...	2.3	4.2	3.6	5.7	3.4	4.1
1935 ...	2.5	4.3	3.5	5.7	3.8	3.4
1936 ...	2.4	4.2	4.0	6.5	4.0	4.2
1937 ...	2.6	4.6	3.9	6.4	4.2	4.0
1938 ...	3.4	5.8	3.8	6.5	4.4	3.7
1939 ...	3.2	5.5	3.3	6.3	4.0*	3.4*
1940 ...	3.9	6.4	3.6	6.9	†	†
1941 ...	3.7	6.5	3.4	5.9	†	†
1942 ...	4.1	7.5	4.1	6.9	†	†

\*Average for eight months. †Controlled by Ministry of Food.

Details of London prices of Australian meat in pre-war years were published in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book at page 817.

Prices under British Contract 1939-40 to 1941-42.

The schedule of prices under the British wartime contracts includes many kinds and grades of meat. The point of sale is on shipboard, Australian port, and costs of storage in Australia and expenses from store to shipboard are payable by the sellers. In the event of undue delay in shipment through lack of shipping space, the British Government contributes towards the consequential additional costs of storage. The prices of the principal types of meat in the three years ended September, 1940 to 1942 are shown below:—

TABLE 750.—British Government Meat Contract—Prices f.o.b. Australia.

Kind and Class of Meat.	1939-40 and 1940-41.				1941-1942.			
	1st Quality.		2nd Quality.		1st Quality.		2nd Quality.	
	Pence per lb. Sterling.	Pence per lb. Aust. Currency.*	Pence per lb. Sterling.	Pence per lb. Aust. Currency.*	Pence per lb. Sterling.	Pence per lb. Aust. Currency.*	Pence per lb. Sterling.	Pence per lb. Aust. Currency.*
<i>Lamb</i> —28 lb. and under .....	5 11/8	7.27	5 11/8	7.11	6 7/8	7.73	6 1/8	7.58
29 lb. to 36 lb. ....	5 7/8	6.95	5 3/4	6.41	5 1/2	7.42	5 3/8	6.88
37 lb. to 42 lb. ....	5 7/8	6.80	4 1/2	5.94	5 1/2	7.27	5 3/8	6.44
<i>Mutton</i> —								
<i>Wethers and/or Maiden Ewe</i> —								
40 lb. and under .....	2 1/2	3.52	...	...	3 1/8	3.83	3 1/8	3.83
41 lb. and over .....	2 5/8	3.28	...	...	2 5/8	3.59	2 5/8	3.59
<i>Beef</i> — <i>Ox and Heifer</i> —								
Hinds .....	4 3/8	5.23	3 7/8	4.30	4 1/8	5.70	3 1/2	4.77
Crops .....	2 5/8	3.28	2 7/8	3.20	3	3.75	2 5/8	3.67
<i>Porkers</i> —60 lb. to 110 lb. ....	6	7.50	5 1/2	7.19	6 1/2	7.81	6	7.50
<i>Baconers</i> —60 lb. to 110 lb. †.....					6 1/2	7.97	6 1/2	7.66

\*Approximate. † 111 lb. to 118 lb. in 1941-42.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED.

The total value of goods exported oversea from New South Wales which may be classed as pastoral products or by-products (apart from dairy and farmyard products), is very large. The average annual value was £26,300,000 in the three years ended June, 1939. Later information is not available for publication.

Figures relating to value of pastoral exports are not comparable with those relating to the value of production which follow, since they contain items which have been enhanced in value by manufacture and other processes. Moreover the exports are not valued as at the place of production, but on the basis of f.o.b. Sydney, and the figures relate to year of export and not to year of production.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTION.

It is difficult, from the nature of the industry, to estimate the return from pastoral pursuits as at the place of production; but, taking the Sydney prices as a standard, and making due allowance for incidental charges, such

as railway freight and commission, the farm values of pastoral production from the different kinds of stock during various years since 1901 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 751.—Value of Pastoral Production, 1901 to 1941-42.

Year.	Estimated Annual Farm Value of Pastoral Production (000 omitted).							
	Sheep.			Cattle.		Horses.	Total.	Per head of Population.
	Wool.	Slaught- ered.	Exported.	Slaught- ered.	Exported.			
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
1901	8,425	2,071	...	1,229	...	722	12,447	9 2 1
1911	14,085	2,811	...	1,689	...	2,001	20,586	12 7 3
1920-21	13,023	2,313	...	2,973	...	2,027	20,336	9 14 7
1928-29	30,879	2,801	1,576	5,814	(—) 585	192	40,679	16 7 6
1929-30	18,099	2,732	1,243	4,508	(—) 334	107	26,355	10 8 3
1930-31	13,705	1,795	364	2,767	(—) 899	103	17,835	7 0 2
1931-32	15,233	1,543	373	2,632	(—) 565	115	19,331	7 10 7
1932-33	16,659	1,113	911	2,615	(—) 69	144	21,373	8 5 0
1933-34	29,951	2,268	733	2,585	(—) 1,020	145	34,662	13 5 3
1934-35	18,045	3,352	421	2,896	(—) 1,001	218	23,931	9 1 8
1935-36	25,408	3,152	1,229	3,780	(—) 78	150	33,641	12 13 3
1936-37	32,091	4,357	805	3,721	(—) 843	175	40,306	15 0 8
1937-38	24,060	4,794	1,718	4,735	(—) 225	175	35,257	13 0 4
1938-39	17,076	3,537	197	4,495	(—) 586	175	24,894	9 2 1
1939-40	28,283	3,317	(—) 1	4,598	(—) 822	175	35,550	12 17 4
1940-41	27,127	4,513	589	4,753	(—) 439	175	36,718	13 4 5
1941-42	27,458	3,964	647	5,312	(—) 2,050	175	35,506	12 12 6

(—) Denotes excess of imports.

It is estimated that the value of the principal materials used in the pastoral industry was £1,413,000 in 1940-41 and £1,385,000 in 1941-42, and the depreciation on machinery, £215,000 and £221,000 in the respective years.

#### NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

The only large carnivorous animals dangerous to stock in Australia are the dingo, or so-called native dog, and the fox, which has been introduced from abroad; but graminivorous animals, such as kangaroos, wallabies, hares, and rabbits, particularly the last-named which are of foreign origin, are deemed by the settlers even more noxious. In the Western division the Western Lands Commissioner is charged with the prosecution of measures calculated to destroy the dingo pest, and the maintenance of dog-proof fencing along the Western border. A small rate is imposed on the land to pay expenses.

#### Rabbits.

A brief account of the measures taken to combat the pest was published on page 794 of the Year Book for 1921, and further reference to rabbits was published on page 643 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

The rabbit pest has been brought under control by landholders in many parts of the State and the damage caused by rabbits is compensated to some extent by the use of rabbits for food and of the skins in manufactures, locally and for export.

Trade in rabbitskins in Australia is subject to control in terms of National Security Regulations issued in June, 1940. The object is to ensure that an adequate supply of rabbitskins is available to Australian hat manufacturers at reasonable prices. Manufacturers' purchases at auction of rabbitskins for normal domestic requirements and military contracts are appraised in terms of the regulations and from proceeds of a statutory levy on rabbitskins exported the manufacturers are compensated to the extent of any excess of open market prices over appraised values.

The following table shows the quantity and value of frozen rabbits and hares, and of rabbit and hare skins exported from New South Wales to countries outside Australia:—

TABLE 752.—Rabbits and Hares—Oversea Exports, 1911 to 1942.

Year.	Exports Oversea.				
	Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	pairs.	£	lb.	£	£
1911	6,806,246	330,741	5,795,839	295,476	626,217
1920-21	2,830,315	301,615	3,387,480	609,570	911,185
1925-26	3,510,311	340,171	11,004,446	2,231,637	2,571,808
1930-31	3,526,033	252,074	4,679,429	415,245	667,319
1935-36	1,442,087	83,998	6,177,386	1,157,753	1,241,751
1936-37	330,627	30,013	4,195,796	1,007,870	1,037,883
1937-38	224,027	19,362	2,753,341	647,611	666,973
1938-39	324,362	27,531	1,661,935	197,707	225,238
1939-40	695,474	52,759	3,718,616	491,440	544,199
1940-41	233,390	20,366	4,444,529	1,075,737	1,096,103
1941-42	45,964	3,856	4,148,045	1,655,848	1,659,704

The export trade in frozen rabbits and hares has dwindled to small proportions; exports of skins are relatively more important, but the volume is subject to pronounced fluctuations.

#### *Wire-netting Advances for Rabbit-proof Fences.*

Under the Pastures Protection Act, 1934, advances from funds provided by Parliament may be made to settlers for the purchase of wire netting or other materials for use in the construction of rabbit-proof or dog-proof fences, etc., for the destruction of noxious animals. Payment for these materials, etc., with interest is made by annual instalments extending over such period as the Minister for Lands may determine.

During the year 1940-41, materials were supplied to the value of £7,193, including 152 miles of wire netting, 22 tons of fencing wire and 6 tons of barbed wire. Receipts in respect of advances amounted to £37,554, viz., principal £27,154 and interest £10,400. The aggregate amount of advances up to 30th June, 1941, was £1,437,023. Balances outstanding at this date consisted of principal £305,099 and interest £60,322.

#### PASTURES PROTECTION BOARDS.

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act which relates to travelling stock, sheep brands and marks, destruction of rabbits and noxious animals, and certain other matters, the State is divided into Pastures Protection Districts, and in each there is constituted a board of

eight directors, elected every three years from among their own number by landholders who pay pastures protection rates. There are also stock inspectors and rabbit inspectors, who are paid from the funds of the Pastures Protection Boards to which they are attached.

Rates to provide funds for the purposes of the boards are levied upon owners of ten or more head of large stock, or 100 or more sheep, at a rate not exceeding fourpence per head of large stock and two-thirds of a penny per head of sheep, but a rebate of one-half may be made to occupiers of holdings enclosed with wire-netting fences which in the opinion of the board are rabbit-proof, provided the holdings have been kept reasonably free from rabbits during the preceding calendar year. The funds so raised may be applied by the boards in defraying expenses incurred in administering the Act, and for any other purpose approved by the Minister. The boards are required each year to pay 3 per cent. of their revenue to the Colonial Treasurer to cover the cost of administration.

The boards levy rates on travelling stock in the Eastern and Central Divisions to constitute a fund for the improvement of travelling stock and camping reserves.

The boards are empowered also to erect rabbit-proof fences as "barrier" fences wherever they deem necessary, to pay a bonus for the scalps of noxious animals, and to enforce the provisions for the compulsory destruction of rabbits.

#### REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.

Stock brands are registered under the Registration of Stock Brands Act, and the number of standing registrations of large stock brands is approximately 76,000. These brands may be used on either cattle or horses.

Sheep brands, of which the registrations are approximately 44,000, are issued for Pastures Protection Districts and may not be duplicated in any one district; the same brand may, however, be issued in several Pastures Protection Districts.

#### ANIMAL HEALTH.

Diseases of various kinds exist amongst live stock in New South Wales, but it is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries, e.g., rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, rabies, glanders, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis. Certain diseases are notifiable under the Stock Diseases Act, 1923-1934, and necessary powers are provided for the inspection of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine and destruction of diseased stock.

The work in connection with the inspection of stock for disease is administered by the Animal Industry Division of the Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors of stock are stationed at various localities throughout the country, and there are district veterinary officers, each with a group of inspectors under his supervision. By this arrangement such diseases as anthrax and pleuro-pneumonia may be dealt with expeditiously and the work of the groups of inspectors may be co-ordinated by their senior officers. Careful attention is given by this staff to the inspection of cattle on dairies, particularly those supplying milk for human consumption.

Schemes for the creation of tubercle-free herds have been put in operation in various parts of the State, and it is required by the Milk Board that raw milk sold in Sydney or Newcastle, must be the product of cows which have passed the tuberculin test.



For research work there is a well-equipped station at Glenfield under the control of the Director of Veterinary Research, with a staff of veterinary officers and laboratory assistants. The operations at this station are co-ordinated with those of the field staff.

At the McMaster Animal Health Laboratory located in the grounds of the University of Sydney, extensive scientific investigation of matters affecting animal health is undertaken by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in co-ordination with similar activities in other States, and the Department of Veterinary Science of the University of Sydney. The Council has acquired an area of 1,250 acres at St. Mary's to be used mainly as a field station in connection with the laboratory and for genetic work on sheep.

Movements of livestock interstate are controlled, and a staff of inspectors is maintained where required along the borders. This work is of particular importance along the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick. Power is provided to enable the enforcement of dipping before cattle or horses are allowed to enter New South Wales.

#### *Cattle Tick Eradication.*

Cattle tick eradication is a difficult problem confronting the veterinary authorities. Restrictive efforts have confined the infestation to a relatively small part of the State, and reduced the occurrence of tick fever to isolated instances. But continuous work is necessary to prevent the spread of the tick, and the work is costly. Under an arrangement between the Commonwealth Government and the States of New South Wales and Queensland the Commonwealth shares the cost, and contributed £61,783 in 1940-41 and in 1941-42. These amounts include grants for the construction of dips. The Cattle Tick Control Commission created in 1926 has brought about increased co-ordination between the authorities of the States concerned. Dips are provided by the Government, and private dips constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Department are subsidised.

#### *Swine Compensation Act, 1928.*

Following an outbreak of swine fever in 1928, the Swine Compensation Act was passed to provide for the payment of compensation for pigs condemned on account of the presence of certain diseases and for carcasses condemned in slaughter-houses as unfit for human consumption because of the presence of disease. The funds required for payment of compensation are collected by the sale of swine duty stamps, which are affixed to a register kept at each slaughtering establishment to indicate the number of pigs slaughtered. In this way information is obtained as to the herds likely to be affected with tuberculosis.

During 1940-41 receipts collected under the Act amounted to £23,696 and disbursements to £20,112 of which £20,027 was paid as compensation.

#### *Veterinary Surgeons Act.*

The Veterinary Surgeons Act came into operation on 5th December, 1923, to provide for the registration of veterinary surgeons, and to regulate the practice of veterinary science. A Board of Veterinary Surgeons has been established to administer the Act, which specifies the qualifications for registration and prohibits practice by unregistered persons.

As at 30th June, 1942, there were registered 221 veterinary surgeons. !

## DAIRYING, POULTRY, Etc.

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The development of dairying as a national industry in Australia was slow until, towards the end of the 19th century, the introduction of refrigeration enabled producers to overcome disabilities in manufacturing and distributing perishable dairy products in a warm climate, and to export the surplus oversea. Pasteurisation and the application of machinery to the treatment of milk and the manufacture of butter, the development of the factory system, and improvements in regard to ocean transport have enabled production to expand. Butter has become an important item of the export trade.

The nature of the soil, the mild climate, and abundant rainfall in the coastal portions of New South Wales are most suitable for the maintenance of dairy herds. Natural pasture is generally available throughout the year, and dairy cattle do not require housing to maintain production during winter months.

In the inland districts dairy-farming is undertaken mainly to supply local needs, and a number of well-equipped factories have been established in proximity to towns. Dairying is conducted also on the Murrumbidgee irrigation areas.

In the coastal division 13,046 holdings were used exclusively for dairying in 1940-41 and 3,745 for dairying combined with other purposes. In the other parts of the State, the industry is conducted usually in conjunction with agriculture and grazing—there being only 1,052 holdings used solely for dairying and 2,643 for dairying in combination with other rural pursuits. The extent to which dairying was conducted with wheat farming in 1932-33 and 1935-36 was shown in Table 638 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

Most of the native grasses of the State are particularly suitable for dairy cattle, as they possess milk-producing as well as fattening qualities. Imported grasses are planted also to increase the carrying capacity of the land and the milk yield per cow. In the winter the herbage is supplemented by fodder crops, such as maize, barley, oats, rye, lucerne, and the brown variety of sorghum, or the planter's friend. Ensilage also is made for fodder; the quantity made in each year is not large, although tending to increase. The extent of fodder conservation of this type is indicated in Table 623. The area of land devoted to sown grasses in March, 1941, amounted to 3,419,417 acres, of which 2,322,025 acres were in the coastal district. The produce of this land is used mainly as food for dairy cattle. The practice of manuring pastures has extended in dairying districts. Particulars relating to the use of manures on pastures are shown in Table 620.

## SUPERVISION OF DAIRYING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Legislation relating to dairying and dairy products has been enacted by the State and the Commonwealth to provide for the supervision of production and distribution and for organised marketing.

The State Acts are the Dairies Supervision Act, 1901-1930; the Dairy Industry Act, 1915-1940; and the Dairy Products Act, 1933-1938. The Federal Acts are concerned mainly with the export trade, viz., the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act, 1905-1933; the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, 1924-1938, and the Dairy Produce Export Charges Act, 1924-1937. Since September, 1939, Regulations under the National Security Act have been issued by the Commonwealth from time to time to meet war emergency conditions affecting the industry. Legislation relating to the milk supply of Sydney and Newcastle, which is supervised by the Milk Board, is described in the chapter "Food and Prices."

The Dairies Supervision Act, 1901-1930, consolidated laws designed to prevent the spread of disease through unhygienic conditions in the handling of milk and milk products. Under this law all dairymen and milk vendors are required to register their premises with local authorities and the premises are subject to inspection. It is illegal for any person to sell milk or milk products produced on unregistered premises.

By the Dairy Industry Act provision is made for regulating the manufacture of dairy produce including margarine. Dairy produce factories and stores must be registered. Cream supplied to a dairy factory must be tested and graded at the factory, and the farmer is paid on the basis of the butter-fat content, or on the amount of commercial butter obtained from his cream. Butter must be graded on a uniform basis and packed in boxes bearing registered brands indicating the quality of the product and the factory where it was produced. The testing and grading at the factory may be done only by persons holding certificates of qualification. In 1938 a Dairy Produce Factories Advisory Committee was constituted to advise the Minister regarding applications for registration of premises as a dairy produce factory. The Minister may refuse any application if he is satisfied that registration is opposed to the best interests of the dairying industry in New South Wales.

The State has been divided into ten dairying districts, and in each an experienced dairy instructor is appointed to supervise the dairy factories and to administer the Dairy Industry Act and regulations thereunder. He acts as inspector, instructs the factory managers and cream-graders in matters connected with the industry, advises the dairy-farmers, exercises supervision over the quality of butter produced and organises recording units.

The Dairy Products Act, 1933-1938, relates to the Australian equalisation scheme described below. The Act is administered by the New South Wales Dairy Products Board, which consists of a Government representative appointed by the Minister for Agriculture and six other members representing the proprietary and co-operative manufacturers and the Primary Producers' Union. The Board advises the Minister in determining the quotas of butter and cheese for home consumption, and may enter into arrangements with boards in other States for the purposes of stabilisation. Its administrative expenses are met by imposing a fee of 1s. per ton of butter and 6s. per ton of cheese manufactured.

The supervision of dairy products for oversea export in terms of the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, 1942, is a function of the Australian Dairy Produce Board appointed by the Commonwealth to control the export and oversea distribution of Australian butter and cheese. The board was reconstituted in February, 1936, and assumed functions formerly exercised by the Australian Dairy Council for the improvement of dairying in Australia. The board issues licenses to exporters of butter and cheese and maintains an agency in Great Britain to advise as to market conditions, etc. Expenses of administration are paid from proceeds of a small levy on butter and cheese exported.

Butter for export is graded by Commonwealth official graders, according to grades fixed by regulation, and each box is branded to indicate the quality of the butter and the factory in which it was made. A national brand (the kangaroo) is stamped on all boxes of "choicest" quality butter. The trade description for "choicest" must contain the word "Australia" in the centre of an outline map of Australia; the name of the State; the registered number of the factory; and the net weight. In addition, a word registered by the factory may be added to the approved design. Only a very small proportion of the Australian butter is classified as second or lower grade.

#### *Wartime Control of Dairy Products.*

Following the outbreak of war in 1939, the British Government contracted to purchase the exportable surplus of Australian butter and a large quantity of cheese. The Dairy Produce Control Committee was constituted in terms of National Security Regulations to act for the Commonwealth Government in acquiring the butter and cheese and making arrangements for storage, shipment, etc. The Committee consists of thirteen members representative of the dairying industry; the Chairman is also Chairman of the Australian Dairy Produce Board. The prices of butter under the contract are shown on page 844. The prices of cheese ranged from 76s. 7d. (Aust.) per cwt. for choicest and first grade cheese f.o.b. Australian port to 71s. 7d. per cwt. for third grade; these prices were increased by 7s. 2d. (Aust.) in July, 1941, and by 3s. 9d. per cwt. in July, 1942. From the proceeds of the sales, deductions were made to provide for the expenses of administration incurred by the Board and for insurance of produce in store pending shipment, viz., 12½d. per cwt. of butter and 6½d. per cwt. of cheese.

The quantities shipped under the contract were 66,880 tons of butter and 11,075 tons of cheese between the date of the first acquisition on 20th November, 1939, to 30th June, 1940, and 77,420 tons of butter and 10,503 tons of cheese in the year ended June, 1941. The contract quantities for 1941-42 were 60,000 tons of butter and 40,000 tons or more of cheese.

Owing to shortage of refrigerated shipping space, the British Government decided in 1941 to purchase increased supplies of cheese and to reduce purchases of Australian butter to 60 per cent. of the exportable surplus and to restrict the contract for butter in 1941-42 to choicest and first grade quality.

To meet this situation the scope of the Dairy Produce Regulations was extended. The Dairy Produce Control Committee was authorised to

construct emergency cold stores for dairy produce, to assist manufacturers to change from butter to cheese production as a war emergency and to make advances against butter and cheese in cold stores for export or home consumption. The Commonwealth Government decided, on the recommendation of the Committee, to acquire as from 1st December, 1941, the stocks and output of the lower grade butter which was not accepted by the British Government and, if placed on the local market, might have a disturbing influence on the Australian Stabilisation Scheme. The rates of compensation to producers were fixed at 9d. per lb. second grade and 6d. per lb. pastry quality.

Later, with the aid of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Committee found a process for converting lower grade butter into dry butter fat. After a trial shipment to Great Britain had been tested, the British Ministry of Food offered to purchase the total Australian output during the period ended 30th June, 1943. The prices accepted by the Commonwealth were 150s. sterling (187s. 6d. Aust.) per cwt. f.o.b. ocean steamer for first grade and 145s. sterling (181s. 3d. Aust.) for second grade.

The Committee's deduction for expenses in 1941-42 was increased from 12½d. per cwt. of butter to 4s. 9½d. per cwt. Of the increase, 8d. per cwt. was allocated to a fund for the construction of cold stores and 3s. 1d. per cwt. to a fund for assisting the manufacturers to change from butter to cheese production. The deduction in respect of cheese remains at 6½d. per cwt.

In providing emergency cold storage space, usually, the Committee and the Department of Commerce each pay 50 per cent. of the costs. The stores have been erected on land leased by the Committee from factory proprietors and other persons at nominal rentals. Under guarantee of the Commonwealth Government to a limit of £5,500,000 the Committee is enabled to make advances against butter and cheese held in store pending shipment. The limit was increased to £12,500,000 in 1943.

To encourage increased production of cheese, the Committee undertook to assist by advances manufacturers who increased or commenced production and to guarantee them against capital losses in the event of discontinuance of manufacture of cheese owing to unfavourable market conditions during the war or two years thereafter. Finance in such cases was provided by the Commonwealth Bank subject to guarantee by the Commonwealth Government to a limit of £300,000.

#### *The Australian Equalisation Scheme.*

A voluntary marketing scheme known as the "Paterson Plan" was inaugurated in Australia on 1st January, 1926, as an outcome of efforts towards stabilisation in the various butter-producing States. Information regarding the scheme is given in the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book at page 530.

As from 1st May, 1934, the Paterson plan was superseded by a compulsory scheme. Legislation was passed by the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania for the regulation of intrastate trade, and the Dairy Produce Act by the Commonwealth Parliament for the regulation of interstate trade in butter and cheese. The State legislation provides for the determination of the proportion or "quota" of butter

and cheese which each manufacturer may sell in the course of intrastate trade. The Federal law prescribed that these products might not be transported from one State to another except under license, and that licensees must comply with the export quotas as determined.

In 1936 the Privy Council decided that the Commonwealth had not the power, in terms of the Constitution, to control the interstate movement of products, and a proposal to make an appropriate amendment of the Constitution was submitted to the electors in March, 1937. The proposal was rejected, but the legislation of the States in regard to the stabilisation scheme was not invalidated and arrangements were made to continue the scheme by the voluntary co-operation of producers.

In order to facilitate the operation of the equalisation scheme, the members of the Dairy Products Boards of the four eastern States and other persons representing the industry have been organised as a limited company—the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The Committee enters into agreements with manufacturers so as to secure to them equal rates of returns from sales of dairy produce, and for this purpose may fix basic prices at which dairy produce sold in Australia or overseas is to be taken into account.

A practical effect of the scheme is that the local trade, which is the more remunerative, and the export trade are distributed in equitable proportions amongst the manufacturers by means of quotas. By this means the proceeds of sales of butter are equalised as between factories, the "quota" representing in effect the proportion of output upon which the local price is paid to each factory. The Committee fixes basic prices for equalisation purposes and equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund. The quotas are identical in all the States concerned in the scheme, viz., New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania for butter, and in these States and South Australia for cheese. The quotas for local consumption in each of the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 753.—Butter and Cheese Quotas for Local Consumption.

Month.	Butter.					Cheese.				
	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
July ...	87½	61	73	64	84	82	66½	51	61	68
August ...	65	54	61	57	76	56	47½	41	47½	50
September ...	48	42	54	51	53	40	37	39	36	43
October ...	36	34	42	46	41	33½	29	33	28	33½
November ...	33½	32	37	45	39	29	26	30	29	31
December ...	31	32	39	38	38	28	28	31	29	34
January ...	35	32	36	37	44	29	32	36	37	42½
February ...	43	36	37	46	47	33½	43	46	45	52
March ...	50	40	44	47	58	36	46	50	42	61
April ...	54	47	53	56	68	49	50	58	44	86
May ...	57	50	57	70	86	66½	50	63	63	88
June ...	60	69	71	85	87½	66½	55	70	63	96

The quota is determined in such a way as to leave available for the local market the quantity that can be sold at the price fixed for local consumption. This price is uniform in all participating States. Under normal conditions the quota varies from month to month and from year to year as production varies. The requirements of butter for home consumption do not vary greatly from month to month.

#### *Government Assistance to the Dairy Industry.*

The Commonwealth Government has provided subsidy for dairy farmers who supply milk and cream to factories. The amount of subsidy was fixed at £1,500,000 for the nine months October, 1942, to June, 1943, and it was allocated according to the quantity of butter and cheese made in factories as from 1st July, 1942. The rate of subsidy was 8s. 1d. (including interim 6s. 8d.) per cwt. of butter and 4s. 10d. (interim 4s.) per cwt. of cheese until 1st April, 1943, when the subsidy was increased to £6,500,000 for the ensuing twelve months and was extended to other milk products. Interim rates from this date have been fixed on the basis of 30s. 4d. per cwt. of commercial butter; the rate for cheese is 14s. 2d. per cwt. and the rates for other milk products, e.g., condensed milk, vary according to butter fat content. The subsidy is distributed by the Equalisation Committee.

The Government of New South Wales has initiated a plan to stimulate dairy production by the wider use of farm machinery. The Government will accept liability up to £100,000 for advances to co-operative dairy factories to enable them to acquire farm machinery and set it up for hire to dairy farmers.

#### DAIRY INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH.

Educational and experimental work relating to dairying is conducted by the Department of Agriculture at the State experiment farms, and at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. Scientific investigation is undertaken at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station which was assisted by a grant of £1,000 from the Australian Dairy Cattle Research Council and £1,410 from Pastures Protection Boards in 1937-38. The McMaster Animal Health Laboratory (at the University of Sydney) conducted by the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is also active in investigations associated with the welfare of the dairying industry.

The breeds of stud cattle kept at the various experiment farms are as follows:—At Cowra and Grafton, Australian Illawarra Shorthorns and Ayrshires; at Wollongbar, Guernseys; at Bathurst, Ayrshires and Guernseys; at Wagga Wagga and Glen Innes, Jerseys. At the Hawkesbury Agricultural College a Jersey stud holds a prominent place.

In order to enable factory managers and butter-makers to improve their scientific knowledge, dairy-science schools are held for short terms at different dairying centres, and certificates are given to those who pass examinations in the grading of cream and in the testing of milk and cream. There were three schools attended by 56 students in 1941-42.

#### HERD RECORDING.

The practice of herd recording enables the farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, and to retain the progeny of those of higher grade.

For the recording of pure-bred stock registered in the various herd societies, there is a scheme conducted by the Department of Agriculture which is intended to determine the production of milk and butter fat of each cow in the herd in a period of 24 hours. Each cow is recorded once per month, at intervals as near as possible to 30 days, and the production is multiplied by 30 to give the yield for the month. The official standards for 273 days, comprising 8 periods of 30 days and 1 period of 33 days, are according to the age of the cow, as follows:—Under 2½ years, 230 lb. butter fat; 2½ and under 3 years, 250 lb.; 3 and under 3½ years, 270 lb.; 3½ and under 4 years, 290 lb.; 4 and under 4½ years, 310 lb.; 4½ and under 5 years, 330 lb.; mature cows, 350 lb. An official production certificate is issued for each cow reaching the official standard.

The fees for recording are—For pure-bred cattle, a herd entry fee of £2, together with a fee of 10s. per cow for each lactation period. For cows recorded under the second division of the scheme, £3 5s. is charged for any number of cows up to 20; 2s. 9d. for each additional cow up to 40; 2s. 6d. for each additional cow up to 60; 2s. for each additional cow up to 80; and 1s. 6d. for every cow over 80.

The number of cows tested in 1929-30 was approximately 100,000, but, due to adversity in the industry, herd testing was greatly curtailed in later years. In 1938 and 1939 there was an appreciable increase, but a decrease followed in 1940. This was due in part to the policy of the Department of Agriculture in making the scheme more compact and partly to the effects of drought. The number of cows tested in each of the last eight years was:—

TABLE 754.—Dairy Cows Tested, 1935 to 1942.

Year ended September.	Pure-Bred Cows Tested.		Grade Cows Tested.	Total Cows Tested.
	For Certified Recording.	For Uncertified Records.		
1935	2,393	1,896	38,918	43,207
1936	2,043	1,589	35,866	39,498
1937	2,054	1,674	34,595	38,323
1938	1,838	1,896	40,737	44,471
1939	1,767	1,860	43,426	47,053
1940	1,923	1,467	37,155	40,545
1941	1,243	.....	22,496	23,739
1942	1,040	.....	18,222	19,262

#### DAIRY CATTLE.

In the dairy herds the Shorthorn preponderates. This breed was introduced into the Illawarra or South Coast districts in the early period of dairying, before the Shorthorn had been developed by English breeders into a beef-producing type. By an admixture with other strains, a useful type



of dairy cattle, known as the Illawarra, has been developed. There is also a large number of Jersey cattle, and the use of the breed for the production of butter is increasing. The Ayrshire is well represented in the dairy herds. It is noted for hardiness, but is better suited for producing milk for human consumption as fresh milk than for the purposes of butter-making.

The number of cows used for milking in the State in each year since 1929 is shown below:—

TABLE 755.—Milking Cows, 1929 to 1943.

As at 31st Mar.	In Registered Dairies.				Cows not in Registered Dairies being Milked.	Average Daily Number of Cows in Milk during Year.
	Being Milked.	Dry.	Heifers.			
			Springing.	Other over one Year.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1929*	482,568	293,754	49,655	115,413	81,797	627,815
1930*	487,919	289,896	55,285	126,394	80,455	623,196
1931*	532,604	281,227	62,851	129,447	88,057	655,073
1932	644,217	229,623	51,959	129,930	95,148	693,412
1933	675,660	247,939	52,908	147,499	92,098	721,783
1934	705,398	239,508	55,789	155,105	97,147	742,384
1935	711,358	246,629	49,626	166,150	105,248	748,486
1936	696,502	243,731	43,720	173,631	107,609	736,868
1937	681,125	236,600	45,469	165,034	106,694	720,833
1938	660,167	245,345	44,273	145,130	97,547	710,043
1939	691,105	195,806	41,048	140,947	98,340	706,784
1940	659,404	223,638	46,721	139,236	97,237	703,557
1941	668,101	192,802	43,036	150,831	97,499	691,802
1942	651,186	199,157	46,163	158,666	94,569	†
1943	638,861	205,182	210,468		82,556	†

\* As at 30th June.

† Not available.

By reason of winter conditions prevailing at 30th June the number of cows in milk is usually smaller and the number of dry cows and springing heifers is usually greater than in the warmer months. For these reasons the numbers shown in the foregoing table as at 31st March in recent years are not strictly comparable with those for the years up to 1931, nor are they typical of the distribution of cows under the various headings throughout the year.

The number of cows in registered dairies in New South Wales reached the highest point, 1,173,763, in 1935. In this year the number in coastal divisions was 997,407, and it fell by nearly 57,000 during the next six years. In 1941-42 there was a slight increase in the coastal areas. In inland districts there was a steady decrease from 1934 to 1939. Cows in registered dairies on the tablelands, slopes, central plains and Riverina numbered 181,716 in 1934 and 105,723 in 1939, and 111,312 in

1942. Particulars of the number of cows in registered dairies in the various divisions in 1926 and in each year since 1931 are as follows:—

TABLE 756.—Cows in Registered Dairies in Divisions.

At 31st March.	Division.					Total New South Wales.*
	Coastal.		Tablelands.	Western Slopes.	Central Plains and Riverina.	
	North Coast.	All Divisions.				
1926†	440,271	794,814	44,831	41,560	11,840	894,165
1931†	509,231	901,066	43,927	51,150	8,853	1,006,129
1932	514,999	918,372	54,102	68,715	13,290	1,055,729
1933	525,699	946,414	65,393	91,213	19,423	1,124,006
1934	527,099	972,377	67,089	94,877	19,750	1,155,800
1935	534,893	997,407	64,479	91,301	19,115	1,173,763
1936	535,105	996,453	57,684	84,629	17,061	1,157,584
1937	523,607	980,409	52,929	79,142	14,130	1,128,228
1938	518,617	970,567	47,066	65,413	10,461	1,094,915
1939	516,880	961,802	42,099	54,539	9,085	1,068,906
1940	525,062	958,308	41,306	57,008	10,931	1,068,999
1941	515,379	940,626	39,171	60,979	12,602	1,054,770
1942	516,566	942,575	39,374	60,504	11,434	1,055,172

\* Including Western Division.

† At 30th June.

## DAIRY FARMS.

Under the Dairies Supervision Act, every person who keeps cows to produce milk for sale for human consumption in any form must register his premises and conform to prescribed standards of cleanliness, etc. Some persons so registered, however, conduct operations on a very limited scale.

The following statement of the number of holdings of one acre and upwards used for dairying operations on a commercial scale shows an increase from 18,838 in 1928-29 to 22,911 in 1933-34 and a subsequent decline to 20,486 in 1940-41. The number of registered dairies was 20,685 in 1940-41 and 19,784 in 1941-42:—

TABLE 757.—Holdings used for Dairying, 1929 to 1941.

Year ended 31st March.	Holdings of one acre and upwards used principally for—				
	Dairying only.	Dairying and Agriculture.	Dairying and Grazing.	Dairying, Grazing and Agriculture.	Total used for Dairying.
1929†	12,985	2,942	1,722	1,189	18,838
1930†	13,294	3,170	1,607	1,034	19,105
1931†	14,484	3,371	1,148	1,146	20,149
1932	15,136	3,406	1,480	1,614	21,636
1933	15,177	4,101	1,475	2,102	22,855
1934	15,033	4,315	1,498	2,065	22,911
1935	14,929	4,226	1,474	1,952	22,581
1936	14,969	4,066	1,445	1,834	22,314
1937	14,521	4,178	1,394	1,716	21,809
1938	14,136	4,072	1,316	1,592	21,116
1939	14,129	3,660	1,331	1,489	20,609
1940	14,210	3,752	1,309	1,433	20,704
1941	14,098	3,675	1,252	1,461	20,486

† Year ended 30th Jun

The figures quoted above indicate the principal purposes for which the holdings were used. It is apparent that the great bulk of the holdings engaged in dairying operations are single purpose farms.

DAIRY FACTORIES.

Although there is some seasonal variation, approximately 80 per cent. of the milk production of the State is treated in factories either as cream or whole milk for the manufacture of butter, cream, cheese, or condensed milk, the balance being sold for consumption as fresh milk or used on the farms. Most of the factories are situated in the country districts at convenient centres, and are conducted on co-operative principles, with the dairy farmers as shareholders. Particulars of the operations of the butter factories are shown in the chapter "Factories" of this Year Book.

RAINFALL INDEX—DAIRYING DISTRICTS.

The following table provides a monthly index of rainfall in the coastal dairying districts of New South Wales. The index represents the ratio of actual to normal rainfall in each month, normal being the average over a long period of years and represented by 100 in all cases.

TABLE 758.—Index of Rainfall in Dairying Districts, 1932 to 1943.

Month.	Average Production of Butter in Factories †	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
		mil. lb.										
July ... ..	5.0	77	197	207	93	43	87	98	46	18	40	86
August ... ..	5.3	55	20	128	44	42	130	147	102	90	38	31
September ... ..	7.0	230	180	156	196	77	21	53	77	50	30	23
October ... ..	10.1	93	170	95	102	55	173	102	208	85	53	332
November ... ..	12.1	110	161	105	45	23	275	78	87	82	88	153
December ... ..	12.3	42	160	116	93	179	110	18	49	167	30	140
January ... ..	12.9	148	97	92	88	99	172	91	58	144	26	75
February ... ..	12.1	31	198	130	79	139	133	13	47	102	180	60
March ... ..	12.2	52	51	97	128	199	84	248	104	87	108	44
April ... ..	10.3	164	198	70	58	63	105	107	88	88	45	48
May ... ..	7.9	56	180	58	94	11	205	53	39	63	32	216
June ... ..	5.8	178	55	28	48	187	50	32	58	68	73	25
Year ... ..	113.0	103	139	107	89	93	129	87	80	87	62	103

Average Production of Commercial Butter per Cow—lb.\*

Estimate for Season	169.3	181.6	183.1	156.7	147.8	164.0	153.8	174.0	162.2	144.8	...
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\* See Table 760. † Five years ended 1940.

The index of rainfall for the season is the mean of the monthly averages. The seasonal distribution of rainfall is an important factor in relation to production. See Table 765.

### DAIRY PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the estimated yield of milk in each division of the State during the year ended the 31st March, 1941, also the production of butter, cheese and bacon in 1940-41 and 1941-42—the figures for these three items being factory production during the year ended 30th June, and the farm production during the year ended three months earlier.

TABLE 759.—Milk, Butter Cheese and Bacon Production, 1940-41 and 1941-42.

Division.	Estimated Yield of Milk. 1940-41.	Butter Made.		Cheese Made.		Bacon and Ham Made.	
		1940-41.	1941-42.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Thousands.							
<b>Coastal—</b>	gallons.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
North Coast ... ..	135,180	61,614	54,257	1,518	1,691	5,643	3,936
Hunter and Manning ... ..	62,248	23,707	18,579	763	505	2,167	3,307
Metropolitan ... ..	17,038	274	223	36	19	20,934	24,485
South Coast ... ..	41,119	8,800	4,943	4,153	3,046	484	370
Total ... ..	255,585	94,395	78,002	6,470	5,261	29,228	32,098
<b>Tableland—</b>							
Northern ... ..	5,702	1,434	1,563	...	...	479	547
Central ... ..	6,947	1,652	1,173	...	...	94	107
Southern ... ..	2,847	490	314	...	...	20	15
Total ... ..	15,496	3,576	3,050	...	...	593	669
<b>Western Slopes—</b>							
North ... ..	5,108	1,430	1,542	...	...	33	28
Central ... ..	3,439	854	570	...	...	38	51
South ... ..	19,163	7,229	5,180	...	...	1,572	1,303
Total ... ..	27,710	9,513	7,292	...	...	1,643	1,382
<b>Plains—</b>							
North Central ... ..	1,136	136	104	...	...	16	13
Central ... ..	1,333	152	108	...	...	14	16
Riverina ... ..	5,769	752	640	...	1	69	77
Total ... ..	8,238	1,040	852	...	1	99	106
<b>Western Division</b> ... ..	1,019	39	27	...	...	1	1
Total ... ..	*308,048	†108,563	†89,223	6,470	5,262	‡31,564	‡34,256

Includes 5,079,528 gallons sent to Interstate factories as cream. † Includes 896,229 lb. in 1940-41 and 658,783 lb. in 1941-42, made from Queensland or Victorian cream. ‡ Includes 4,460,462 lb. in 1940-41 and 4,220,085 lb. in 1941-42 made from imported green bacon.

This statement shows that dairying activities are mainly conducted in the coastal division and are relatively inextensive in the remainder of the State. In this area about 90 per cent of the cows in registered dairies are depastured, and approximately 83 per cent. of the total output of milk, 87 per cent. of the butter, and practically the whole of the cheese are produced. About 60 per cent. of the butter of the State is made in the North Coast

division. The Hunter and Manning division is next in importance, then the South Coast, and the South Western Slopes. The manufacture of cheese is of relatively small extent and approximately three-quarters of the total output is made in the South Coast division. The curing of bacon and ham is confined almost entirely to the Coastal division, where approximately 93 per cent. of the output is produced.

A graph on page 842 illustrates the production of butter, cheese and bacon in each year since 1910.

#### MILK.

Particulars of the consumption and supply of milk and milk products are published in the chapter "Food and Prices" of the Year Book.

Cows used for producing milk for sale are inspected by Government officers, who have power to condemn and prevent the use of diseased animals. The standard of milk sold for human consumption is prescribed, the quality of the milk sold is tested frequently, and prosecutions are instituted where deficiencies are found. By these means the purity and wholesomeness of dairy products are protected.

Under the Milk Act, 1931, a Board regulates and controls the supply of milk and cream within the Sydney metropolitan and Newcastle districts. Its functions include the improvement of methods of collecting and distributing milk and the fixation of prices.

The total yield of milk is not accurately recorded, but is estimated approximately. Few dairy farmers actually measure the quantity of milk obtained from their cows throughout the year. The majority are concerned principally in producing cream for manufacture into butter. In recent years, however, it has been found possible to make checks against supplies to factories, and results show that the farmers' estimates are approximately correct. Moreover, the testing of dairy herds has developed so far as to give a fair indication of the butter-fat contents of the milk.

#### *Average Yield per Cow.*

While sufficient information is not available to show conclusively the average annual production of milk per cow in New South Wales, an approximate estimate of the productivity per cow in registered dairies in terms of commercial butter is published in Table 760. For the purposes of this estimate it is assumed that the mean of the number of cows in milk and dry at the beginning and end of any given year represents the average number kept for milking in registered dairies during that year, and an estimate is made (on the basis of butter fat content) of the quantity of commercial butter which may be produced from milk used for purposes other than butter-making.

The following table relates to all cows in registered dairies in New South Wales, and covers a period of years since 1925-26:—

TABLE 760.—Cows in Registered Dairies.—Average Yield.

Period.	Cows Dry and in Milk in Registered Dairies at end of Year.	Estimated Number of Cows Dry and in Milk in Registered Dairies during Year.	Butter Produced.		Estimate of Commercial Butter Producible from Milk of Cows in Registered Dairies used for other Purposes.	Total Commercial Butter Produced or Producible from Milk of Cows in Registered Dairies.	Estimated Production of Commercial Butter per Cow.
			In Factorles from Milk produced in New South Wales.	On Registered Dairy Farms.			
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	
Average per Year.							
Thousand lb.							
							lb.
1926-30	762,404	758,363	96,200	1,162	23,834	121,196	159.8
1931-35	902,833	884,815	128,475	1,483	24,803	154,761	174.9
1936-40	906,685	914,179	114,323	1,255	21,909	145,493	159.2
Year.							
1927-28	756,687	753,322	96,246	1,276	24,945	122,467	162.6
1928-29	776,322	766,504	91,424	1,091	24,328	116,843	152.4
1929-30	777,815	777,069	100,603	1,025	23,783	125,411	161.4
1930-31	813,831	795,823	109,133	1,113	23,777	124,023	168.4
1931-32	873,840	843,836	119,372	1,437	22,930	143,739	170.3
1932-33	923,599	898,720	126,266	1,624	24,240	152,130	169.3
1933-34	944,006	934,252	141,762	1,606	26,329	169,697	181.6
1934-35	957,987	951,446	145,843	1,635	26,740	174,218	183.1
1935-36	940,233	949,110	119,195	1,683	27,878	148,756	156.7
1936-37	917,725	928,979	107,142	1,433	28,733	137,308	147.8
1937-38	905,512	911,618	118,111	1,171	30,236	149,518	164.0
1938-39	886,911	896,212	105,537	1,054	31,251	137,842	153.8
1939-40	883,042	884,977	121,658	935	31,446	154,039	174.0
1940-41	860,903	871,973	106,065	881	34,530	141,476	162.2
1941-42	850,343	855,623	86,170	757	36,935	123,862	144.8

The estimated number of cows dry and in milk in registered dairies during the year shown in the column B above represents the mean of the total numbers at the beginning and end of the year concerned as shown in column A. The estimated production per cow shown in column G is obtained by dividing the average number of cows (column B) into the commercial butter in respective years shown in column F. It represents, therefore, an average covering all cows kept for milking in registered dairies irrespective of periods of lactation, and includes heifers with first calf, aged cows, and cows disabled from any cause.

The averages shown in the table should be considered in conjunction with the index of rainfall in dairying districts published in Table 758. The sharp decline in productivity per cow in 1935-36 and 1936-37 was occasioned by the very dry conditions and an epidemic of ephemeral fever which occurred in the summer of the latter year. Conditions of drought prevailed in the dairying districts in 1941-42 and the average yield was the lowest since 1923-24.

#### SURVEY OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY—JULY, 1942.

A special survey of the dairy industry in Australia was made in July, 1942, with a view to obtain data concerning food supply, manpower and other aspects of the dairy industry.

Returns supplied by 13,127 dairy farmers in New South Wales covered a substantial proportion—probably more than 75 per cent.—of the dairy cows in the State. The following particulars regarding these farms were compiled from the returns:—

	1941	1942
Cows on the 13,127 farms in July—	No.	No.
Total (including heifers) ... ..	781,310	821,801
In milk ... ..	366,660	367,985
In milk in peak month of year ... ..	553,124	562,511 (a)
	acres.	acres.
Area sown with fodder crops.....	249,913	274,974
	No.	No.
Breeding sows on the farms in July ... ..	35,436	30,291

(a) Forecast.

The number of persons, including the farmer and members of his family, working permanently (full-time) on the 13,127 dairy farms in July, 1942, was stated to be 19,319 males and 3,000 females; temporary or casual (full-time) workers were 1,104 males and 227 females, and part-time workers 2,035 males and 9,482 females. The number of men who left the farms during 1941-42 to enter the defence forces or other employment was 6,642.

## USES OF MILK.

The following statement shows the estimated amount of milk produced in New South Wales and used for various purposes in each of the last five years:—

TABLE 761.—Uses of Milk, 1938 to 1942.

Purpose for which Milk was used.	Year ended 31st March.				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	Gallons (000 omitted).				
Butter making—					
On farms ... ..	14,197	14,315	13,729	13,692	11,774
In N.S.W. factories ... ..	230,540	211,250	214,162	200,003	168,915
In other States ... ..	2,699	3,125	4,134	5,080	4,228
Total used for butter .....	247,436	228,690	232,025	218,775	184,917
Cheese making—					
On farms ... ..	309	302	172	62	38
In factories ... ..	7,710	7,413	6,721	6,676	5,371
Total used for Cheese .....	8,019	7,715	6,893	6,738	5,409
Sweet cream, ice cream, condensing, etc. ... ..	9,151	9,645	11,887	16,996	21,470
Pasteurised for metropolitan and Newcastle markets (a) ... ..	24,442	26,457	26,433	27,695	30,179
Balance sold as raw milk and used otherwise (b) ... ..	38,960	38,877	37,471	37,844	38,000
Total milk (produced in N.S.W.)... ..	328,008	311,384	314,709	308,048	279,975

(a) Excludes and (b) includes approximately 11 million gallons of raw milk produced and sold for local consumption in the metropolis and Newcastle.

The milk used in 1941-42 for making butter represented 66 per cent. of the estimated total production; 1.9 per cent. was used for cheese; 7.7 per cent. for condensed milk, cream, ice-cream, etc.; and the balance—24.4 per cent.—was consumed as fresh milk or used otherwise. The quantity pasteurised for the Sydney and Newcastle markets was 23.4 per cent. greater in 1941-42 than in 1937-38.

An estimate of the quantity of fresh milk used for human consumption in the metropolitan district is shown in the chapter relating to "Food and Prices," page 527 of this Year Book.

## BUTTER.

War-time rationing of butter for consumption by civilians, dating from 7th June, 1943, is 8 oz. per head weekly.

The production and consumption of butter in New South Wales and the net export of butter from New South Wales in recent years were as follows:—

TABLE 762.—Butter Production, Consumption and Export (New South Wales).

Year ended 30th June.	Butter Produced.	Butter Consumed in N.S.W.	Net Export of Butter from N.S.W.	Year ended 30th June.	Butter Produced.	Butter Consumed in N.S.W.	Net Export of Butter from N.S.W.
	million lb.				million lb.		
1935	146.1	88.3	59.0	1938	120.9	93.7	25.6
1936	125.2	91.8	30.5	1939	118.8	93.0	20.6
1937	109.8	92.0	16.8	1940	116.8	95.0	*

\* Not available.

The difference between total consumption plus net export and quantity of butter produced represents changes in stocks as at 30th June.



The following statement shows the annual production of butter in New South Wales since 1895. The figures include the butter made in factories from cream produced in other States, the quantity being 896,229 lb. in 1940-41 and 658,783 lb. in 1941-42.

TABLE 763.—Butter Production, 1895 to 1943.

Average Per Season.	In Factories.	On Farms. †	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	In Factories.	On Farms. †	Total.
	Thousand lb.				Thousand lb.		
1895-99	22,930	5,689	28,619	1933	123,625	5,306	128,931
1900-04	36,313	4,248	40,561	1934	143,208	5,660	148,868
1905-09	54,752	4,502	59,254	1935	140,158	5,948	146,106
1910-15*	75,239	4,431	79,670	1936	119,123	6,046	125,169
1916-20	65,591	4,131	69,722	1937	103,975	5,856	109,831
1921-25	85,073	4,639	89,712	1938	115,930	4,952	120,882
1926-30	96,536	4,740	101,276	1939	113,841	4,980	118,821
1931-35	126,946	5,445	132,391	1940	112,020	4,794	116,814
1936-40	112,978	5,325	118,303	1941	103,782	4,781	108,563
				1942	85,116	4,107	89,223
				1943	93,775	4,500	98,275

\* Calendar years until 1914-15. † Twelve months ended 31st March.

The highest level of production was reached in the bountiful seasons 1933-34 and 1934-35 (See Table 758). This was due in part to a temporary expansion of dairying in the hinterland (See Table 756) and to farmers' efforts to offset low prices by increasing production (see Table 767). In each year since 1937-38 the dairying districts have experienced periods of scanty rainfall and a decline in production. The output in 1941-42 was the lowest in the last nineteen years.

*External Trade and Local Consumption of Butter.*

Latest particulars available for publication of the external trade in butter to and from New South Wales are summarised in the following statement (the particulars of the interstate movement are approximations):—

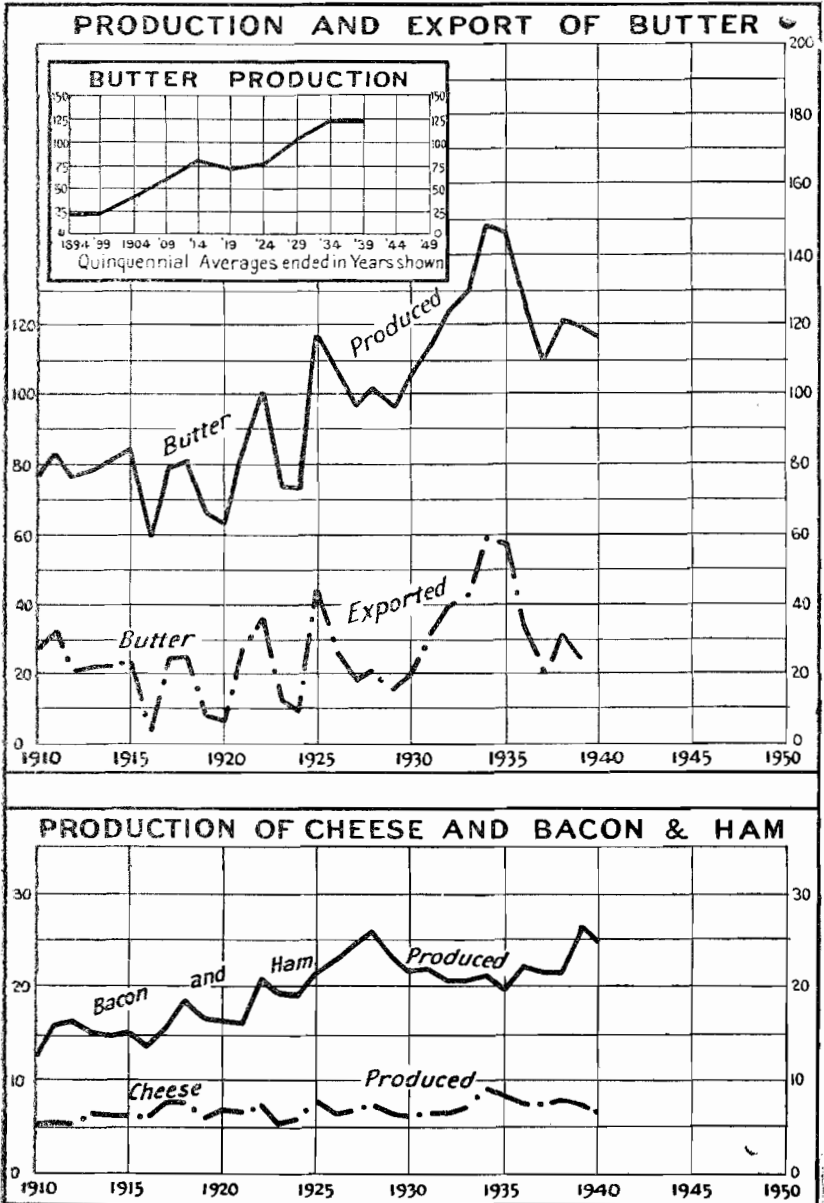
TABLE 764.—Interstate and Oversea Trade in Butter, 1935 to 1939. (New South Wales.)

Particulars.	1934-1935.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
<b>Imports:—</b>	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Interstate ... ..	2,961,300	5,550,100	5,808,488	9,753,548	6,674,492
Overseas ... ..	930	3,612	17	1,674	200
<b>Total Imports</b> ... ..	<b>2,962,230</b>	<b>5,553,712</b>	<b>5,808,505</b>	<b>9,755,222</b>	<b>6,674,692</b>
<b>Exports:—</b>					
Interstate* ... ..	3,974,100	2,814,400	1,836,744	3,584,716	2,852,324
Overseas—					
Australian produce ..	57,672,403	32,818,757	20,365,765	31,372,658	23,966,498
Ships' Stores—					
Australian produce ...	356,514	458,892	421,021	384,573	424,702
<b>Total Exports</b> ... ..	<b>62,003,017</b>	<b>36,092,049</b>	<b>22,623,530</b>	<b>35,341,947</b>	<b>27,243,524</b>
<b>Net Export</b> ... ..	<b>59,040,787</b>	<b>30,538,337</b>	<b>16,815,025</b>	<b>25,586,725</b>	<b>20,568,832</b>

\* Includes butter sent to Queensland for shipment overseas.

The annual consumption of butter in New South Wales is shown in Table 449 on page 527 of this Year Book. It is estimated that the average annual consumption per head of population in the five years ended June, 1940, was 34.4 lb.

Dairy Production in New South Wales, 1910 to 1939-40.



The numbers at the side of the graphs and inset represent millions of pounds of butter, cheese and bacon & ham.

*Production of Butter Monthly.*

The following table shows the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales in each month since July, 1936.

TABLE 765.—Production of Butter Monthly, 1936-37 to 1942-43.  
(New South Wales.)

Month.	Quantity of Butter Produced in Factories.*						
	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
Thousand lb.							
July ... ..	4,990	4,160	4,437	6,585	5,017	4,592	5,167
August ... ..	5,569	4,842	4,887	6,355	5,042	4,638	5,346
September ... ..	6,841	7,029	6,915	7,335	6,453	5,850	5,952
October ... ..	9,206	9,315	10,842	10,165	7,988	7,594	7,499
November ... ..	8,336	13,340	12,589	13,456	8,185	7,935	11,275
December ... ..	7,917	15,168	11,423	13,822	11,365	8,608	12,632
January ... ..	13,263	14,592	9,707	12,629	14,453	6,664	13,044
February ... ..	11,881	14,020	10,826	10,602	12,786	8,311	10,219
March ... ..	13,363	12,411	12,137	9,562	11,743	10,116	8,648
April ... ..	16,373	9,088	11,880	9,165	8,681	8,642	6,129
May ... ..	7,415	6,693	10,456	7,286	6,756	6,789	4,789
June ... ..	4,821	5,272	7,742	5,058	5,183	5,467	3,679
Total .. ..	103,975	115,930	113,841	112,020	103,682	85,116	93,775

\* Compiled from monthly returns of the Division of Dairying, Department of Agriculture.

These monthly records show the seasonal nature of the production. It increases in a marked degree during the summer months usually attaining a maximum between January and March and decreases during the winter, reaching a minimum usually in July.

Particulars of oversea exports of Australian butter and of the sources of imports into the United Kingdom were published in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book. Later information is not available.

*Prices of Butter.*

Since May, 1934 the wholesale price of butter for local consumption has been fixed under the "equalisation" agreement referred to on an earlier page. The price so fixed was 140s. per cwt. in May, 1934, increased to 149s. 4d. on 29th June, 1937, and 158s. 8d. on 8th June, 1938. The maximum wholesale price was fixed by the Prices Commissioner at 166s. 10d. on 6th March, 1942, and it still remained at this price in June, 1943. In addition there is a customary box charge of 2s. 6d. per cwt.

The average monthly Sydney parity (f.o.b.) of the top prices prevailing for Australian butter in London markets, and the annual average, weighted in accordance with quantities exported monthly from New South Wales, have been published in earlier issues of the Year Book.

Since September, 1939, Australian butter for export to the United Kingdom has been sold to the British Ministry of Food under contract at the following prices, f.o.b. Australian ports:—

TABLE 766.—Prices of Butter, British Contract, 1939 to 1943.

Grades of Butter.	Sterling.		Australian Currency.	
	Sept., 1939, to June, 1942.	1942-43.	Sept., 1939, to June, 1942.	1942-1943.
	per cwt. s. d.	per cwt. s. d.	per cwt. s. d.	per cwt. s. d.
Choicest ... ..	109 9	114 3	137 2	142 10
First Grade ... ..	108 6	113 0	135 7	141 3
Second Grade ... ..	104 11	109 5	131 2	136 9
Pastry ... ..	102 0	.....	127 6	.....

The contract price for dry butter fat for export in the year ended June, 1943, was fixed at 150s. sterling (187s. 6d. Australian) per cwt. for first-grade and 145s. (181s. 3d. Australian) for second-grade.

*Prices Received by Dairy Farmers.*

Dairy farmers who supply cream to butter factories are paid according to its butter-fat content, and the return they receive—calculated as per lb. of butter—depends on the relative proportions of the factory output consumed in Australia and exported oversea, as well as the prices realised in home and oversea markets.

The average prices paid to dairy farmers for cream supplied to butter factories in New South Wales in recent years are shown below, the averages being stated as per pound of commercial butter:—

TABLE 767.—Cream for Butter—Average Prices Paid to Dairy Farmers, 1924 to 1943.

Year.	Average Price to Suppliers.	Year.	Average Price to Suppliers.	Year.	Average Price to Suppliers. *
	d.		d.		d.
1923-24 ...	16·6	1930-31 ...	12·6	1937-38 ...	13·0
1924-25 ...	13·0	1931-32 ...	11·2	1938-39 ...	15·0
1925-26 ...	15·8	1932-33 ...	9·4	1939-40 ...	13·6
1926-27 ...	18·2	1933-34 ...	8·4	1940-41 ...	13·6
1927-28 ...	16·0	1934-35 ...	9·4	1941-42 ...	13·6
1928-29 ...	17·1	1935-36 ...	11·4	1942-43 ...	15·9†
1929-30 ...	15·8	1936-37 ...	12·2		

\* See paragraph below next Table.

† Preliminary, including subsidy—see page 831.

The foregoing averages are calculated from records of all factories in New South Wales.

Each month the dairy farmer is paid for his cream at a price estimated to be slightly less than the probable proceeds from sales of butter, and at the end of each half-year he receives such further sums in the form of "deferred pay" as accrue when the actual proceeds of sales are known. The half-yearly adjustments on this account have varied from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per

ground in recent years. The subsidy paid by the Commonwealth Government as from 1st July, 1942, to 31st March, 1943, was approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. of butter. It was increased to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. (interim rate) as from 1st April, 1943. Deferred pay but not subsidy has been included in the following comparison of monthly prices paid to suppliers of cream to the principal North Coast factories:—

TABLE 768.—Cream for Butter—Monthly Prices Paid to Dairy-farmers, 1935 to 1943 (North Coast Factories, N.S.W.).

Month.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
Pence per lb. of commercial butter (including deferred pay).								
July ...	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	13 $\frac{7}{8}$	14 $\frac{5}{16}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{11}{16}$
August ...	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 $\frac{7}{8}$	14 $\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{11}{16}$
September ...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{7}{8}$	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{16}$	13	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 $\frac{11}{16}$
October ...	12	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	13 $\frac{7}{8}$	12 $\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{8}$	14 $\frac{11}{16}$
November ...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{7}{8}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{13}{16}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{8}$	14 $\frac{11}{16}$
December ...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{8}$	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	11 $\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	14 $\frac{11}{16}$
January ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	13 $\frac{5}{16}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{7}{8}$
February ...	11	11	12 $\frac{7}{8}$	13 $\frac{3}{16}$	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{7}{8}$
March ...	11	12	13 $\frac{7}{8}$	13 $\frac{3}{16}$	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{7}{8}$
April ...	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{5}{8}$	13 $\frac{5}{16}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{5}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{7}{8}$
May ...	13	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{16}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	14	14 $\frac{7}{8}$
June ...	14	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 $\frac{3}{16}$	15	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{7}{8}$
Average, year	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$

\* Exclusive of subsidy—see page 831.

From July, 1937, charges for transporting cream to the factories (equal to about  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.) have been met by the factories. Previously the suppliers met this cost.

### CHEESE.

Although favourable conditions exist in New South Wales for the production of cheese the industry has shown little or no expansion in the past twenty years. This is said to be due to the fact that production of cheese is relatively unprofitable as compared with other dairying pursuits. The annual production is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from other States. Approximately three-fourths of the cheese made in New South Wales is produced in the South Coast division. The graph published on page 842 illustrates the trend in production in recent years.

The following table shows the production of cheese in factories and on farms in New South Wales at intervals since 1910:—

TABLE 769.—Cheese—Production, New South Wales, 1910 to 1942.

Year ended 30th June.	In Factories.	On Farms.†	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	In Factories.	On Farms. †	Total.
	Thousand lb.				Thousand lb.		
Annual average.				Season.			
1910-15*	4,625	1,192	5,817	1936	7,060	296	7,356
1916-20	6,154	717	6,871	1937	7,145	273	7,418
1921-25	6,285	235	6,520	1938	7,701	304	8,005
1926-30	6,480	154	6,634	1939	7,193	293	7,486
1931-35	7,408	156	7,564	1940	6,634	170	6,804
1936-40	7,147	267	7,414	1941	6,412	58	6,470
				1942	5,225	37	5,262

\* Calendar years. † Twelve months ended 31st March, 1932, and later years.

The average annual consumption of cheese in New South Wales is approximately 11,000,000 lb., or 4 lb. per head of population.

#### CONDENSED MILK.

In 1941-42 there were six factories for the manufacture of condensed, concentrated and powdered milk in New South Wales. The quantities made in each of the past four years were as follows:—

TABLE 770.—Preserved Milk—Production (N.S.W.)

	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Concentrated milk ... ..	2,332,097	3,325,800	9,351,805	13,970,002
Condensed milk ... ..	3,815,546	6,286,287	10,164,127	12,097,687
Powdered milk ... ..	2,551,748	2,497,436	3,903,759	6,631,283

In making these and other milk products such as sterilised cream and malted milk, 11,211,459 gallons of milk and 1,438 tons of sugar were used in 1940-41, and 15,376,199 gallons of milk and 1,268 tons of sugar in 1941-42.

#### PIGS.

Pig breeding in New South Wales is carried on usually in association with dairy farming. The number of pigs in the State at 31st March, 1941, was 507,738, including 396,435 under one year, and 111,303 other pigs—mainly breeding stock. The number at 31st March, 1942, was 454,102,

(including 357,491 under one year) and it was 486,960 in March, 1943. The extent of pig-breeding, however, is not accurately reflected in variations in the number of pigs at the end of the year, but rather in the extent of slaughtering in conjunction with increase or decrease in numbers.

A comparative statement of pigs at end of season and annual slaughtering is shown below:—

TABLE 771.—Pigs in New South Wales, 1901 to 1942.

Mean of Five Years ended—	Pigs at end of Year.	Slaughtered during Year.	Year ended 31st March.	Pigs at end of Year.	Slaughtered during Year.
1905 (Dec.) ...	264,357	231,374	1935 ...	397,535	505,059
1910 ,, ...	246,964	244,618	1936 ...	436,944	595,624
1916 (June) ...	304,140	286,338	1937 ...	390,780	613,957
1921 ,, ...	322,146	296,279	1938 ...	356,765	536,868
1926 ,, ...	354,015	348,461	1939 ...	377,344	552,939
1931 ,, ...	320,835	420,747	1940 ...	451,064	542,359
1936 (March) ...	395,143	488,016	1941 ...	507,738	596,851
1941 ,, ...	416,738	568,596	1942 ...	454,102	737,882

The number of pigs at 31st March, 1941, was greater than the number recorded at the end of any earlier season, but there was a marked decline during 1941-42 as a result of heavy slaughtering and unfavourable weather conditions in dairying districts.

The following statement shows the number of pigs in divisions of the State in various years since 1921:—

TABLE 772.—Pigs in Divisions, 1921 to 1942.

Division.	1921. (June).	1931. (June).	1939. (March).	1940. (March).	1941. (March).	1942. (March).
North Coast ...	117,220	152,243	176,394	191,360	196,387	184,387
Hunter and Manning ...	49,424	64,287	81,860	81,935	77,376	69,971
Metropolitan ...	20,863	16,924	18,627	24,339	27,701	25,877
South Coast ...	21,396	26,958	31,279	34,695	35,885	27,710
<b>Total, Coastal ...</b>	<b>208,903</b>	<b>260,412</b>	<b>308,160</b>	<b>332,329</b>	<b>337,349</b>	<b>307,945</b>
Tablelands ...	29,700	20,553	21,842	28,092	35,380	36,068
Western Slopes ...	39,599	35,503	31,218	59,975	91,855	76,126
Other ...	28,051	17,863	16,124	30,668	43,154	33,963
<b>Total, New South Wales ...</b>	<b>306,253</b>	<b>334,331</b>	<b>377,344</b>	<b>451,064</b>	<b>507,738</b>	<b>454,102</b>

Fifty-six per cent. of the pigs at 31st March, 1942, were in the North Coast and Hunter and Manning Divisions.

#### Prices of Pigs, 1939 to 1942.

The average prices of certain representative classes of pigs in the metropolitan saleyards at Flemington during each of the past four years are shown below. The averages have been compiled from returns supplied by a number of firms engaged in the sale of livestock.

TABLE 773.—Average Prices of Pigs, Sydney 1939 to 1942.

Month.	Heavy and Medium Weights.							
	Baconers.				Porkers.			
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January ...	73 1	76 8	78 1	78 3	46 1	48 10	48 11	45 0
February ...	72 8	77 4	73 3	92 6	47 2	48 4	46 3	50 0
March ...	73 5	76 7	72 8	95 9	47 5	47 9	44 7	56 6
April ...	73 1	76 6	62 5	100 3	48 2	47 6	38 9	59 9
May ...	71 8	78 1	63 0	97 3	45 6	47 6	40 4	59 0
June ...	73 0	78 0	65 2	98 6	46 1	48 0	43 8	62 9
July ...	74 7	79 0	66 11	100 0	47 5	46 3	42 9	64 6
August ...	77 0	80 9	73 2	110 9	49 9	49 5	44 6	72 3
September ...	81 0	82 2	78 3	115 9	49 9	48 9	45 2	72 6
October ...	83 1	82 7	82 3	120 0	52 2	50 10	49 0	71 6
November ...	84 0	81 10	82 11	116 6	51 6	49 0	47 11	74 9
December ...	81 10	81 6	76 11	105 6	50 10	51 1	47 3	75 3
Average ...	76 6	79 3	72 11	102 6	48 6	48 10	45 0	63 9

*Bacon and Hams.*

The output of bacon and hams from factories and farms in New South Wales since 1910 is shown hereunder:—

TABLE 774.—Bacon and Ham, Production 1910 to 1942.

Year ended 30th June.	Production of Bacon and Ham.			Year ended 30th June.	Production of Bacon and Ham.		
	Factory.	Farm. ‡	Total Production.		Factory.	Farm. ‡	Total Production.
	Annual Average.				Season.		
	lb. 000.	lb. 000.	lb. 000.		lb. 000.	lb. 000.	lb. 000.
1910-15*	12,757	2,397	15,154	1936	21,155	902	22,057
1916-20	13,935	2,343	16,278	1937	21,256	814	22,070
1921-25	17,627	1,584	19,211	1938	20,796	579	21,375
1926-30	22,535	1,014	23,549	1939	21,722†	431	22,153
1931-35	19,670	1,051	20,721	1940	20,511†	417	20,928
1936-40	21,088	629	21,717	1941	26,612†	492	27,104
				1942	29,532†	504	30,036

\* Calendar years to 1913.

‡ Twelve months ended 31st March, 1932, and later years.

† Exclusive of bacon cured from green bacon imported interstate (see note to table 759).

The production of bacon and ham increased slowly between 1910 and 1930, then fluctuated at a slightly lower level until 1939-40. During the last two seasons production was greater than in any earlier year.

*Lard.*

Statistics showing the total production of lard are not available. The quantity extracted in factories amounted to 773,789 lb., valued at £15,644 in the year ended 30th June, 1941, and 921,852 lb., valued at £19,512 in 1941-42. But as manufacture is conducted in many other establishments, as well as on farms, these quantities represent only a portion of the total output.



EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The following table shows the oversea exports of the principal dairy products from New South Wales, inclusive of ships' stores, at intervals since 1911. New South Wales produce exported through other States is excluded from account. In recent years a substantial quantity of butter from New South Wales has been shipped abroad from Brisbane, Queensland.

TABLE 775.—Oversea Exports of Butter, Cheese, Milk and Bacon (from N.S.W.) 1911 to 1940.

Year ended 30th June.	Oversea Exports (including Ships' Stores).							
	Butter.		Cheese.		Milk—Preserved, Condensed, etc.		Bacon and Ham.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb. (000)	£	lb. (000)	£	lb. (000)	£	lb. (000)	£
1911*	33,044	1,518,993	141	3,723	1,127	17,471	618	17,561
1921	28,429	3,458,280	807	49,813	11,576	691,122	1,357	132,075
1931	31,793	1,698,835	189	8,969	497	18,006	552	28,646
1932	39,823	2,010,246	191	8,756	650	22,957	530	28,126
1933	42,901	1,832,362	464	18,021	852	32,340	539	38,936
1934	59,635	2,149,546	800	25,745	865	30,313	571	30,435
1935	58,928	2,182,429	2,136	55,413	2,569	196,868	591	33,825
1936	33,278	1,675,728	540	18,228	2,592	194,207	631	36,286
1937	20,787	1,033,007	424	15,724	2,342	154,923	740	41,182
1938	31,758	1,919,132	1,081	46,263	3,210	207,516	659	42,250
1939	24,391	1,382,876	294	12,121	2,979	247,806	464	28,268
1940	‡	‡	850	32,214	6,020	282,860	1,373	92,885

\* Calendar year.

‡ Not available for publication.

The values of other dairy and farmyard products exported overseas in 1939-40 were as follows:—Frozen pork, £79,757; frozen poultry, £37,563; eggs, £195,858; live pigs and poultry, £3,369.

POULTRY-FARMING.

Poultry-farming was conducted formerly in conjunction with dairying; but the interests involved have become important commercially, and a distinct industry has been developed. Returns collected as at 31st March, 1941, showed that there were 2,317 holdings of one acre or more in extent devoted mainly to poultry farming. In addition, many smaller holdings not included in these returns are used for raising poultry as a commercial pursuit, and some farms utilised mainly for agriculture, dairying or grazing, carry large numbers of poultry. The returns showed that at 31st March, 1941 there were 3,242 holdings, carrying poultry for commercial purposes to the extent of 150 head or more. Of these, 1,890 were in the county of Cumberland and 709 in other coastal districts.

Owing to the relatively small area of land required for poultry farming it has been difficult to make a complete survey, but with special facilities the scope of the collection was widened in 1935.

Complete statistics of poultry production are not available, but a general estimate based on recorded production indicates that the farm value of production was approximately £3,996,747 in 1940-41, and £3,838,000 in 1941-42.

The numbers of poultry enumerated in returns supplied annually under the Census Act are shown below for each year from 1935, when action was taken to obtain a more comprehensive record than was previously available. The scope of the annual collection was further extended in 1942-43. The data afford some guidance as to the trend of the industry during the last few years, but in view of the difficulty of obtaining complete records of all small poultry keepers, it is probable that the number of poultry in the State is much greater than the figures shown in the table:—

TABLE 776.—Poultry in New South Wales, 1935 to 1943.

As at 31st March	Fowls, Chickens, etc.	Ducks, etc.	Geese, etc.	Turkeys, etc.	Guinea Fowl, and other.
1935	5,251,000	219,000	31,000	244,000	12,000
1936	5,263,000	202,000	30,000	232,000	11,000
1937	5,112,000	189,000	27,000	226,000	9,800
1938	5,052,000	191,000	25,000	211,000	10,500
1939	5,066,000	180,000	25,000	209,000	10,000
1940	5,474,000	202,000	23,000	213,000	9,500
1941	5,819,000	183,000	21,000	200,000	10,300
1943	6,324,000	150,000	20,000	158,000	10,000

The numbers shown above include poultry recorded on holdings with less than 150 stock—2,818,400 fowls, chickens, etc., in 1941—also the number of poultry, as estimated by local collectors, on holdings other than those used for agricultural and pastoral purposes.

The statistics shown below are compiled from returns collected under the Census Act in respect of farms with at least 150 head of poultry, from which products were marketed:—

TABLE 777.—Commercial Poultry Farms, 1933 to 1943.

Year ended 31st March	Number of Farms.	Stock at 31st March.		Eggs Produced. Thousand dozen.	Chickens Hatched For Sale as Day-Olds.	Poultry Consumed or Sold for Table Purposes. (Head.)
		Chickens under six months old.	Other Fowls.			
1933	2,507	232,507	1,536,981	14,066	1,383,732	1,039,472
1934	2,598	209,505	1,760,739	15,544	1,423,428	1,099,539
1935	3,474	258,217	2,063,398	18,517	1,278,337	1,248,207
1936	3,296	181,464	2,083,070	19,065	1,537,671	1,109,272
1937	3,094	165,837	1,994,273	19,405	1,647,364	1,109,833
1938	2,815	186,793	1,979,889	19,741	1,676,277	1,059,802
1939	2,853	208,801	2,065,672	20,042	†2,445,420	1,078,458
1940	3,072	210,879	2,436,169	22,487	†3,118,623	1,097,119
1941	3,242	229,090	2,771,986	25,313	†3,597,424	1,166,557
1942	3,463	193,551	2,866,368	*	*	*
1943	4,258	†298,715	3,805,526	30,294	†4,141,337	1,237,549

\* Not available.

† Includes Hatcheries.

‡ Under 3 months.

The considerable increase recorded in chickens hatched for sale as day-olds since 1937-38 was due in part to increased demand, but mainly to the inclusion of complete records of certain hatcheries not formerly included.

Assuming that the mean of the number of stock over six months old at the beginning and end of the year represents approximately the number of laying stock in respective years (with some deduction for male stock), it would appear that the average egg production is in the vicinity of ten dozen per hen per year. It is generally accepted that a fair average egg production on well-managed commercial poultry farms is twelve dozen per hen per year.

Returns received from commercial poultry farms disclosed that 1,166,557 head of poultry were consumed or sold for consumption during 1940-41. The Table Bird Council of New South Wales, established in November, 1936, is endeavouring to expand the market for table poultry.

Special attention is devoted to improving the laying qualities of the different breeds, and egg-laying competitions, organised originally by private subscriptions, have been conducted since 1901 at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. The most successful laying breeds have proved to be the Australorp, the White Leghorn, the Rhode Island Red, and the Langshan. The Australorp was produced in Australia, Black Orpington blood being predominant. A Government Poultry Expert and staff carry out experimental work and assist poultry farmers in selecting breeding stock, culling the hens, and in dealing with general problems associated with the industry.

Calculations covering the maintenance of fowls competing in the Hawkesbury Agricultural College laying tests in recent years show that feeding costs (with food purchased at wholesale rates and freight and cartage added) amounted to 8s. per bird per year in 1941-42. As the feeding costs in this competition are based upon Sydney market prices plus freight and cartage, they are indicative of the average costs of feeding on commercial poultry farms. In successive years ending in March the feeding costs per hen per annum were as follow:—

TABLE 778.—Cost of Feeding Fowls, 1929 to 1943.

Year ended March.	Cost of feeding per hen.	Year ended March.	Cost of feeding per hen.	Year ended March.	Cost of feeding per hen.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1928-29 ...	8 7	1933-34 ...	6 3	1938-39 ...	7 0
1929-30 ...	9 10	1934-35 ...	5 9	1939-40 ...	6 3
1930-31 ...	7 3	1935-36 ...	7 2	1940-41 ...	7 3
1931-32 ...	5 9	1936-37 ...	8 8	1941-42 ...	8 0
1932-33 ...	7 0	1937-38 ...	9 6	1942-43	7 11

The course of prices of wheat, maize, bran and pollard is indicated in Table 652.

*Prices of Eggs.*

The average monthly wholesale prices of new-laid hen eggs per dozen in Sydney since January, 1933, are shown in the following table, together with the average price in each year weighted in accordance with the seasonal expectation of laying:—

TABLE 779.—Wholesale Prices of Eggs, 1935 to 1942.

Month.	Weight.	1935.	1936.	1937	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
		d.	d.	d	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
January ...	13	12.0	14.8	15.2	17.6	18.3	15.2	15.8	14.0
February ...	11	12.6	17.0	18.5	18.8	22.5	18.1	18.0	16.2
March ...	7	14.8	19.1	21.0	20.7	17.3	19.1	18.4	18.9
April ...	6	19.8	20.6	21.0	24.0	20.1	21.6	21.0	24.0
May ...	4	20.8	21.0	21.0	24.0	21.0	23.8	21.0	24.0
June ...	6	18.4	18.0	21.0	23.5	20.3	21.0	17.9	24.0
July ...	10	15.7	16.8	20.3	18.0	15.0	16.3	15.2	24.0
August ...	16	13.3	14.0	15.8	15.9	12.7	14.3	14.0	18.7
September ...	19	12.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	12.0	14.0	14.0	18.0
October ...	19	12.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	14.0	13.8	18.0
November ...	17	12.0	15.0	14.0	13.7	12.0	14.7	13.0	18.0
December ...	16	12.6	15.0	15.5	14.8	14.0	15.0	13.5	20.0
Estimated weight- ed average price for year ...	144	13.5	15.6	16.4	16.5	15.1	15.9	15.2	18.9

The monthly averages are unweighted and represent the mean of the daily quotations. Prices are quoted also for medium and pullet eggs, but these are not included above.

The prices of eggs were much higher than usual from April to December, 1942. During this period, there was a shortage of eggs as a result of increased demand. In 1943 the wholesale price of new laid hen eggs in Sydney was 2s. a dozen from 18th January until 23rd August.

*Egg Marketing Board.*

The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act after a poll of producers taken in September, 1928. The Board, which consists of three members elected by producers and two nominated by the Government, commenced operations in May, 1929, for the formation of a compulsory marketing pool. Polls of producers were taken also in 1931, 1934 and 1938, and on each occasion a large majority of the votes favoured this system of marketing.

In 1933 the Board's mandatory powers were suspended in view of a possibility of conflict with the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth in relation to interstate trade. Pending an alteration in the law, the Board functioned as a voluntary organisation of producers in administering the 1933-34 pool. Amendments to the Marketing Act were passed and the compulsory pool was commenced again in August, 1934.

The area of the Board's jurisdiction embraced the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland and the shires of Nattai and Wollondilly up to November, 1941, when, as a result of a ballot of producers, its jurisdiction

was extended to cover marketing of eggs produced in country districts, except certain distant areas where production is negligible. All persons having more than 20 head of female fowls of productive age are required to consign the eggs to the Egg Marketing Board, unless permitted by the Board, under contract, to sell their eggs privately as exempt producers.

A summary relating to recent pools is shown below:—

TABLE 780.—Egg Marketing Board, 1932 to 1942.

Pool Year.	Eggs under Board's Administration.			Realisations by Board.				
	Sold by exempt Producers.	Handled by Board.	Total.	Local Sales.		Exports.		
				Quantity.	Average per dozen.	Quantity.	Average per dozen net. (a)	Cost of Export per dozen.*
	Thousand dozens.			doz.	d.	doz.	d.	d.
1931-32 ...	6,208	9,478	15,686	5,688,406	12·55	3,789,906	13·56	6·06
1932-33 ...	5,551	10,795	16,346	5,077,964	13·52	5,717,282	12·52	5·49
1933-34 ...	<i>b</i>	11,933	<i>b</i>	7,032,955	11·70	4,900,050	11·84	5·13
1934-35 ...	5,311	14,744	20,055	7,862,317	12·75	6,881,820	11·15	4·95
1935-36 ...	6,250	14,506	20,756	9,734,977	13·72	4,770,690	13·32	4·83
1936-37 ...	5,893	15,148	21,041	10,048,240	15·22	5,100,000	12·21	4·54
1937-38 ...	6,359	13,983	20,342	9,750,334	16·73	4,232,880	14·72	4·71
1938-39 ...	6,973	13,453	20,426	10,161,377	15·51	3,292,050	12·41	4·99
1939-40 ...	8,724	14,728	23,452	10,992,101	14·21	3,735,600	12·51	1·83
1940-41 ...	9,729	19,331	29,060	11,170,174	15·19	7,907,310(c)	13·74	1·98
1941-42 ...	11,653	26,882	38,535	16,161,288	14·37	10,720,560	13·10	0·58

(a) Sydney basis—including exchange premium. (b) Not available. (c) Also pulp 253,000 doz.

\* Up to and including 1938-39 costs embraced cases, packing materials, storage, cartage, wharfage freight, and marine insurance. In 1939-40, and later years, costs of freight and marine insurance were excluded as, in terms of the British Government contract, purchase was made on f.o.b. basis.

Of the 38,535,037 dozen eggs under the Board's administration in 1941-42, sales in Australia by the Board and producer agents were 27,814,477 dozen.

Local sales by the Board in 1940-41 realised £707,079 or an average price of 15.19d. per dozen, and £967,620 or 14.37d. per dozen in 1941-42. These included eggs of all grades, whereas only first-grade eggs were exported.

Export sales in 1940-41 realised £518,124, or 15.72d. per dozen, of which £65,150, or 1.98d. per dozen represented costs f.o.b. and overseas advertising; and producers were paid £483,549, or 14.67d. per dozen in respect of eggs exported. Particulars for 1941-42 were:—Export sales, £610,885, or 13.63d. per dozen; costs, £25,812, or .58d. per dozen; and payments to producers, £621,633, or 13.92d. per dozen.

The Board handled 19,331,000 dozen eggs of all grades in 1940-41 and 26,882,000 dozen in 1941-42, and producers received approximately £1,219,000 or an average of 15.13d. per dozen in 1940-41, and £1,593,000, equal to 14.22d. per dozen, in 1941-42.

The average price per dozen paid to producers for all eggs received by the Board (subject to pool deduction) in each year since 1930-31 was as follows:—

Pool Year.	d.	Pool Year.	d.	Pool Year.	d.
1930-31	15.06	1934-35	12.75	1938-39	15.57
1931-32	13.61	1935-36	13.75	1939-40	13.75
1932-33	12.15	1936-37	15.23	1940-41	15.13
1933-34	12.65	1937-38	16.14	1941-42	14.22

Consignors to the Board and producer agents contributed to the pool at rate of 1d. per dozen from 1st July, 1939, to 14th December, 1941. Subsequent charges were 2d. per dozen from 15th December, 1941; 1d. from 1st June, 1942; 1½d. from 1st October, 1942, and 3d. from 3rd. May, 1943. Commission charge on the gross advance was increased from 5 per cent. to 6½ per cent. as from 4th September, 1939.

#### *Wartime Control of Eggs.*

In October, 1939, the British Government contracted to purchase the exportable surplus of eggs from Australia. The contract, as extended from time to time, covered eggs shipped up to February, 1941. Subsequently, owing to scarcity of refrigerated space for shipment, arrangements were made to export eggs in the form of egg powder.

In terms of regulations under the National Security Act the Egg Supervision Committee of five members (including the Chairman of the Egg Marketing Board) was appointed to acquire eggs on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, and to control storage and shipment to the British Ministry of Food. Control of export was effected by means of a system of licenses and export by unlicensed persons was prohibited.

An arrangement to process eggs for shipment overseas was made between the Commonwealth and a company which undertook to treat the eggs. The Commonwealth agreed to pay the cost of plant and half the cost of factory buildings constructed in Sydney and Melbourne on land owned by the company. Eggs were purchased in 1941-42 at prices fixed by the Department of Commerce, and from proceeds of sales of egg powder the cost of processing was reimbursed to the company on a basis recommended by the Prices Commissioner.

In April, 1943, new regulations under the National Security Act were issued to provide for control of the production, distribution and consumption of eggs throughout Australia. A Controller of Egg Supplies was appointed; a Deputy Controller in each State, and an Advisory Committee. The regulations provide for the licensing of producers as well as exporters and the prohibition of sales except to the Controller.

*Exports and Imports, Eggs and Poultry.*

The following table shows particulars of the oversea export trade in eggs and poultry:—

TABLE 781—Oversea Exports of Eggs and Poultry, 1936 to 1940.  
(from New South Wales.)

Year ended 30th June.	Eggs in Shell.		Frozen Poultry.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	doz.	£	pairs.	£	£
1936	5,137,424	263,595	25,763	21,447	285,042
1937	5,429,732	322,082	25,433	23,598	345,680
1938	4,381,506	263,258	27,377	28,995	297,253
1939	3,427,702	205,759	19,294	18,295	224,054
1940	3,789,747	195,458	49,019	37,563	233,021

Particulars as to the interstate imports of eggs into Sydney by rail and by sea in the years ended 30th June, 1940 to 1942, collected by the Chief of the Division of Marketing are summarised below:—

TABLE 782—Interstate Imports of Eggs, 1940 to 1942.

State Whence Imported.	1939-40.		1940-41.		1941-42.	
	In Shell.	Pulp.	In Shell.	Pulp.	In Shell.	Pulp.
	doz.	cwt.	doz.	cwt.	doz.	cwt.
Victoria ... ..	12,630	1,786	...	3,388	...	3,363
Queensland ... ..	352,620	...	285,340	...	41,820	...
South Australia ... ..	140,580	13,081	175,410	7,164	...	3,836
Western Australia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,905
Tasmania ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,650	...
Total ... ..	505,830	14,867	460,750	10,552	43,470	9,104

One cwt. of egg pulp is equivalent to approximately 93½ dozen eggs.

## BEE-KEEPING.

The bee-keeping industry is inextensive, and is conducted generally as an adjunct to other rural occupations. There are, however, a number of commercial apiaries, and migratory bee-keeping has tended to increase. Good table honey is obtained from the flora of native eucalypts of many varieties.

The industry is subject to regulation in terms of the Apiaries Act in order to prevent the spread of disease amongst bees. Frame hives must be used and box hives are prohibited.

Statistics collected under the Census Act which are published below represent, in the main, the extent of bee-keeping on holdings of one acre and upwards, but hives are maintained on smaller areas; complete information regarding these is not available. The records, therefore, are incomplete.

In 1940-41 returns were obtained from 2,488 holdings on which bee hives were kept. The particulars recorded in recent years are shown below:—

TABLE 783.—Bee Hives and Honey Production, 1935 to 1941.

Season.	Bee Hives.			Honey.	Average Yield of Honey per Productive Hive.	Beeswax.
	Productive.	Un-productive.	Total.			
	No.	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1934-35 ...	67,170	15,193	82,363	5,539,677	82.5	70,564
1935-36 ...	76,481	19,875	96,356	4,577,097	59.8	62,886
1936-37 ...	67,807	25,277	93,084	2,935,282	43.3	52,461
1937-38 ...	74,301	20,345	94,646	3,356,609	45.2	49,945
1938-39 ...	60,346	25,895	86,241	2,723,719	45.1	43,780
1939-40 ...	59,670	22,779	82,449	2,477,381	41.5	42,393
1940-41 ...	69,898	16,738	86,636	4,771,422	68.3	68,670

The yield per productive hive is subject to marked fluctuations according to seasonal conditions, and these were exceptionally favourable in 1934-35, when more honey was produced than in any earlier year. Owing to dry weather production declined in 1935-36 and 1936-37, and it remained low until 1940-41, when there was a marked improvement.

The estimated value of the production from bees was £42,000 in 1939-40 and £102,000 in 1940-41. The quantity of honey and beeswax produced in each division in those years was as follows:—

TABLE 784.—Honey and Beeswax produced 1939-40 and 1940-41.

Division.	1939-40.		1940-41.	
	Honey.	Beeswax.	Honey.	Beeswax.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Coastal ... ..	763,353	15,739	1,225,633	23,720
Tableland ... ..	836,279	13,447	1,372,420	18,204
Western Slopes ... ..	785,249	12,143	1,814,053	23,986
Central Plains, Riverina, and Western Division.	92,500	1,064	359,316	2,760
Total ... ..	2,477,381	42,393	4,771,422	68,670



VALUE OF DAIRY AND FARMYARD PRODUCTION.

The farm value of production in the dairying and farmyard industries in 1941-42 amounted to £16,448,000 approximately. Dairying apart from pigs, yielded £10,513,000; pigs, £1,997,000; poultry, £3,838,000; and bees, £100,000. The farm value of production since 1911 was as follows:—

TABLE 785.—Value of Dairy and Farmyard Production, 1911 to 1942.

Year.	Milk for Butter.	Milk for Cheese.	Milk (not used for Butter or Cheese).	Stock Slaughtered.		Total Dairying.	Poultry and Eggs.	Bees.	Total.
				Milch Cows, etc.	Pigs.				
Thousands omitted.									
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Average per annum.									
1911-16 ...	3,642	161	873	424	526	5,626	1,600	30	7,256
1917-21 ...	5,471	253	1,902	671	1,038	9,335	2,500	38	11,873
1922-26 ...	6,003	214	2,589	917	1,069	10,792	2,719	36	13,547
1927-31 ...	6,550	223	2,504	495	1,148	10,920	3,213	37	14,170
1932-36 ...	5,557	188	2,211	685	858	9,449	2,837	53	12,339
1937-41 ...	6,322	219	3,109	1,153	1,367	12,170	3,789	56	16,015
Year.									
1928-29 ...	6,822	228	2,658	571	1,237	11,516	2,999	44	14,539
1929-30 ...	6,884	234	2,668	524	1,105	11,355	3,140	44	14,539
1930-31 ...	5,974	176	1,964	456	839	9,409	2,584	46	12,039
1931-32 ...	5,821	182	1,887	276	730	8,896	2,595	34	11,525
1932-33 ...	5,098	190	2,138	514	747	8,687	2,728	47	11,462
1933-34 ...	5,221	199	2,206	641	821	9,088	2,603	22	11,713
1934-35 ...	5,800	179	2,304	771	913	9,967	2,823	95	12,885
1935-36 ...	5,846	188	2,521	973	1,077	10,605	3,439	68	14,112
1936-37 ...	5,629	217	2,740	1,017	1,242	10,845	3,704	43	14,592
1937-38 ...	6,582	240	2,876	1,169	1,299	12,166	3,896	51	16,113
1938-39 ...	6,489	228	3,177	1,224	1,350	12,463	3,853	43	16,359
1939-40 ...	6,666	203	3,173	1,203	1,403	12,648	3,498	42	16,188
1940-41 ...	6,241	212	3,578	1,153	1,542	12,726	3,997	102	16,825
1941-42 ...	5,119	178	3,994	1,222	1,997	12,510	3,838	146	16,494

PRICES OF FARMYARD PRODUCTS.

The average wholesale prices obtained in the Sydney markets for the principal kinds of dairy and poultry farm produce in each of the last seven years are shown in the following table. The average quoted for the year represents the mean of the prices ruling each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month.

TABLE 786.—Prices of Dairy and Farmyard Products, 1936 to 1942.

Dairy and Poultry Farm Produce.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Milk ... gal.	1 5	1 5	1 5·2	1 5·2	1 5·2	1 5·2	1 9·2
Butter ... lb.	1 3	1 3·5	1 4·5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5·3
Cheese ... "	0 9·7	0 10	0 10·6	0 11	0 10·9	0 10·8	1 0
Hams ... "	1 1·7	1 3·9	1 5·4	1 3·9	1 4·2	1 4·3	1 5·9
Bacon (sides) ... "	0 9·4	0 11·7	1 0·4	0 11·7	1 0·6	1 0·1	1 1·7
Eggs (new laid) doz.	1 4·6	1 5·6	1 6·1	1 4·4	1 5·3	1 4·3	1 7·8
Poultry—							
Fowls—							
(Cockerels) ... pr.	6 9	7 4	7 9	6 5	6 5	6 7	8 0
Drakes—							
(Muscovy) ... "	9 4	10 6	10 6	9 9	9 9	10 3	13 5
Ducks—							
(Muscovy) ... "	5 7	6 4	6 10	6 5	6 4	6 6	8 3
Geese ... "	7 5	9 6	9 4	8 5	8 4	7 3	9 9
Turkeys (cocks) ... "	25 6	29 6	29 4	28 1	25 0	23 9	32 8
Bee produce—							
Honey ... lb.	0 3·7	0 3·7	0 3·9	0 4·1	0 5·3	0 4·8	0 5·3
Wax ... "	1 5	1 4·5	1 4·6	1 4·9	1 7·8	2 0·9	2 4·5

The weighted average of the Sydney wholesale prices of eight principal dairy and farmyard products, viz., butter, cheese, bacon, ham, eggs, condensed milk, honey and lard are shown in the following table of index numbers, in which the prices of 1911 are taken as the base and represented by 1,000 :—

TABLE 787.—Prices of Dairy and Farmyard Products—Index Numbers 1901 to 1942.

Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index Number.
1901	963	1930	1,571	1937	1,404
1906	953	1931	1,386	1938	1,488
1911	1,000	1932	1,295	1939	1,476
1916	1,380	1933	1,172	1940	1,504
1921	2,020	1934	1,245	1941	1,482
1926	1,760	1935	1,292	1942	1,603
1929	1,842	1936	1,316		

A rapid fall in export prices of butter and other dairy products, and a consequent fall in local prices, caused the index number to fall by 36 per cent. between 1929 and 1933. There was a steady rise in the years 1934 to 1938, and little change in later years until 1942, when the index number was the highest since 1929.

## FORESTRY

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### *The Forest Estate.*

THE forest lands of the State containing timber of commercial value consist of about 11 million acres, of which about 8 million acres are Crown lands. Over  $6\frac{1}{2}$  million acres of the State lands are either dedicated or reserved for the preservation and growth of timber.

The total forest area, although not large, contains a great variety of useful timbers, which in hardwoods number about thirty different kinds of good commercial value, including such renowned constructional woods as ironbark, tallow-wood, spotted gum, blackbutt, red mahogany, and turpentine. In other timbers there are about twenty-five commercial varieties, including such valuable timbers as cedar, beech, brushbox, hoop pine, coachwood, native cypress pine, and teak. It is estimated that, approximately, five-sixths of the timber supply consists of mixed hardwoods and one-sixth of soft and brush woods.

The Forestry Commission, consisting of one member appointed for seven years, administers the Forestry Act, 1916-1935. The Act provides for the control and management of the State forests and timber reserves, the licensing of timber-getters and sawmills, the organisation of a system of education in scientific forestry and research. Provision is made also for the permanent dedication of reserves for the preservation of natural flora, for the protection of water supply catchment areas, and for the prevention of erosion.

The Forestry Commission may undertake the silvicultural management of the catchment area of any system of water supply, and the direction of tree planting schemes of public authorities.

### *National and State Forests.*

Areas suitable for permanent use for forestry purposes may be declared as National forests, and the dedication may be revoked only by Act of Parliament. Land dedicated as a State forest may be withdrawn from forestry purposes by a resolution of both Houses of Parliament. Timber reserves are usually temporary reservations, revocable by executive act, protecting forest lands pending removal of timber, examination as to suitability for permanent dedication, or disposal of the lands for settlement or other public purposes.

As at 30th June, 1942, a total area of 5,278,480 acres of Crown lands had been dedicated permanently as State or National forests, and 1,350,420 acres had been set apart tentatively as timber reserves. Included in the State forests are a number of forest plantations of an aggregate area of 39,423 acres.

Particulars relating to the State forests and plantations and timber reserves as at the end of each of the last ten years are shown below :—

TABLE 788.—State Forests, 1933 to 1942.

At 30th June.	State and National Forests.		State Plantations.	Timber Reserves.	
	Number.	Area.	Area.	Number.	Area.
		acres.	acres.		acres.
1933*	721	5,128,305	36,026	577	1,420,082
1934*	718	5,115,080	38,683	570	1,387,537
1935*	720	5,144,630	42,687	572	1,429,832
1936	720	5,147,477	42,874	566	1,410,032
1937	718	5,132,361	43,206	572	1,429,809
1938	724	5,180,002	43,506	563	1,371,783
1939	724	5,193,164	43,764	421	1,378,075
1940	727	5,243,570	45,980	422	1,352,386
1941	665	5,258,830	40,465	419	1,349,899
1942	666	5,278,480	39,423	419	1,350,420

\* 31st December.

#### *Location of Forest Lands and Main Forest Types.*

A description of the timber zones of New South Wales and of the principal types of timber to be found in them was published on pages 671 and 672 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

#### *Forest Management.*

The economic development and perpetuation of the native timber industry is the dominant feature of forest policy. Management surveys are being undertaken to ascertain the silvicultural potentialities of the forests, and as the surveys are completed a plan is laid down for the management for each area. The Forestry Commission constructs roads where necessary to afford access to and within the State forests and to facilitate protection and management, and the economic utilization of the timber.

In terms of the Forestry (Amendment) Act, 1935, no scheme of afforestation with exotic species of timber may be undertaken or extended except with the approval of the Minister, and approval may not be given unless the soil, site and climate are favourable. There has been considerable activity in the establishment of exotic coniferous plantations and surveys are proceeding to determine the extent to which further coniferous planting is justified.

*Production and Consumption of Timber.*

The following summary shows the number of timber mills in operation, the number of employees working therein (exclusive of carters, etc.), and the output of sawn timber in each year since 1931-32 :—

TABLE 789.—Sawmills—Output of Timber, 1931-32 to 1941-42.

Year ended 30th June.	Mills Operated.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Output of Sawn Timber.				Total.
			Native.		Imported.		
			Soft- wood.	Hard- wood.	Soft- wood.	Hard- wood.	
	No.	No.	Thousand super. feet.				
1932	349	1,486	17,851	34,251	3,993	...	56,095
1933	373	2,176	29,158	42,754	5,564	...	77,476
1934	408	2,811	35,634	55,398	24,092	46	115,170
1935	447	3,687	44,740	77,865	49,689	...	172,294
1936	440	4,289	45,537	87,806	56,961	...	190,304
1937	429	4,803	48,849	97,080	62,479	1,134	209,542
1938	425	4,925	48,518	119,524	120,345	627	289,014
1939	435	4,981	49,840	129,510	101,051	768	281,169
1940	447	4,915	63,201	129,273	75,291	696	268,461
1941	485	5,229	81,275	137,745	40,433	1,468	260,921
1942	556	5,665	95,916	160,988	11,543	2,972	271,419

The output of native timbers rose from 52,100,000 super. feet in 1931-32 to 179,350,000 super. feet in 1938-39. There was further increase to 256,904,000 super. feet in the next three years.

The quantity of imported softwoods treated in the sawmills increased from 3,993,000 super. feet in 1931-32 to 120,345,000 super. feet in 1937-38.

During the interval customs duties on import of sawn timber were raised, and an increased proportion of the timber was imported unswan and treated in local sawmills. During the last four years the quantity has declined to 11,543,000 super. feet.

The following table shows the annual gross consumption of native and imported timbers as estimated by the Forestry Commission :—

TABLE 790.—Consumption of Timber, 1924-25 to 1941-42.

Period.	Estimated Gross Consumption of Timber.					Grand Total.
	Native.				Imported from Oversea.	
	Softwood.	Hardwood.	Pole and Pile timber and Fuel.	Total Native.		
	(000 omitted.)					
	Average per annum.					
1925-29	cubic feet. 7,120	cubic feet. 20,392	cubic feet. 13,023	cubic feet. 40,535	cubic feet. 17,040	cubic feet. 57,575
1930-34	4,417	15,971	12,113	32,501	7,447	39,948
1935-39	8,587	26,260	14,424	49,271	*	*
	Year ended 30th June.					
1937	9,060	27,147	16,000	52,207	*	*
1938	8,774	23,955	15,010	47,739	20,000	67,739
1939	8,202	28,137	10,911	47,250	17,000	64,250
1940	8,616	29,336	17,902	55,854	†	†
1941	12,249	25,786	20,049	58,084	†	†
1942	13,317	26,193	11,980	51,490	†	†

\* Not available.

† Not available for publication.

Since the outbreak of war in 1939, native timber has been used to a large extent in substitution for imported, and there has been a marked increase in consumption of native softwoods.

Regulations were issued under the National Security Act in March, 1942, to make provision for regulating the production and use of timber in Australia, with a view to maintaining an adequate supply for war purposes. The Regulations are administered by the Controller of Timber in the Department of Munitions.

*Value of Production from Forestry.*

The value of forestry production as at the place of production in New South Wales at intervals since the year 1901 is shown below :—

TABLE 791.—Value of Forestry Production, 1901 to 1941-42.

Year ended 30th June.	Value.	Year ended 30th June.	Value.
	£		£
1901*	554,000	1936	2,014,000
1906*	1,008,000	1937	2,096,000
1911*	998,000	1938	2,179,000
1916	1,045,000	1939	2,261,000
1921	1,656,000	1940	2,347,000
1926	2,202,000	1941	2,576,000
1931	1,237,000	1942	3,159,000

\* Calendar year.

The value of production, which had been trending slowly upwards since 1931-32, increased by 22½ per cent. in 1941-42.

*Imports and Exports of Timber.*

In the following table particulars are shown regarding the overseas imports and exports of timber to and from New South Wales at intervals from 1901 to 1938-39. Later details are not available for publication.

The large importation has been due mainly to the demand for softwoods, the great bulk of which was drawn from New Zealand, the United States of America, Canada, Norway, and Sweden.

Most of the timber exported is in the form of sleepers and piles.

TABLE 792.—Oversea Imports and Exports of Timber, 1901 to 1939.

Year.	Imports Oversea to New South Wales.				Exports of Australian Produce Oversea from New South Wales.			
	Undressed.		Other.	Total Value.	Undressed.		Other.	Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.		
	sup. feet. (000)	£	£	£	sup. feet. (000)	£	£	£
1901	68,369	322,642	137,123	459,765	10,386	66,346	58,664	125,010
1911	164,380	955,344	209,028	1,164,372	28,398	250,990	17,949	268,939
1920-21	93,303	1,904,064	174,910	2,078,974	23,202	447,653	17,072	464,725
1930-31	47,825	294,029	14,428	308,457	16,384	228,561	13,431	241,992
1935-36	190,578	665,696	36,926	702,622	22,599	293,433	2,703	296,136
1936-37	187,924	674,060	39,942	714,002	26,508	395,725	3,859	399,584
1937-38	209,513	922,366	61,201	983,567	28,103	416,494	41,453	457,947
1938-39	199,123	780,944	45,109	826,053	27,251	382,584	39,053	421,637

*Forestry Licenses and Permits.*

Licenses and permits are granted for the purposes of obtaining timber and fuel, grazing, sawmilling, ringbarking, and for the occupation of forest land. The fees for licenses and permits are small, but considerable revenue is gained from royalties on timber, and rents for occupation permits, etc.

The revenue collected by the State from timber licenses, rents, and from royalty on timber during various years since 1911 is shown in the following table :—

TABLE 793.—State Forestry Revenue, 1911 to 1941-42.

Year ended 30th June	Sales, Rents, Fees, etc.	Royalty on Timber.	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	Sales, Rents, Fees, etc.	Royalty on Timber.	Total.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1911*	11,153	79,165	90,318	1939	51,510	172,756	224,266
1921	76,141	114,601	190,742	1940	52,282	192,711	244,993
1931*	35,742	52,806	88,548	1941	64,607	242,203	306,810
1937	45,642	161,128	206,770	1942	78,581	314,621	393,202
1938	50,963	150,453	201,416				

\* Calendar year.

Items in the revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1942, are sales of converted and confiscated material and rents for occupation permits, forest leases, etc.

The expenditure by the Forestry Commission during the three years ended 30th June, 1940, to 1942 is shown below :—

TABLE 794.—Expenditure by Forestry Commission, 1939-40 to 1941-42.

Particulars.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£
Demarcation ... ..	7,318	2,460	2,620
Forest Roads and Fire-breaks ... ..	33,284	32,413	27,612
Sylvicultural Work ... ..	54,700	17,260	23,133
Permanent Improvements ... ..	14,913	25,463	20,653
Conversion Work ... ..	4,306	7,539	16,795
Administrative, Research, and Other ... ..	76,565	120,482	180,183
	191,086	205,617	270,996
Unemployment Relief (State loans and Commonwealth grants) ... ..	261,138	218,482	257,397
Total ... ..	452,224	424,099	528,393

The moneys for the relief of unemployment have been expended for the most part in afforestation and the improvement and protection of the forests.

*Charcoal Manufacture and the Development of Producer Gas Units.*

Following the outbreak of war in September, 1939, there was an urgent necessity to provide substitutes for liquid fuel. The Forestry Commission began research into the production of charcoal from New South Wales hardwoods, to determine those species most satisfactory for use in producer gas units. As a result of these investigations, high grade screened and tar-free charcoal is being manufactured in modern steel kilns from approved species of timber.

## FISHERIES.

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THE waters along the coast of New South Wales contain many species of fish of high commercial value, but the fishing industry has not been developed to its full capacity. The principal sources of supply of marine fish are the coastal lakes and estuaries, the sea beaches, and ocean waters, and a large quantity is obtained by deep-sea trawling. Murray cod is obtained in the inland rivers.

In September, 1936, the Commonwealth Government appointed an Officer in Charge of Fisheries Investigations, with the object of ascertaining the possibilities of extending the fishing industry in Australia. The Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is engaged in exploring the resources of fish in Australian waters, and a special research vessel has been built for employment in that work. A National Fisheries Laboratory and Research Station has been established at Port Hacking.

### CONTROL OF THE FISHERIES.

The law relating to fisheries in New South Wales was consolidated and amplified by the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935, which came into operation on 16th November, 1936, and was amended in 1938 and 1942. The general administration of the Act for the protection, development and regulation of the fisheries of the State within the territorial limits is vested in a Minister of the Crown (the Chief Secretary). Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits are within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth. To give effect to the Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Geneva on 4th September, 1931, the Federal Parliament enacted the Whaling Act, 1935, which governs operations in Australian waters beyond territorial limits by all ships over which the Commonwealth has jurisdiction.

For administrative purposes and to enforce the law, inspectors may be appointed under the Fisheries Act, and members of the police force may exercise the powers and duties of an inspector. Honorary vigilance committees may be authorised to exercise inspectorial powers in terms of the regulations. Control is secured by authority to close waters to the taking of fish, either wholly, as to a certain season, or in respect of prescribed species or sizes of fish; the licensing of fishing boats and fishermen operating for pecuniary gain; the regulation of the use of nets; and the prohibition of the use of explosives in fishing. There are provisions governing the consignment and sale of fish, and the licensing of fish agents and salesmen; and returns must be furnished to disclose the nature and extent of fishing operations.

Experiments and research may be undertaken in the interests of the fisheries. For the purpose of stocking waters with trout and salmon, acclimatisation districts may be declared, and acclimatisation societies may be registered to control the fisheries therein. The close season for trout is from 1st May to 30th September of each year, and it may be varied by proclamation. A license is required for trout or salmon fishing, and the method of trout fishing is subject to regulation.



*Fishing Licenses.*

Licenses were issued to 3005 fishermen in the year ended 30th June, 1941, and to 2,924 in 1941-42. Fishing boat licenses numbered 2,291 and 2,518 and oyster vendors licenses 449 and 444 in the respective years. Fishermen and oyster vendors pay an annual fee of 10s. Fees for fishing boats in territorial waters are 10s. per year, and for boats trawling and net fishing in extra-territorial waters fees are £5 for vessels up to 100 tons, £7 10s. from 100 to 200 tons, and £10 for vessels exceeding 200 tons. Boats operated in extra-territorial waters not trawling or netting pay fees of £1 up to 30 feet in length, and £2 if more than 30 feet.

## OYSTER FARMS AND OYSTER LEASES.

Oyster culture has developed into an industry of some importance. As at 30th June, 1942, there were 4,527 leases, embracing 926,129 yards of foreshores, and 4,003 acres of offshore land; and 755 persons were engaged in oyster farming operations.

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935, the available areas are classified as special, average or inferior lands according to productive capacity. Leases of special lands may be granted for a term of fifteen years, and may be renewed for a similar term. Such leases are offered by public auction or public tender at a rental determined by the Minister. The rent of average lands, which may be leased for a term of fifteen years, and renewed for a like term, is fixed by the Minister. Inferior lands may be leased for ten years, and may not be exploited in the first year of the lease. Rental for leases of inferior lands is also fixed by the Minister. In the last year of the lease the area may be reclassified, and the lease renewed for fifteen years if determined as average lands, or for ten years if the classification is unaltered.

In all cases rental as determined by the Minister is subject to reference to the local land board, either on the application of an applicant or by the Minister.

The discoverer of a natural oyster bed has a statutory prior right to a lease of the area, unless it be classified as special lands.

Preferment rights to apply for the renewal of leases of inferior or average lands and for additional similarly classified lands is conferred upon existing lessees, but must be exercised within thirty days of the right arising. Applicants other than lessees, and lessees whose areas are deemed inadequate have a preferment right to an area as against other applicants with adequate lands, except lessees eligible for renewal of leases, or for securing areas immediately adjoining the off-shore boundary of leases having frontage to high-water mark.

Leased areas must be kept free from disease, and may be closed when over-dredged, subject to disease, or for other reason which in the Minister's opinion warrants such a course.

Public oyster reserves may be notified, and such areas are open to the public for the taking of oysters for their own immediate consumption, unless specifically declared closed.

During the year 1941-42 applications were granted for oyster leases covering 56,102 yards of foreshore and 312 acres of off-shore leases.

## PRODUCTION OF FISH.

The most important kinds of fish marketed are mullet, flathead, salmon (sea), blackfish, bream and snapper, leather jackets, whiting, tailer, garfish, nannegai and morwong. Murray Cod is the principal variety of fresh water fish.

The production of fish, oysters and prawns as recorded since 1927 is shown in the following table. The figures relate to commercial enterprises only :—

TABLE 795—Production of Fish, 1927 to 1942.

Calendar Year.	Fish.			Oysters.	Prawns.
	Trawled.	Captured Otherwise.	Total.		
	lb.	lb.	lb.	bags.*	lb.
	Average per annum.				
1927 to 1931 ... ..	14,748,490	12,159,931	26,908,421	27,797	1,140,816
1932 to 1936 ... ..	11,556,760	11,983,319	23,540,079	29,660	1,523,207
1937 to 1941 ... ..	11,037,521	16,572,882	27,610,403	42,720	1,124,150
	Year.				
1937 ... ..	12,525,200	14,006,391	26,531,591	42,106	995,460
1938 ... ..	14,145,583	15,236,835	29,382,418	44,521	1,580,580
1939 ... ..	13,340,940	17,502,445	30,843,385	40,681	1,069,050
1940 ... ..	9,897,816	17,428,600	27,326,410	43,324	993,480
1941 ... ..	5,278,070	18,690,140	23,968,210	42,965	982,180
1942 † ... ..	6,862,800	18,984,683	25,847,483	45,566	1,064,695

\* Three bushels.

† Year ended 30th June.

The production in 1941–42 consisted of inshore catch 18,774,700 lb., trawled fish 6,862,800 lb. and inland catch 210,000 lb. The inshore catch included mullet 7,626,800 lb., salmon 2,632,900 lb., blackfish 1,780,000 lb., leather jackets 1,262,000 lb., and flathead 981,500 lb. The trawled fish included 3,769,000 lb. of flathead and the inland catch 96,700 lb. of Murray cod.

Most of the recorded production is marketed in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts.

Sales at the Sydney Municipal Fish Markets in 1941–42 amounted to 20,410,520 lb. of fish, 717,250 lb. of prawns and 9,800 dozen crayfish and crabs.

*Fish.*—The greater proportion of the inshore supplies is obtained in the estuaries and lakes on the northern part of the coast-line. The approximate quantities of fresh fish obtained in 1941 and 1941–42 in various sectors of the coast are indicated below :—

	1941. lb.	1942.* lb.
North Coast—Queensland Border to Macleay River	5,442,810	5,710,590
Hunter and Manning—Hastings River to Terrigal Haven	5,184,240	6,121,160
Metropolitan—Hawkesbury River to Port Hacking	1,666,960	1,330,550
South Coast—Lake Illawarra to Victorian Border	5,926,650	5,351,600
Ocean Waters—Undefined	313,460	260,780
Trawled Fish	5,278,070	6,862,800
Inland Waters	156,020	210,000
Total	23,968,210	25,847,480

\* Year ended 30th June.

*Crayfish.*—The number of marine crayfish (*Palinurus*) obtained during 1941-42 was 8,246 dozen. The principal source of supply was the northern crayfish grounds, from Newcastle to Port Macquarie, where 6,000 dozen, or nearly 71 per cent. of the catch was secured.

*Prawns.*—A quantity of approximately 1,064,700 lb. of marine prawns (*Penaeus*) was obtained during 1941-42.

*Crabs.*—About 4,473 dozens of crabs were obtained in 1941-42. The catch included several species of swimming crabs, notably the Blue (*Lupa*) and the Mangrove (*Scylla*).

*Oysters.*—During the year 1941-42 the oyster production of the State amounted to 45,566 bags, of 3 bushel capacity. These were Rock oysters (*Ostrea cucullata*), and the output was principally the result of artificial cultivation.

#### OVERSEA TRADE IN FISH.

A considerable proportion of the local requirements of fish is imported from countries outside Australia. The quantity of fish imported during the year ended June, 1942, was 4,235,700 lb., valued at £188,800; the imports included a large quantity of tinned fish. The value of fish exported overseas was £20,400; it was mainly non-Australian in origin.

#### VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION.

The value of the production from fisheries of New South Wales, as recorded during the year, 1941, was approximately £619,000, including fresh fish, £484,000; oysters, crayfish, prawns, etc., £135,000.

The value of production is estimated as at the place of production and is exclusive of fish condemned, of fish sold in fishing and other centres (and not recorded) or used for fertiliser and oil, and the value of molluscs other than oysters.

The following table shows the value of production from fisheries in various years since 1920-21:—

TABLE 796.—Value of Fisheries Production, 1921 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Value. (000 omitted.)	Calendar Year.	Value. (000 omitted.)
	£		£
1921	491	1936	650
1926	553	1937	548
1929	775	1938	620
1930	788	1939	508
1931	635	1940	517
1932	591	1941	619

#### FISH PRESERVING.

Many fishes specially suitable for treatment by canning, smoking, or salting are obtainable in the waters along the coast of New South Wales, and in recent years canning factories have been in operation at Narooma and Eden on the South Coast.

#### FISH CULTURE AND ACCLIMATISATION.

Acclimatisation of trout has met with remarkable success in the State—trout up to 8 and 10 lb. are occasionally captured. Suitable streams, viz., practically all above an altitude of 2,500 feet, have been stocked with trout. The number of fry released in 1941 was 701,500.

## LAND LEGISLATION AND SETTLEMENT.

### AREA OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE area of New South Wales, including Lord Howe Island (5 square miles) but excluding the Australian Capital Territory (939 square miles) is estimated at 309,433 square miles, or 198,037,120 acres, being about two and a half times the combined area of Great Britain and Ireland. Excluding the surface covered by rivers and lakes, etc. (2,969,080 acres), the land area within the State is 195,068,040 acres, or about 304,793 square miles.

### LAND ADMINISTRATION.

At the foundation of the Colony in 1788, the whole of the lands of the State vested in the British Crown.

The administration of public lands passed entirely under local control by virtue of the Constitution Act on the establishment of responsible government in 1856. Since that year the administration has been directed by a Secretary for Lands, who is a member of the State Parliament and of Cabinet. A Department of Lands was created and a permanent Under-Secretary appointed, with defined powers subordinate to those of the Minister. This system of administration may be described as political control through a permanent salaried staff. Control of the lands of the Western Division is vested in a commissioner and a system of local land boards has been established similar to that obtaining in the other divisions of the State.

### *Land and Valuation Court.\**

A Land and Valuation Court, whose awards and judgments have the same force as those of the Supreme Court, was constituted in 1921 in continuance of the Land Appeal Court. To this Court are referred appeals, references, and a number of other matters under the Crown Lands Acts, the Pastures Protection Act, the Closer Settlement Acts, the Water Act, the Public Roads Act, and certain other Acts.

### *Territorial Divisions.*

The State is divided, for administrative purposes, into three territorial Divisions—Eastern, Central, and Western—the boundary lines running approximately north and south, as shown on the map in the frontispiece. The conditions governing alienation and occupation of Crown Lands vary in each division.

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\*Further particulars of Local Land Boards, and of the Land and Valuation Court, are published in the chapter "Law Courts" of this Year Book.

The Eastern Division, with an area of 60,661,926 acres (exclusive of 601,600 acres of Commonwealth territory), embraces the coastal and table-lands districts of the State.

The Central Division, with an area of 57,055,846 acres, extends over most of the Western Slopes and Central Plains of the hinterland. Land in this division is devoted mainly to pastoral pursuits, and includes the greater proportion of the wheat lands of the State.

The Western Division contains 80,319,348 acres of country of low annual rainfall, and is mainly in sparse pastoral occupation. Legislation in regard to the occupation of the lands of this Division is based upon the assumption that for many years to come there will be little inducement for agricultural settlement in the major part of the Division.

The Eastern and Central Divisions are subdivided into ninety-one Land Districts, in each of which is stationed a Crown Land Agent, whose duty is to receive applications and furnish information regarding Crown lands. Groups of these districts are arranged in Land Board Districts, each of which is under the control of a District Surveyor. Land Boards are appointed for each Land District. These Boards comprise an official chairman and two local members, sit in open court, and determine many matters under the Land and other Acts. There are special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas.

DISPOSAL OF LANDS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following table provides a brief summary of the manner in which the lands of the State were held as at 30th June, 1941, distinguishing lands in the Western Division from the remainder of the State:—

TABLE 797.—Areas of Land Tenures, 1941.

Manner of Disposal.*	Area.				
	Eastern and Central Divisions.	Western Division.	Whole State.		
	acres.	acres.	acres.		
(1) Alienated ... ..	66,290,284	2,036,372	50,282,971		
(2) In course of alienation ... ..			18,043,685		
(3) Virtually alienated ... ..			1,661,066	1,662,185	
(4) Alienable Leases (long term and perpetual)† ... ..			26,501,672	93,815	26,595,487
(5) Long term leases with limited rights of alienation..			1,458,805	98,754	1,557,559
Total under foregoing tenures ... ..	95,911,827	2,230,060	98,141,887		
(6) Other long term leases‡ ... ..	.....	†77,262,095	77,262,095		
(7) Short leases and temporary tenures ... ..	3,832,250	486,803	4,319,053		
(8) Forest leases or permits within dedicated State forests ... ..	2,139,392	.....	2,139,392		
(9) Mining leases and permits ... ..	182,279	6,807	189,086		
(10) Neither alienated nor leased (includes reserves, dedicated State forest not under occupation, roads, stock routes, etc.) ... ..	15,652,024	333,583	15,985,607		
Total Area... ..	117,717,772	80,319,348	198,037,120		

\* Tenures included in (3) to (9) are indicated in table on page 873.

† Perpetual Leases under the Western Lands Act, 47,200,424 acres are included as "other long term leases."

Particulars of the areas under, and the conditions attaching to, each of these tenures are given on later pages.

The Eastern and Central land divisions embrace practically the whole of the lands in the State which receive an average rainfall of 15 inches or more, and the rainfall in the Western Division ranges from that average down to 8 inches in the extreme north-west. This circumstance places limitations upon the utility of the land in the Western Division, and practically none, except small irrigation settlements at Curlwaa and Coomealla, is utilised for agricultural purposes.

It has been estimated that the area of land in the State unfit for occupation of any sort does not exceed 5,000,000 acres.

A brief account of the spread of settlement appears on page 679 of the Year Book for 1925-29. Particulars are given below, at intervals since 1861, of the total area of freehold land resumed for closer settlement and for water conservation and irrigation purposes and of the total area of absolutely alienated land. The Australian Capital Territory at Canberra was ceded to the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1911, and alienated land contained therein of an aggregate area of 173,451 acres has accordingly been excluded from the particulars for 1911 and following years.

TABLE 798.—Area of Alienated Land—1861 to 1941.

As at 30th June.	Area of freehold resumed for re-set- tlement.	Area remaining absolutely alienated.	As at 30th June.	†Area of freehold resumed for re-set- tlement.	Area remaining absolutely alienated.
	acres.	acres.		acres.	acres.
1861*	...	7,146,579	1921	1,857,216	39,679,986
1871*	...	8,630,604	1931	2,406,035	44,074,823
1881*	...	19,615,299	1936	2,413,598	46,204,453
1891*	...	23,682,516	1939	2,513,165	48,303,359
1901*	...	26,407,376	1940	2,514,165	49,263,510
1911	†605,641	36,234,256	1941	2,516,265	50,282,971

\*As at 31st December. †Does not include alienated lands within Australian Capital Territory, 173,451 acres.

The principal method of alienation has been by conditional purchase, which was introduced in 1861. Lands sold by this means are not included as alienated until all payments have been made and deeds have been issued. For this reason the influence of the introduction of conditional purchases does not appear appreciable in the table until 1881. Lands upon which all payments have been made and all conditions of alienation fulfilled but for which no deeds have been issued are included under conditional purchase in course of alienation.

The following table shows the areas of land alienated in New South Wales by each of the principal methods up to 30th June, 1941, and the area re-acquired for purposes of irrigation and closer settlement:—

TABLE 799.—Alienated Land—Classification, 1941.

Manner of Disposal.	Area.
	acres.
Granted and sold by private tender and public auction prior to 1862 .. .. .	7,146,579
Sold by auction, after auction, and under deferred payment sales since 1862 .. .. .	11,595,786
Sold by Improvement and Special Purchases .. ..	2,882,247
Sold by Conditional Purchase since 1862 (deeds issued)	30,319,478
Granted under Volunteer Land Regulations of 1867 ..	172,198
Dedicated for public and religious purposes since 1862	260,448
Sold under Closer Settlement Acts (acquired and Crown Lands) .. .. .	72,433
Suburban Holding Purchase .. .. .	13,180
Soldiers' Group Purchase .. .. .	1,760
Returned Soldiers' Special Purchases (deeds issued) ..	6,099
Week-end Lease Purchases (deeds issued) .. ..	510
Town Lands Lease Purchases (deeds issued) .. ..	35
Irrigation Farm purchases .. .. .	1,220
Sold by all other form of sale .. .. .	551,356
Total .. .. .	53,023,329*
Less—	acres.
Freehold land purchased for Closer Settlement .. .. .	2,290,565
Freehold land purchased for Irrigation Settlements .. .. .	225,700
Freehold land purchased for afforestation purposes ... .. .	50,642
Lands alienated in Australian Capital Territory prior to its transfer to the Commonwealth .. .. .	173,451
	2,740,358
Lands absolutely alienated as at 30th June, 1941 ...	50,282,971

\*Inclusive of area alienated within Australian Capital Territory prior to 1911.

In addition, 1,662,185 acres held under Homestead Selection and Homestead Grant are, to all intents and purposes, in the settled and unrestricted possession of the holders and their successors. A homestead grant is a freehold title (rent payable being a quit rent only), and a homestead selection is regarded as in course of alienation.

The following statement shows the areas in course of alienation by each of the principal methods as at 30th June, 1941:—

TABLE 800.—Land in Process of Alienation, 1941.

Manner of Disposal.	Area.
	acres.
Conditional Purchases (deeds not issued) .. ..	14,566,414
Closer Settlement Act Tenures .. ..	50,992
Settlement Purchases .. ..	2,875,580
Soldiers' Group Purchases .. ..	407,249
Suburban Holding Purchases .. ..	8,803
Returned Soldiers' Special Holding Purchases .. ..	5,337
Town Lands Lease Purchases .. ..	1
Week-end Lease Purchases .. ..	29
Irrigation Land Purchases .. ..	129,280
Total area in course of alienation at 30th June, 1941	18,043,685

Settlement purchases are lands made available under the closer settlement policy inaugurated in 1904. These, with certain adjacent Crown lands, were made available for purchase on easy terms in home maintenance areas for settlers of small means. Information respecting the disposal of land under the Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act is published on pages 894 to 901.

*Area Leased at 30th June, 1941.*

The total area of Crown land in New South Wales held under lease, occupation license and permissive occupancy, was 113,724,857 acres at 30th June, 1941, inclusive of 33,374,769 acres under the Crown Lands Act, 77,779,498 acres under the Western Lands Act, 2,123,072 acres under the



Forestry Act, 189,086 acres under the Mining Act and 258,432 acres under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The area under each tenure is shown below:—

TABLE 801.—Crown Lands Leases, 1941.

Tenure.	Area.	Tenure.	Area.
<b>Virtually Alienated—</b>	<b>acres.</b>		<b>acres.</b>
Homestead Selections and Homestead Grants ...	1,662,185	<b>Other Long Term Leases—</b>	
<b>Alienable Leases (Long Term and Perpetual)—</b>		<b>Western Lands Leases—</b>	
Homestead Farms ...	4,544,741	Perpetual ...	47,200,424
Suburban Holdings ...	54,154	Other ...	30,061,671
Settlement Leases* ...	2,797,855	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>77,262,095</b>
Crown Leases* ...	7,234,966		
Conditional Purchase Leases* ...	175,811		
Conditional Leases* ...	11,620,243	<b>Short Term Leases and Temporary Tenures—</b>	
Returned Soldiers' Special Holdings ...	15,027	Snow Leases ...	439,767
Week-end Leases ...	212	Annual Leases ...	506,666
Town Lands Leases ...	57	Occupation Licenses ...	950,786
Irrigation Farm Leases (Irrigation Areas)	133,422	Preferential Occupation Licenses ...	464,735
Non-Irrigable Leases (do.)	15,775	Permissive Occupancies ...	1,851,088
Town Lands Leases (do.)	337	Irrigation Area Leases† ...	106,011
Thirty Year Leases (do.)	2,887	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,319,053</b>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>26,595,487</b>		
<b>Long Term Leases with limited right of Alienation—</b>			
Improvement Leases ...	94,225	<b>Forest Leases and Occupation Permits ‡ ...</b>	<b>2,139,392</b>
Scrub Leases ...	106,746	<b>Mining Leases and Permits ...</b>	<b>189,086</b>
Inferior Lands Leases ...	25,513	<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>113,724,857</b>
Church and School Lands Leases ...	11		
Conditional Leases (brought under Western Lands Act)	98,754		
Prickly-pear Leases ...	181,605		
Residential Leases ...	3,547		
Special Leases ...	1,047,158		
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,557,559</b>		

\* New leases mainly perpetual; old leases convertible to perpetual leases. † Includes 23,001 acres outside Irrigation areas, but under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. ‡ Includes 16,320 acres of State Forests under tenure of the Crown Lands Act, but administered by the Forestry Commission.

Certain of the perpetual leases, such as homestead farm and irrigation farm leases, carry statutory rights of purchase, while most Crown leases and practically the whole of the conditional leases and conditional purchase leases are convertible in this way. Settlement leases also may be converted into conditional purchases, but the area so converted in any individual case, together with other freehold, alienable, or leased lands with more than five years to run held by the same individual, may not substantially exceed a home maintenance area as determined by the Local Land Board. Where there is such an excess area of lease it is converted into a conditional lease without any right of further conversion. The area of inconvertible conditional leases so created is included in the total shown in the table. The Crown Lands Amendment Act, which came into operation on 31st March, 1930, made Crown leases not within reserves from sale, homestead selections and homestead farms convertible in their entirety without restriction. In all cases a covering reservation from sale, until revocation thereof, debars conversion.

Improvement and scrub leases are granted in respect of lands which require improvement before being made available for original holdings. Usually they are held in conjunction with other lands or in large areas, and the holder is given the right to apply for the conversion of sufficient to convert a home maintenance area into an alienable tenure. 18th Section, inferior lands, and church and school land leases are subject to similar provisions. The holder also has the right to sell his lease, and substantial areas are transferred to persons eligible to convert. As a consequence, parts of leases of these types do not revert to the disposal of the State, but the area held under such leases is not large.

Special leases held for certain purposes may be purchased by their holders, and other special leases may be alienated with the approval of the Minister, and so may residential leases. All the leases under the Western Lands Act are situated in the Western Division, and the tenure may be extended subject to certain conditions of withdrawal for settlement and periodical re-appraisal of rentals. In 1932 these leases were made convertible as to home-maintenance areas into perpetual leases under conditions stated on page 891.

The short-term leases enumerated represent Crown lands reserved for various purposes, as well as lands available for settlement, but not yet taken up. The forest leases and occupation permits include principally grazing leases which are wholly within State forests, and administered by the Forestry Commission.

From the foregoing it will be understood that the classification is somewhat arbitrary, and is a general, rather than an absolute, indication of the manner in which the leasehold areas of the State are held.

#### RESERVES.

The total area of reserved lands in the State as at 30th June, 1941, was 17,123,693 acres. Reserves are not necessarily unoccupied, considerable areas being held under annual, special, scrub, or forestry leases or on occupation license or permissive occupancy. Such are included under appropriate headings in the list of leasehold tenures shown on page 873.

The following is a classification of reserves according to the principal purpose for which reserved:—

TABLE 802.—Reserves—Areas, 1941.

Classification.	Area.
	acres.
Travelling Stock .. .. .	5,225,701
Water and Camping .. .. .	838,691
Mining .. .. .	1,231,434
Forest .. .. .	2,141,083
Temporary Commons .. .. .	259,028
Railway .. .. .	40,404
Recreation and Parks .. .. .	306,573
Pending Classification and Survey .. .. .	3,863,839
From Conditional Purchase, within Goldfields .. .. .	445,390
Other .. .. .	2,771,550
Total .. .. .	17,123,693

The statement above is intended to give only an approximate idea of the relative extent of reserves of various kinds, and should not be taken as a measure of their absolute magnitude because large areas are reserved

for more than one purpose. Moreover, the figures do not indicate the total extent of land used for the purposes specified in the table. For instance, the forest lands under the control of the Forestry Commission of New South Wales include national forests and dedicated State forests as well as forest or timber reserves—a total area of nearly 6,670,000 acres. Portions of the forest lands have been leased to graziers and others.

A periodical revision of the reserved lands is made with the object of withdrawing from reserve any area which is not required as a reserve in the public interest.

#### CATCHMENT AREAS.

A Catchment Areas Protection Board has been constituted under provisions of the Soil Conservation Act, 1938, for the protection and conservation of the principal catchment areas of the State. It is comprised of seven members in which are included the Minister of Mines (chairman), the Director of the Soil Conservation Service (deputy-chairman), and representatives of the departments of Lands, Agriculture, and Works, and of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the Forestry Commission.

All applications involving the disposal of lands within the Burrinjuck, Hume, Wyangala and Snowy River catchment areas are reviewed by the Board and the disposition of Crown lands within these areas is not permitted except with the approval of the Board and under such conditions as it may impose.

The Board also conducts special investigations in connection with the prevention and mitigation of soil erosion and considers generally the disposal of lands, effected under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, in country subject to erosion.

The Board's activities are being extended to include Warragamba, Keepit and Burrendong Catchment Areas.

#### EASTERN AND CENTRAL LAND DIVISIONS

##### METHODS OF ACQUISITION AND OCCUPATION.

The acquisition and tenure of land in the Eastern and Central Land Divisions are controlled principally by the Crown Lands Act (consolidated in 1913) and its amendments, together with regulations thereunder. In addition, the Closer Settlement Acts, Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, and the Forestry, Mining, Irrigation, and Prickly Pear Destruction Acts regulate certain tenures for specific purposes.

By these Acts a great variety of tenures—more than thirty in number—have been created to suit the various circumstances of the lands and settlers of New South Wales and the changing character of rural settlement.

The principal means by which Crown lands in the Eastern and Central Divisions and lands in the Western Division remaining under the Crown Lands Act may be acquired, and the tenures under which they may be held, may be classified as follows:—

TABLE 803.—Principal Land Tenures, N.S.W.

Non-Residential Tenures.	Tenures involving Residential Conditions.
Methods of Absolute Alienation.	
Auction sale. After-auction purchase. Special non-competitive sales. Conditional purchase (40 to 320 acres). Exchange. Irrigation farm purchase. Town lands lease purchases. Week-end lease purchases.	Conditional purchase. Settlement purchase. Returned soldiers' special holding purchase. Improvement purchase on goldfields. Soldiers' Group purchase. Suburban holding purchases.
Leases Carrying Statutory Rights of Entire Alienation.*	
Special conditional purchase lease (up to 1,920 acres). † Town lands lease. † Thirty-year lease.	Homestead selection and homestead grant. † Homestead farm. † Conditional lease. † Conditional purchase lease. † Crown lease. † Irrigation Farm lease. † Non-irrigable lease. † Town Land lease (Irrigation Area). †
Leases Alienable wholly or in Part under Certain Conditions.*	
Improvement lease. § Scrub lease. § Inferior lands lease. § Special lease (for certain purposes). § Week-end lease. † Prickly-pear lease.	Settlement lease. † Suburban holding. † Residential lease. Returned soldiers' special holding.
Leases Carrying No Statutory Rights of Alienation.	
Church and school lands lease. 18th section lease. Occupation license. Preferential occupation license. Permissive occupancy. Occupation permit (forest lands). Forest lease. Snow lease. Mineral and auriferous lease. Annual lease. Short leases (Irrigation Act).	

\* Unless within a reserve from sale.

† Perpetual, or mainly convertible to perpetual.

‡ Virtually an alienation (title is freehold and rent payable a quit rent). § Convertible only if holder already resides on the lease, or on another holding of applicant within reasonable distance therefrom.

The rights of alienation attached to the various classes of leases shown above differ widely, and are usually subject to the qualification that the area to be alienated, together with all other lands held (other than non-convertible leases within five years of expiry), does not substantially exceed a home maintenance area and is not within a reserve from sale.

Conditional purchase leases, conditional leases, Crown leases, homestead farms, homestead selections and grants are almost entirely alienable, while settlement leases are subject to restriction in regard to home-maintenance area. Improvement leases, scrub leases, and inferior lands leases are alienable only where residence is performed and generally when the leases are about to expire and are not subject to any reservation, the home maintenance limitation or other restrictions inserted in individual leases. Special leases may become freehold only by conversion to conditional purchase with Ministerial consent, and residence within three months of approval is a necessary condition of conversion.

#### FINANCIAL RELIEF TO SETTLERS.

Following the general decline in prices for primary products from 1930 onwards, the problem of keeping existing settlers on the land gave rise to a number of special measures of relief, the more important of which were as follows:—

*Re-appraisalment of Capital Values and Rentals.* In 1931 a general right to obtain a re-appraisalment of capital values and rentals was extended to Crown settlers. Approximately 21,500 applications were received and capital values of holdings were reduced by £6,317,000, and annual rentals by £64,192.

*Reduction in Interest and Rentals by 22½ per cent.* In 1932 statutory provision was made for the automatic writing down of interest on debts incurred for the purchase of land or improvements from the Crown by 22½ per cent, and for a similar reduction in respect of rentals. Originally the reduction was for three years, but in 1935 and again in 1938 the period was extended and the concession is now operative until the end of 1944. The saving to settlers in the nine years 1933-1941 is estimated at £2,400,000.

*Reduction in Interest to a Maximum Rate of 4 per cent.* Interest rates on debts to the Crown were reduced in 1932 to a maximum rate of 4 per cent. per annum and this concession relieved Crown tenants of liability in respect of interest to the extent of approximately £153,000 per annum.

*Relief to Settlers adversely affected by Flood, Fire, Drought, Storm or Tempest* was introduced into the law in 1932 and comprises the postponement of instalments payable in respect of any purchase of land or Crown improvements, the postponement, waiver or remission of interest on such debts, or of the annual rent of any lease and the revaluations of improvements in course of purchase from the Crown where they have become depreciated in value owing to flood, fire, etc. Approximately 9,729 applications have been lodged and dealt with, involving waivers and remissions to the extent of £255,461. Amounts postponed are included in the figure £5,206,873 mentioned in the following paragraph.

*Postponement and Funding of Arrears of Crown Payments.* The problem created by large accumulations of arrears of Crown dues was met by amendments of the Crown Lands Acts in 1932 and 1935 providing for the postponement or funding over lengthy periods free of interest unless the Minister otherwise directs. Overdue payments which have been dealt with approximate £5,206,873.

## METHODS OF PURCHASE.

*Conditional Purchase.*

This method of alienation, introduced by the Crown Lands Act of 1861, has become the most extensively used of all. It is a system of Crown land sales by deposit and annual instalment, and all the principal leasehold tenures may be converted, under certain conditions, wholly or in part into conditional purchase, which may be considered the basal tenure of land settlement in New South Wales.

All unoccupied Crown Lands in the Eastern and Central divisions of the State are available for conditional purchase except those reserved from sale or within a population area, city, town, or village, or those which have been specially set apart for other classes of holdings. Lands held under annual lease or occupation license are also available for conditional purchase if not reserved from sale.

The outstanding feature of the tenure is the limitation placed upon the area of land which may be held by a conditional purchaser during the currency of his purchase. The area to be purchased under residential conditions except in special areas may not be less than 40 acres, and must not exceed 1,280 acres in the Eastern land division, and 2,560 acres in the Central land division, unless the land is classified, or must not exceed 320 acres in either division when the buyer does not undertake to reside on the holding. Special areas without residential conditions, ranging up to 320 acres in the Eastern land division, and up to 640 acres in the Central land division, may also be made available.

An account of various other conditions relative to this tenure was published on page 895 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

*Number and Area of Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases.*

Transactions in respect of original and additional conditional purchases from 1862 to 30th June, 1941, were as follows:—

TABLE 804.—Conditional Purchases—1862 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Completed Conditional Purchases for which deeds were issued during year.		Uncompleted Conditional Purchases in existence at end of year.		Conditional Leases (Ordinary and Perpetual) in existence at end of year.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
		acres.		acres.		acres.
1862-1931 ... ..	178,079	24,062,806	65,093	20,511,043	18,253	11,687,525
1932 ... ..	1,833	284,858	63,667	20,336,336	18,134	11,631,939
1933 ... ..	1,908	313,323	62,177	20,073,559	18,288	11,697,095
1934 ... ..	2,360	450,521	60,344	19,704,897	18,225	11,667,405
1935 ... ..	2,532	546,666	59,720	19,560,388	18,166	11,887,515
1936 ... ..	2,438	491,816	57,475	18,815,531	18,011	12,065,120
1937 ... ..	2,877	524,924	55,035	18,283,598	17,859	11,705,766
1938 ... ..	3,120	710,213	52,428	17,645,860	17,838	11,720,572
1939 ... ..	3,205	924,929	49,689	16,760,067	17,787	11,729,690
1940 ... ..	2,924	946,646	46,658	15,515,643	17,637	11,661,970
1941 ... ..	3,444	1,062,776	43,689	14,566,414	17,578	11,620,243
<b>Total (as at 30th June, 1941)</b>	<b>231,720</b>	<b>30,319,478</b>	<b>43,689</b>	<b>14,566,414</b>	<b>17,578</b>	<b>11,620,243</b>

The total area alienated and in course of alienation by conditional purchase as at 30th June, 1941, was 44,885,892 acres. In addition, there were 2,801,906 acres of associated conditional leases almost wholly convertible into conditional purchases, and 6,818,337 acres under perpetual conditional lease. The area of uncompleted conditional purchases shown above includes a number upon which payments have been completed, although deeds have not yet been issued.

The area of conditional purchases converted to other tenures has been deducted from the totals shown above.

The number of conditional purchase selections shown is several times greater than the total number of rural holdings in the State, and does not, of course, represent original holdings. It represents the number of individual blocks, both original and additional, taken up as conditional purchases and it includes those which have been incorporated with other holdings after deeds have been issued.

#### *Homestead Selections and Homestead Grants.*

The tenure of homestead selection was established in 1895, the land chosen for subdivision being generally agricultural land, and the maximum area of holdings limited to 1,280 acres. The tenure is lease in perpetuity. Rent is at the rate of 1¼ per cent. per annum for the first five years or until the issue of the homestead grant, when it is raised to 2½ per cent. A homestead grant is issued upon compliance with certain residential and improvement conditions for a term of five years. The grant is a lease in perpetuity subject to the payment of an annual rent and, except as against the Crown, confirmation of a homestead selection is deemed by law to be a sale of the land.

Since 1912 practically no land has been made available for original homestead selections, such tenure having been replaced by that of homestead farm. In recent years, however, considerable areas of improvement lease, scrub lease and special lease have been converted to homestead selection. Since 1908, 2,215,592 acres of homestead selections and grants have been converted into conditional purchase and conditional lease. At 30th June, 1941, the area remaining under homestead selection and grants was 1,662,185 acres.

Under the Crown Lands (Amendment) Act of 1912, a homestead selection or grant may be converted into a homestead farm, but there have been only 43 cases of conversion of this kind covering 206,914 acres.

#### *Auction Sales and After-auction Purchases.*

Auction sales of Crown lands were limited by law in 1884 to 200,000 acres in any one year, but the area sold by auction and after-auction purchases, although formerly extensive, has amounted to only 46,507 acres in the last twenty-four years. Town lands may be sold in blocks not exceeding half an acre at an upset price of not less than £8 per acre; and suburban lands must not exceed 20 acres in one block, the minimum upset price being £2 10s. per acre. Country lands may be submitted in areas not exceeding 640 acres, the upset price being not less than 15s. per acre. The value of improvements on the land may be added to the upset price.

Town or suburban land or portions of country land of less than 40 acres each, which have been passed at auction, may be bought with the Minister's consent, at the upset price.

Only 91 acres were sold by auction during 1940-41 in 306 lots, realising £85,810. Ninety-three acres were sold as after-auction purchases in 181 lots, realising £8,785.

*Improvement Purchases.*

Holdings of miners' rights or of business licenses on a gold-field in authorised occupation by residence on land containing improvements may purchase such land without competition. Alienation by this means has never been extensive. During 1940-41 twelve acres were sold in sixteen lots for the sum of £416.

*Special Non-Competitive Sales.*

These comprise land reclamations, rescissions of reservations, unnecessary roads, public land to which no way of access is available, or which is insufficient in area for conditional sale, etc., also residential leases, and the area of Newcastle pasturage reserves for which the purchase money has been paid in full. The amount realised by special sales in 1940-41 was £11,891 in respect of 3,233 acres of land, including £8,192 for 2,893 acres of alienated roads; £579 for purchase of 191 acres of residential leases; and £3120 for 149 acres otherwise acquired.

*Area Alienated by Crown Land Sales.*

Particulars of areas disposed of under the three preceding headings, in ten-year periods, since 1900, are as follow:—

TABLE 805.—Crown Land Sales—1900 to 1941.

Period ended 30th June.	Auction Sales.	After-auction Sales.	Improvement Purchases.	Special Sales.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1900-09* ..	341,758	25,805	1,123	9,599	378,285
1910-19 ..	37,295	9,703	510	19,719	67,227
1920-29 ..	16,771	4,755	281	21,918	43,725
1930-39 ..	2,376	1,307	152	33,513	37,348
1939-40 ...	115	94	24	4,627	4,860
1940-41 ...	92	93	12	3,232	3,429

\* Includes Calendar Years from 1900 to 1904.

*Exchange of Land between the Crown and Private Owners.*

Under the provisions of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, the Governor, with the consent of the owner, may exchange any Crown lands for any other lands of which a grant in fee-simple has been issued.

During 1940-41 seventeen applications were dealt with; eight were refused or withdrawn and nine, covering 876 acres, were completed; thirty-three new applications were received during the year.

*Settlement Purchase and Irrigation Farm Purchase.*

Particulars of these methods of acquiring land are shown on later pages in relation to Closer Settlement and Irrigation Settlement.

ALIENABLE LEASES.

Practically all of the principal leases may be converted under specified conditions to freehold tenures, wholly or in part, *viz.*, conditional lease, Crown lease, settlement lease, improvement lease, special lease, scrub lease, inferior lands lease, conditional purchase lease, irrigation farm lease, non-irrigable lease and prickly pear lease, besides minor tenures such as suburban holding, residential lease, week-end lease, and leases of town lands.



*Leases in Perpetuity.*

Since 31st December, 1932, holders of conditional leases, conditional purchase leases, Crown leases and settlement leases may apply for the term of such leases to be extended in perpetuity. Up to 30th June, 1941, extension had been granted in respect of 7,492 conditional leases, 64 conditional purchase leases, 1,549 Crown leases, and 875 settlement leases. Inclusive of entirely new holdings confirmed as leases in perpetuity, and of leases with fixed terms which had been extended to perpetuity, the number and area of perpetual leases of each of these forms of tenure subsisting at 30th June, 1941, were 8,115 conditional leases, 6,818,337 acres; 74 conditional purchase leases, 74,707 acres; 2,461 Crown leases, 4,242,717 acres; and 863 settlement leases, 2,155,005 acres.

There were 27,279 perpetual leases of all forms covering an aggregate area of 66,991,584 acres at 30th June, 1941. In these were included 2,868 perpetual leases with a total area of 47,274,908 acres held under the Western Lands Act, of which 54 embracing 74,484 acres were conditional leases.

*Conditional Leases.*

This tenure was introduced by the Act of 1884. A conditional lease may be obtained by any holder of a conditional purchase (other than non-residential or a conditional purchase within a special area), or of freehold lands formerly held as conditional purchase. Lands available for conditional purchase are available also for conditional lease, with the exception of lands in the Western Division, and of lands within a special area or a reserve. The lease was formerly for a period of forty years, but it was provided in 1924 that, upon application during the last five years of its currency, a lease might be extended for a period of twenty years. Under the Amending Act of 1932 application may be made (without abrogating existing rights of acquiring freehold titles) for the extension of the term of conditional leases in perpetuity. All conditional leases taking effect on or after 30th December, 1932, are leases in perpetuity, saving such parts thereof as are within certain reserves and are required in the public interest.

The rent is determined by the Land Board subject to review only upon application within five years of confirmation of the lease. Any conditional lease, with the exception of a small number of inconvertible conditional leases created by conversion from other tenures, may be converted at any time during its currency into a conditional purchase or homestead farm, and an Act passed in 1927 enabled conditional leases to be transferred and held separately from the original holding with which they were granted.

Gazetted conditional leases (other than perpetual leases) in existence at 30th June, 1941, numbered 9,363, embracing 4,801,906 acres, at an annual rental of £64,255.

Perpetual conditional leases in existence at 30th June, 1941, numbered 8,215, with an aggregate area of 6,818,337 acres and annual rental of £104,160. During the year 1940-41 ten new perpetual conditional leases were confirmed with a total area of 5,264 acres.

Sixteen new conditional leases in respect of 11,493 acres were created by conversion, and 104 conditional leases for 46,963 acres were converted to other tenures in 1940-41.

*Conditional Purchase Leases.*

This tenure was created in 1905; but is obsolete for the purpose of selection, as lands are not now made available under it. The area held under conditional purchase lease reached a maximum of 677,961 acres in 1911, and had fallen to 175,811 acres in 1940-41.

The term of the lease was originally forty years, but was increased to fifty years in 1924. Under the Amending Act of 1932 the term may be extended to perpetuity without affecting other conversion rights hitherto obtaining, provided the leases are not included in certain reserves required for public purposes. Conversion to the tenures of conditional purchase and homestead farm is permitted, the total area so converted being 526,813 acres. The annual rent is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the capital value, which is fixed upon notification, subject to review only within five years of confirmation of the lease.

The leases current at 30th June, 1941, numbered 234 with an area of 175,811 acres, the annual rent amounting to £4,277. Of these, 74 were perpetual leases with an aggregate area of 74,707 acres and annual rental of £1,279.

*Crown Leases.*

Crown leases were constituted under the Crown Lands Amendment Act, 1912.

The term of Crown leases existing prior to 30th December, 1932, was 45 years, but the term of Crown leases then existing may be extended to perpetuity on application. Since that date Crown leases have been issued as leases in perpetuity except in some cases when the term is 45 years with the right of extension of the term to perpetuity on approval. The annual rent is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the capital value and both rent and capital value are subject to re-appraisal within five years of the confirmation of the lease on application by the lessee. The rent payable for the first year may be remitted if, in addition to the improvements required as a condition of the lease, except boundary fencing, an equal sum be spent by the lessee in improving the land. The lessee is required to reside on the land for five years, commencing within six months of the confirmation of the lease, but in special cases, may be allowed to perform residence anywhere within reasonable working distance of the holding. By the Act of 1917, so much of a Crown lease, as did not, with other freehold or convertible leases held by the lessee, exceed a home maintenance area, and was not covered by a reservation from sale, became convertible into a conditional purchase with or without a conditional lease. In 1930 the home maintenance area qualification was removed, and, apart from areas reserved from sale, Crown-leases became convertible in their entirety in this way. Since the passing of the Act of 1917, 1,755,017 acres of Crown leases have been converted into conditional purchase and conditional leases.

Crown leases (other than perpetual) granted and current in recent years are shown below:—

TABLE 806.—Crown Leases, Ordinary—1912 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Applications Confirmed.		Leases current at 30th June.		
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	Rent.
1912-1931	6,807	8,697,240	4,085	5,873,533	46,306
1932	164	208,751	4,135	5,852,505	47,323
1933	178	282,702	4,235	5,965,049	48,413
1934	122	154,794	3,875	5,082,975	39,664
1935	52	70,524	3,704	4,628,512	31,584
1936	3	489	3,390	4,190,126	27,575
1937	5	15,490	3,158	4,065,013	26,234
1938	11	19,312	2,960	3,789,443	24,631
1939	11	37,290	2,773	3,351,572	21,067
1940	3	2,337	2,615	3,096,729	19,404
1941	...	.....	2,540	2,992,249	18,774

This tenure was applied extensively from its inception, and practically superseded the settlement lease under which operations had been extensive until 1912. Most of the Crown lands made available each year are set apart under this tenure and that of the homestead farm, also introduced in 1912. At 30th June, 1941, there were in existence 2,540 Crown leases (other than perpetual) with an aggregate area of 2,992,249 acres and annual rental of £18,774.

During the year ended 30th June, 1941, there were 90 applications for perpetual Crown leases. Applications confirmed numbered 72 with an aggregate area of 105,051 acres, the annual rental of which amounted to £746. At 30th June, 1941, there were current 2,461 perpetual Crown leases with an aggregate area of 4,242,717 acres and annual rental of £31,040.

#### *Settlement Leases.*

This tenure was created in 1895. It is described on pages 903 and 904 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

By 30th June, 1913, the total area of settlement leases confirmed to applicants was 8,793,663 acres. An amendment of the Crown Lands Act gave holders of settlement leases the right to convert such part of their leases as, with freehold or convertible lands already held, does not substantially exceed a home maintenance area into a conditional purchase with an associated conditional lease, but where the total holding of freehold land so created would exceed a home maintenance area the excess is granted as conditional lease without rights of conversion. Not more than 1,280 acres may be converted into homestead grant.

Between 1909 and 30th June, 1941, a total area of 5,729,639 acres of settlement leases was converted under these conditions into other tenures, and 65,044 acres, chiefly of homestead farms and special leases, had been converted into settlement leases. Since 1913 only 130,544 acres of new settlement leases have been confirmed, while large areas have reverted to the Crown by forfeiture, etc. At 30th June, 1941, there were in existence 259 ordinary settlement leases, comprising 642,850 acres, at an annual rental of £7,086, and 863 perpetual settlement leases with an aggregate area of 2,155,005 acres, and annual rental of £27,677.

*Improvement Leases.*

This tenure was introduced in 1895 and, by the end of 1903, an area of 9,716,006 acres of improvement leases had been let, although the area actually current was much smaller. After that year the areas taken up annually showed a considerable falling off. Up to 30th June, 1941, the total area of improvement leases which had been let was 11,627,484 acres, of which only 94,225 acres remained current. Conditions attaching to improvement leases are described on page 904 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

Under conversion provisions operative since 1919, a total area of 1,135,379 acres has been converted from improvement lease to other tenures.

Under the Closer Settlement Act, 1907, improvement leases suitable for Closer Settlement may be resumed with compensation. To 30th June, 1941, a total area of 806,217 acres had been withdrawn in this way, £200,802 being paid as compensation to lessees.

One improvement lease with an area of 2,083 acres was converted into a homestead selection during the year. At 30th June, 1941, there remained current 32 improvement leases and leases under improvement conditions, with an area of 94,225 acres and rental of £506.

*Pastoral Leases.*

There were no pastoral leases in existence at 30th June, 1941. The tenure was described in previous issues of the Year Book.

*Homestead Farms.*

This tenure created in 1912 is a lease in perpetuity, but certain homestead farms specifically indicated in the Act may be resumed at any time after 30th June, 1950, without compensation other than for improvements on the farms. Annual rent is charged at the rate of 2½ per cent. of the capital value, but for the first five years the holder, in lieu of rent, may expend an equal amount on improvements of a permanent character, which (except boundary fencing) are in addition to those which are required otherwise by the conditions of the lease. The capital value and the annual rental of the holding are subject to appraisalment only within five years of confirmation of the lease.

Crown lands available for conditional purchase (unless otherwise notified in the *Gazette*) are available also for homestead farms. Land may be set apart for additional homestead farms, but is available only to applicants whose total holding, if successful, would not substantially exceed a home-maintenance area. Any Crown lands may be set apart for disposal as homestead farms before survey. There is no definite limit placed on the area of a homestead farm, but it is generally notified as available in home-maintenance areas.

A condition of five years' residence to be commenced within six months of the confirmation of the lease is attached to every homestead farm. In special cases residence may be allowed anywhere within reasonable working distance, and residence during prior occupation of the area under permissive occupancy may be taken into account. A perpetual lease grant is issued after the expiration of five years from confirmation of the application, if the holder has complied with all conditions.

Particulars relating to applications for homestead farms and conversions from other tenures during the last ten years are shown below:—

TABLE 807.—Homestead Farms—1932 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Applications Confirmed.		Created by Conversion from other tenures.		Reversal of forfeiture and increased area.		Less—Forfeited, decrease in area, and conversions into other tenures.		Homestead Farms in existence at end of year.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
		acres.		acres.		acres.		acres.		acres.
1932	106	54,767	11	19,428	4	4,343	44	49,995	3,936	4,210,279
1933	91	48,378	9	20,154	6	3,157	55	56,032	3,987	4,225,936
1934	174	117,861	16	38,354	5	5,266	117	161,760	4,065	4,225,657
1935	86	36,461	33	44,978	11	1,997	51	102,141	4,144	4,206,952
1936	58	35,936	139	170,237	4	2,958	53	93,886	4,292	4,322,197
1937	32	18,626	142	272,698	1	1,940	105	176,373	4,362	4,439,088
1938	39	16,567	73	87,283	1	2,086	56	68,447	4,419	4,476,577
1939	26	9,503	51	81,537	9	5,390	89	114,647	4,416	4,458,360
1940	32	16,174	65	88,067	7	3,860	48	66,003	4,472	4,499,558
1941	31	14,002	57	70,429	6	5,003	48	46,148	4,518	4,544,741

The total area of homestead farms confirmed to 30th June, 1941, was 5,573,151 acres, and after adjustments of area by reason of conversion, forfeiture, etc., there remained in existence 4,544,741 acres under this tenure.

The holder of a conditional purchase, or conditional purchase and conditional lease, or homestead selection, or homestead grant, or conditional purchase lease, or special lease or prickly pear lease, under certain conditions, may convert such holding into a homestead farm. The area of homestead farms so created to 30th June, 1941, was 1,128,514 acres. Under certain conditions a homestead farm may be converted into a conditional purchase lease or into a conditional purchase, with or without a conditional lease, or since February, 1927, into a Crown lease under certain conditions. An Act of 1930 made homestead farms convertible in their entirety without restriction; 1,208,707 acres of homestead farms had been converted into other tenures prior to 30th June, 1941. A homestead farm, which is a conversion of a settlement purchase under provision now repealed, may be reconverted into a settlement purchase.

*Leases of Scrub and Inferior Lands.*

At 30th June, 1941, there were in existence 21 scrub leases, with an area of 106,746 acres, and rental of £280; and 4 inferior lands leases, embracing 25,513 acres, at a rental of £71.

*Special Leases.*

The number of special leases granted during 1940-41 was 854, with a total area of 124,206 acres, and 372 leases, representing 55,191 acres, were converted into other tenures. After allowance has been made for leases which had terminated, were forfeited, surrendered, etc., and those which expired by effluxion of time, 9,406 special leases, with an area of 1,047,158 acres and rental of £47,040, were current at 30th June, 1941. Under the Crown Lands Act of 1908 an area of 1,795,142 acres of special lease have been converted to other tenures.

*Prickly Pear Leases.*

Under the Prickly Pear Destruction Act, 1901, certain common or Crown lands infested with prickly pear may be offered for lease by auction or tender, and may be let for a term not exceeding twenty-one years, subject to prescribed conditions as to improvements, rent, etc. At 30th June, 1941, the number of prickly pear leases was 152, and the area so leased was 181,605 acres, at a total annual rental of £585. Under certain conditions a prickly pear lease may be converted to a homestead selection, and 7 leases of 2,397 acres have been so converted. In 1930 Acts were passed which made these leases convertible into homestead farm, Crown lease or conditional purchase and conditional lease, and the Commissioner was given power to extend leases and reduce rentals and purchase prices as compensation for the clearing of prickly pear lands. Seven conversions have been made to homestead farms involving 21,438 acres, and one to Crown lease for 690 acres.

*Suburban Holdings.*

The tenure of suburban holding, introduced in 1912, is a lease in perpetuity with fixed conditions as to residence and rent, and may be obtained only in respect of land set apart for that form of holding. Under certain conditions the leaseholder may be permitted to purchase his holding. Transfer otherwise than by way of mortgage requires Ministerial consent. The holding may be protected from sale for debt under certain conditions.

The area of a suburban holding is determined by the Minister for Lands. The rent—minimum 5s. per annum—is calculated at the rate of 2½ per cent. of the capital value, which is fixed upon notification and may be appraised within five years of confirmation. Subject to fulfilment of all conditions, a perpetual lease grant is issued after the expiration of five years from the date of confirmation. The right to purchase suburban holdings was conferred in 1917.

No rent is chargeable on holdings in course of purchase, the principal with interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on the balance being paid by annual instalments extending over a period of ten years.

The number of confirmations and purchases of suburban holdings since the introduction of the tenure was as under:—

TABLE 808.—Suburban Holdings, 1912 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Confirmations.		Suburban Holdings in existence at the end of year.			Suburban Holding Purchases in existence at end of year.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	Annual Rent.	No.	Area.
		acres.		acres.	£		acres.
1912-1936 ...	4,862	91,734	2,700	51,114	5,744	543	11,264
1937 ...	84	797	2,738	53,840	5,773	527	11,153
1938 ...	92	818	2,793	54,450	5,830	513	10,711
1939 ...	81	586	2,792	53,304	5,858	482	9,977
1940 ...	79	618	2,823	53,843	5,799	445	9,202
1941 ...	62	613	2,857	54,154	5,869	422	8,803

To 30th June, 1941, deeds of purchase had been issued in respect of 770 suburban holding purchases, embracing 13,227 acres.

*Residential Leases.*

The holder of a "miner's right" within a gold or mineral field may obtain a residential lease. There were 456 residential leases, embracing 3,547 acres at a rental of £869, current at 30th June, 1941.

*Week-end Leases.*

This tenure, created by the Crown Lands Amendment Act, 1916, is a lease in perpetuity. Conditions attaching to these leases were explained on page 908 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

At 30th June, 1941, week-end leases current numbered 159, of an area of 212 acres, and annual rental £153. In addition 87 leases of 510 acres had been made freehold and approval to purchase had been granted in the case of 107 leases embracing 602 acres.

There were in existence at 30th June, 1941, 7 week-end purchases, with an aggregate area of 29 acres; also the area of completed week-end lease purchases at this date was 510 acres.

*Leases of Town Lands.*

This tenure was described on page 909 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

No town lands leases are now being made available. Up to 30th June, 1941, approval to purchase had been given for 118 lots, embracing 38 acres. On 30th June, 1941, there were 150 leases, containing 57 acres, the annual rental being £105.

## INALIENABLE LEASES.

The term "inalienable leases" is here used to signify that the statutory conditions attached to the leases so classified do not give the leaseholder the right to purchase any part of his lease nor to convert into another leasehold tenure involving the right of purchase.

The principal inalienable tenures are described below.

*Forest Leases and Occupation Permits.*

Unoccupied areas and leases situated entirely within dedicated forests are controlled exclusively by the Forestry Commission, which has power to lease or otherwise permit their use for pastoral or other approved purposes.

Forest leases limited to twenty years have been granted for grazing purposes, and occupation permits usually on an annual tenancy, but sometimes for a period of several years, have been granted for grazing, bee-farming, forest saw-mills, and other purposes approved by the Commission. Permits, generally for a term of ten years, are issued, the rentals being fixed to yield £1 per acre in the fourth and subsequent years, when the crops should be in full bearing. Five permits embracing approximately 50 acres were issued in 1940-41. For grazing purposes the rent is usually fixed in relation to the carrying capacity of the land.

The area of forest leases and occupation permits wholly within State forests, at 30th June, 1941, was 2,123,072 acres under the Forestry Acts, besides 16,320 acres under the Crown Lands Act administered by the Forestry Commission.

*Snow Leases.*

Vacant Crown lands on the Southern Highlands, which for a portion of each year are usually covered with snow, and are unfit for continuous use or occupation, may be leased by auction or tender as snow leases. This tenure was introduced in 1889 and not more than two snow leases may be held by the same person. The maximum area of any snow lease is 10,240 acres. The term of the lease is fourteen years, and the annual rent is determined by the local Land Board.

At 30th June, 1941, there were 105 leases current, embracing 439,767 acres with an annual rental of £9,031.

*Annual Leases.*

Unoccupied lands, not reserved from lease, may be obtained for pastoral purposes as annual leases on application, or they may be offered by auction or tender. No conditions of residence or improvement are attached to annual leases, which do not convey security of tenure, the land being alienable by conditional purchase, auction sale, etc. The area in any one lease is restricted to 1,920 acres, where offered by tender, but in other cases is not restricted. In certain circumstances an annual lease may be converted into a lease under improvement conditions for a term not exceeding ten years.

The area under annual lease fluctuates from year to year, but is diminishing steadily. It amounted to 8,687,837 acres in 1903 and 2,953,296 acres in 1920. The number of annual leases current at 30th June, 1941, was 1,677, embracing 506,666 acres, with an annual rent of £4,408, inclusive of 14 annual leases comprising 14,428 acres in the Western Division.

*Mineral and Auriferous Leases.*

Under the Mining Act, the Minister for Mines is empowered to grant certain rights for mining on any lands within the State. These are known as mineral and auriferous leases and generally they take precedence over other forms of tenure. There were 199,060 acres so held in 1914, and this area gradually increased to 233,538 acres in 1932, but at 31st December, 1941, the land held as mineral and auriferous leases, exclusive of leases to mine on private lands, had decreased in area to 191,291 acres. The area leased in this way is not included in the area covered by other land tenures. Authority may be given to mine under roads and reserves. At 31st December, 1941, there were 3 such authorities, area 722 acres and rent £68.

*Church and School Lands Leases.*

The history of Church and School lands leases, showing the present status of leaseholders, was published on page 859 of the Year Book for 1921.

The total area of Church and School lands held under lease at 30th June, 1941, in the Eastern Division, was 11 acres at a rental of £216 per annum.

*Occupation Licenses.*

Occupation licenses may be of two kinds (a) preferential occupation licenses, consisting of the land within an expired leasehold area, and (b) ordinary occupation licenses, which relate to the parts of the holdings formerly known as resumed areas. They may be acquired by auction or tender. Occupation licenses extend from January to December, being renewable annually at a rent determined by the Land Board.



An occupation license entitles the holder to occupy Crown lands so granted for grazing purposes, but it does not exempt such lands from sale or lease of any other kind. The licensee, however, retains ownership in improvements on land within the license selected during its currency, and in certain cases is granted tenant-right in improvements which may have been effected with the consent of the Crown or to which the local land board may consider him equitably entitled in respect of areas withdrawn by the Crown.

The area under occupation license (Crown Lands Act) was represented at 30th June, 1941, by 225 ordinary licenses for 771,047 acres, rental £1,892, and 160 preferential licenses, representing 314,951 acres, and rent £2,087. The area occupied in this way was formerly very extensive, being nearly 10,000,000 acres in 1904.

There were also held at 30th June, 1941, under the Western Lands Act 11 preferential occupation licenses in respect of 149,784 acres at an annual rental of £606, and 38 ordinary occupation licenses, with an aggregate area of 179,739 acres and annual rental of £109.

#### *Permissive Occupancy.*

Permissive occupancy is a form of tenancy at will from the Crown, at a fixed rental for a short period, terminable at any time by a written demand for possession from the Secretary for Lands or by written notice from the tenant. The occupant has tenant rights in improvements effected by him.

The number of permissive occupancies held under the Crown Lands Act at 30th June, 1941, was 10,879, comprising 1,761,962 acres, with a rental of £27,150.

There were also 180 permissive occupancies in the Western Division at this date in respect of 89,126 acres, held at an annual rental of £332.

#### CONVERSION OF TENURES.

In describing the various methods of acquisition and occupation, details have been given of provisions of the Crown Lands Act which confer on certain holders of Crown lands the right of conversion into more desirable tenures.

The law as to conversion in relation to the more important forms of tenure may be summarised briefly thus:—

Usually leases covered by a reservation from sale are not available for conversion to a tenure leading to alienation. A conditional purchase may be converted into a homestead farm and conditional leases and special leases (unless barred) are available for conversion into conditional purchase. Tenures which may be converted into conditional purchase, or conditional purchase and conditional lease, are conditional purchase lease, homestead selection and homestead grant, homestead farm, Crown lease, settlement lease (within certain restrictions) and prickly-pear lease.

A homestead farm may be changed into a conditional purchase lease, conditional purchase with or without a conditional lease, and, in certain cases, a Crown lease; and a homestead farm which is a conversion of a settlement purchase may be re-converted to the original tenure. Such tenures as conditional purchase, conditional purchase lease, conditional lease (with basal conditional purchase) homestead selection, homestead grant, prickly-pear lease, and under certain conditions, special lease, are eligible for conversion into homestead farm.

Crown lease may be converted into conditional purchase with or without a conditional lease, and may be obtained by conversion of prickly-pear lease, and in certain circumstances, of homestead farm.

Holders under homestead selection and homestead grant may convert to conditional purchase with or without a conditional lease, conditional purchase lease, or homestead farm, whilst home maintenance areas within improvement, scrub, 18th Section and prickly-pear leases, may be converted into homestead selection.

A special lease, unless barred, may be converted to a conditional purchase, an original or additional conditional purchase lease, a conditional lease, an original or additional homestead selection, a settlement lease, a homestead farm or an additional homestead farm.

The following statement shows the number and area of holdings in respect of which conversions were confirmed during 1940-41.

TABLE 809.—Conversion of Tenures, 1940-41.

Tenure of Holding Converted.	New Tenure Confirmed.														Total Holdings Converted	
	Conditional Lease.		Conditional Purchase.		Conditional Purchase and Associated Conditional Lease.		Conditional Purchase Lease.		Crown Lease.		Homestead Farm.		Homestead Selection			
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
Conditional Lease	...	acres.	102	43,140	...	acres.	...	acres.	...	acres.	2	3,823	...	acres.	104	46,963
Conditional Purchase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	40,135	...	...	22	40,135
Crown Lease	4	6,849	12	17,960	5	10,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	35,720	
Homestead Farm	...	...	4	711	...	...	...	...	1	626	...	...	...	5	1,337	
Homestead Selection or Grant	...	...	2	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11,464	...	...	3	12,039
Improvement Lease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,083	1	2,083
Settlement Lease	...	...	...	...	1	3,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,635	
Special Lease	12	4,644	279	9,615	1	1,163	1	2045	23,401	32	15,007	2	1,341	372	55,191	
Total	16	11,493	399	72,001	7	15,709	1	2046	24,027	57	70,429	3	3,424	529	197,103	

Particulars of the number and area of new tenures obtained by conversion during each of the past ten years are shown below:—

TABLE 810.—Conversion of Tenures—1932 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	New Tenure Confirmed.												Total Confirmations.	
	Conditional Purchase.*		Conditional Purchase and Associated Conditional Lease.		Conditional and Conditional Purchase Lease.		Homestead Selection.		Settlement Lease or Crown Lease.		Homestead Farm.			
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
1932	360	88,075	17	22,657	15	12,759	36	106,191	38	11,121	11	19,428	442	260,231
1933	275	68,645	5	11,060	10	6,008	13	35,673	71	32,011	9	20,093	319	173,491
1934	397	97,822	6	10,195	19	12,883	13	32,233	104	81,291	16	38,354	461	222,788
1935	512	111,352	7	9,093	20	9,926	15	30,427	224	85,172	33	44,978	609	290,948
1936	460	102,444	10	26,843	28	29,289	12	13,767	344	81,281	116	170,237	660	423,841
1937	562	129,521	9	19,719	29	14,222	18	51,926	544	133,749	142	272,698	814	621,835
1938	546	134,720	3	6,993	13	15,975	8	6,961	154	32,052	73	87,283	658	283,984
1939	500	94,478	12	26,691	29	30,005	11	31,538	71	18,538	52	81,537	620	292,787
1940	437	94,743	4	12,047	34	16,983	5	4,846	244	27,893	73	95,854	577	252,368
1941	399	72,001	7	15,709	17	11,513	3	3,424	464	24,027	57	70,429	529	197,103

\* Including non-residential conditional purchases. † Crown Leases.

‡ 1 Settlement Lease of 128 acres and 2 Crown Leases of 10,963 acres.

¶ Includes 3 Settlement Leases of 1,188 acres and 12 Crown Leases of 30,364 acres.

The foregoing table includes particulars of leases converted under the original conditions on which they were granted as well as of leases granted under the special conversion privileges allowed by the Acts of 1909 and 1916, and subsequent Acts. For instance, the right to convert conditional leases and conditional purchase leases into conditional purchase was granted when they were first introduced, also the right to convert scrub and improvement leases under certain conditions into homestead selections. On the other hand, the Crown Lands Amendment Act of 1908 conferred on holders the right to convert homestead selections, settlement leases, and non-residential conditional purchases into conditional purchases, while special leases were made convertible into any of a number of tenures with the consent of the Minister.

In 1916 Crown leases and homestead farms which had been created as leases in 1912 were made convertible into conditional purchases, and conversion privileges have been considerably widened by subsequent enactments as indicated in the particulars given in relation to the various forms of tenure.

#### WESTERN LAND DIVISION.

The lands of the Western Division, comprising 80,319,348 acres, or two fifths of the area of the State, are for the most part sparsely settled, and occupation is somewhat precarious on account of the low and uncertain rainfall.

The administration of these lands is regulated by the Western Lands Act, 1901, and prior to 24th August, 1934, was entrusted to the Western Lands Board, comprised of three Commissioners, who sat in open court and exercised the powers conferred on local land boards by the Crown Lands Act. Since that date, when the Western Lands (Amendment) Act, 1934, became effective the administration has been controlled by a single commissioner—the Western Lands Commissioner—assisted by two chairmen of local land boards each appointed for a period of ten years. Administrative districts have been created corresponding to the Pastures Protection districts and a local land board constituted for each district. A board consists of two members—a local representative and one of the chairmen referred to above.

Subject to existing rights and extension of tenure granted under certain conditions, all forms of alienation (other than by conditional purchase in special cases, auction, improvement purchase, special purchase or exchange) and lease prescribed by the Crown Lands Acts, ceased to operate within the Western Division from 1st January, 1902.

Crown lands within this division are not available for lease until so notified in the *Gazette*, except that leases for special purposes may be granted upon certain conditions. Lands are gazetted as open for lease under specified conditions either for lease generally or for lease exclusively to holders of land under any tenure within reasonable working distance within the Central or Western Divisions.

Leases may be granted in perpetuity or for a term expiring not later than 30th June, 1973; and in certain cases, leases which were granted for a shorter term (mostly expiring on 30th June, 1943) may be extended to perpetuity.

Under the Western Lands (Amendment) Act, 1934, leases the majority of which would have expired on various dates from 1943 to 1948 could be extended upon application before 4th January, 1935, for a period of

twenty years if within a certain defined area in the north-east of the Division, and for twenty-five years elsewhere in the Division. Leases thus extended became subject to a condition, with certain reservations, that one-fourth of the area of the lease might be withdrawn immediately; a further one-eighth in 1943, and one-eighth in 1948. This arrangement was varied by the Western Lands (Amendment) Act, 1942, which empowers the Crown with a few exceptions to withdraw the 1948 one-eighth in 1943. Two hundred and sixty applications were received for an extension of term in respect of an aggregate area of 30,149,072 acres. The total area withdrawn to 30th June, 1941, was 5,763,083 acres, the whole of which had been made available for settlement, together with 195,634 acres withdrawn under section 17 of the Western Lands Act of 1901, and 905,405 acres of Crown land. Of this area 6,736,096 acres were allotted to 736 applicants, 45 of them being for new or original holdings, totalling 421,417 acres and the balance as additions to existing holdings. The maximum withdrawal areas defined up to 30th June, 1941, include 10,227,325 acres of Western Lands leases and 20,120 acres of special Western Lands leases, while a further 132,800 acres of freehold will be surrendered to the Crown, making an aggregate of 10,380,245 acres.

The rent on all leases is determined by the local land board. The minimum annual rent or license fee is 2s. 6d. per square mile or part thereof; the maximum is 7d. per sheep area on the carrying capacity determined by the local land board.

Holdings under the Western Lands Act as at 30th June, 1941 and 1942, were classified as follow:—

TABLE 811.—Holdings under the Western Lands Act.

Class of Holding.	At 30th June, 1941.			At 30th June, 1942.		
	Holdings.	Area.	Annual Rental.	Holdings.	Area.	Annual Rental.
Western Lands Leases—	No.	Acres.	£	No.	Acres.	£
Perpetual ... ..	2,814	47,200,424	62,584	2,866	47,756,189	63,661
Ordinary ... ..	1,493	29,954,308	54,443	1,499	29,659,283	54,225
Conditional Leases—						
Perpetual ... ..	54	74,484	359	57	78,160	383
Ordinary ... ..	29	24,270	127	17	20,594	103
Occupation Licenses ...	38	179,739	109	37	174,333	105
Preferential Occupation Licenses ... ..	11	149,784	606	5	11,936	20
Permissive Occupancy ...	180	89,126	332	181	76,811	301
Leases being issued ...	12	107,363	*	10	22,120	*
Total ... ..	4,622	77,779,498	118,590	4,672	77,799,426	118,798

\* Rental to be determined by the Local Land Boards.

In addition, there were at 30th June, 1942, 2,033,243 acres of land alienated, or in course of alienation; 364,509 acres of unalienated Crown lands, beds of rivers, commonages, etc., and 122,170 acres of land still under the Crown Lands Acts yielding annual rentals amounting to £795.

#### PRICKLY PEAR LANDS.

Public attention was first called in Parliament to the growth of prickly pear as a pest in 1882, and in 1885 it was stated that an area of 5,000 acres had become infested in the Upper Hunter district. In 1886 a Prickly Pear Destruction Act was passed, and with some modification in 1901 this remained

the law relating to the pest until 1924. The law, however, was not put into operation extensively, and the spread of the pest continued practically unchecked. In 1911 it was estimated that 2,000,000 acres of land were infested and at the end of 1924 the area was stated to be 7,600,000 acres, the greater part of which, however, was lightly infested.

The Prickly Pear Act, 1924, was designed to provide means for preventing the further spread of the pest and for eradicating it where possible. This Act (as subsequently amended) related to all lands infested and provided for the appointment of a Commissioner to administer its provisions. It was made an obligation for owners and occupiers of all lands within the State to keep uninfested land entirely free from prickly pear, and all owners and occupiers of freehold or leased lands already infested are required to take reasonable and effective measures to free their lands of prickly pear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner. Amendments of a machinery nature have been made in the principal Act, but the general principles remain unaltered.

The Commissioner classifies land within the State into four grades, according to whether it is free from prickly-pear, lightly infested, heavily infested or very heavily infested. He has power to afford landholders assistance by way of loans or by performing the work at actual cost, or where necessary, partially or wholly cost free; and in addition, purchases poisons and appliances in bulk, so that they may be supplied to landholders at the cheapest possible rates. Entomological measures for combating the infestation are responsible for very substantial progress in its control and eradication, but it has been found advisable to use poison on the scattered pear to prevent the formation of new dense areas. Action has been taken to clear all Crown lands of the pest. By agreement with the holder, the terms and conditions of leases of any infested lands leased from the Crown may be varied in any manner approved by the Governor. Crown lands already infested may be leased under the Prickly Pear Act under special conditions.

An owner may divest himself of heavily-infested land (*i.e.*, land of less value than the cost to free it of pear) by surrender to the Crown. In such case he must fence off the surrendered portion and maintain within and around it a strip of land 10 feet wide free of pear. Crown lands classified as very heavily infested may be granted by the Minister to any person who has freed them from pear under agreement.

The Act established a Prickly Pear Destruction Fund by providing for five years from 1st January, 1925, an annual appropriation of £30,000 from Consolidated Revenue, and as from 1st January, 1930, an annual sum not exceeding £30,000. The fund is under the control of the Minister, who is empowered to make grants to councils, pastures protection boards, and trustees of cemeteries, commons, or reserves to enable them to meet their obligations under the Act.

The total area of private lands treated by the Commission during the year ended 30th June, 1941, was 242,213 acres, while many thousands of acres were treated by landowners when required to do so by the Commission. In addition, 2,752 acres of Crown lands were treated.

The total expenditure during the year ended 30th June, 1941, amounted to £15,256, and there was a credit balance of £5,185 at the close of the year. Particulars of prickly pear leases are given on page 886.

## CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

The circumstances leading to the adoption in 1906 of what is known as the "Closer Settlement Policy" are described on page 680 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that the Governor may purchase by agreement, or failing such agreement, may resume with compensation any privately owned land provided (a) that the land is reported by the Closer Settlement Advisory Board to be suitable for closer settlement and (b) that such purchase or resumption is approved by Parliament.

In the case of resumption of an estate, other than in a provisional district constituted under the provisions of the Water Act, 1912-1940, the owner may retain portion of the estate valued at not more than £20,000, exclusive of buildings. In determining the area to be retained land held by the owner in the same district or elsewhere is taken into account. The area, situation and boundaries of the land to be retained are determined by the Minister for Lands on the recommendation of the Closer Settlement Advisory Board. If the owner is dissatisfied with such determination he may waive his right of retainer.

Prior to the resumption of a private estate, the Governor notifies by proclamation his intention to consider the advisableness of acquiring such land for the purposes of closer settlement. Provision was also made in the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907, for the proclamation of estates within 15 miles of an authorised railway, and by an amendment effected in 1937 for the proclamation of estates within domestic and stock water supply and irrigation districts.

During the currency of these proclamations the land affected may not be so disposed as to defeat the power of the Governor to resume such land for the purposes of closer settlement.

In the case of the purchase or resumption of a proclaimed estate within a radius of 15 miles of an authorised railway or within a district constituted under part VI of the Water Act, 1912-1940, any enhancement of the value of the land which has accrued or may accrue by reason of the construction of such railway and of public works in such districts is reserved to the Crown.

Proclamations now remain in force until cancelled and may be amended by the Government in respect of the whole or any part of the land affected. Prior to the amendment in 1937 of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act of 1907, proclamations remained in force for twelve months only unless renewed.

Proclamations in force at 30th June, 1941, were in respect of 415 estates with an aggregate area of 3,499,850 acres. Of these, two estates with an aggregate area of 48,727 acres, were proclaimed under section 4 of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907; 217 with an aggregate area of 2,301,514 acres under section 5 of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907, *i.e.*, estates within 15 miles of an authorised railway; and 196 with an aggregate area of 1,149,609 acres under section 5 of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907, as amended, *i.e.*, estates within domestic and stock water supply and irrigation districts.

All the proclaimed estates within 15 miles of authorised railways referred to above were notified prior to the amendment in 1937 of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907, and the restriction against disposition is no longer in force. Any enhanced value or value which may accrue as a consequence of the construction of the railway, however, is still reserved to the Crown.

At any time after a proclamation of intention to consider the advisableness of acquiring an estate, the power of resumption may be suspended for a term not exceeding two years, if an agreement be made that the land shall be subdivided for closer settlement by the owner. Any sale or lease made under such agreement, and any subsequent sale, lease or transfer made within five years of the original sale or lease must be submitted to the Minister, and if it be found that the owner has failed to fulfil the conditions the suspension of the power of resumption shall cease.

Land comprised in any improvement or scrub lease, or 18th-section lease, may be resumed or purchased under agreement for closer settlement upon the recommendation of the Closer Settlement Advisory Board. Between 1913 and 1921 an area of 806,217 acres comprised in 70 long term leases was acquired in this way at a cost of £200,802, and was disposed in 784 farms held as homestead farms, homestead selections, special leases and Crown leases. There have been no transactions of this nature since 1921.

The total area acquired to 30th June, 1941, under the ordinary provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts was 1,390,636 acres at an aggregate purchase price of £5,626,586. This area, originally consisting of 78 estates, was divided into 3,303 farms. No estates were acquired under these provisions during the years ended 30th June, 1940 and 1941.

A summary of closer settlement operations is given on page 897.

#### *Settlement Purchase.*

Settlement Purchase is the principal tenure under which lands acquired from private owners by purchase or resumption are disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts.

Each applicant for a settlement purchase must lodge a deposit of 5 per cent. of the capital value, except returned soldiers and sailors, who are not required to make a deposit. The deposit is applied wholly to the reduction of the capital debt. Interest only on the unpaid balance of the purchase money is payable during the first five years of the purchase, increasing from 1 per cent. in the first year to 2, 2½, 3 and 3½ per cent. in the second, third, fourth, and fifth years, respectively. The balance of purchase money is then payable by annual instalments at the rate of 5 per cent. of the capital value, including principal and interest, the latter at the rate of 4 per cent. on the balance of purchase money outstanding. If the initial deposit be paid and instalments at their due dates, the debt may be liquidated in 42 years. The balance of purchase money or any number of instalments may be paid at any time. If an interest or instalment payment is not paid by the final due date, interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum accrues daily on the overdue amount until payment is made. Postponement of the payment of instalments and of interest may be sanctioned in special circumstances.

The term of residence on a settlement purchase is five years and should commence within six months of confirmation of the application. Commencement of residence, however, may be deferred on certain conditions for a period not exceeding five years. With the permission of the land board the residence condition may be performed in an adjacent village or town or on land held by the same family if it be within a reasonable working distance.

Permanent improvements to the extent of 10 per cent. of the capital value must be effected within two years of the commencement of the title, and to an additional 15 per cent. within the next three years. Improvements on the land at the date of application are held to fulfil this condition to the extent of their value. All existing improvements must be kept in good repair and all buildings of the insurable value of £30 or more must be insured.

A transfer, except by way of mortgage or release of mortgage, may be effected only with the consent of the Minister, and the transferee must be a person qualified to apply for or acquire a settlement purchase.

Grant is issued on the payment of the balance of purchase money together with the deed fee and stamp duty, subject to the issue by the land board of their certificate that all conditions have been fulfilled.

The Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1938, provides that any settlement purchase area may be set apart subject to a special condition that every application for a settlement purchase is accompanied by an undertaking by the applicant that he will (a) within 12 months of the approval of his application apply to the Rural Bank, if so required by the Minister for Lands, for the maximum advances that the Bank is prepared to make upon the security of a mortgage over the land allowed as a settlement purchase; (b) accept any advance that the Bank is prepared to make; (c) complete all documents required by the Bank without delay; and (d) apply all moneys so advanced in payment of the amount owing in respect of the settlement purchase.

During the first five years from the commencement of the title, the amount payable annually to the Rural Bank may not exceed the amount which would have been payable in respect of the settlement purchase, if the advance had not been made. Also, after the expiration of this period of five years, the rate of interest payable on the amount outstanding to the Bank may not exceed 5 per cent. per annum.

The effect of these provisions is that the settler's debt to the Department of Lands in respect to the settlement purchase is liquidated and he becomes responsible to the Bank for repayments of principal and interest.

Settlement purchases subject to this special condition were set apart during 1940-41 at Tralee and Bald Blair, one farm in each case.

#### *Closer Settlement Promotion.*

The provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts of 1918 and 1919, which replaced the Closer Settlement Promotion Act, 1910 (repealed), enable three or more persons, or one or more discharged soldiers, each of whom is qualified to hold a settlement purchase, to negotiate with an owner of private lands, and under certain conditions to enter into agreements with him to purchase a specified area on a freehold basis, for a price to be set out in each agreement. Any one or more discharged soldiers or sailors may also enter into agreements to purchase on a present title basis from the holder a conditional purchase; a conditional purchase lease; a conditional purchase and conditional lease, including an inconvertible conditional lease; a homestead selection; a homestead farm; a settlement lease; a Crown lease, or any part of one or more of such holdings, or an improvement or scrub lease, not substantially more than sufficient for the maintenance of a home.



Upon approval by the Minister, the vendor, in the case of private land, surrenders the area to the Crown, and the purchaser acquires it as a settlement purchase. In the case of land acquired on present title basis, the vendor transfers it to the purchaser. The vendor is paid by the Crown, either in cash or in Closer Settlement Debentures. The freehold value of the land, inclusive of improvements thereon, purchased for any one person must not exceed £3,000, except in special cases where the improvements warrant it, when the freehold value may be up to £3,500; if the land is found suitable for grazing only, the freehold value may be up to £4,000.

Each farm is worked independently, the co-operation of the applicants ceasing with an allotment of an area. Such land is held under the settlement purchase tenure described above.

At 30th June, 1941, 1,653 estates with an aggregate area of 1,823,333 acres had been acquired at a total cost of £8,480,135 under the promotion sections of the Closer Settlement Acts. This area was divided into 3,960 farms. There have been no transactions under these provisions since 1933.

*Summary of Closer Settlement Operations.*

Exclusive of irrigation projects, 1,854 estates and leases have been acquired by the Government for purposes of closer settlement of civilians and returned soldiers. These estates embraced 4,145,032 acres, for which the purchase price was £15,107,573, and there were added 205,740 acres of adjacent Crown lands. The total number of farms made available was 9,109.

The following table provides a summary of the various operations to 30th June, 1941, including lands acquired and administered under the Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, lands acquired by executive authority and by virtue of section 197 of the Crown Lands Act, and administered by the Department of Lands, including long-term leases acquired under the Closer Settlement Act, 1912, and disposed of under the Crown Lands Act.

TABLE 812.—Closer Settlement—Summary of Operations.

Mode of Acquisition.	Estates Acquired	Area.		Price paid for Acquired Land.	Farm blocks made available.		
		Acquired.	Adjacent Crown Lands.		No.	Area.	Value.
	No.	acres.	acres.	£		acres.	£
Direct Purchase ...	30	90,164	44,473	506,855	686	309,872	1,331,018
Crown Lands Act (s. 197)*	23	34,682		293,195	376		
Closer Settlement Act—	1,653	1,823,333	12,542	8,480,135	3,960	1,825,185	8,345,798
Promotion Provisions...	78	1,390,636	114,424	5,626,586	3,303	1,555,143	6,115,468
Ordinary Provisions ...	70	806,217	34,301	200,802	784	539,141	765,254
Resumption of Long Leases† ...							
Total ...	1,854	4,145,032	205,740	15,107,573	9,109	4,239,141	16,557,478

\* Including one estate of 21,309 acres, surrendered at nominal value for returned soldiers.

† Including 19,616 acres of improvement lease, and 160,028 acres of scrub lease acquired at nominal value.

The number of estates acquired under the promotion provisions of the Closer Settlement Act is comparatively large, because 953 individual holdings, besides holdings containing only a few farms, were acquired mainly for soldier settlers. In some cases two or more farm blocks have been amalgamated and made available as one farm.

The disposal of the lands covered by the foregoing table as at 30th June, 1941, is shown below. The figures include a number of small blocks made available as town lots, etc., and not as farms.

TABLE 813.—Disposal of Closer Settlement Lands.

Manner of Disposal.	Blocks.	Area.	Capital Value.
	No.	acres.	£
Holdings alienated or in course of alienation by settlement purchase, group purchase, auction, tender, etc. ... ..	9,069	4,180,236	14,160,313
Holdings which have reverted to the Crown and await disposal ... ..	163	48,203	234,050
Unallotted farms (including provisionally allotted, under cultural system, or never allotted) ... ..	76	1,235	18,105
Areas retained for roads ... ..	...	34,160	109,684
Areas appropriated for railway purposes... ..	...	1,773	7,383
Areas retained for reserves ... ..	...	42,786	90,528
Vacant lands, remnant areas, etc. ... ..	...	24,573	79,407
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>9,313</b>	<b>4,332,966</b>	<b>14,699,470</b>

The amount paid in respect of principal and interest during the year ended 30th June, 1941, was £483,615, making the total to that date £12,975,991.

The total amount owing by settlers for land and advances was £12,840,847 made up as follows:—Principal £10,159,101, interest £717,451, postponed interest £1,832,141, funded interest £106,569, insurance £4,373, and rent £21,212.

#### *Appraisalment of Capital Value.*

The Crown Lands and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1931, enabled holders of land under the Closer Settlement Act to apply for the appraisalment of the capital value of their holdings not later than 2nd October, 1935. Of the 5,138 applications received, all had been finalised by the local land board at 30th June, 1939, the aggregate capital value being reduced by £2,113,036 or 16.9 per cent.

#### *Other Closer Settlement Operations.*

Between April, 1923, and November, 1929, the Rural Bank operated a scheme of advances to facilitate subdivision of private estates, and the first Rural Bank loan of £1,000,000 at 5½ per cent. was raised locally for the purpose.

Under this scheme the Bank, after inspection, issued certificates as to the amount it was willing to advance to purchasers of land under subdivisational plans approved by the Land Settlement Board and the Bank. Interest was charged at the rate of 6¼ per cent., and the maximum advance was £3,000, or two-thirds of the Bank's valuation of the property, whichever

was the less. In the case of properties not fully improved the advance might be as great as 80 per cent. of the Bank's valuation, subject to specified improvements being carried out at the purchaser's expense.

By 30th June, 1930, Rural Bank certificates had been issued in connection with the proposed subdivision of 175 estates into 755 farms, containing 608,443 acres, valued at £2,464,951. The amount of loans covered by the certificates was £1,800,345. Altogether 754 farms, covering 608,251 acres, had been selected under the scheme. During the operation of the scheme the Rural Bank granted 736 loans in respect of 745 farms for an amount of £1,762,340.

#### SETTLEMENT OF RETURNED SOLDIERS.

To 30th June, 1941, farms had been allotted by the Department of Lands to 9,706 returned soldiers, and there remained 4,533 returned soldier settlers on an area of 6,724,816 acres, approximately half of which was in the Western Division. These totals exclude 703 soldier settlers on private lands, to whom advances only were made. The total expenditure is shown below:—

	£
Acquisition of holdings for settlement ..	8,113,956
Advances to settlers .. .. .	3,195,886
Developmental works .. .. .	1,915,423

Part of the expenditure for developmental works shown above was formerly included under the heading "Advances to Settlers."

Under the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, special provision is made for the settlement of discharged soldiers on Crown lands, including the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas, and on lands acquired under the Closer Settlement Acts and otherwise.

Land has been made available principally under the following tenures:—

1. Homestead Farm.—Lease in perpetuity.
2. Crown Lease.—Lease for 45 years or lease in perpetuity.
3. Returned Soldiers' Special Holding—Purchase or lease in perpetuity.
4. Suburban Holding—Purchase or lease in perpetuity.
5. Irrigation Farm.—Purchase or lease in perpetuity.
6. Group purchase.
7. Settlement purchase.

Provision also exists in the Closer Settlement Acts under which one or more discharged soldiers may purchase privately-owned land upon terms approved by the Minister for Lands, the Crown providing the whole of the purchase money. Transactions of this nature are permitted only in cases in which additional settlement is provided. The Minister has discretionary power to refuse any such proposal. Operations have been restricted in recent years by the limited funds made available by Parliament, and activities were suspended in 1931.

An advance not exceeding £625 may be made available for each soldier settler, but it must be used only for the general improvement of the land, purchase of implements, stock, seed, and other necessaries, or in the erection of buildings. Repayment of advances towards the cost of buildings and permanent improvement is effected by annual instalments extending over twenty-five years, only interest being charged during the first five years; in the case of stock and implements the period is ten years with only interest charged during the first year. Interest may not exceed  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the first year and 4 per cent. per annum thereafter.

Under special circumstances advances in arrears may be funded and made payable over the balance of the period allowed for the repayment of the original advance; also interest in arrears may be funded and made payable over an extended term.

The total amount advanced by the Department of Lands under the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act to 30th June, 1941, was £3,195,886. During the year repayments on account of advances amounted to £35,248, bringing the total repayments including interest to £2,570,358.

The following table affords a summary of the number, area, and cost of private estates acquired by the Department of Lands for soldiers' settlement to 30th June, 1941:—

TABLE 814.—Soldiers Settlement—Estates Acquired.

Class of Acquisition.	Estates	Area.	Purchase Money.	Farms made available
	No.	acres.	£	No.
Promotion Provisions Closer Settlement Acts* ...	1,457	1,198,502	5,578,946	2,232
Group Settlement—Closer Settlement Acts ...	25	396,061	1,809,729	837
Section 197, Crown Lands Act† ...	22	30,491	274,334	352
Direct Purchase under authority of Executive Council ... ..	27	85,218	450,947	538
Total ... ..	1,531	1,710,272	8,113,956	4,009

\*Includes 953 single farms. † Includes one estate surrendered at nominal value, practically as a gift.

There have been no transactions since 1st July, 1928.

Particulars of the expenditure by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission in respect of the settlement of returned soldiers to 30th June, 1935, are as follows:—

	£
Acquisition of holdings for settlement ..	45,582
Developmental works .. .. .	1,587,446
Advances to soldier settlers .. .. .	2,751,582

There has been no expenditure by the Commission in respect of the first two items since 1935, and the Commission ceased to make advances to irrigation settlers as from 1st July, 1935, when this function devolved upon the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank.

## RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES—CLOSER SETTLEMENT AGENCY.

The Closer Settlement Agency was established on 23rd December, 1936, as a branch of the Rural Bank of New South Wales, in terms of the Rural Bank (Agency) Amendment Act, 1936. The Agency administers two schemes—the Voluntary Subdivision Scheme and the Government Acquisition Scheme—to which reference is made below.

*Voluntary Subdivision Scheme.*

Purchasers who acquired farms in approved estates which were voluntarily subdivided could obtain from the funds of the Closer Settlement Agency of the Rural Bank a loan not exceeding 13½ per cent. of the Bank's valuation of the holding acquired, in addition to the ordinary advance by the Bank of two-thirds of the valuation. The settler thus obtained advances not exceeding in the aggregate 80 per cent. of the valuation. Up to 30th June, 1941, advances had been made to 21 settlers in respect of 24 farms with an aggregate area of 15,182 acres. The total amount involved was £80,335, of which £71,885 represented Bank funds and £8,450 agency funds. No advances have been made under this scheme since July, 1939.

*Government Acquisition Scheme.*

Under the Government Acquisition Scheme advances are made by the Closer Settlement Agency in conjunction with the Bank proper to settlers who have been allotted holdings in estates acquired by the Government for closer settlement. These advances are used to liquidate the balance of purchase money owing to the Crown in respect of such holdings. Up to 30th June, 1941, advances had been made to 108 settlers in respect of 108 farms containing 88,971 acres. The total amount involved was £422,912, of which £269,420 represented Bank funds and £153,492 agency funds.

## IRRIGATION AREAS.

Four irrigation areas are being developed within the State, the most extensive the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area in the basin of the river of that name, the Coomealla Irrigation Area near Wentworth and two smaller settlements at Hay and Curlwaa.

The Murrumbidgee Area comprises 381,802 acres, of which 316,030 acres are held under various tenures. Approximately 74 per cent. of the total area is used for farming purposes. The Coomealla Irrigation Area situated on the Murray River about 9 miles from Wentworth comprises 35,450 acres and the two smaller settlements at Hay and Curlwaa 6,806 and 10,550 acres respectively. All are under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

A description of the tenures of lands in the Irrigation Areas of Murrumbidgee, Coomealla, Hay and Curlwaa, is given on pages 924 to 926 of the Official Year Book for 1937-38, and an account of provisions for special concessions and relief to necessitous settlers is contained on page 928 of the same Year Book.

*Alienation and Occupation of Land within Irrigation Areas.*

The following table gives particulars of the alienation and occupation of land within the Irrigation Areas on 30th June, 1941:—

TABLE 815.—Irrigation Areas—Tenures.

Land Tenure.	Irrigation Areas.									
	Murrumbidgee.		Coomealla.		Curlwaa.		Hay.		Total.	
	Hold-ings.	Area.	Hold-ings.	Area.	Hold-ings.	Area.	Hold-ings.	Area.	Hold-ings.	Area.
<i>Alienated.</i>	No.	acres.	No.	acres.	No.	acres.	No.	acres.	No.	acres.
Irrigation Farm Purchases ...	11	1,010	3	66	...	...	...	...	14	1,076
Irrigated Purchase Lots ...	...	...	...	...	1	21	1	10	2	31
Non-irrigable Purchases ...	9	19	2	4	...	...	...	...	11	23
Town Land Purchases... ..	68	88	9	2	...	...	...	...	77	90
Total ...	88	1,117	14	72	1	21	1	10	104	1,220
<i>In Process of Alienation.</i>										
Irrigation Farm Purchases ...	424	114,697	145	2,811	12	221	...	...	581	117,729
Non-irrigable Purchases ...	57	11,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	11,468
Town Land Purchases... ..	240	79	17	4	...	...	...	...	257	83
Total ...	721	126,244	162	2,815	12	221	...	...	895	129,280
<i>Held under Perpetual Lease.</i>										
Irrigation Farm Leases ...	1,482	133,343	10	79	...	...	...	...	1,492	133,422
Non-irrigable Leases ...	104	15,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	15,775
Town Land Leases ...	1,333	337	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,335	337
Total ...	2,919	149,455	12	79	...	...	...	...	2,931	149,534
<i>Other Occupation</i>										
<i>Leases—</i>										
Held under Irrigation Act ...	389	34,694	37	30,921	...	...	...	...	426	65,615
Short Leases ...	...	...	...	...	90	6,874	74	5,037	164	11,911
Thirty-year Leases ...	...	...	...	...	159	1,874	105	1,013	264	2,887
<i>Permissive Occupancy—</i>										
Farming Land ...	53	4,419	81	249	...	...	32	174	166	4,842
Non-irrigable Land not used for farming ...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
Town Lands ...	17	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	46
Other ...	16	49	...	...	16	541	...	...	32	590
Total ...	479	39,214	118	31,170	265	9,289	211	6,224	1,073	85,897
Unoccupied Land ...	...	65,772	...	1,314	...	1,019	...	572	...	68,677
Grand Total ...	...	381,802	...	35,450	...	10,550	...	6,806	...	434,608

The total area of alienated land acquired by the Crown for water conservation and irrigation purposes was 225,700 acres at 30th June, 1941.

*Land outside Irrigation Areas.*

Land vested in the Commission but outside of the irrigation areas may be leased on such terms and under such conditions as the Commission may impose. At 30th June, 1941, land of this nature was comprised in 122 holdings with an aggregate area of 23,001 acres held under miscellaneous leases and permissive occupancies.

*Rural Bank of New South Wales—Irrigation Agency.*

An Irrigation Agency established as an agency in the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank of New South Wales in accordance with the provisions of the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, 1934, has functioned since 1st July, 1935.

The bank is empowered to make loans through the agency to persons holding land in an irrigation area upon such security, at such rates of interest and subject to such covenants and conditions as it may impose. These loans are mainly for seasonal requirements repayable from proceeds of crops. Advances aggregating £83,464 were made during the year ended 30th June, 1941.

The Act also provided that certain moneys owing to the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission on 1st July, 1935, became moneys owing to the bank. In these were included rents, purchase money, charges for water and improvements, monetary advances and interest in respect of land occupied in the Murrumbidgee, Hay, Curlwaa and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and amounts outstanding on account of shallow bores sunk by the Commission and in respect of water supplied to holdings within Domestic and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation districts. Charges accruing since 1st July, 1935, are also payable to the Bank.

The Water (Amendment) Act, 1940, provided for the constitution of flood control and irrigation districts and for the collection by the bank of rates fixed by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The Irrigation (Amendment) Act, 1941, empowers the Commission to levy a contribution towards the capital cost of drainage works in respect of benefited lands within the Coomealla Irrigation Area and to levy rates to defray the cost of control, maintenance, management, and repair, of such works. These charges are payable to the bank.

Particulars regarding the Irrigation Agency of the Bank are shown in chapter "Rural Industries."

**LAND RESUMPTIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.**

Alienated land required by the State may be obtained by resumption, purchase, exchange, surrender, or gift. Resumptions are made under the Public Works, Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition, and Local Government Acts, and except when made for purposes of Public Instruction or Railways they are treated by the Valuer-General. Resumptions for Federal purposes are made under the Commonwealth Lands Acquisition Act, Lands Acquisition (Defence) Act, and War Service Homes Act. Any Crown lands may be appropriated for public purposes.

The following statement shows the area of resumptions and appropriations and of the principal purchases which were made during the past five years. Purchases of land for semi-public purposes are not included.

TABLE 816.—Land Resumption and Purchases—1937 to 1941.

Year ended 30th June.	Resumptions and Purchases.			Crown Lands Appropriated.			Gifts.			Total.		
	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.
1937	3,811	1	26	1,128	3	34	19	2	32	4,960	0	12
1938	44,097	3	14	984	1	19	7	1	31	45,089	2	24
1939	132,732	0	7	2,955	0	11	3	1	14	135,690	1	32
1940	22,133	2	32	439	0	36	3	1	13	22,576	1	1
1941	17,254	0	5	5,577	2	15	16	3	37	22,848	2	17

The purposes of resumptions, appropriations, and purchases during 1940-41 were:—

TABLE 817.—Land Resumptions and Purchases, 1940-41.

Purpose.	Area.	Purpose.	Area.
	a. r. p.		a. r. p.
Defence ... ..	2,762 0 9	Municipal—	
Drainage ... ..	1 0 24	Aviation ... ..	0 0 22
Postal ... ..	77 2 8	Drainage ... ..	1 3 0
Public Recreation ... ..	5 3 10	Quarry... ..	10 1 15
Public Schools ... ..	158 0 38	Recreation ... ..	50 1 16
Railways ... ..	133 1 35	Roads ... ..	20 1 28
Roads ... ..	2,958 3 8	Sewerage ... ..	108 1 32
Reservations ... ..	233 1 20	Water Supply ... ..	38 0 35
State Forests ... ..	8,041 1 32	Other Municipal ... ..	1 1 21
Village and Suburban Settlement ... ..	0 0 2		
Water Conservation and Irrigation ... ..	3,043 2 6		
Water Supply ... ..	23 3 13		
Yarrawonga Weir ... ..	5,178 1 3	Total ... ..	22,848 2 17

Land resumptions, purchases, and gifts in quinquennial periods from the year 1904-05, inclusive, and for the year ended 30th June, 1941, were as follow:—

TABLE 818.—Land Resumptions and Purchases—1905 to 1941.

Period.	Resumptions, Appropriations, and Purchases.		Gifts.		Total.	
	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.
1905-09	105,848	3 8	439	1 27	106,288	0 35
1910-14	282,006	3 17	117	0 10	282,125	3 27
1915-19	64,194	0 35	81	0 35	64,275	1 30
1920-24	84,046	1 6	91	1 32	84,137	2 38
1925-29	25,857	2 35	63	0 26	25,920	3 21
1930-34	12,778	1 21	61	1 28	12,839	3 9
1935-39	195,016	2 30	38	1 1	195,054	3 31
1939-40	22,572	3 28	3	1 13	22,576	1 1
1940-41	22,831	2 20	16	3 37	22,848	2 17

The total area of land dealt with in this way between 1890 and June, 1941, was approximately 832,728 acres, including about 303,317 acres for water conservation and irrigation projects, 66,771 acres for defence, 61,593 acres for railways and tramways, 33,907 acres for town water supplies, and 223,600 acres for closer settlement.

#### REVENUE FROM PUBLIC LANDS.

The revenue received from public lands during recent years is shown in the chapter, Public Finance, of this Year Book.



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