

IAH3/35

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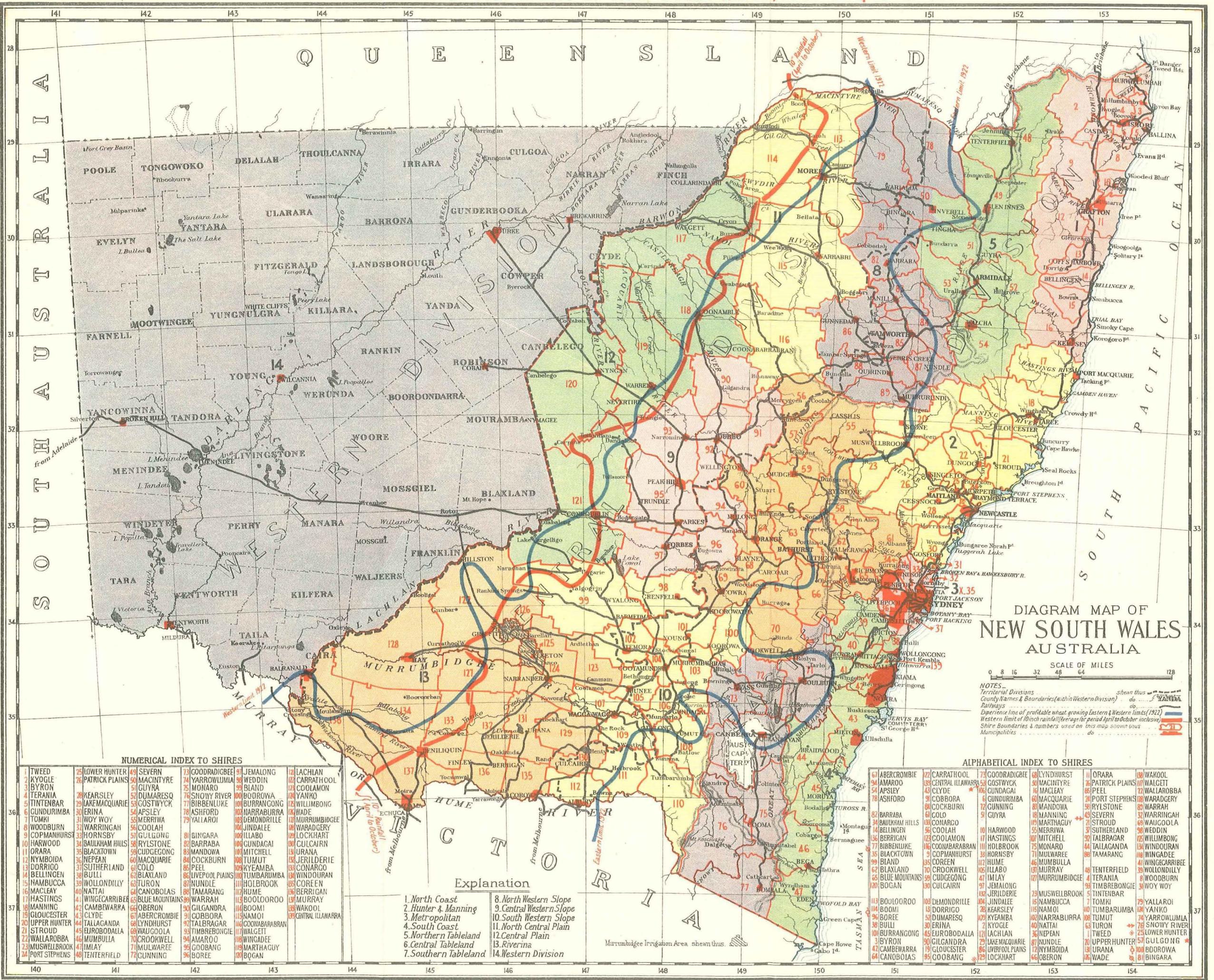


DIAGRAM MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES AUSTRALIA

SCALE OF MILES
0 8 16 32 48 64 128

NOTES:
Territorial Divisions shown thus
County Names & Boundaries (within Western Division) do
Railways do
Experience line of profitable wheat growing Eastern & Western limits (1922) shown thus
Western limit of 10 inch rainfall (Average for period April to October inclusive) shown thus
Shire Boundaries & numbers used on this map shown thus
Municipalities do

NUMERICAL INDEX TO SHIRES

| | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 TWEED | 25 LOWER HUNTER | 49 SEVERN | 73 GOODRADIGBEE | 97 JEMALONG | 121 LACHLAN |
| 2 KYOGLE | 26 PATRICK PLAINS | 50 MACINTYRE | 74 YARROWLUMIA | 98 WEDDIN | 122 CARRATHOOL |
| 3 BYRON | 27 KEARSLEY | 51 GUYRA | 75 MONARO | 99 BLAND | 123 COOLAMON |
| 4 TERANIA | 28 LAKEMACQUARIE | 52 DUMARESQ | 76 SNOWY RIVER | 100 BOGOROYA | 124 YANKO |
| 5 TINTINBAR | 29 GOSTWYCK | 53 MERRIWA | 77 BIBBENLUKE | 101 BURRANCONG | 125 WILLIMBONG |
| 6 GUNDURIMBA | 30 ERINA | 54 COOLAH | 78 ASHFORD | 102 NARRABURRA | 126 WADE |
| 7 TOMKI | 31 WOY WOY | 55 RYLLSTONE | 79 YALLAROI | 103 DEMONDRILLE | 127 MURRUMBIDGEE |
| 8 WOODBURN | 32 WARRINGAH | 56 GULGONG | | 104 JINDALEE | 128 WARADGERY |
| 9 COPMANHURST | 33 HORNSBY | 57 GILGONG | | 105 ILLABO | 129 LOCKHART |
| 10 HARWOOD | 34 BAILLUHAM HILLS | 58 GUNDELONG | | 106 CUNDACAI | 130 CULCAIRN |
| 11 ORARA | 35 BLACKTOWN | 59 CUDGEGONG | | 107 MITCHELL | 131 URRANA |
| 12 NYMBOIDA | 36 NEPEAN | 60 MACQUARIE | | 108 TUMUT | 132 JERILDERIE |
| 13 DORRIGO | 37 SUTHERLAND | 61 COLO | | 109 KYEAMBA | 133 CONAROO |
| 14 BELLINGEN | 38 BULLI | 62 BLAXLAND | | 110 TUMBARUMBA | 134 WINDOURAN |
| 15 NAMBUCCA | 39 WOLLONDILLY | 63 LIVERPOOL PLAINS | | 111 HOLBROOK | 135 COREEN |
| 16 MACLEAY | 40 NATTAI | 64 CANOBOLAS | | 112 TAMARANG | 136 BERRIGAN |
| 17 HASTINGS | 41 WINGECARRIBEE | 65 BLUE MOUNTAINS | | 113 WARRAH | 137 MURRAY |
| 18 MANNING | 42 CAMBERRA | 66 OBERON | | 114 BOOLOOROOD | 138 WAKOOL |
| 19 GLOUCESTER | 43 CLYDE | 67 ABERCROMBIE | | 115 NAMOI | 139 CENTRAL ILLAWARRA |
| 20 UPPER HUNTER | 44 TALLAGANDA | 68 LYNDRHURST | | 116 COONABARRABRAN | |
| 21 STROUD | 45 EUROBODALLA | 69 WAGGOOLA | | 117 WALGETT | |
| 22 WALLAROBBA | 46 MUMBULLA | 70 CROOKWELL | | 118 COONABARRABRAN | |
| 23 MUSWELLBROOK | 47 IMLAY | 71 MULWAREE | | 119 WINGADEE | |
| 24 PORT STEPHENS | 48 TENTERFIELD | 72 CUNNING | | 120 BOGAN | |

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO SHIRES

| | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
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| 62 AMAROO | 78 CENTRAL ILLAWARRA | 94 GOSTWYCK | 110 HOLBROOK | 126 WADE |
| 63 APSLEY | 79 CLYDE | 95 CUNDACAI | 111 HOLBROOK | 127 MURRUMBIDGEE |
| 64 ASHFORD | 80 COCKBURN | 96 GUNDURIMBA | 112 HORNSBY | 128 WARADGERY |
| 65 BARRABA | 81 COCKBURN | 97 CUNNING | 113 MUMBULLA | 129 LOCKHART |
| 66 BELLINGEN | 82 COHARCO | 98 GUYRA | 114 ILLABO | 130 CULCAIRN |
| 67 BERRIGAN | 83 COOLAH | 99 HARWOOD | 115 JINDALEE | 131 URRANA |
| 68 BIBBENLUKE | 84 COOLAMON | 100 HASTINGS | 116 JERILDERIE | 132 JERILDERIE |
| 69 BLACKTOWN | 85 COONABARRABRAN | 101 MITCHELL | 117 MONARO | 133 CONAROO |
| 70 BLAND | 86 COONABARRABRAN | 102 MURRUMBIDGEE | 118 MURRAY | 134 WINDOURAN |
| 71 BLAXLAND | 87 COCKBURN | 103 CROOKWELL | 119 MURRAY | 135 COREEN |
| 72 BLUE MOUNTAINS | 88 COLO | 104 CUDGEGONG | 120 MURRUMBIDGEE | 136 BERRIGAN |
| 73 BOGAN | 89 COOLAH | 105 DEMONDRILLE | 121 MURRUMBIDGEE | 137 MURRAY |
| 74 BOOLOOROOD | 90 COOLAMON | 106 GUNDELONG | 122 MURRUMBIDGEE | 138 WAKOOL |
| 75 BOOMI | 91 COONABARRABRAN | 107 ILLABO | 123 MURRUMBIDGEE | 139 CENTRAL ILLAWARRA |
| 76 BOREE | 92 COONABARRABRAN | 108 JINDALEE | 124 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
| 77 BULLI | 93 COONABARRABRAN | 109 JERILDERIE | 125 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
| 78 BURRANCONG | 94 COONABARRABRAN | 110 JERILDERIE | 126 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
| 79 BYRON | 95 COONABARRABRAN | 111 JERILDERIE | 127 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
| 80 CAMBERRA | 96 COONABARRABRAN | 112 JERILDERIE | 128 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
| 81 CANOBOLAS | 97 COONABARRABRAN | 113 JERILDERIE | 129 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
| 82 CARRATHOOL | 98 COONABARRABRAN | 114 JERILDERIE | 130 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
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| 84 CLYDE | 100 COONABARRABRAN | 116 JERILDERIE | 132 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
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| 86 COCKBURN | 102 COONABARRABRAN | 118 JERILDERIE | 134 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
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| 94 COONABARRABRAN | 110 COONABARRABRAN | 126 JERILDERIE | 142 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
| 95 COONABARRABRAN | 111 COONABARRABRAN | 127 JERILDERIE | 143 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
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| 97 COONABARRABRAN | 113 COONABARRABRAN | 129 JERILDERIE | 145 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
| 98 COONABARRABRAN | 114 COONABARRABRAN | 130 JERILDERIE | 146 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
| 99 COONABARRABRAN | 115 COONABARRABRAN | 131 JERILDERIE | 147 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
| 100 COONABARRABRAN | 116 COONABARRABRAN | 132 JERILDERIE | 148 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
| 101 COONABARRABRAN | 117 COONABARRABRAN | 133 JERILDERIE | 149 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
| 102 COONABARRABRAN | 118 COONABARRABRAN | 134 JERILDERIE | 150 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
| 103 COONABARRABRAN | 119 COONABARRABRAN | 135 JERILDERIE | 151 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
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| 105 COONABARRABRAN | 121 COONABARRABRAN | 137 JERILDERIE | 153 MURRUMBIDGEE | |
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| 107 COONABARRABRAN | 123 COONABARRABRAN | 139 JERILDERIE | | |
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| 109 COONABARRABRAN | 125 COONABARRABRAN | 141 JERILDERIE | | |
| 110 COONABARRABRAN | 126 COONABARRABRAN | 142 JERILDERIE | | |
| 111 COONABARRABRAN | 127 COONABARRABRAN | 143 JERILDERIE | | |
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| 117 COONABARRABRAN | 133 COONABARRABRAN | 149 JERILDERIE | | |
| 118 COONABARRABRAN | 134 COONABARRABRAN | 150 JERILDERIE | | |
| 119 COONABARRABRAN | 135 COONABARRABRAN | 151 JERILDERIE | | |
| 120 COONABARRABRAN | 136 COONABARRABRAN | 152 JERILDERIE | | |
| 121 COONABARRABRAN | 137 COONABARRABRAN | 153 JERILDERIE | | |
| 122 COONABARRABRAN | 138 COONABARRABRAN | 154 JERILDERIE | | |

Explanation

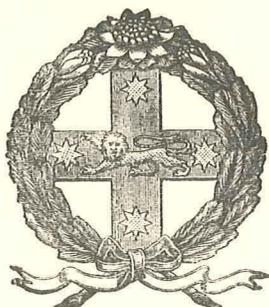
- 1. North Coast
- 2. Hunter & Manning
- 3. Metropolitan
- 4. South Coast
- 5. Northern Tableland
- 6. Central Tableland
- 7. Southern Tableland
- 8. North Western Slope
- 9. Central Western Slope
- 10. South Western Slope
- 11. North Central Plain
- 12. Central Plain
- 13. Riverina
- 14. Western Division

THE
OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK

OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

1941-42 AND 1942-43.

No. 49.



S. R. CARVER,
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.

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PREFACE.

THIS is the forty-ninth 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. Moreover the section containing the chapters, Food, Prices and Employment, Wages and Production has been held over until the next issue so that publication will not be further delayed.

The earlier chapters of this issue (which were published separately as soon as prepared) contain statistics for the years 1942 and 1943. Later chapters contain information current to date of going to press covering the year 1943-44 and, in some cases, 1944-45.

It is hoped to publish the next issue of the Year Book soon after the middle of 1947, covering statistics up to and including 30th June, 1946.

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 "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics," published monthly, contains 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, Editor of Publications, Mr. A. E. Seymour, Mr. K. Davison, Mr. W. Willcocks, and other officers of the Bureau, upon whom the great bulk of work in preparing this volume has devolved. Special acknowledgment 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, 27th December, 1946.

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GEOGRAPHY.

NEW 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 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.) |
| 1825 | Tasmania practically separated from New South Wales. | 26,215 | 1,558,174 | } 33,500† |
| 1825 | Western boundary of New South Wales moved to longitude 129° east. | 518,134 | 2,076,308 | |
| 1836 | South Australia founded as a separate colony. | 309,850 | 1,766,458 | 78,929 |
| 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 | 3,022,387 | 9·768 | 1·016 |
| British Empire | 13,353,952 | 43·156 | 4·489 |
| 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 31st December, 1942, the population numbered 152 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

NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK.

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 | Moruya | 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. †1,026 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 1905-1942. 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 | 4,912,730 |
| Murrumbidgee | Wagga Wagga | 396 | 10,700 | 2,819,820 |
| Darling | Menindie | 1,383 | 221,700 | 1,390,620 |
| Macquarie | Narromine | 318 | 10,090 | 627,530 |
| Lachlan... .. | Condobolin | 380 | 10,420 | 429,540 |
| Namoi | Narrabri | 302 | 9,820 | 482,300 |
| Hunter | Singleton | 198 | 6,580 | 565,170 |
| Lachlan | Forbes | 253 | 6,775 | 579,400 |

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 Air. 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 Weather Bureau, Sydney, where bulletins, rain maps and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts are prepared, also forecasts of conditions over the ocean and for aviation purposes. When occasion warrants, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting stations and to public departments. The Meteorological services are subject to wartime control in terms of National Security Regulations.

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 (1933 to 1942) 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. | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 1933. | 1934. | 1935. | 1936. | 1937. | 1938. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | |
| Coast— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North | N | 56.30 | 66.64 | 67.05 | 48.64 | 41.77 | 72.47 | 65.01 | 58.47 | 44.51 | 45.19 | 54.17 |
| | S | 56.85 | 78.53 | 69.07 | 50.04 | 46.35 | 70.81 | 59.82 | 50.46 | 39.54 | 28.88 | 51.53 |
| Hunter and Manning | N | 52.40 | 61.02 | 63.81 | 44.05 | 39.72 | 65.58 | 52.13 | 43.96 | 40.11 | 37.73 | 51.68 |
| | S | 34.71 | 33.68 | 39.26 | 23.60 | 27.52 | 33.88 | 20.93 | 28.18 | 24.03 | 23.49 | 35.44 |
| Metropolitan Area ... | | 41.81 | 41.92 | 60.35 | 50.63 | 30.97 | 49.87 | 38.16 | 32.67 | 34.70 | 25.28 | 46.82 |
| Balance of Cumberland | | 29.77 | 39.01 | 38.54 | 23.93 | 27.47 | 29.17 | 29.76 | 21.84 | 20.32 | 16.74 | 21.15 |
| South | N | 42.32 | 39.66 | 66.47 | 38.56 | 31.32 | 40.77 | 38.62 | 31.14 | 24.26 | 20.02 | 33.82 |
| | S | 35.67 | 40.42 | 70.54 | 38.83 | 36.71 | 37.34 | 30.67 | 34.22 | 22.92 | 24.40 | 32.35 |
| Tablelands— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North | E | 37.95 | 51.18 | 43.09 | 31.75 | 30.42 | 48.04 | 36.28 | 40.73 | 23.15 | 33.96 | 39.97 |
| | W | 31.36 | 39.53 | 37.57 | 24.21 | 27.99 | 28.40 | 28.51 | 28.32 | 21.84 | 30.03 | 36.20 |
| Central | N | 25.30 | 25.36 | 31.31 | 20.05 | 27.01 | 20.62 | 18.27 | 23.58 | 16.43 | 21.78 | 28.76 |
| | S | 33.44 | 35.81 | 45.35 | 29.70 | 33.66 | 29.95 | 28.06 | 31.03 | 22.01 | 25.30 | 37.53 |
| South | S | 24.71 | 22.60 | 41.33 | 26.94 | 28.24 | 24.88 | 22.29 | 26.48 | 18.26 | 23.21 | 26.53 |
| Kosciusko Plateau... | | 33.42 | 33.66 | 49.89 | 34.30 | 37.15 | 30.08 | 22.24 | 36.72 | 27.05 | 27.06 | 38.24 |
| Western Slopes— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North | N | 26.22 | 30.94 | 30.01 | 18.35 | 21.89 | 23.27 | 22.95 | 20.77 | 18.91 | 23.95 | 27.64 |
| | S | 25.45 | 32.31 | 28.55 | 18.77 | 25.87 | 23.31 | 20.77 | 19.75 | 17.07 | 27.40 | 27.42 |
| Central | N | 23.94 | 27.32 | 28.78 | 17.51 | 24.97 | 21.55 | 17.49 | 22.87 | 13.42 | 25.78 | 25.97 |
| | S | 22.52 | 21.07 | 29.94 | 18.88 | 25.64 | 17.77 | 16.36 | 21.91 | 14.25 | 20.46 | 26.84 |
| South | N | 24.46 | 20.92 | 30.42 | 19.21 | 27.38 | 17.73 | 18.20 | 31.97 | 14.52 | 21.66 | 27.59 |
| | S | 30.05 | 27.50 | 33.55 | 31.49 | 35.01 | 25.35 | 19.03 | 44.85 | 20.11 | 26.08 | 35.24 |
| Plains— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North | E | 22.79 | 24.85 | 26.54 | 15.30 | 17.05 | 21.15 | 21.05 | 21.23 | 13.68 | 21.92 | 28.24 |
| | W | 19.35 | 21.59 | 23.32 | 11.38 | 16.66 | 16.87 | 17.05 | 21.28 | 13.06 | 18.44 | 24.77 |
| Central | N | 17.94 | 17.57 | 24.19 | 10.98 | 21.40 | 11.29 | 14.14 | 21.13 | 9.49 | 17.08 | 20.84 |
| | S | 17.55 | 16.13 | 22.92 | 13.06 | 23.41 | 11.97 | 15.36 | 18.73 | 10.70 | 15.66 | 18.29 |
| Biverina | E | 18.06 | 18.13 | 24.61 | 17.73 | 20.53 | 14.25 | 10.32 | 30.23 | 9.68 | 15.79 | 18.31 |
| | W | 13.66 | 14.53 | 15.85 | 10.45 | 16.19 | 8.78 | 8.67 | 22.17 | 5.83 | 11.68 | 13.44 |
| Western Division— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern half ... | N | 13.56 | 15.33 | 12.90 | 6.86 | 18.94 | 7.40 | 9.63 | 18.39 | 7.73 | 13.08 | 16.17 |
| | S | 13.17 | 13.11 | 14.07 | 3.38 | 19.21 | 9.42 | 7.66 | 21.34 | 5.91 | 10.35 | 12.33 |
| Western half ... | N | 8.36 | 7.58 | 6.44 | 5.79 | 15.37 | 5.39 | 4.09 | 13.14 | 2.75 | 5.49 | 9.56 |
| | S | 9.90 | 9.79 | 7.06 | 5.19 | 10.49 | 9.77 | 5.28 | 13.73 | 3.19 | 8.47 | 9.85 |

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 on page 17.

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 | 6.65 | 6.53 | 7.65 | 5.70 | 5.45 | 3.98 | 3.72 | 2.54 | 2.51 | 2.94 | 3.88 | 4.75 |
| | S | 6.31 | 6.89 | 7.68 | 6.46 | 4.72 | 3.98 | 3.45 | 2.23 | 2.88 | 3.50 | 3.75 | 5.00 |
| Hunter and Manning | N | 4.92 | 5.59 | 5.76 | 5.74 | 4.77 | 4.19 | 4.19 | 2.93 | 3.30 | 3.10 | 3.43 | 4.57 |
| | S | 3.18 | 3.13 | 3.60 | 3.35 | 2.75 | 2.83 | 3.12 | 2.14 | 2.48 | 2.29 | 2.44 | 3.40 |
| Metropolitan Area | ... .. | 3.61 | 3.28 | 4.14 | 5.19 | 4.31 | 3.43 | 4.14 | 2.43 | 2.71 | 2.67 | 2.57 | 3.34 |
| Balance of Cumberland | ... .. | 3.11 | 2.83 | 3.22 | 2.85 | 2.23 | 2.12 | 2.63 | 1.67 | 1.81 | 2.00 | 2.32 | 2.95 |
| South | N | 4.05 | 3.68 | 4.32 | 4.33 | 3.78 | 3.87 | 4.11 | 2.61 | 2.71 | 2.70 | 2.61 | 3.54 |
| | S | 3.86 | 3.44 | 3.79 | 3.22 | 3.08 | 3.13 | 2.64 | 2.09 | 2.43 | 2.53 | 2.41 | 3.05 |
| Tablelands— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North | E | 5.35 | 4.93 | 5.11 | 2.97 | 2.21 | 2.23 | 1.90 | 1.26 | 1.73 | 2.53 | 3.44 | 4.30 |
| | W | 3.96 | 2.92 | 2.86 | 1.83 | 1.67 | 2.50 | 2.16 | 1.90 | 2.11 | 2.74 | 3.08 | 3.64 |
| Central | N | 2.45 | 2.02 | 2.19 | 1.87 | 1.74 | 2.34 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1.93 | 2.09 | 2.25 | 2.56 |
| | S | 3.32 | 2.88 | 3.13 | 2.70 | 2.34 | 3.01 | 2.86 | 2.48 | 2.42 | 2.59 | 2.62 | 3.10 |
| South | N | 2.55 | 1.99 | 2.13 | 1.84 | 1.80 | 2.23 | 1.98 | 1.90 | 1.93 | 2.13 | 1.91 | 2.32 |
| | S | 2.88 | 2.25 | 2.57 | 2.27 | 2.48 | 3.29 | 2.81 | 3.01 | 3.19 | 3.22 | 2.62 | 2.83 |
| Western Slopes— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North | N | 3.21 | 2.55 | 2.55 | 1.62 | 1.63 | 2.03 | 1.86 | 1.53 | 1.63 | 2.20 | 2.51 | 2.90 |
| | S | 2.86 | 2.26 | 2.39 | 1.68 | 1.45 | 2.17 | 1.84 | 1.75 | 1.73 | 2.13 | 2.34 | 2.85 |
| Central | N | 2.52 | 2.21 | 2.19 | 1.83 | 1.57 | 2.09 | 2.60 | 1.66 | 1.63 | 1.71 | 2.07 | 2.46 |
| | S | 2.15 | 1.60 | 1.84 | 1.79 | 1.65 | 2.26 | 1.87 | 1.89 | 1.74 | 1.84 | 1.75 | 2.13 |
| South | N | 1.94 | 1.49 | 1.89 | 1.90 | 1.86 | 2.86 | 2.34 | 2.32 | 2.03 | 2.12 | 1.74 | 1.96 |
| | S | 2.01 | 1.69 | 2.28 | 2.20 | 2.43 | 3.79 | 3.00 | 3.15 | 2.62 | 2.73 | 2.04 | 2.12 |
| Plains— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North | E | 2.61 | 2.19 | 2.29 | 1.47 | 1.62 | 2.00 | 1.72 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1.64 | 2.07 | 2.43 |
| | W | 2.39 | 2.00 | 2.05 | 1.24 | 1.36 | 1.71 | 1.35 | 1.05 | 1.07 | 1.31 | 1.71 | 2.11 |
| Central | N | 1.87 | 1.57 | 1.67 | 1.50 | 1.29 | 1.70 | 1.39 | 1.28 | 1.16 | 1.24 | 1.49 | 1.78 |
| | S | 1.65 | 1.42 | 1.39 | 1.49 | 1.31 | 1.84 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.26 | 1.35 | 1.27 | 1.70 |
| Riverina | E | 1.28 | 1.18 | 1.38 | 1.42 | 1.54 | 2.15 | 1.63 | 1.77 | 1.52 | 1.66 | 1.24 | 1.29 |
| | W | 1.03 | 0.89 | 1.04 | 1.07 | 1.24 | 1.60 | 1.16 | 1.24 | 1.11 | 1.19 | 0.99 | 1.09 |
| Western Division— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern half | N | 1.58 | 1.40 | 1.30 | 0.93 | 1.03 | 1.25 | 0.88 | 0.79 | 0.77 | 0.95 | 1.19 | 1.48 |
| | S | 1.11 | 1.02 | 1.04 | 0.94 | 1.14 | 1.49 | 1.04 | 1.15 | 1.04 | 1.10 | 0.98 | 1.21 |
| Western half | N | 0.79 | 0.87 | 0.75 | 0.59 | 0.72 | 0.81 | 0.55 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.63 | 0.65 | 0.96 |
| | S | 0.73 | 0.79 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 1.01 | 1.11 | 0.73 | 0.87 | 0.79 | 0.91 | 0.81 | 0.81 |

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 is less than 40 inches on the coast and southern tablelands and as much as 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. |
|-----------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wilcannia— | ins. | ins. | ins. | ins. | ins. | ins. | ins. | ins. | ins. | ins. | ins. | ins. | ins. |
| Evaporation | 9.50 | 7.96 | 7.17 | 4.96 | 2.92 | 1.86 | 1.93 | 2.99 | 4.47 | 6.34 | 7.54 | 8.98 | 66.53 |
| Rainfall | 0.89 | 0.91 | 0.85 | 0.69 | 1.00 | 0.92 | 0.62 | 0.68 | 0.63 | 0.88 | 0.69 | 0.99 | 9.75 |
| Walgett— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evaporation | 7.43 | 6.24 | 5.54 | 3.78 | 2.53 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 2.55 | 3.69 | 5.20 | 6.33 | 7.15 | 53.92 |
| Rainfall | 2.13 | 1.91 | 1.63 | 1.24 | 1.49 | 1.00 | 1.32 | 1.06 | 1.05 | 1.26 | 1.48 | 1.71 | 17.88 |
| 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 | 32.40 |
| Rainfall | 1.99 | 1.86 | 1.93 | 1.38 | 1.41 | 1.57 | 1.42 | 1.23 | 1.28 | 1.45 | 1.57 | 1.73 | 18.82 |
| Leeton— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evaporation | 8.88 | 6.95 | 5.63 | 3.12 | 1.96 | 1.23 | 1.17 | 1.48 | 2.56 | 4.17 | 6.34 | 7.87 | 51.36 |
| Rainfall | 1.22 | 0.86 | 1.03 | 1.47 | 1.38 | 1.34 | 1.36 | 1.67 | 1.31 | 1.49 | 1.26 | 1.24 | 16.13 |
| Umberumberka— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evaporation | 12.81 | 10.80 | 9.26 | 5.94 | 4.13 | 2.80 | 2.87 | 4.02 | 5.84 | 8.57 | 10.21 | 12.05 | 89.30 |
| Rainfall | 0.45 | 0.70 | 0.52 | 0.41 | 0.80 | 0.78 | 0.54 | 0.48 | 0.57 | 0.65 | 0.88 | 0.50 | 7.34 |
| 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 | 2.16 | 1.95 | 2.14 | 2.45 | 2.97 | 4.37 | 3.65 | 3.88 | 2.86 | 2.81 | 2.29 | 2.18 | 33.71 |
| Canberra— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evaporation | 8.98 | 7.04 | 5.78 | 3.48 | 2.06 | 1.23 | 1.32 | 1.85 | 3.12 | 4.83 | 6.20 | 7.99 | 54.00 |
| Rainfall | 2.02 | 1.69 | 2.06 | 1.74 | 1.90 | 2.06 | 1.72 | 2.13 | 1.73 | 2.14 | 1.90 | 1.96 | 23.05 |
| Sydney— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evaporation | 5.44 | 4.33 | 3.71 | 2.69 | 1.89 | 1.49 | 1.58 | 2.05 | 2.81 | 3.95 | 4.73 | 5.50 | 40.17 |
| Rainfall | 3.56 | 4.07 | 5.03 | 5.33 | 4.92 | 4.07 | 4.66 | 2.90 | 2.82 | 2.87 | 2.80 | 2.96 | 46.59 |

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°.

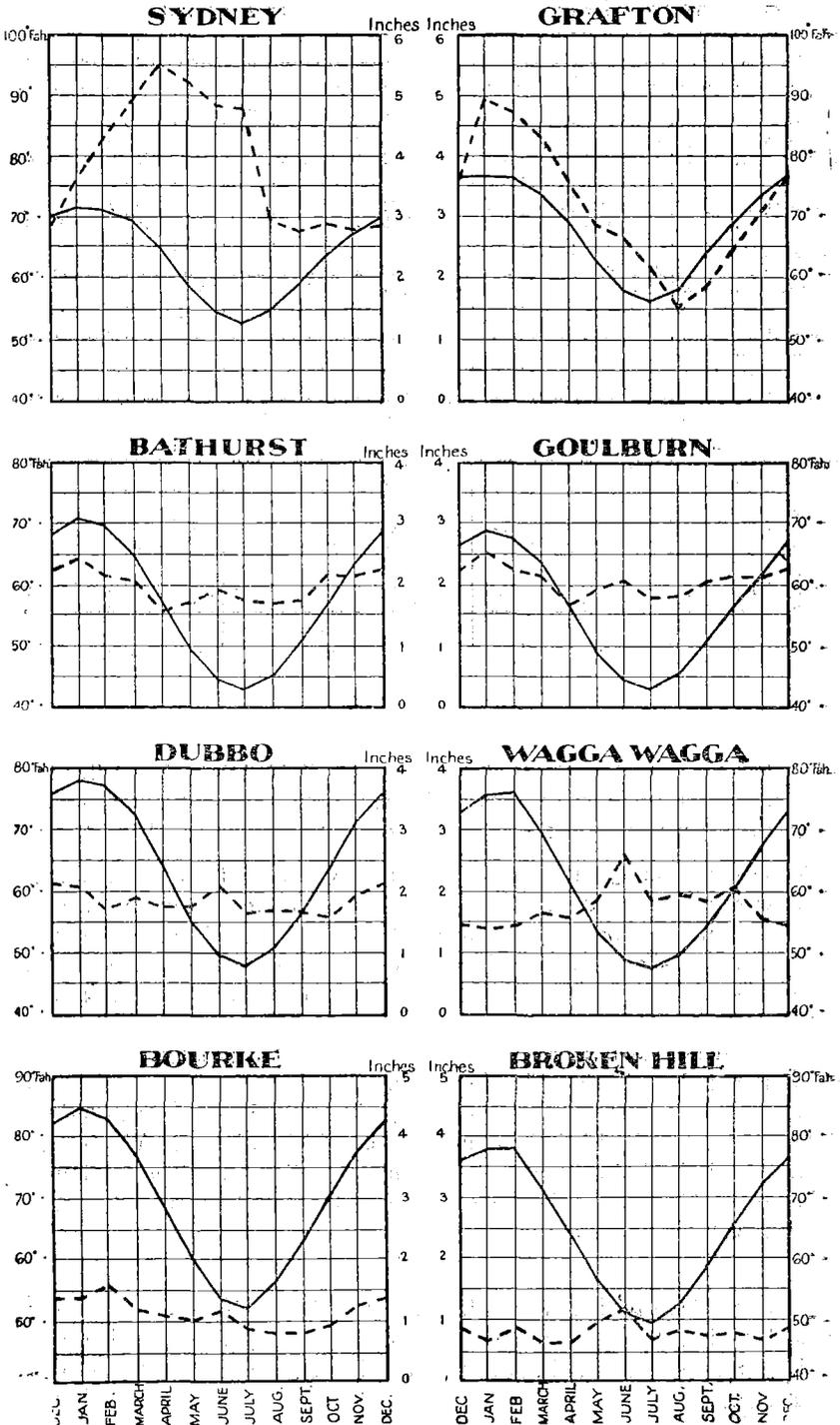
Coastal Division.

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 1922-1941. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|---------|--|
| | | | Mean Annual. | Mean Summer. | Mean Winter. | Mean Daily Range. | Highest. | Lowest. | |
| <i>North Coast—</i> | miles. | feet. | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | inches. |
| Lismore | 13 | 42 | 66·6 | 75·1 | 56·8 | 22·7 | 113·0 | 23·0 | 55·14 |
| Grafton | 22. | 21 | 68·4 | 77·0 | 58·1 | 24·8 | 114·0 | 24·9 | 33·48 |
| <i>Hunter and Manning—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Jerry's Plains | 53 | 150 | 64·5 | 75·8 | 52·2 | 23·8 | 120·5 | 19·0 | 22·98 |
| West Maitland | 18 | 19 | 64·6 | 74·7 | 53·5 | 21·7 | 115·0 | 28·0 | 31·58 |
| Newcastle | 1 | 106 | 64·4 | 72·1 | 55·5 | 14·4 | 112·0 | 31·0 | 39·67 |
| Sydney | 5 | 138 | 63·2 | 71·0 | 54·3 | 14·1 | 113·6 | 35·7 | 41·91 |
| <i>South Coast—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Wollongong | 0 | 33 | 63·0 | 70·0 | 55·0 | 16·6 | 115·2 | 33·6 | 44·29 |
| Nowra | 6 | 50 | 62·8 | 70·5 | 54·5 | 19·7 | 110·8 | 31·5 | 36·83 |
| Moruya Heads | 0 | 55 | 60·7 | 67·6 | 53·0 | 17·3 | 111·0 | 22·6 | 36·77 |
| Bega | 8 | 50 | 59·8 | 68·8 | 49·9 | 26·3 | 116·5 | 20·0 | 33·04 |

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-four 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-four years ended 1942:—

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 | 3·56 | 15·26 | 0·25 | 14 |
| February.. .. | 29·940 | 71·3 | 77·7 | 65·0 | 4·07 | 18·56 | 0·12 | 13 |
| March | 30·014 | 69·4 | 75·8 | 63·0 | 5·03 | 20·52 | 0·42 | 14 |
| April | 30·067 | 64·7 | 71·4 | 58·0 | 5·33 | 24·49 | 0·06 | 14 |
| May | 30·086 | 58·9 | 65·7 | 52·1 | 4·92 | 23·03 | 0·18 | 14 |
| June | 30·065 | 54·8 | 61·3 | 48·2 | 4·67 | 16·30 | 0·19 | 13 |
| July | 30·073 | 52·9 | 59·9 | 45·9 | 4·66 | 13·21 | 0·12 | 12 |
| August | 30·066 | 55·3 | 63·0 | 47·5 | 2·90 | 14·89 | 0·04 | 11 |
| September | 30·013 | 59·3 | 67·1 | 51·4 | 2·82 | 14·05 | 0·08 | 12 |
| October | 29·971 | 63·6 | 71·3 | 55·8 | 2·87 | 11·14 | 0·21 | 12 |
| November | 29·940 | 67·0 | 74·4 | 59·6 | 2·50 | 9·88 | 0·07 | 12 |
| December | 29·882 | 70·0 | 77·1 | 62·9 | 2·96 | 15·82 | 0·19 | 13 |
| Annual | 30·001 | 63·2 | 70·3 | 56·2 | 46·59 | 82·76 | 23·01 | 154 |

In March, 1942, the rainfall in Sydney 20.52 inches was the greatest yet recorded for this month of the year, and 11.05 inches on 28th March was the greatest daily fall on record.

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 44.3°. 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, 1922-1941. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------------|---|
| | | | Mean Annual. | Mean Summer. | Mean Winter. | Mean Daily Range. | Highest. | Lowest. | |
| <i>Northern Tableland—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Penterfield | miles. 80 | feet. 2,837 | 58·4 | 68·7 | 46·8 | 24·0 | 101·5 | 18·0 | 30·69 |
| Inverell | 124 | 1,980 | 59·9 | 71·7 | 47·3 | 29·8 | 107·0 | 14·0 | 27·77 |
| Gen Innes | 90 | 3,518 | 56·2 | 66·5 | 44·6 | 24·5 | 101·4 | 16·0 | 31·20 |
| <i>Central Tableland—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Cassilis (Dalkeith) ... | 120 | 800 | 60·2 | 72·1 | 47·7 | 24·1 | 109·5 | 17·5 | 20·56 |
| Mudgee | 121 | 1,635 | 60·1 | 72·8 | 47·1 | 27·9 | 113·2 | 15·0 | 22·92 |
| Bathurst | 96 | 2,204 | 57·1 | 69·5 | 44·5 | 27·1 | 112·9 | 13·0 | 21·32 |
| Katoomba | 58 | 3,349 | 54·1 | 63·7 | 43·6 | 15·6 | 101·8 | 26·5 | 49·94 |
| Crookwell | 81 | 2,910 | 53·1 | 64·6 | 41·4 | 24·0 | 105·0 | 15·0 | 34·70 |
| <i>Southern Tableland—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Goulburn | 54 | 2,093 | 56·5 | 67·9 | 44·6 | 23·3 | 111·0 | 13·0 | 24·64 |
| Canberra | 68 | 1,906 | 55·9 | 68·1 | 43·9 | 23·6 | 109·0 | 14·0 | *23·23 |
| Kiandra | 88 | 4,578 | 44·3 | 55·3 | 32·7 | 20·9 | 94·5 | ⁵ below zero | 57·42 |
| Bombala | 37 | 2,313 | 52·7 | 62·7 | 41·9 | 24·6 | 104·5 | 14·0 | 26·91 |

*1924 to 1941.

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, 1922-1941. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|---------|---|
| | | | Mean Annual. | Mean Summer. | Mean Winter. | Mean Daily Range. | Highest. | Lowest. | |
| <i>North Western—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Moree | miles. 204 | feet. 686 | 67·5 | 80·4 | 53·4 | 23·4 | 117·0 | 19·0 | 20·09 |
| Narrabri | 193 | 697 | 66·6 | 80·1 | 52·1 | 27·7 | 117·0 | 20·5 | 23·62 |
| Quirindi | 115 | 1,278 | 61·8 | 74·3 | 48·4 | 29·2 | 114·0 | 13·0 | 24·37 |
| <i>Central Western—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Dubbo | 177 | 870 | 63·7 | 77·3 | 49·7 | 27·2 | 115·4 | 16·9 | 20·63 |
| <i>South Western—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Young... .. | 140 | 1,416 | 59·5 | 72·6 | 46·6 | 25·7 | 113·0 | 20·0 | 24·72 |
| Wagga Wagga | 158 | 612 | 61·6 | 74·9 | 48·6 | 24·8 | 117·0 | 22·0 | 21·44 |
| Urana... .. | 213 | 395 | 62·1 | 75·1 | 48·8 | 25·7 | 119·0 | 25·0 | 16·70 |
| Albury | 175 | 530 | 60·9 | 74·2 | 48·0 | 26·6 | 117·3 | 19·9 | 27·09 |

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.

In winter the average temperature is 52° and skies are clear. Owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of excellent 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, 1922-1941. |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|---------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Mean Annual. | Mean Summer. | Mean Winter. | Mean Daily Range. | Highest. | Lowest. | |
| | miles. | feet. | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | inches. |
| Brewarrina | 345 | 392 | 67·9 | 81·7 | 53·5 | 27·6 | 120·0 | 22·0 | 14·00 |
| Bourke | 386 | 361 | 69·1 | 83·2 | 54·1 | 27·6 | 125·0 | 25·0 | 11·97 |
| Wilcannia | 473 | 267 | 66·5 | 80·1 | 52·5 | 26·6 | 122·2 | 21·8 | 8·87 |
| Broken Hill | 555 | 1,000 | 64·5 | 77·2 | 51·4 | 23·2 | 115·9 | 27·0 | 7·68 |
| Condobolin | 227 | 700 | 65·0 | 78·7 | 50·9 | 26·8 | 120·0 | 20·0 | 15·74 |
| Wentworth | 478 | 125 | 63·8 | 75·8 | 51·8 | 24·1 | 118·5 | 21·0 | 9·44 |
| Hay | 309 | 310 | 62·7 | 75·2 | 50·1 | 26·7 | 118·2 | 22·9 | 13·03 |
| Deniliquin | 287 | 311 | 61·8 | 74·1 | 49·7 | 24·1 | 116·5 | 22·0 | 15·07 |

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS 1941 TO 1943.

In January, 1941, heavy rain was general throughout New South Wales but seasonal conditions were dry in the autumn and winter. In the coastal divisions there was general deficiency of rain from March, 1941, until February in the following year, though good rains brought partial relief to the southern districts in September and the northern and central districts in October and November.

In the inland areas, the autumn and winter deficiency of rain in 1941 was not so marked nor so prolonged as in coastal districts. Good rains fell generally in March and in the northern and central sectors in June, and nearly all the sheep and wheat districts received beneficial rains during the spring.

The summer months December, 1941, and January, 1942, were very dry and warm, but there were good rains throughout the State in February. In the following month very heavy falls occurred in the central and southern coastal districts and in some northern inland localities. In Sydney 11.05 inches fell in 24 hours on 28th March, 1942.

The next six months were very dry in the coastal areas; the central and northern sections received relief rains in June and July, but dry conditions persisted until October, 1942. Inland rainfall was generally above normal from May, 1942, until February, 1943, except in the northern and some central districts in August and September.

From January to April, 1943, the coastal dairying districts experienced another period of dry weather. There were copious rains in May and in August, and the interval was exceptionally dry—rainfall in July being only 6 per cent. of normal in these divisions. Inland, February and March, 1943, were very dry, but rains in the next two months were above normal and a period of dry cold weather in June and July was followed by good falls in the spring.

Index of Monthly Rainfall, 1941 to 1943.

An index of monthly rainfall in the sheep and wheat and coastal dairying districts is shown below. The index shows the weighted average ratio of actual to normal rainfall in each month. Normal rainfall for each month is taken as 100 and it represents the average for the month over a long period of years. Further details of the index with data for the northern, central and southern land divisions are shown in the chapters of this volume which relate to the rural industries.

TABLE 15.—Index of Monthly Rainfall, 1941 to 1943.

| Month. | Rainfall Index—Normal for each month equals 100. | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | Sheep Districts. | | | Wheat Districts. | | | Dairying Districts. (Coastal). | | |
| | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. |
| January | 319 | 34 | 141 | 336 | 31 | 138 | 144 | 26 | 75 |
| February | 78 | 147 | 52 | 87 | 158 | 55 | 102 | 180 | 60 |
| March | 152 | 74 | 15 | 148 | 70 | 17 | 87 | 108 | 44 |
| April | 16 | 27 | 133 | 11 | 37 | 148 | 88 | 45 | 48 |
| May | 58 | 196 | 124 | 61 | 237 | 118 | 63 | 32 | 216 |
| June | 95 | 118 | 51 | 87 | 128 | 53 | 68 | 73 | 25 |
| July | 47 | 149 | 67 | 67 | 113 | 83 | 40 | 86 | 6 |
| August | 37 | 72 | 105 | 41 | 105 | 103 | 38 | 31 | 156 |
| September | 56 | 72 | 116 | 47 | 78 | 122 | 30 | 23 | 128 |
| October | 75 | 127 | 90 | 75 | 97 | 83 | 53 | 332 | 147 |
| November | 78 | 165 | 170 | 65 | 164 | 171 | 88 | 153 | 209 |
| December | 34 | 129 | 50 | 38 | 93 | 32 | 30 | 140 | 173 |

OBSERVATORY.

Sydney Observatory, lat. 33° 51' 41.1" south, long. 151° 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, 11½" 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° to 65° 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.

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° of east longitude, or 8 hours east of Greenwich.

Daylight Saving.

Standard time throughout Australia was advanced by one hour from 2 a.m. on 1st January, 1942, to 2 a.m. on 29th March, 1942, and similarly by one hour between 27th September, 1942, and 28th March, 1943. Daylight saving of one hour was introduced again on 3rd October, 1943, in all States except Western Australia.

TIDES.

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Port Jackson, since 1866. The datum of hydrographic plans, tide records and predictions is zero of the gauge. The heights of the various planes above this datum are as follows:—Mean low water springs 0.39 feet, mean low water 0.79 feet, mean high water 4.32 feet, mean high water springs 4.72 feet. The mean range of tides is 3 feet $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The lowest tide was recorded on 16th July, 1916, when the tide fell 1 foot 3 inches below datum. The highest tide was recorded on 26th May, 1880, viz., 7 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ 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 tides is 3 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of spring tides 4 feet 3 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 4 feet 3 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 1856. 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 provides also that future legislation of the Parliament of the United Kingdom will not 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 were adopted by the Commonwealth Parliament as from 3rd September, 1939, in terms of the Statute of Westminster Adoption Act, 1942, assented to 9th October, 1942.

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, 1943, 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.—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 16.—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 25) 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 25.

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, 1940 and 1943, respectively, were held on 8th December, 1936, 1st November, 1939, and 18th December, 1942.

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 17.—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.
- Hospitals Commission.
- Housing Commission.
- 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 maintains an Agent-General's Office in London; it is located at Wellington House, The Strand. As official representative it is the duty of the Agent-General to work in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia to keep the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, to promote trade with the United Kingdom and other countries, and generally to act as the agent of the State in 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 representation in the Parliament of New South Wales in 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 18.—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. |
|--------------------|--|------------------------|---|---|--|
| 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 | 1,684,781 | 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-alloting 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 19.—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 | 15,947 | 1·17 |
| | Women ... | 716,314 | 710,649 | 673,676 | 94·8 | | |
| | Total ... | 1,440,785 | 1,428,648 | 1,356,423 | 94·9 | | |
| 1932 | Men ... | 739,009 | 715,661 | 690,094 | 96·4 | 30,260 | 2·21 |
| | Women ... | 725,999 | 702,480 | 676,993 | 96·4 | | |
| | Total ... | 1,465,008 | 1,418,141 | 1,367,087 | 96·4 | | |
| 1935 | Men ... | 769,220 | 679,388 | 654,383 | 96·1 | 39,333 | 2·92 |
| | Women ... | 759,493 | 668,496 | 640,369 | 95·6 | | |
| | Total ... | 1,528,713 | 1,347,884 | 1,294,752 | 95·8 | | |
| 1938 | Men ... | 803,517 | 633,079 | 608,727 | 96·1 | 32,237 | 2·65 |
| | Women ... | 804,316 | 635,901 | 606,767 | 95·4 | | |
| | Total ... | 1,607,833 | 1,268,980 | 1,215,494 | 95·8 | | |
| 1941 | Men ... | 834,752 | 767,170 | 693,100 | 91·0 | 35,860 | 2·52 |
| | Women ... | 850,029 | 773,804 | 727,652 | 94·0 | | |
| | Total ... | 1,684,781 | 1,540,974 | 1,425,752 | 92·5 | | |

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 20.—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 21.—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 22.—Ministries of New South Wales since 1913.

| Number. | Ministry. | 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 23.—Cost of State Parliamentary Government.

| Head of Expenditure. | 1915-16. | 1925-26. | 1935-36. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Governor— | | | | | |
| Salary | 5,000 | 5,000 | § 4,259 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Salaries, etc., of Staff... .. | 3,549 | 4,028 | 2,720 | 4,133 | 4,704 |
| Other expenses | 1,547 | 1,945 | 3,554 | 2,532 | 2,753 |
| | 10,096 | 10,973 | 10,533 | 11,665 | 12,547 |
| Executive Council— | | | | | |
| Salaries of Officers | ... | 570 | 337 | 243 | 159 |
| Other expenses | ... | 333 | 38 | 36 | 40 |
| | ... | 903 | 375 | 279 | 199 |
| Ministry— | | | | | |
| Salaries of Ministers | 11,040 | 23,420 | 16,924 | 23,420 | 23,420 |
| Other | 5,244 | 1,078 | 6,365 | 960 | 976 |
| | 16,284 | 24,498 | 23,289 | 24,380 | 24,396 |
| Parliament— | | | | | |
| Legislative Council— | | | | | |
| Salaries of President and Chairman of Committees | 1,220 | 1,900 | 1,511 | 2,050 | 2,050 |
| Legislative Assembly— | | | | | |
| Salaries of Speaker and Chairman of Committees | 1,740 | 2,790 | 2,056 | 2,790 | 2,790 |
| Allowances to Members* | 40,335 | 67,417 | 52,392 | 69,238 | 69,324 |
| Postage for Members | 1,770 | 2,700 | 2,699 | 3,072 | 3,366 |
| Railway passes for Members | 16,457 | 33,368 | 29,313 | 35,150 | 31,320 |
| Both Houses—Joint expenditure— | | | | | |
| Standing Committee on Public Works— | | | | | |
| Remuneration of Members | 3,599 | 3,966 | ... | ... | ... |
| Salaries of Staff and contingencies | 2,626 | 2,145 | 592 | 736 | 763 |
| Salaries of Reporting Staff | included | 8,269 | 7,470 | 8,799 | 9,026 |
| Library—Salaries of Staff | in | 2,541 | 2,622 | 3,257 | 3,252 |
| Contingencies... .. | “other” | 942 | 911 | 1,055 | 1,101 |
| Other Salaries of Staff | below. | 23,516 | 22,107 | 28,796 | 30,065 |
| Printing—Hansard | 6,689 | 6,189 | 4,741 | 4,889 | 5,667 |
| Other | 14,967 | 13,562 | 9,487 | 7,291 | 4,751 |
| Other Expenses | 24,490 | 5,478 | 7,413 | 10,465 | 9,157 |
| | 113,893 | 174,783 | 143,314 | 177,588 | 172,632 |
| Electoral— | | | | | |
| Salaries | 1,123 | 2,104 | 2,100 | 2,560 | 2,898 |
| Contingencies | 56,491† | 8,195 | 3,182 | 3,988 | 8,286 |
| | 57,614 | 10,299 | 5,282 | 6,548 | 11,184 |
| Royal Commissions and Select Committees | 4,114 | 7,790 | 7,110 | 562 | ..... |
| Grand Total | £ 202,001 | 229,246 | 189,903 | 221,022 | 220,958 |
| Per head of population | 2s. 2d. | 1s. 11·7d. | 1s. 5·1d. | 1s. 6·9d. | 1s. 6·6d. |

* Excluding salaries of Ministers, Speaker, and Chairman of Committees. § Governor, £2,796; Lieut. Governor, £1,463. † Includes Liquor Referendum, £33,244.

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 £539,475 or 1s. 6d. per head in 1942-43.

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.

Proposed Extension of Commonwealth Powers.

A convention of Premiers and Leaders of the Opposition in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth and the various States met in Canberra in November, 1942, and adopted a resolution that adequate powers to make laws in relation to post-war reconstruction should be referred by the States to the Federal Parliament for a period ending at the expiration of five years after the war.

For this purpose a bill was introduced in the Parliament of each State but was passed in agreed form in only two States, viz., New South Wales and Queensland. In Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia amendments were made in important sections of the bill and in Tasmania it was rejected by the Upper House.

Commonwealth Legislature.

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, 1940 and 1943 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 is 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 by universal adult suffrage for a period of 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. In terms of the Commonwealth Electoral (War-time) Act, 1943, the franchise was extended to members of the forces under the age of 21 years who were serving or had served outside Australia during the present war.

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 24.—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 | 739,222 | 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 |
| 1943* | 811,597 | 870,679 | 804,314 | 819,729 | * | * | * | 49,704 | 3·06 |

* Votes recorded include votes of some members of the Fighting Services not enrolled as electors.

At the Senate elections of 1943, the total number of votes cast in New South Wales was 1,680,329 of which 201,052 or 11·96 per cent. were informal. The number of electors enrolled was 1,741,406, viz., 841,698 men and 899,708 women; and a number of persons entitled to vote in terms of the war-time amending Act of 1943, though not enrolled.

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.

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. By amending Act passed in February, 1943, the citizen military forces may be required to serve during the present war and six months after Australia ceases to be engaged in hostilities, in such area contained in the south-west Pacific zone, as is specified by proclamation. This zone is bounded on the west by the 110th meridian of east longitude, on the north by the equator, and on the east by the 159th meridian of east longitude.

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.

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 despatched abroad. After the outbreak of war with Japan measures were taken for full mobilisation of national resources for the prosecution of the war.

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.

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 1943.

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—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. 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 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—First wireless station (private) licensed for transaction of public business—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—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—First Baby Clinic opened—State advances for homes initiated—European War—Expeditionary force of volunteers despatched abroad—Australian Naval Unit transferred to direct Imperial control.
- 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 Income Tax.
- 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)—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.
- 1918 European War Armistice declared—N.S.W. Board of Trade constituted—Women's Legal Status Act passed—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—Federal Referenda; proposals to extend legislative powers rejected.
- 1920 Proportional representation and multiple electorates (State Parliament)—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—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.
- 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—System of single seats and preferential voting introduced at State elections—Western railway opened to Broken Hill.
- 1928 Financial Agreement signed between Australian States—Loan Council created—Liquor Prohibition proposal negatived at referendum—Aeroplane flight, United States to Australia, by Kingsford-Smith and Ullm—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)—Unemployment Relief Tax imposed—Aeroplane flight, England to Australia, in 10½ days (Kingsford-Smith)—Acute economic depression—Moratorium Act—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—Flour "tax" levied—Legislation for reduction of interest and rents—Commonwealth Court cut wages 10 per cent.
- 1932 Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—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—Industrial Commission reconstituted.
- 1933 Record wheat harvest—World economic Conference in London—Census, 30th June, 1933—Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934 Legislative Council re-constituted—Hume Reservoir completed—Federal Wheat Commission Inquiry—New States Boundaries Commission—Bread Inquiry—Visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester—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—State industrial undertakings (brickworks, etc.) sold—Federal Banking Commission of Inquiry appointed.
- 1936 Death of H.M. King George V—Commonwealth imposed import quotas on certain commodities—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—Australian Wheat Stabilisation plan introduced.
- 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 replaced 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)—Australian Imperial Forces in Malaya—War with Japan (9th December)—Miners' Pensions—Lend-lease agreement Australia and United States of America.
- 1942 Australian Imperial Forces in various theatres of war—Unified control of Australian and Allied Forces in South-West Pacific—Enemy air raids on coastal areas—Japanese submarines destroyed in Sydney Harbour (31st May)—National Register of Civilians—Rationing (by coupons) of clothing, tea, sugar—State taxes, income and entertainments replaced by uniform Federal taxes—War damage insurance introduced—Zoning of shearing and retail deliveries—Daylight saving (1 hour), 1st January to 28th March, and from 27th September—Commonwealth Widows' Pensions (30th June)—Commonwealth subsidy for dairy industry.
- 1943 Commonwealth Powers Act passed by N.S.W.—Airgraph overseas service inaugurated—National Welfare Fund—National Civilian Register—Butter rationing—Third party insurance of motor vehicles compulsory—Dairying industry wages award—Mortgage Bank Department of Commonwealth Bank opened.

POPULATION.

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, 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.

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. For this purpose the compulsory registration of births and deaths ensures reliable information as to the natural increase, and a careful system of recording arrivals and departures is maintained.

In estimating the population of the war years 1914 to 1918 movements of troops were taken into account in the year of migration. A different method is used for estimates of the present war period. In the estimated population of the years 1939 to 1943 as reviewed in this chapter members of the Australian defence forces are counted in the population of the State of enlistment regardless of subsequent whereabouts, and statistics of migration are related to civilians only. Deaths of members of the defence forces overseas are taken into account when they are authentically recorded. The number of deaths of persons who had enlisted in New South Wales as recorded to the end of 1943 was 5,223. This figure is exclusive of deaths of those who are posted as "missing" or "prisoner of war" and is subject to revision as additional information becomes available.

Allied defence forces and enemy prisoners of war are excluded from the population, but refugees and evacuees are included.

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 1943.

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, with the latest estimate, in the following table:—

TABLE 25.—Population, 1861 to 1943.

| 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.† | | | | | | |
| 1861 | 350,860 | 100 | 168,436* | per cent. 92·55* | per cent. 6·76* | 1·12 |
| 1871 | 502,998 | 143 | 152,138 | 43·36 | 3·67 | 1·62 |
| 1881 | 749,825 | 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., 1943. | 2,854,862 | 814 | 254,015‡ | 9·77‡ | 0·89 | 9·23 |

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

There was steady growth of population until 1891, but there was little progress during the twenty years 1891 to 1911, the reasons being commercial and industrial stagnation which followed the crisis of 1893 and a heavy decline in the birth rate. 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 State. Despite the effects of the war of 1914-1918 in reducing 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, there was greater expansion in this decade than either of the two immediately preceding it.

The next intercensal period 1921 to 1933 commenced at a time of trade reaction from the post war boom. This was followed by a period of steady progress, with revival of immigration until 1928, then severe depression and a substantial loss of population by emigration. There was a rapid fall in natural increase during the depression, the number of births declined and remained low while the number of deaths began to increase as a result of the higher proportion of older people in the population.

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 0·89 per cent. (1933 to 1943).

Particulars of the increase in each year since 1921 are shown in Table 28.

The estimated population at the end of each year and the mean population for each year since 1933 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 26.—Population, Annual and Mean, 1933 to 1943.

| Year. | Estimated Population at 31st December. | | | Mean Population. | |
|----------|--|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Year Ended 31st December. | Year Ended 30th June. |
| 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 ... | 1,391,351 | 1,371,438 | 2,762,789 | 2,748,192 | 2,733,936 |
| 1940 ... | 1,398,288 | 1,384,703 | 2,782,991 | 2,772,185 | 2,760,591 |
| 1941 ... | 1,405,702 | 1,396,312 | 2,802,014 | 2,791,169 | 2,782,455 |
| 1942 ... | 1,421,294 | 1,411,839 | 2,833,133 | 2,818,269 | 2,802,393 |
| 1943 ... | 1,429,808 | 1,425,054 | 2,854,862 | 2,841,227 | 2,830,866 |

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 ten and a half years 1933 to 1943.

TABLE 27.—Natural Increase and Immigration, 1861 to 1943.

| 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. | per cent. | per cent. |
| 1871-1881* ... | 139,722 | 107,105 | 246,827 | 2·68 | 1·24 | 3·67 |
| 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 |
| 1933-1943† ... | 230,687 | 23,328 | 254,015 | ·81 | ·08 | ·89 |
| 1861-1943 ... | 1,858,219 | 645,783 | 2,504,002 | 2·25 | 1·27 | 2·57 |

* Period of 10 years.

‡ Period of 12½ years.

† Period of 10½ years.

Natural increase has been by far the greater factor in the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861, and in spite of a fall in rate, the average annual addition from this source increased in each decade up to 1921. The decline which occurred in the following decade is illustrated in Table 28. There are further details of the natural increase on page 88.

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 declined so heavily

during the nineties that between 1892 and 1904 the State actually incurred a net loss of more than ten thousand inhabitants. The rate of increase due to migration has been 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 to 1943.

Sources of increase in population in New South Wales (exclusive of aboriginals of full blood) during each year since 1921 were as follows:—

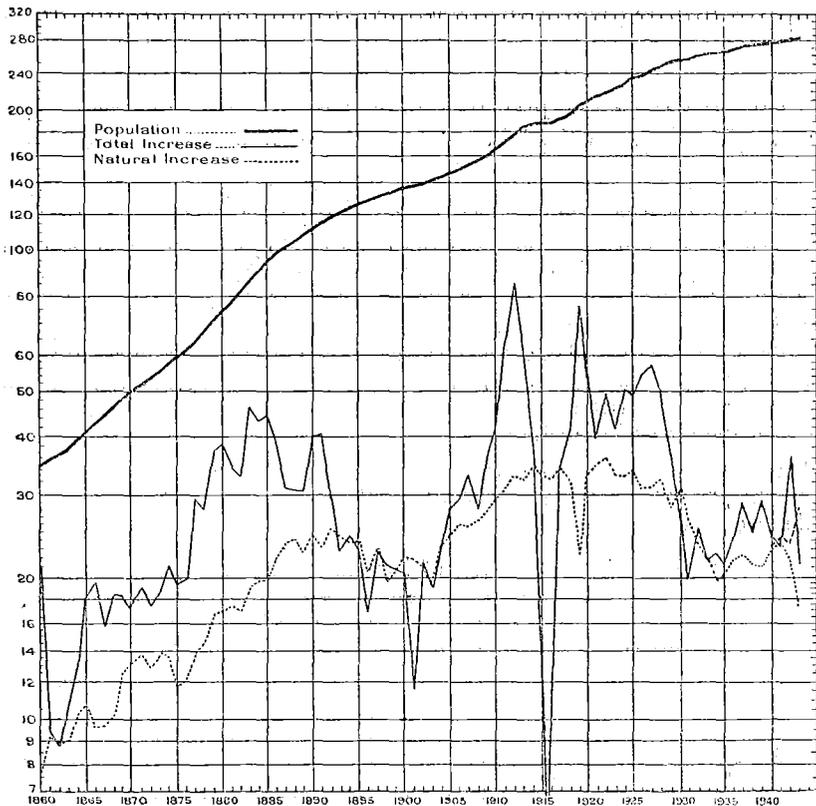
TABLE 28.—Natural Increase and Immigration, 1921 to 1943.

| 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 | 5,906 | 27,094 | ·77 | ·22 | ·99 |
| 1940 | 23,239* | (—) 3,037 | 20,202 | ·84 | (—) ·11 | ·73 |
| 1941 | 24,429* | (—) 5,406 | 19,023 | ·88 | (—) ·20 | ·68 |
| 1942 | 23,428* | 10,478 | 33,906 | ·84 | ·37 | 1·21 |
| 1943 | 28,393* | (—) 4,486 | 23,909 | 1·00 | (—) ·16 | ·84 |

* Excess of births over civilian deaths. (—) 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 1934, and there was further improvement in 1937 when a plan was commenced to encourage an inflow of migrants by the provision of assisted passages. This was interrupted by the outbreak of war in 1939. The net migration for the years 1939 to 1943 represents the civilian movement only.

POPULATION AND ANNUAL INCREASE, 1860 TO 1943.
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.

(iii) From 1940 the Natural Increase curve is shown on a dual basis representing the excess of births over (a) civilian deaths, and (b) civilian and defence force deaths.

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, and in 1934 it was the lowest 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 the years 1940 to 1943 there was an increase in births following a war-time increase in marriages, and natural increase in 1943 was the highest for twelve years.

In these war years natural increase as shown above is the excess of births over civilian deaths. Natural increase as measured by the excess of births over all deaths is shown in Table 76.

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, the lowest rate yet recorded.

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, disregarding the years of the first World War when the transfer of large

bodies of Australian troops overseas was reflected in the estimated population.

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

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

At the 31st December, 1941, the city of Sydney contained 83,720 persons in a small area surrounded by an extensive group of suburbs with 1,253,330 inhabitants, making a total of 1,337,050 persons in the metropolis. Scattered throughout the State were 108 municipalities, with a total population of 627,200; of these, 11 municipalities in the County of Cumberland contained 57,560 persons, and the large mining and industrial centres of Greater Newcastle, Broken Hill, Wollongong, Cessnock and Lithgow, 210,220 inhabitants; leaving 359,420 in 92 rural towns incorporated as municipalities. Distributed over the remainder of the State—99.3 per cent. of its area—were 348,071 persons, of whom about one-third live in unincorporated towns of 500 persons or more. Only 16,840 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, 1941, together with the proportion in each division and the average population per square mile, are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 29.—Distribution of Population in Areas, 1941.

| Division. | Area. | Population (excluding full blood Aborigines). | | |
|---|----------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Total. | Proportion in each Division. | Average per sq. mile. |
| | sq. miles. | | per cent. | |
| Sydney | 5 | 83,720 | 3.0 | 16,744.0 |
| Suburbs of Sydney | 240 | 1,253,330 | 44.5 | 5,222.2 |
| Metropolis | 245 | 1,337,050 | 47.5 | 5,457.3 |
| Greater Newcastle | 36 | 126,500 | 4.5 | 3,513.9 |
| Other Municipalities | | | | |
| Population 10,000 and over ... | 158 | 206,510 | 7.4 | 1,307.0 |
| " 5,000 to 9,999 | 201 | 112,270 | 4.0 | 558.6 |
| " below 5,000 | 1,487 | 181,920 | 6.5 | 122.3 |
| Country Shires... .. | 181,908 | 827,620 | 29.4 | 4.5 |
| Western Division (Part unincorporated) | 125,357 | 16,840 | .6 | .1 |
| Lord Howe Island | 5 | 150 | .0 | 30.0 |
| Migratory* | ... | 3,461 | .1 | ... |
| Harbours and Quarantine † | 36 | ... | ... | .. |
| Total, New South Wales ... | 309,433 | 2,812,321† | 100.0 | 9.1 |

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

‡ Local Government area populations from which this table is compiled are based on the original State estimate shown here. State populations were later revised for years 1939 onwards, in accordance with civilian registration data of June, 1943. The revised State total is 2,302,014.

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 5,457 persons per square mile, whilst in the similar, though smaller, area of Greater Newcastle the density is 3,514 per square mile. That part of County Cumberland which is outside the metropolitan area has a density of 124 and in the northern coalfields adjacent to Newcastle the average is 79 per square mile. The balance of the Coastal division, where the principal industry is dairying, except in the mining and the industrial district of Wollongong-Port Kembla, the average is 12 persons per square mile; the most populous portion is the North Coast with an average of 14. In the Tablelands division where mixed farming, mining and in the central portion, industrial activities are carried on, the density is nearly 7 persons per square mile. The average is 9 in the Central Tablelands. 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 2.2 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 15 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 7 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 other urban centres. This is illustrated by comparative statistics recorded at the censuses of 1911 to 1933 which are published in the 1933-39 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.

THE POPULATION OF THE METROPOLIS.

The metropolis, as constituted for statistical purposes since 1st January, 1933, embraces the City of Sydney, forty-eight other municipalities, portion of another, and the islands of Port Jackson. The municipalities are listed in the following Table and comprise the district to which the population and vital statistics of the metropolis relate. The area (exclusive of Port Jackson and the quarantine area, which cover 19 square miles) is 245 square miles. The population was 1,337,050 as at 31st December, 1941.

Areas contiguous with the metropolis which contain centres of population more or less suburban in character are listed at the end of Table 30.

The following statement shows the population of each municipality within the present boundaries of the metropolis, and of the contiguous areas mentioned above, at the censuses of 1911, 1921, and 1933, and at 31st December, 1941. Shipping population and full blood aboriginals are not included.

TABLE 30.—Population of Metropolitan Municipalities, 1911 to 1941.

| Municipality. | Population at Census— | | | Proportional Increase 1911 to 1933. | 31st December, 1941. | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | 1911. | 1921. | 1933. | | Estimated Population. | Average Number of Persons per acre. |
| City of Sydney ... | 112,921 | 104,153 | 88,308 | per cent. (-) 22 | 83,720. | 26.00 |
| Inner Industrial— | | | | | | |
| Paddington ... | 24,317 | 26,364 | 24,674 | 1 | 23,910. | 56.79 |
| Redfern ... | 24,427 | 23,978 | 18,834 | (-) 23 | 17,340 | 42.92 |
| 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 | 16,640 | 7.49 |
| Botany ... | 4,409 | 6,214 | 8,287 | 88 | 9,240 | 4.26 |
| St. Peters ... | 8,410 | 12,700 | 12,554 | 49 | 12,220 | 13.55 |
| Erskineville ... | 7,299 | 7,553 | 6,645 | (-) 9 | 6,260 | 33.66 |
| Newtown ... | 26,498 | 28,168 | 25,290 | (-) 5 | 24,980 | 52.04 |
| Darlington ... | 3,816 | 3,651 | 3,053 | (-) 20 | 2,730 | 50.56 |
| Glebe ... | 21,943 | 22,754 | 19,874 | (-) 9 | 19,410 | 37.47 |
| Annandale ... | 11,240 | 12,648 | 12,205 | 9 | 11,320 | 32.72 |
| Leichhardt ... | 24,254 | 29,356 | 30,209 | 25 | 30,120 | 26.08 |
| Balmain ... | 32,038 | 32,104 | 28,272 | (-) 12 | 26,370 | 26.99 |
| Total ... | 214,682 | 237,411 | 224,937 | 5 | 220,420 | 18.82 |
| Illawarra-Bankstown | | | | | | |
| Marrickville ... | 30,653 | 42,240 | 45,385 | 48 | 46,550 | 24.64 |
| Rockdale ... | 14,095 | 25,189 | 39,123 | 178 | 44,940 | 8.81 |
| Bexley ... | 6,517 | 14,746 | 20,539 | 215 | 24,470 | 12.81 |
| Kogarah ... | 6,953 | 18,226 | 30,646 | 341 | 35,750 | 7.44 |
| Hurstville ... | 6,533 | 13,394 | 22,663 | 247 | 28,600 | 4.67 |
| Canterbury ... | 11,335 | 37,639 | 79,050 | 597 | 87,040 | 10.54 |
| Enfield ... | 3,444 | 8,530 | 14,782 | 329 | 16,140 | 9.64 |
| Bankstown ... | 2,039 | 10,670 | 25,384 | 1,145 | 30,920 | 1.61 |
| Total ... | 81,569 | 170,634 | 277,572 | 240 | 314,410 | 6.97 |
| Inner Western— | | | | | | |
| Petersham ... | 21,712 | 26,236 | 26,941 | 24 | 27,830 | 32.74 |
| Ashfield ... | 20,431 | 33,636 | 39,356 | 93 | 43,010 | 21.00 |
| Drummoyne ... | 8,678 | 18,761 | 29,215 | 237 | 30,800 | 15.53 |
| Burwood ... | 9,380 | 15,709 | 19,373 | 107 | 20,420 | 18.46 |
| Strathfield ... | 4,046 | 7,594 | 12,147 | 200 | 13,950 | 7.60 |
| Homebush ... | 676 | 1,622 | 3,189 | 372 | 3,290 | 5.15 |
| Concord ... | 4,076 | 11,013 | 23,213 | 470 | 24,360 | 9.11 |
| Total ... | 68,999 | 114,571 | 153,434 | 122 | 163,660 | 14.70 |
| 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 | 5.18 |
| Parramatta ... | 12,465 | 14,594 | 18,076 | 45 | 19,820 | 8.71 |
| Holroyd* ... | 2,082† | 4,626† | 8,426 | 305 | 9,420 | 4.28 |
| Total ... | 32,755 | 56,633 | 83,713 | 156 | 88,960 | 5.45 |

TABLE 30.—Population of Metropolitan Municipalities, 1911 to 1941—
continued.

| Municipality. | Population at Census— | | | Proportional Increase 1911 to 1933. | 31st December, 1941. | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | 1911. | 1921. | 1933. | | Estimated Population | Average Number of Persons per acre. |
| Northern— | | | | per cent. | | |
| Manly | 10,465 | 18,507 | 23,259 | 122 | 27,220 | 9.56 |
| Mosman | 13,243 | 20,056 | 23,665 | 79 | 25,260 | 11.74 |
| North Sydney | 34,646 | 48,438 | 49,752 | 44 | 53,810 | 20.99 |
| Willoughby | 13,036 | 28,067 | 42,511 | 226 | 47,180 | 8.61 |
| Ku-ring-gai | 9,458 | 19,209 | 27,931 | 195 | 34,920 | 1.73 |
| Lane Cove | 3,306 | 7,592 | 15,138 | 358 | 16,920 | 6.59 |
| Hunter's Hill | 5,013 | 7,300 | 8,989 | 79 | 9,810 | 6.93 |
| Ryde | 5,281 | 14,854 | 27,861 | 428 | 31,540 | 4.53 |
| Eastwood | 968 | 2,133 | 3,025 | 212 | 3,360 | 1.14 |
| Dundas | 1,136 | 3,523 | 6,017 | 431 | 6,790 | 2.49 |
| Ermington and Rydalmere... .. | 1,716 | 1,981 | 2,364 | 38 | 2,520 | 1.24 |
| Total | 98,268 | 171,660 | 230,512 | 135 | 259,330 | 4.99 |
| Eastern— | | | | | | |
| Vaucluse | 1,672 | 3,727 | 7,205 | 331 | 8,420 | 10.56 |
| Woollahra | 16,989 | 25,439 | 34,727 | 104 | 42,400 | 22.49 |
| Waverley | 19,831 | 36,797 | 55,902 | 182 | 66,800 | 30.57 |
| Randwick | 19,463 | 50,841 | 78,957 | 306 | 88,930 | 10.43 |
| Total | 57,955 | 116,804 | 176,791 | 205 | 206,550 | 15.42 |
| Total, Metropolis Proper† | 667,149 | 971,866 | 1,235,267 | 85 | 1,337,050 | 8.49 |
| Contiguous Areas— | | | | | | |
| Cabramatta and Canley Vale | 1,181 | 3,106 | 6,107 | 417 | 8,090 | 1.03 |
| Fairfield... .. | 2,226 | 5,303 | 8,709 | 291 | 11,300 | .71 |
| Holroyd** | 1,850† | 4,111† | 7,488 | 305 | 9,340 | 1.26 |
| Liverpool | 3,938 | 6,302 | 6,315 | 60 | 7,920 | .30 |
| Hornsby Shire | 8,901 | 15,287 | 22,596 | 154 | 27,520 | .22 |
| Sutherland Shire | 2,896 | 7,705 | 13,525 | 367 | 20,620 | .23 |
| Warringah Shire | 2,823 | 9,643 | 16,054 | 469 | 20,330 | .31 |
| Total | 23,815 | 51,457 | 80,794 | 239 | 105,120 | .31 |
| Total, Metropolitan and Contiguous Areas ... | 690,964 | 1,023,323 | 1,316,061 | 89 | 1,442,170 | 2.90 |

* Pitt and Merrylands Wards only. ** Guildford and Wentworth Wards only. † Estimated.
‡ 1933 boundaries.

The population of the metropolis is not distributed evenly. At the 31st December, 1941, the City of Sydney and the inner industrial suburbs occupying only 9.5 per cent. of the area of the metropolis, contained 22.7 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 was taking place in these areas until interrupted by war.

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 11 per cent. between

1921 and 1941 there were proportionate increases in the other groups of suburbs, viz.:—Inner western 43 per cent., northern 51 per cent., outer western 57 per cent., eastern 77 per cent., Illawarra-Bankstown 84 per cent., and contiguous areas 104 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 and 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 1941 was only 6.0 persons per acre, compared with 27.7 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.

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 is also shown:—

TABLE 31.—Population of Metropolis, 1861 to 1942.

| 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 | 465,567 | 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 | 336,206 | 37·41 | 47·85 | 47·5 |
| ESTIMATE. | | | | | | | |
| 31st December, 1942 (b) | 654,980 | 729,400 | 1,384,380 | 149,113 | 12·67¶ | 47·31 | 48·6 |

* Since 1851.

(a) Same area as in 1921.

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

¶ Since Census of 1933.

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 of population to concentrate in the metropolis was very marked in the period 1871 to 1921. It slackened appreciably between 1921 and 1933, but gained impetus under war-time conditions.

At the census of 1933 there was an excess of four females in every hundred of the metropolitan population.

† Annandale, Balmain, Glebe, Erskineville, Newtown, Redfern, Darlington and Alexandria.

Sydney was in pre-war years the third largest city of the British Empire, being exceeded in population by London and Calcutta.

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

TABLE 32.—Population of Capital Cities of Australia, 1911 to 1942.

| Metropolis. | Area at 1933 Census. | Population.* | | | | | Estimated Population 31st December, 1942. |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| | | Census, 1911. | Census, 1921. | Census, 1933. | | Average Number of Persons per Acre. | |
| | | Total. | Total. | Total. | Proportion to Population of Whole State. | | |
| | acres. | | | | per cent. | | |
| Sydney ... | 156,149 | †665,067 | †967,240 | 1,235,267 | 47·5 | 7·9 | 1,384,380 |
| Melbourne ... | 125,926 | 588,971 | 766,465 | 991,934 | 54·5 | 7·9 | 1,152,000 |
| Brisbane ... | 246,400 | 139,480 | 209,946 | 299,748 | 31·6 | 1·2 | ‡344,230 |
| Adelaide ... | 102,987 | 189,646 | 255,375 | 312,619 | 53·8 | 3·0 | 355,000 |
| Perth ... | 119,520 | 106,792 | 154,873 | 207,440 | 47·3 | 1·7 | ‡230,000 |
| Hobart ... | 54,899 | 39,937 | 52,361 | 60,406 | 26·5 | 1·1 | 67,930 |

*Excluding aboriginals and shipping. † Population within the area embraced by the 1933 boundaries ‡ 31st December, 1941.

THE TOWNS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

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 126,500, ranks as the second largest town in the State, and the population of the Wollongong-Port Kembla district comprised by the municipalities of Wollongong and North Illawarra and the Shire of Central Illawarra is 42,380. The silver-lead mining town of Broken Hill has a population of 26,590 and Lithgow, with mining and industrial activities, has reached a population of 21,930. Cessnock is a coal-mining town with a population of 13,900. Goulburn, the centre of a thriving farming district with some industrial development, has a population of 15,480. 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 1941. They are listed in the order of numerical importance at that date. A few municipalities with extensive area and comparatively small population and some which embrace more than one distinct locality are omitted. Aboriginals and shipping population are not included.

The populations as shown represent the number of persons living within the boundaries of the municipalities; in some of the towns the residential area extends beyond these boundaries and the total population of such towns is greater than the figure stated in the Table.

TABLE 33.—Population, Principal Towns of N.S.W., 1891 to 1941.

| Municipality. | Population. | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | Census 1891. | Census 1901. | Census 1911. | Census 1921. | Census 1933. | Estimated Dec., 1941. |
| Sydney and Suburbs ... | 383,333 | 481,830 | 629,503* | 899,059 | 1,235,267* | 1,337,050 |
| Greater Newcastle† ... | 49,910 | 53,741 | 54,603 | 84,372 | 104,485 | 126,500 |
| Wollongong—Pt. Kembla‡ | 8,803 | 11,399 | 14,817 | 18,268 | 27,827 | 42,380 |
| Broken Hill | 19,789 | 27,500 | 30,972 | 26,337 | 26,925 | 26,590 |
| Lithgow | 3,865 | 5,268 | 8,196 | 13,275 | 13,444 | 21,930 |
| Goulburn | 10,916 | 10,612 | 10,023 | 12,715 | 14,849 | 15,480 |
| Wagga Wagga | 4,596 | 5,108 | 6,419 | 7,679 | 11,631 | 14,230 |
| Cessnock§ | 203 | 165 | 5,102 | 9,340 | 14,385 | 13,900 |
| Idsmore | 2,925 | 4,378 | 7,381 | 8,700 | 11,762 | 13,400 |
| Albury | 5,447 | 5,821 | 6,309 | 7,751 | 10,543 | 12,940 |
| Maitland (East and West) | 10,214 | 10,073 | 11,313 | 12,008 | 12,329 | 12,490 |
| Bathurst | 9,162 | 9,223 | 8,575 | 9,440 | 10,413 | 12,040 |
| Tamworth | 4,602 | 5,799 | 7,145 | 7,264 | 9,913 | 11,730 |
| Orange | 5,064 | 6,331 | 6,721 | 7,398 | 9,634 | 11,560 |
| Grafton & Grafton Sth.†† | 4,445 | 5,147 | 5,888 | 6,077 | 8,551 | 10,620 |
| Katoomba... .. | 1,592 | 2,270 | 4,923 | 9,055 | 6,445 | 9,500 |
| Dubbo | 3,551 | 3,409 | 4,452 | 5,032 | 8,344 | 9,290 |
| Armidale | 3,826 | 4,249 | 4,738 | 5,407 | 6,794 | 7,320 |
| Parkes | 2,449 | 3,181 | 2,935 | 3,941 | 5,846 | 6,910 |
| Inverell | 2,534 | 3,293 | 4,549 | 4,360 | 5,305 | 6,180 |
| Casino | 1,486 | 1,926 | 3,420 | 3,455 | 5,237 | 5,760 |
| Cootamundra | 2,026 | 2,424 | 2,967 | 3,531 | 4,683 | 5,630 |
| Cowra | 1,546 | 1,811 | 3,271 | 3,716 | 5,056 | 5,510 |
| Forbes | 3,011 | 4,294 | 4,436 | 4,376 | 5,355 | 5,460 |
| Taree | 716 | 871 | 1,205 | 1,765 | 4,581 | 5,230 |
| Kempsey | 2,194 | 2,329 | 2,862 | 3,613 | 4,824 | 5,210 |
| Glen Innes | 2,532 | 2,918 | 4,089 | 4,974 | 5,352 | 5,100 |

For reference notes see next page.

TABLE 33.—Population, Principal Towns of N.S.W., 1891 to 1941—
continued.

| Municipality. | Population. | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | Census 1891. | Census 1901. | Census 1911. | Census 1921. | Census 1933. | Estimated Dec., 1941. |
| Penrith | 3,099 | 3,539 | 3,682 | 3,604 | 3,911 | 4,760 |
| Murwillumbah¶ | 492 | 772 | 2,206 | 2,861 | 3,895 | 4,600 |
| Moree | 1,143 | 2,298 | 2,931 | 3,020 | 4,355 | 4,440 |
| Junee | 1,682 | 2,190 | 2,531 | 3,560 | 4,213 | 4,400 |
| Narrandera | 1,815 | 2,255 | 2,374 | 2,985 | 4,119 | 4,380 |
| Queanbeyan | 1,262 | 1,219 | 1,273 | 1,825 | 4,019 | 4,360 |
| Temora | 915 | 1,603 | 2,784 | 3,048 | 3,823 | 4,290 |
| Wellington | 1,545 | 2,984 | 3,958 | 3,924 | 4,320 | 4,280 |
| Young | 2,746 | 2,755 | 3,139 | 3,283 | 4,011 | 4,280 |
| Singleton | 2,595 | 2,872 | 2,996 | 3,270 | 3,668 | 4,140 |
| Mudgee | 2,410 | 2,789 | 2,942 | 3,170 | 3,993 | 4,120 |
| Gunnedah | 1,362 | 1,910 | 3,005 | 2,664 | 3,591 | 4,120 |
| Gosford** | 685 | 751 | †† | †† | †† | 4,080 |
| Muswellbrook | 1,298 | 1,710 | 1,861 | 2,152 | 3,287 | 3,600 |
| Narrabri | 1,977 | 2,286 | 2,514 | 2,358 | 2,911 | 3,500 |
| Windsor | 2,033 | 2,039 | 3,466 | 3,808 | 3,247 | 3,490 |
| Bowral | 2,258 | 1,752 | 1,751 | 2,620 | 3,005 | 3,470 |
| Deniliquin | 2,273 | 2,644 | 2,494 | 2,660 | 3,192 | 3,390 |
| Hay | 2,741 | 3,012 | 2,461 | 2,572 | 3,156 | 3,340 |
| Nowra | 1,705 | 1,904 | 1,884 | 2,202 | 2,978 | 3,250 |
| Yass | 1,770 | 2,220 | 2,136 | 2,502 | 2,866 | 3,000 |

* Area extended since previous census. † Area slightly extended in 1938. ‡ Municipalities of Wollongong and North Illawarra and Shire of Central Illawarra. ¶ Incorporated 1902. ** Incorporated 1936. A municipality from 1886 to 1908. § Incorporated 1926 and district enlarged. †† Grafton South incorporated 1896. ††† Population of area within present municipal boundary is not available.

Some relatively large urban areas have not been incorporated as municipalities but are under shire administration. Many of these are virtually suburbs of Sydney though not embraced within the metropolitan district as defined on page 47. Others are associated with the industrial area of Newcastle and the northern coalfields. Port Kembla also is listed below, though it has already been grouped with Wollongong in Table 33. Only three of these towns owe their growth to rural development, viz., Griffith and Leeton in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and Coff's Harbour on the North Coast.

TABLE 34.—Population, Unincorporated Towns of N.S.W., 1941.

| Town. | Approx. Pop. 1941. | Town. | Approx. Pop. 1941. | Town. | Approx. Pop. 1941. |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Sutherland ... | 9,800 | Corrimal ... | 4,700 | Westmead ... | 3,600 |
| Hornsby ... | 7,400 | Belmont ... | 4,500 | Leeton ... | 3,500 |
| Cronulla ... | 7,400 | Thirroul ... | 4,500 | Swansea ... | 3,400 |
| Port Kembla ... | 6,000 | Miranda ... | 4,500 | Coff's Harbour ... | 3,100 |
| Kurri Kurri ... | 5,900 | Blacktown ... | 4,300 | Moss Vale ... | 3,000 |
| Griffith ... | 5,600 | Cardiff ... | 4,200 | Portland ... | 3,000 |
| Waitara ... | 4,800 | Dee Why ... | 3,800 | Weston ... | 3,000 |

The population of the larger towns has grown at a fairly uniform rate since 1891 and some towns have shown rapid increase in recent years.

The figures for 1941 are at war-time levels and may not be regarded as indicating permanent growth or decline or true relative size. Newcastle, after twenty years of slow progress, has made rapid headway since 1911, largely on account of the growth of its manufacturing industries. In the last intercensal period there was marked growth in the rural towns of Lismore, Wagga Wagga, Albury, Dubbo, Taree and Queanbeyan, and the mining and industrial town of Wollongong, 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, grew rapidly until 1927, when the ironworks were removed and there was no further progress until the onset of war caused its mining and secondary industries to expand rapidly. The removal of the Lithgow ironworks to Port Kembla has been reflected in a considerable increase in the population of Wollongong and its environs. 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; its population as shown above for 1921 and earlier years includes tourists, but the figures for 1933 and 1941 represent substantially the resident population only.

SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Although there was a large surplus of males in the population of New South Wales in its early years, the sexes gradually approached equality in number until, due to deaths of males in war operations, the females exceeded males in December, 1943, for the first time. The excess was 1,716.

The distribution of the sexes at each census from 1861 to 1933, and as estimated at 30th June, 1943, was as follows:—

TABLE 35.—Sexes of Population, 1861 to 1943.

| Census. | Distribution of Population in Sexes (excluding aborigines). | | | | Males per 100 Females. |
|----------|---|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| | Number. | | Proportion. | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1861 | 198,488 | 152,372 | per cent. 56·57 | per cent. 43·43 | 130 |
| 1871 | 274,842 | 228,156 | 54·64 | 45·36 | 121 |
| 1881 | 410,211 | 339,614 | 54·71 | 45·29 | 121 |
| 1891 | 639,066 | 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 |
| 1943 (a) | 1,423,945 | 1,417,282 | 50·12 | 49·88 | 100 |
| 1943 (b) | 1,425,608 | 1,427,324 | 49·97 | 50·03 | 100 |

(a) Estimate as at 30th June.

(b) Estimate as at 31st December.

The great excess of males over females in the early years was due to 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, and the estimated ratio of the sexes as at 30th June, 1943:—

TABLE 36.—Masculinity of Population at Various Ages, 1891 to 1943.

| Age Group. | Excess of Males. | | | | | Males per 100 Females. | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----------|--------|----------|----------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. | 1933. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. | 1933 | 1943* |
| Years. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 ... | 2,285 | 1,755 | 3,140 | 3,718 | 4,757 | 103 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 104 | 104 |
| 5-9 ... | 1,535 | 2,243 | 2,017 | 3,144 | 3,759 | 102 | 103 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 10-14 ... | 975 | 1,485 | 1,138 | 2,732 | 3,255 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 15-19 ... | (-) 224 | (-) 313 | 1,966 | 1,774 | 2,913 | 100 | 100 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 103 |
| 20-24 ... | 4,408 | (-)2,370 | 4,464 | (-)5,420 | 3,561 | 108 | 96 | 105 | 94 | 103 | 102 |
| 25-29 ... | 12,910 | 230 | 4,040 | (-)3,794 | 5,094 | 128 | 100 | 106 | 96 | 105 | 102 |
| 30-34 ... | 15,356 | 5,899 | 4,332 | 4,058 | 1,903 | 142 | 112 | 107 | 105 | 102 | 103 |
| 35-39 ... | 13,010 | 10,742 | 4,413 | 3,851 | (-)5,467 | 148 | 126 | 109 | 105 | 94 | 105 |
| 40-44 ... | 9,132 | 11,494 | 7,485 | 4,510 | 1,867 | 142 | 134 | 117 | 107 | 102 | 102 |
| 45-49 ... | 8,293 | 9,337 | 9,055 | 3,996 | 5,025 | 145 | 139 | 124 | 108 | 106 | 93 |
| 50-54 ... | 7,858 | 6,288 | 9,381 | 6,648 | 4,586 | 154 | 133 | 131 | 116 | 107 | 100 |
| 55-59 ... | 5,876 | 4,258 | 6,639 | 6,843 | 1,549 | 155 | 128 | 132 | 120 | 103 | 103 |
| 60-64 ... | 4,793 | 4,541 | 3,671 | 5,283 | 1,054 | 163 | 137 | 122 | 119 | 103 | 101 |
| 65-69 ... | 2,060 | 3,768 | 2,356 | 3,606 | 1,659 | 142 | 141 | 118 | 120 | 105 | 95 |
| 70-74 ... | 1,339 | 2,570 | 2,026 | 1,013 | 1,145 | 137 | 149 | 124 | 108 | 105 | 92 |
| 75-79 ... | 934 | 734 | 1,416 | 268 | 83 | 149 | 126 | 127 | 104 | 101 | 90 |
| 80-84 ... | 415 | 309 | 496 | 35 | (-) 412 | 147 | 120 | 122 | 101 | 93 | 86 |
| 85 and over | 199 | 122 | (-) 60 | (-) 52 | (-) 604 | 150 | 118 | 94 | 97 | 80 | 74 |
| Not stated | 898 | 2,072 | 687 | 418 | 368 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 92,052† | 65,164† | 68,662 | 42,631 | 36,095 | 120 | 110 | 109 | 104 | 103 | 100 |

* Estimated as at 30th June.

† Full blood aboriginals are excluded throughout, and half-caste aboriginals 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 in the group 40-54 years in 1943. Moreover, there was greater evidence of the equalising effect of the higher male mortality after middle age, and it is estimated that by 1943 there was an excess of females at all ages from 65 years upwards.

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.

AGES 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 37.—Ages of Population, 1921 and 1933.

| Age Group. | 4th April, 1921. | | | 30th June, 1933. | | | Increase* 1921-1933. |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | tal. |
| 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 | 3,367 | 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 |
| Total ... | 1,071,501 | 1,028,870 | 2,100,371 | 1,318,471 | 1,282,376 | 2,600,847 | 500,476 |

* 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 36.

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, 1943.

TABLE 38.—Age Distribution of Population, 1861 to 1943.

| Age Group. | Proportion per cent. of Total Population. | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|
| | Census. | | | | | | | | Preliminary Estimate. |
| | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. | 1933. |  | 1943. |
| Years. | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 16.22 | 16.30 | 14.84 | 14.66 | 11.75 | 12.26 | 11.40 | 8.86 | 8.51 |
| 5-9 | 12.10 | 14.02 | 13.22 | 12.76 | 12.29 | 10.27 | 11.11 | 9.71 | 7.51 |
| 10-14 | 10.38 | 11.47 | 11.81 | 10.92 | 11.95 | 9.59 | 9.79 | 9.64 | 7.93 |
| 15-19 | 9.77 | 8.48 | 10.11 | 9.62 | 10.44 | 10.01 | 8.37 | 9.41 | 8.79 |
| 20-24 | 9.69 | 8.41 | 9.95 | 9.85 | 9.41 | 10.38 | 8.22 | 8.83 | 8.70 |
| 25-29 | 10.00 | 8.67 | 8.08 | 9.45 | 8.31 | 9.08 | 8.53 | 7.92 | 8.47 |
| 30-34 | 7.80 | 7.55 | 6.76 | 7.86 | 7.34 | 7.58 | 8.62 | 7.12 | 7.92 |
| 35-39 | 5.82 | 6.56 | 6.19 | 5.99 | 6.95 | 6.46 | 7.43 | 6.93 | 7.08 |
| 40-44 | 5.74 | 5.15 | 5.28 | 4.75 | 5.80 | 5.76 | 6.17 | 6.95 | 6.31 |
| 45-49 | 4.17 | 3.61 | 4.18 | 4.04 | 4.24 | 5.14 | 5.04 | 6.39 | 6.07 |
| 50-54 | 3.39 | 3.54 | 3.27 | 3.33 | 3.33 | 4.23 | 4.39 | 5.14 | 5.98 |
| 55-59 | 1.81 | 2.26 | 2.00 | 2.43 | 2.59 | 2.96 | 3.67 | 3.85 | 5.33 |
| 60-64 | 1.71 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.81 | 2.14 | 2.22 | 2.97 | 3.25 | 4.09 |
| 65-69 | .64 | .97 | 1.11 | 1.06 | 1.65 | 1.73 | 1.90 | 2.51 | 2.84 |
| 70-74 | .43 | .72 | .74 | .77 | .96 | 1.17 | 1.20 | 1.81 | 2.13 |
| 75-79 | .18 | .25 | .35 | .42 | .48 | .73 | .72 | 1.03 | 1.34 |
| 80-84 | .15 | .19 | .26 | .19 | .26 | .30 | .32 | .44 | .70 |
| 85 and over | | | | .09 | .11 | .13 | .15 | .21 | .30 |
| 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 | 23.95 |
| 15-64 | 59.90 | 56.08 | 57.67 | 59.13 | 60.55 | 63.82 | 63.41 | 65.79 | 68.74 |
| 65 and over | 1.40 | 2.13 | 2.46 | 2.53 | 3.46 | 4.06 | 4.29 | 6.00 | 7.31 |
| 21 and over | † | 48.06 | 48.02 | 49.93 | 51.62 | 55.77 | 57.57 | 60.55 | 65.46 |

† 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 37. 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. By reason of a continued decline in births, this age group was reduced in each successive year until 1936, then a steady improvement set in.

During the period of seventy-one years from 1871 to 1943, the proportion of children under 15 years of age to the total population fell from 41.8 per cent. to 23.9 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 31.26 per cent. in 1943.

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 39.—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 |

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 persons to those 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 40.—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 birthrate. 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 preponderantly 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 not 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 41.—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' Welfare 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, 1941, the number of aboriginals of full blood recorded in this way was 594, of whom 375 were males and 219 females. Of the total 40 were nomadic, 112 were in regular employment, and there were 442 others. The number living in supervised camps was 314, excluding any who were in regular employment.

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, 1941, was 10,022, of whom 5,361 were males and 4,661 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 1941, 505 were nomadic, 2,057 were in regular employment, and there were 7,460 others. The number living in supervised camps was 3,403.

Owing to difficulties in collecting data a further census of aboriginals is not to be taken until after the war.

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. Aborigines of full blood are excluded.

TABLE 42.—Population of Each State, 1921, 1933 and 1943.

| State or Territory. | Population, Census 1921. | Population, Census 1933. | Estimated Population 31st Dec., 1943. | Proportion in each State or Territory. | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | Census, 1921. | Census, 1933. | 31st Dec. 1943. |
| | | | | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. |
| New South Wales ... | 2,100,371 | 2,600,847 | 2,854,862 | 38·67 | 39·23 | 39·29 |
| Victoria | 1,531,280 | 1,820,261 | 1,988,938 | 28·19 | 27·46 | 27·37 |
| Queensland | 755,972 | 947,534 | 1,058,094 | 13·92 | 14·29 | 14·56 |
| South Australia ... | 495,160 | 580,949 | 618,597 | 9·13 | 8·76 | 8·51 |
| Western Australia ... | 332,732 | 433,852 | 482,454 | 6·06 | 6·62 | 6·64 |
| Tasmania | 213,780 | 227,599 | 244,056 | 3·91 | 3·43 | 5·36 |
| Northern Territory .. | 3,867 | 4,850 | 5,155 | 0·07 | 0·07 | 0·07 |
| Australian Capital Ter. | 2,572 | 3,947 | 14,285 | 0·05 | 0·14 | 0·20 |
| Commonwealth ... | 5,435,734 | 6,629,839 | 7,266,441 | 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, 1940-41. 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 are mere approximations founded on estimates for which little data exists. Apart from such cases,

the populations stated are estimates founded on the latest available census figures:—

TABLE 43.—Population of World.

| Region or Country. | Area in Square Miles. | Estimated Population at 31st December, 1939. | Proportionate Distribution. | | Number of Persons per Square Mile. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | Area. | Popula- tion. | |
| Continental Divisions— | 000 | 000 | per cent. | per cent. | |
| Europe§ | 2,093 | 402,800 | 4·1 | 18·6 | 192·5 |
| Asia§ | 10,348 | 1,154,000 | 20·2 | 53·2 | 111·5 |
| U.S.S.R. ‡ in Europe and Asia | 8,176 | 172,000 | 16·0 | 7·9 | 21·0 |
| Africa | 11,711 | 157,330 | 22·9 | 7·3 | 13·4 |
| North and Central America ... | 8,665 | 184,255 | 16·9 | 8·4 | 21·3 |
| South America | 6,937 | 88,680 | 13·5 | 4·1 | 12·8 |
| Australasia and Oceania ... | 3,301 | 10,803 | 6·4 | ·5 | 3·3 |
| World Total* | 51,231 | 2,169,868 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 42·4 |
| Countries (including Dependencies)† | | | | | |
| British Empire | 11,461 | 536,931 | 22·4 | 24·8 | 46·8 |
| China¶ | 4,287 | 450,000 | 8·4 | 20·7 | 105·0 |
| U.S.S.R. ‡ | 8,176 | 172,000 | 16·0 | 7·9 | 21·0 |
| United States of America ... | 3,738 | 150,183 | 7·3 | 6·9 | 40·2 |
| France | 4,623 | 106,301 | 9·0 | 4·9 | 23·0 |
| Japan | 262 | 104,720 | ·5 | 4·8 | 399·7 |
| Netherlands | 809 | 78,553 | 1·6 | 3·6 | 97·1 |
| Germany ** | 226 | 79,700 | ·4 | 3·7 | 352·7 |
| Italy | 1,466 | 52,466 | 2·9 | 2·4 | 35·8 |
| Brazil | 3,286 | 40,900 | 6·4 | 1·9 | 12·4 |
| Other Countries | 12,897 | 398,114 | 25·1 | 18·4 | 30·6 |
| World Total* | 51,231 | 2,169,868 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 42·4 |

* 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, Sudetenland and Memel.

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 overseas movement of people to and from New South Wales is shown in the following table. Figures for war years relate to civilian movement only and include evacuees:—

TABLE 44.—Interstate and Oversea Migration, 1933 to 1943.

| 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. |
| 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 | 1,902 | 2,823 |
| 1935 | 143,368 | 34,959 | 178,327 | 142,391 | 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 | 142,206 | 43,407 | 185,613 | 194 | 5,712 | 5,906 |
| 1940 | 115,607 | 27,320 | 142,927 | 125,747 | 20,217 | 145,964 | (-) 10,140 | 7,103 | (-) 3,037 |
| 1941 | 118,269 | 16,042 | 135,211 | 126,429 | 14,183 | 140,617 | (-) 8,160 | 2,754 | (-) 5,406 |
| 1942 | 136,642 | 4,689 | 141,331 | 126,850 | 3,994 | 130,853 | 9,783 | 695 | 10,478 |
| 1943 | † | 2,720 | † | † | 2,699 | † | (-) 4,507 | 21 | (-) 4,486 |

(-) Denotes excess of departures. * Including movement of population to and from overseas countries via other States. † Not available.

Arrivals from and departures to "overseas countries direct" as shown above represent complete records of persons arriving or departing overseas direct. They include persons permanently transferring their residences as well as casual movements of Australians and of overseas visitors. The numbers are dissected into these categories in Table 45.

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.

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.

Overseas Migration.

The aggregate overseas 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 altered subsequently, 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 1940 to 1943, comparing the totals for New South Wales with those for all Australia.

TABLE 45.—Migrants—New South Wales and Commonwealth, 1940 to 1943.

| Arrivals and Departures Oversea Direct. | 1940. | | 1941. | | 1942. | | 1943. | |
|--|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | New South Wales. | Commonwealth. | New South Wales. | Commonwealth. | New South Wales. | Commonwealth. | New South Wales. | Commonwealth. |
| Arrivals— | | | | | | | | |
| Permanent New Arrivals ... | 6,988 | 11,609 | 4,804 | 6,670 | 914 | 2,007 | 958 | 1,758 |
| Australians returning ... | 6,568 | 8,267 | 2,848 | 3,375 | 725 | 1,027 | 755 | 963 |
| Visitors ... | 13,764 | 18,727 | 8,611 | 10,346 | 653 | 1,094 | 1,007 | 1,646 |
| Evacuees ... | ... | ... | 679 | 2,270 | 2,397 | 8,138 | ... | 1,758 |
| Total arrivals | 27,320 | 38,603 | 16,942 | 22,661 | 4,689 | 12,266 | 2,720 | 6,125 |
| Departures— | | | | | | | | |
| Australian residents departing permanently ... | 3,877 | 5,476 | 2,898 | 3,804 | 1,157 | 1,609 | 1,156 | 1,929 |
| Australians who intend to return ... | 3,982 | 4,726 | 2,264 | 2,572 | 406 | 522 | 468 | 676 |
| Visitors ... | 12,358 | 15,001 | 9,026 | 11,101 | 2,431 | 3,969 | 1,075 | 2,249 |
| Total departures | 20,217 | 25,203 | 14,188 | 17,477 | 3,994 | 6,100 | 2,699 | 4,854 |

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 46.—Nationality of Oversea Migrants, 1941 to 1943.

| Nationality. | 1941. | | | 1942. | | | 1943. | | |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | Arri-vals. | Depar-tures. | Excess of Arri-vals.* | Arri-vals. | Depar-tures. | Excess of Arri-vals.* | Arri-vals. | Depar-tures. | Excess of Arri-vals.* |
| British | 13,817 | 11,119 | 2,698 | 3,628 | 3,451 | 177 | 2,067 | 2,247 | (-) 180 |
| French | 250 | 188 | 62 | 145 | 93 | 52 | 139 | 117 | 22 |
| German | 30 | 72 | (-) 42 | 14 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 4 | ... |
| Greek | 11 | 4 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Italian... .. | 5 | 9 | (-) 4 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | (-) 1 |
| Russian | 58 | 47 | 6 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 57 | 6 | 51 |
| United States of America ... | 666 | 763 | (-) 102 | 153 | 232 | (-) 79 | 291 | 149 | 142 |
| Yugoslav | 4 | 8 | (-) 4 | 1 | 3 | (-) 2 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Other European | 938 | 749 | 189 | 476 | 163 | 313 | 92 | 90 | 2 |
| Total, European | 15,774 | 12,964 | 2,810 | 4,436 | 3,954 | 482 | 2,653 | 2,616 | 37 |
| Chinese | 672 | 584 | 88 | 214 | 19 | 195 | 44 | 33 | 11 |
| Indian | 271 | 222 | 49 | 4 | 8 | (-) 4 | 6 | 20 | (-) 14 |
| Japanese | 51 | 294 | (-) 243 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Syrian | ... | 32 | (-) 32 | 2 | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Other Asiatic | 123 | 22 | 101 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Polynesian, Melanesian, etc. | 36 | 42 | (-) 6 | 22 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 23 | (-) 16 |
| Other Non-European | 15 | 28 | (-) 13 | 1 | 2 | (-) 1 | 2 | 4 | (-) 2 |
| Total, Non-European | 1,168 | 1,224 | (-) 56 | 253 | 40 | 213 | 67 | 83 | (-) 16 |
| Grand Total | 16,942 | 14,188 | 2,754 | 4,689 | 3,994 | 695 | 2,720 | 2,699 | 21 |

* (—) Denotes excess of departures.

The numbers in the table include 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 overseas 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 1934. The figures represent the gain or loss between those departing permanently and those who intend to reside for one year or more.

TABLE 47.—Net "Permanent" Oversea Migration by Nationality, 1935 to 1943.

| Nationality. | 1935. | 1936. | 1937. | 1938. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. |
|---------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| British | (-) 51 | (-) 407 | (-) 581 | (-) 762 | (-) 435 | 2,362 | 1,704 | (-) 244 | (-) 303 |
| German... .. | 13 | 51 | 282 | 1,211 | 2,706 | 119 | (-) 11 | ... | (-) 1 |
| Greek | 89 | 181 | 443 | 259 | 288 | 68 | 8 | ... | 1 |
| Italian | 513 | 342 | 645 | 620 | 544 | 156 | (-) 1 | 3 | ... |
| Yugoslav | 47 | 56 | 145 | 158 | 114 | 41 | (-) 1 | ... | ... |
| United States America | 33 | 43 | 49 | 93 | 57 | 46 | 86 | (-) 24 | (-) 1 |
| Other European | 26 | 189 | 445 | 617 | 1,216 | 407 | 222 | 42 | 99 |
| Total European | 720 | 455 | 1,407 | 2,202 | 4,490 | 3,199 | 2,007 | (-) 223 | (-) 205 |
| Chinese | (-) 15 | (-) 32 | 1 | 235 | 73 | (-) 78 | 74 | 28 | 11 |
| Natives of India, Ceylon | 20 | 39 | 15 | 20 | 5 | 19 | 8 | ... | (-) 7 |
| Japanese | 20 | (-) 43 | 4 | 1 | (-) 12 | (-) 38 | (-) 203 | ... | ... |
| Syrian | 22 | 14 | 40 | 50 | 43 | (-) 1 | ... | ... | 3 |
| Other Asiatic | 1 | (-) 2 | 13 | 17 | 35 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 1 |
| Other Non-European | 1 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 5 | (-) 1 |
| Total Non-European | 49 | (-) 23 | 71 | 336 | 149 | (-) 88 | (-) 102 | 37 | 7 |
| Grand Total | 769 | 433 | 1,478 | 2,538 | 4,639 | 3,111 | 1,905 | (-) 186 | (-) 193 |

(—) 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; 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. As a general rule persons formerly domiciled in the State cannot be excluded from return after temporary absence.

Registration of Aliens.

Regulations under the immigration laws of the Commonwealth provide 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 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 18 years must register, unless exempted under the Regulations.

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

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.

After the war of 1914-18, Governments of the State and Commonwealth and Great Britain co-operated in migration policy. Information relating to schemes in operation from 1919 to 1932 and from 1937 to 1939, the number of arrivals since 1832 and other particulars of assisted immigrants were published in the 1940-41 issue of the Year Book.

Assisted migration was suspended upon the outbreak of war in September, 1939, and the last assisted immigrant arrived in New South Wales early in 1941.

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 467 persons naturalised during 1941, and 389 during 1942. The total number of persons naturalised in New South Wales from 1920 was 9,849 and their birthplaces were as follows:—

TABLE 48.—Birthplaces of Persons Naturalised, 1920 to 1942.

| Birthplace. | Number. | Birthplace. | Number. | Birthplace. | Number. |
|-----------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| Europe— | | Europe— <i>contd.</i> — | | America— | |
| Italy | 2,414 | Norway... .. | 267 | United States... | 213 |
| Greeco | 1,640 | France | 267 | Other | 20 |
| Germany | 797 | Switzerland ... | 218 | Asia— | |
| Russia | 566 | *Finland | 188 | Syria | 327 |
| Yugoslavia ... | 376 | Holland | 176 | China | 22 |
| *Poland | 350 | Czechoslovakia | 131 | Other | 58 |
| Denmark | 321 | *Latvia | 85 | Other | 374 |
| Sweden | 306 | *Lithuania ... | 57 | | |
| *Estonia | 310 | Other | 366 | Total | 9,849 |

* Since 1922.

Figures showing birthplaces of persons naturalised each year are published in the Statistical Register.

Only 24 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 as a general rule it is endorsed as valid for five years from the date of issue. 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.

VITAL STATISTICS.

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 law relating to registration is contained in the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act, 1899-1934, and those relating to marriage in the Marriage Act, 1899-1934. 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, 1943, there were 201 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 1943 there were 2,632 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.: 666 belonged to the Church of England, 811 were Roman Catholic, 317

Methodist, 302 Presbyterian, 82 Congregational, 123 Baptist, 81 belonged to the Salvation Army, 95 were Seventh Day Adventists, 42 belonged to the Church of Christ, 17 to the Latter Day Saints, and 11 to the Jewish faith. There were 33 other religious bodies, represented by 85 ministers.

MARRIAGES.

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages and the crude rates per 1,000 of the population since 1881:—

TABLE 49.—Marriages, 1881 to 1943.

| Period. | Average Annual Number of Marriages. | Rate per 1,000 of Population. | Period. | Average Annual Number of Marriages. | Rate per 1,000 of Population. |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1881-85 | 7,147 | 8.48 | 1926-30 | 19,253 | 7.86 |
| 1886-90 | 7,730 | 7.46 | 1931-35 | 18,742 | 7.20 |
| 1891-95 | 7,985 | 6.65 | 1936-40 | 25,295 | 9.29 |
| 1896-00 | 9,093 | 6.93 | 1938 | 24,579 | 9.03 |
| 1901-05 | 10,435 | 7.40 | 1939 | 25,471 | 9.27 |
| 1906-10 | 12,745 | 8.23 | 1940 | 30,364 | 10.95 |
| 1911-15 | 16,745 | 9.31 | 1941 | 29,983 | 10.74 |
| 1916-20 | 15,756 | 8.03 | 1942 | 34,533 | 12.25 |
| 1921-25 | 18,041 | 8.20 | 1943 | 26,302 | 9.26 |

A review of the marriage rates since 1881 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 pre-war rate recorded. The rate was slightly higher in 1915, due to marriages of soldiers prior to their departure for the war.

There was a sharp decline during the absence of many men of marriageable age, then an exceptional rise after their return from active service, the rate in 1920 being 9.76 per 1,000. During the post-war period the rate was fairly steady at about 8.11 per 1,000 until acute depression set in and it declined to its lowest level, 6.02 per 1,000, in 1931.

Subsequently the rate rose slowly year by year until the early part of 1939 when there was a slackening in the post-depression increase. After the outbreak of war in September, 1939, there was a sudden change, and the number of marriages in the next four months was higher by 1,056 than in September to December, 1938.

In 1940 the number of marriages increased by 4,893 to 30,364 and the high level was maintained in 1941. In the following year there was further exceptional rise to 34,533 marriages, representing 12.25 per 1,000 of population, and both number and rate far exceeded any previous record. In this year many Australian troops returned from war service abroad, and a large number of Allied forces arrived in Australia; moreover, prevailing economic conditions of industrial activity and heavy war-time expenditure favoured an increase in marriages. By 1943 the impetus of war-time factors weakened and the number of marriages fell to almost normal level.

Marriages of members of Allied forces are included in the years 1942 and 1943.

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 1942, compared with the rates of the previous five years:—

TABLE 50.—Marriage Rates, States, 1937 to 1942.

| State. | 1937. | 1938. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>New South Wales...</i> | 8·61 | 9·03 | 9·27 | 10·95 | 10·74 | 12·25 |
| Victoria | 8·74 | 9·16 | 9·23 | 11·71 | 10·79 | 12·03 |
| Queensland | 8·44 | 8·85 | 8·98 | 10·03 | 9·53 | 11·29 |
| South Australia ... | 9·06 | 9·26 | 9·51 | 11·60 | 11·38 | 13·31 |
| Western Australia | 9·18 | 9·03 | 9·01 | 11·11 | 10·72 | 11·37 |
| Tasmania | 8·73 | 8·83 | 9·51 | 10·30 | 8·96 | 10·10 |
| Commonwealth ... | 8·70 | 9·05 | 9·23 | 11·08 | 10·58 | 12·00 |
| New Zealand | 9·55 | 10·09 | 11·12 | 11·28 | 8·65 | 7·91 |

Conjugal Condition before Marriage.

The males married during the year 1942 were 31,918 bachelors, 1,506 widowers, and 1,109 divorced men. Of the females 32,075 were spinsters, 1,204 were widows, and 1,254 were divorced. The proportion of males re-married was 7.57 per cent. and of females 7.12 per cent.

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and re-marriages in quinquennial periods since 1891.

TABLE 51.—Conjugal Condition at Marriage, 1891 to 1942.

| 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 |
| 1891-95 | 36,782 | 3,008 | 134 | 36,671 | 3,015 | 238 | 9,213 | 753 | 34 | 9,185 | 755 | 60 |
| 1896-00 | 41,808 | 3,379 | 280 | 41,998 | 3,043 | 426 | 9,195 | 743 | 62 | 9,237 | 699 | 94 |
| 1901-05 | 48,283 | 3,586 | 306 | 48,587 | 3,100 | 488 | 9,254 | 687 | 59 | 9,312 | 594 | 94 |
| 1906-10 | 59,499 | 3,807 | 418 | 59,894 | 3,249 | 581 | 9,337 | 597 | 66 | 9,399 | 510 | 91 |
| 1911-15 | 78,857 | 4,366 | 561 | 78,940 | 3,935 | 849 | 9,419 | 614 | 67 | 9,429 | 470 | 101 |
| 1916-20 | 73,145 | 4,762 | 874 | 73,089 | 4,665 | 1,027 | 9,285 | 604 | 111 | 9,278 | 592 | 130 |
| 1921-25 | 83,042 | 5,538 | 1,627 | 83,162 | 5,171 | 1,874 | 9,266 | 614 | 180 | 9,219 | 573 | 208 |
| 1926-30 | 88,786 | 5,423 | 2,056 | 89,688 | 4,164 | 2,413 | 9,223 | 563 | 214 | 9,317 | 432 | 251 |
| 1931-35 | 86,636 | 4,835 | 2,238 | 88,085 | 3,152 | 2,472 | 9,245 | 516 | 239 | 9,400 | 336 | 264 |
| 1936-40 | 116,630 | 5,986 | 3,859 | 118,265 | 4,149 | 4,061 | 9,222 | 473 | 305 | 9,351 | 328 | 321 |
| 1938 | 22,588 | 1,198 | 793 | 22,962 | 784 | 833 | 9,100 | 487 | 323 | 9,342 | 319 | 339 |
| 1939 | 23,367 | 1,237 | 867 | 23,800 | 834 | 828 | 9,174 | 486 | 340 | 9,348 | 327 | 325 |
| 1940 | 28,208 | 1,281 | 875 | 28,418 | 946 | 1,000 | 9,290 | 422 | 238 | 9,359 | 312 | 329 |
| 1941 | 27,707 | 1,278 | 998 | 27,741 | 1,105 | 1,137 | 9,241 | 426 | 333 | 9,252 | 369 | 370 |
| 1942 | 31,918 | 1,506 | 1,109 | 32,075 | 1,204 | 1,254 | 9,243 | 436 | 321 | 9,288 | 349 | 363 |

Re-marriage is greater among men than women. The proportion of widowers in the total marriages exceeded that of widows in each year after 1891 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 increased after 1925, probably due, in part, to the introduction of widows' pensions in March, 1926.

In each year from 1893 to 1942 (except 1939) the proportion of re-marriages of divorced women exceeded that of divorced men.

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 52.—Age at Marriage, 1938 to 1942.

| 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. |
| 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 ... | 1,591 | 20,002 | 7,166 | 1,605 | 7,001 | 18,332 | 4,176 | 855 |
| 1941 | { B. 1,784 | 19,318 | 5,944 | 661 | S. 7,311 | 17,033 | 3,058 | 339 |
| | { W. ... | 55 | 405 | 818 | W. 1 | 121 | 481 | 502 |
| | { D. ... | 100 | 612 | 286 | D. 2 | 307 | 678 | 150 |
| 1942 | { B. 2,214 | 22,341 | 6,594 | 769 | S. 8,749 | 19,484 | 3,462 | 380 |
| | { W. ... | 64 | 420 | 1,022 | W. 7 | 133 | 475 | 589 |
| | { D. ... | 120 | 701 | 288 | D. 2 | 319 | 761 | 172 |

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 1942 approximately 77 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 63 per cent. among men and 67 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 bachelors and spinsters is slightly less than 3 years. It has been reduced by almost half a year during the last 12 years, the males being the older. Men who re-marry are, on the average, between 5 and 6 years older than women who re-marry.

TABLE 53.—Average Age at Marriage, 1905 to 1942.

| 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. |
| | years. | years. | years. | years. | | years. | years. | years. | years. |
| 1905 | 29·1 | 28·2 | 25·0 | 24·4 | 1935 | 28·9 | 27·6 | 25·4 | 24·5 |
| 1910 | 29·0 | 28·2 | 25·3 | 24·7 | 1938 | 29·2 | 27·8 | 25·6 | 24·6 |
| 1915 | 28·7 | 28·0 | 25·5 | 25·0 | 1939 | 29·2 | 27·7 | 25·6 | 24·7 |
| 1920 | 29·5 | 28·5 | 26·1 | 25·2 | 1940 | 28·8 | 27·5 | 25·5 | 24·6 |
| 1925 | 29·4 | 28·0 | 25·8 | 24·8 | 1941 | 28·8 | 27·4 | 25·6 | 24·4 |
| 1930 | 29·0 | 27·6 | 25·3 | 24·2 | 1942 | 28·7 | 27·2 | 25·5 | 24·3 |

The average age at marriage shows little variation from year to year though the average of bachelors fell by about 6 months between 1939 and 1942, and the average of spinsters by about 5 months.

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 1942, was 2 at 14, 50 at 15, 249 at 16, 836 at 17, 1,693 at 18, 2,672 at 19 and 3,256 at 20. The corresponding numbers of bridegrooms were 14 at 16, 51 at 17, 247 at 18, 593 at 19 and 1,309 at 20.

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

TABLE 54.—Minors Married, 1876 to 1942.

| 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. |
| 1876-80... | 691 | 7,401 | 2.67 | 28.57 | 1926-30... | 7,110 | 25,916 | 7.39 | 26.92 |
| 1881-85... | 908 | 9,607 | 2.54 | 26.88 | 1931-35... | 6,680 | 24,642 | 7.13 | 26.30 |
| 1886-90... | 881 | 9,605 | 2.28 | 24.85 | 1936-40... | 6,712 | 28,237 | 5.31 | 22.33 |
| 1891-95... | 905 | 9,814 | 2.27 | 24.58 | | | | | |
| 1896-00... | 1,284 | 10,830 | 2.82 | 23.82 | 1938 ... | 1,263 | 5,380 | 5.14 | 21.89 |
| 1901-05... | 1,809 | 12,327 | 3.47 | 23.63 | 1939 ... | 1,300 | 5,439 | 5.10 | 21.35 |
| 1906-10... | 2,861 | 15,061 | 4.49 | 23.63 | 1940 ... | 1,591 | 7,001 | 5.24 | 23.06 |
| 1911-15... | 3,577 | 18,265 | 4.27 | 21.82 | 1941 ... | 1,784 | 7,314 | 5.95 | 24.30 |
| 1916-20... | 3,368 | 15,861 | 4.28 | 20.13 | 1942 ... | 2,214 | 8,758 | 6.41 | 25.36 |
| 1921-25... | 5,139 | 20,703 | 5.70 | 22.95 | | | | | |

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 5.1 per cent. in 1939, then an upward trend to 6.41 per cent. in 1942.

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 the next three years.

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 1942, equal to 0.4 per 1,000 persons married in the year.

* 53961—B

Marriages according to Denomination.

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1942, 31,238, equivalent to 90.46 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 3,295, being 9.54 per cent. of the total.

The following table shows the number and proportion per cent. of marriages registered by the several denominations during 1941 and 1942 in comparison with the ten years 1933 to 1942:—

TABLE 55.—Denominational and Civil Marriages, 1933 to 1942.

| Denomination. | 1933-1942. | | 1941. | | 1942. | |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | Marriages. | Proportion. | Marriages. | Proportion. | Marriages. | Proportion. |
| Church of England | 101,887 | per cent. 40.44 | 12,030 | per cent. 40.12 | 14,300 | per cent. 41.41 |
| Roman Catholic | 52,755 | 20.94 | 6,217 | 20.74 | 7,244 | 20.98 |
| Presbyterian | 29,488 | 11.70 | 3,446 | 11.49 | 3,866 | 11.20 |
| Methodist | 28,310 | 11.23 | 3,257 | 10.86 | 3,866 | 11.20 |
| Congregational | 4,930 | 1.96 | 531 | 1.77 | 585 | 1.69 |
| Baptist | 4,487 | 1.78 | 557 | 1.86 | 586 | 1.70 |
| Church of Christ | 1,386 | .53 | 131 | .44 | 188 | .54 |
| Salvation Army | 1,124 | .45 | 138 | .46 | 121 | .35 |
| Hebrew | 771 | .31 | 113 | .38 | 124 | .36 |
| All Other Sects | 3,266 | 1.29 | 310 | 1.03 | 358 | 1.03 |
| Total Denominational | 228,404 | 90.65 | 26,730 | 89.15 | 31,238 | 90.46 |
| Registrar's Offices | 23,557 | 9.35 | 3,253 | 10.85 | 3,295 | 9.54 |
| Total Marriages | 251,961 | 100.00 | 29,983 | 100.00 | 34,533 | 100.00 |

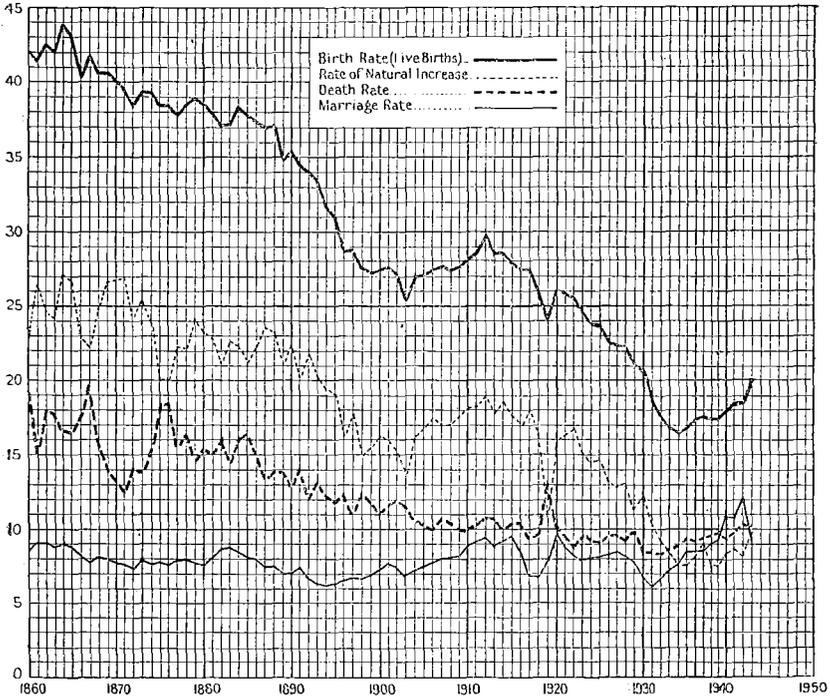
Divorces.

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 1942 was 1,606, being in the proportion of 4.7 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, 1860-1943.**



The numbers at the side of the Graph represent rates per 1,000 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 declined in each year until 1934 when it was the lowest on record. Subsequently there was a slow increase in the birthrate as a consequence of a rapid increase in the marriage rate after 1931. The upward trend was accelerated in the last three years and the birth rate in 1943 was the highest since 1930.

The following table shows the average annual number of live births and the crude birth rate per 1,000 of the total population since 1881:—

TABLE 56.—Live Births, 1881 to 1943.

| 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. |
|---------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1881-85 | 31,793 | 37·74 | 1926-30 | 53,318 | 21·77 |
| 1886-90 | 37,660 | 36·36 | 1931-35 | 44,967 | 17·29 |
| 1891-95 | 39,513 | 32·93 | 1936-40 | 47,679 | 17·52 |
| 1896-00 | 36,716 | 27·98 | | | |
| 1901-05 | 37,969 | 26·94 | 1939 | 48,003 | 17·47 |
| 1906-10 | 42,994 | 27·77 | 1940 | 49,382 | 17·81 |
| 1911-15 | 51,661 | 28·73 | 1941 | 51,729 | 18·53 |
| 1916-20 | 51,549 | 26·27 | 1942 | 52,647 | 18·68 |
| 1921-25 | 54,449 | 24·74 | 1943 | 57,265 | 20·16 |

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 57.—Live Births, Comparative Rates, 1937 to 1942.

| State. | 1937. | 1938. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>New South Wales</i> ... | 17·63 | 17·39 | 17·47 | 17·81 | 18·53 | 18·68 |
| Victoria ... | 16·02 | 16·25 | 16·20 | 16·79 | 17·77 | 18·28 |
| Queensland ... | 19·36 | 18·98 | 20·07 | 19·89 | 20·74 | 20·39 |
| South Australia ... | 15·25 | 15·88 | 16·13 | 16·72 | 18·21 | 18·46 |
| Western Australia ... | 18·95 | 19·87 | 19·41 | 19·37 | 21·35 | 20·68 |
| Tasmania ... | 20·69 | 20·82 | 21·02 | 20·77 | 21·71 | 22·04 |
| Commonwealth ... | 17·43 | 17·46 | 17·65 | 17·97 | 18·94 | 19·06 |
| New Zealand ... | 17·23 | 17·93 | 18·73 | 21·19 | 22·81 | 21·73 |

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 fertility rate per 1,000 women in age-groups from 15 to 44 years in each census year, 1891 to 1933 and in the year 1942.

TABLE 58.—Births per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, 1891 to 1942.

| Age Group (years). | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. | 1933. | 1942. | Decrease per cent. in rates 1891 to 1942. |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|
| 15-19 | 35.30 | 30.87 | 33.75 | 32.72 | 29.73 | 25.89 | 26.7 |
| 20-24 | 170.90 | 134.65 | 141.45 | 146.57 | 106.05 | 122.06 | 28.6 |
| 25-29 | 247.48 | 177.95 | 187.35 | 169.99 | 119.68 | 140.19 | 43.4 |
| 30-34 | 238.81 | 168.42 | 161.20 | 140.18 | 94.39 | 96.78 | 59.5 |
| 35-39 | 196.15 | 136.60 | 122.27 | 101.71 | 59.23 | 54.17 | 72.4 |
| 40-44 | 96.61 | 70.79 | 54.51 | 43.78 | 24.04 | 18.50 | 80.9 |
| 15-44 | 161.74 | 117.46 | 118.50 | 109.84 | 72.57 | 79.08 | 51.1 |

There has been a decline of 51.1 per cent. in the general fertility rate since 1891. The decline has been general in all age-groups but it is more pronounced as the age advances. 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 1942 it was 29 per cent. lower. The fluctuations in the age groups 20-24 years and 25-29 years are probably the result of trends in the marriage rate. This is particularly noticeable in the year 1933 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 1933 figures were at an unusually low level.

An outstanding feature of the comparison is the rapidity with which the downward trend of the birth rate gathered momentum between 1921 and 1933. The relative decline during these twelve years was greater than the decline during the previous thirty years—1891 to 1921. It 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 59.—Decline in Birth Rates, 1891 to 1942.

| Age Group. | Proportionate Decrease in Birth Rates. | | | |
|--------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 1891 to 1921. (30 years.) | 1921 to 1933. (12 years.) | 1933 to 1942. (9 years.) | 1921 to 1942. (21 years.) |
| Years. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| 15-19 | 7.3 | 9.9 | 12.9 | 20.9 |
| 20-24 | 14.2 | 27.6 | + 15.1 | 16.7 |
| 25-29 | 31.3 | 29.6 | + 17.1 | 17.5 |
| 30-34 | 41.3 | 32.7 | + 2.5 | 31.0 |
| 35-39 | 48.1 | 41.8 | 8.5 | 46.7 |
| 40-44 | 54.7 | 45.1 | 23.0 | 57.8 |
| 15-44 | 32.1 | 33.9 | + 9.0 | 28.0 |

+ 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 rates in Table 59 show fertility as measured by female births only. The table was compiled primarily for calculating gross reproduction rates, but it serves to illustrate differential fertility in single years of age. Fertility as measured by male births would be approximately equal to that shown because, over all ages combined, the average masculinity in each period was between 105 and 106 males per 100 females.

TABLE 60.—Female Births per 1,000 Women, 1910 to 1942.
(Average annual number of female children born per 1,000 women at each age.)

| Age. | 1910-12. | 1920-22. | 1932-34. | 1940-42. | Age. | 1910-12. | 1920-22. | 1932-34. | 1940-42. |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 13 | ·07 | ·10 | ... | ·04 | 30 | 85·64 | 74·82 | 50·60 | 55·90 |
| 14 | ·19 | ·32 | ·26 | ·12 | 31 | 76·25 | 72·15 | 52·00 | 48·21 |
| | | | | | 32 | 88·28 | 67·08 | 46·26 | 46·47 |
| | | | | | 33 | 79·35 | 65·92 | 39·07 | 42·81 |
| 15 | 1·36 | ·96 | 1·26 | ·76 | 34 | 72·08 | 62·93 | 41·47 | 38·86 |
| 16 | 4·91 | 3·95 | 4·10 | 2·99 | | | | | |
| 17 | 11·96 | 11·94 | 11·98 | 8·55 | 35 | 68·77 | 56·91 | 35·46 | 35·87 |
| 18 | 23·83 | 23·98 | 21·52 | 19·46 | 36 | 66·23 | 52·39 | 32·42 | 28·40 |
| 19 | 39·50 | 41·33 | 32·29 | 31·08 | 37 | 63·62 | 49·52 | 30·01 | 25·85 |
| | | | | | 38 | 53·91 | 45·78 | 26·03 | 23·70 |
| | | | | | 39 | 53·06 | 39·54 | 21·64 | 19·62 |
| 20 | 47·20 | 47·75 | 39·87 | 40·23 | | | | | |
| 21 | 65·41 | 62·27 | 48·08 | 52·12 | 40 | 40·67 | 30·59 | 17·55 | 16·65 |
| 22 | 69·46 | 74·46 | 54·83 | 62·24 | 41 | 30·72 | 22·92 | 15·75 | 11·24 |
| 23 | 82·24 | 82·70 | 56·74 | 68·22 | 42 | 28·95 | 21·92 | 11·99 | 8·99 |
| 24 | 88·75 | 84·10 | 59·68 | 67·36 | 43 | 21·50 | 16·27 | 8·48 | 5·56 |
| | | | | | 44 | 12·74 | 9·92 | 5·95 | 3·73 |
| 25 | 90·34 | 86·14 | 58·81 | 72·01 | 45 | 8·36 | 5·60 | 3·03 | 2·03 |
| 26 | 93·03 | 87·13 | 60·13 | 70·19 | 46 | 4·42 | 2·88 | 1·75 | 1·21 |
| 27 | 93·59 | 82·22 | 59·11 | 70·03 | 47 | 2·10 | 1·25 | ·84 | ·39 |
| 28 | 93·58 | 80·51 | 55·36 | 65·05 | 48 | ·91 | ·57 | ·31 | ·17 |
| 29 | 89·93 | 81·06 | 55·91 | 61·05 | 49 | ·43 | ·43 | ·14 | ·06 |

Specific female fertility rates shown above form the basis of gross and net reproduction rates, which are used as a measure of the potential reproductive capacity of the female population based on the specific birth rates of any year.

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 period and at each year of age experience the fertility rates shown.

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, on the 1932-34 level 1,061, and on the 1940-42 level 1,107. Reduced to unity these represent gross reproduction rates of 1.753, 1.550, 1.061 and 1.107 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 summation 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; 1932-34, .968; and 1940-42, 1.012. The last figure was calculated by using the 1932-34 life table.

It is emphasised that these rates are an index only and would not be actually experienced unless the age distribution of the population remained similar to that of the life table used, and the fertility rates remained at the same level as in the years specified. Nevertheless, the index is of value in illustrating the effect of a set of specific fertility rates on growth of population.

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, 1941-42.

TABLE 61.—Gross and Net Reproduction Rates.

| Country. | Year. | Gross. | Net. | Country. | Year. | Gross. | Net. |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| | | | | <i>Europe—continued.</i> | | | |
| Africa— | | | | Estonia | 1938 | .976 | .790* |
| Union of South Africa ... | 1938 | 1.482 | 1.304* | Finland | 1938 | 1.179 | .960* |
| (white population) | | | | France | 1939 | ... | .90* |
| America— | | | | Germany... .. | 1936 | 1.063 | .934 |
| Canada | 1938 | 1.281 | 1.094* | Hungary | 1938 | 1.210 | 1.000* |
| United States (whites) ... | 1940 | 1.102* | 1.024* | Italy | 1935-37 | 1.425 | 1.131 |
| Asia— | | | | Netherlands | 1941 | 1.259 | 1.16* |
| Japan | 1937 | 2.145* | 1.440* | Poland | 1936 | 1.069 | .914 |
| Europe— | | | | Scotland | 1938 | 1.073 | .961 |
| Austria | 1935 | ... | .64 | Oceania— | | | |
| Belgium | 1941 | .804 | .672* | Australia | 1942 | 1.156 | 1.056 |
| Bulgaria | 1933-36 | 1.673 | 1.192 | | | | |
| Czechoslovakia | 1929-32 | 1.204 | .939 | | | | |
| Denmark | 1941 | 1.087 | .964 | | | | |
| England and Wales | 1938 | .897 | .805* | New Zealand | 1941 | 1.370 | 1.274* |

* Approximate data.

Live Births to Mothers at Individual Ages.

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers in age groups during 1941 and 1942 is shown in the following table. These figures should be distinguished from the number of confinements shown in Table

74. The summary contained in Table 73 shows the relationship between the two sets of figures:—

TABLE 62.—Live Births, Age of Mother, 1941 and 1942.

| Age Group. | Nuptial Live Births. | | | Ex-nuptial Live Births. | | | All Live Births | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------|--------|-------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 1941. | | | | | | | | | |
| Years. | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 15-19 | 1,393 | 1,362 | 2,755 | 271 | 253 | 524 | 1,664 | 1,615 | 3,279 |
| 20-24 | 7,043 | 6,783 | 13,826 | 351 | 344 | 695 | 7,394 | 7,127 | 14,521 |
| 25-29 | 8,263 | 7,950 | 16,213 | 190 | 179 | 369 | 8,453 | 8,129 | 16,582 |
| 30-34 | 5,287 | 4,906 | 10,192 | 122 | 115 | 237 | 5,409 | 5,020 | 10,429 |
| 35-39 | 2,454 | 2,462 | 4,916 | 57 | 64 | 121 | 2,511 | 2,526 | 5,037 |
| 40-44 | 855 | 798 | 1,653 | 35 | 36 | 71 | 890 | 834 | 1,724 |
| 45-49 | 66 | 71 | 137 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 71 | 75 | 146 |
| 50 and over | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Not stated | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 25,361 | 24,833 | 49,694 | 1,035 | 1,000 | 2,035 | 26,396 | 25,333 | 51,729 |
| 1942. | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| 15-19 | 1,393 | 1,335 | 2,728 | 258 | 267 | 525 | 1,651 | 1,602 | 3,253 |
| 20-24 | 7,391 | 6,815 | 14,206 | 351 | 315 | 666 | 7,742 | 7,130 | 14,872 |
| 25-29 | 8,447 | 8,015 | 16,462 | 207 | 194 | 401 | 8,654 | 8,209 | 16,863 |
| 30-34 | 5,376 | 4,966 | 10,342 | 130 | 131 | 261 | 5,506 | 5,097 | 10,603 |
| 35-39 | 2,593 | 2,528 | 5,121 | 63 | 61 | 124 | 2,656 | 2,589 | 5,245 |
| 40-44 | 838 | 766 | 1,604 | 27 | 27 | 54 | 865 | 793 | 1,658 |
| 45-49 | 77 | 56 | 133 | ... | 3 | 3 | 77 | 59 | 136 |
| 50 and over | 4 | 1 | 5 | ... | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Not stated | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Total | 26,119 | 24,483 | 50,602 | 1,040 | 1,005 | 2,045 | 27,159 | 25,488 | 52,647 |

Similar information for single years of age 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 63.—Live Births, Metropolis and Country, 1927 to 1942.

| Year. | Average Annual 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. |
| 1927-30 | 22,812* | 30,554* | 53,366 | 19·53* | 23·38* | 21·56 |
| 1931-35 | 17,519* | 27,448* | 44,967 | 14·21* | 20·06* | 17·63 |
| 1936-40 | 18,748 | 23,931 | 47,679 | 14·62 | 20·11 | 17·52 |
| 1938 | 18,559 | 28,760 | 47,319 | 14·48 | 19·98 | 17·39 |
| 1939 | 19,323 | 28,680 | 48,003 | 14·93 | 19·72 | 17·47 |
| 1940 | 19,942 | 27,449 | 49,382 | 15·29 | 20·06 | 17·81 |
| 1941 | 22,366 | 29,363 | 51,729 | 16·92 | 19·99 | 18·53 |
| 1942 | 23,220 | 29,427 | 52,647 | 17·07 | 20·18 | 18·68 |

* 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 52,647 children born during 1942 (exclusive of those still-born), 27,159 were males and 25,488 were females, the proportion being 106.6 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 1881:—

TABLE 64.—Live Births, Masculinity, 1881 to 1942.

| Period. | Nuptial Live Births. | Ex-Nuptial Live Births. | All Live Births. | Period. | Nuptial Live Births. | Ex-Nuptial Live Births. | All Live Births. |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1881-85 | 104.9 | 103.8 | 104.8 | 1926-30 | 105.7 | 106.5 | 105.7 |
| 1886-90 | 105.3 | 99.2 | 105.0 | 1931-35 | 105.5 | 102.8 | 105.4 |
| 1891-95 | 105.8 | 107.4 | 105.9 | 1936-40 | 104.4 | 106.1 | 104.5 |
| 1896-00 | 105.0 | 103.2 | 104.9 | | | | |
| 1901-05 | 104.4 | 102.7 | 104.3 | 1938 | 104.6 | 105.5 | 104.6 |
| 1906-10 | 105.3 | 105.1 | 105.3 | 1939 | 104.8 | 103.8 | 104.7 |
| 1911-15 | 105.0 | 104.3 | 105.0 | 1940 | 103.8 | 109.3 | 104.0 |
| 1916-20 | 105.3 | 106.3 | 105.3 | 1941 | 104.2 | 103.5 | 104.2 |
| 1921-25 | 104.4 | 107.1 | 104.5 | 1942 | 106.7 | 103.5 | 106.6 |

Ex-nuptial Live Births.

The number of ex-nuptial live births in 1942 was 2,045, equal to 3.88 per cent. of the total live births and 0.72 per 1,000 of population. A statement of the ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1901 is given below:—

TABLE 65.—Ex-nuptial Live Births, 1901 to 1942.

| 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. |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1901-05 ... | 2,658 | 7.00 | 1.89 | 1935 ... | 2,023 | 4.53 | .76 |
| 1906-10 ... | 2,912 | 6.77 | 1.88 | 1936 ... | 2,094 | 4.53 | .78 |
| 1911-15 ... | 2,829 | 5.48 | 1.57 | 1937 ... | 2,106 | 4.43 | .78 |
| 1916-20 ... | 2,571 | 4.99 | 1.31 | 1938 ... | 1,983 | 4.19 | .73 |
| 1921-25 ... | 2,681 | 4.92 | 1.22 | 1939 ... | 1,989 | 4.14 | .73 |
| 1926-30 ... | 2,682 | 5.03 | 1.09 | 1940 ... | 1,877 | 3.80 | .68 |
| 1931-35 ... | 2,244 | 4.99 | .86 | 1941 ... | 2,035 | 3.93 | .73 |
| 1936-40 ... | 2,010 | 4.22 | .74 | 1942 ... | 2,045 | 3.88 | .73 |

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births declined in each quinquennial period from 1905 to 1920, the proportion was fairly constant in succeeding periods until there was further decline in 1936 to 1940.

A more precise measure as to the rate 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 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. Summarised figures for 1941 and 1942 are as follow:—

TABLE 66.—Previous Issue and Age of Mother, 1941 and 1942.

| Age of Mother. | Previous Issue. | | | | | | | | | | Total Mothers | Average Number of Children. | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|---------------|-----------------------------|------------|------|-----|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | | 10 & over. | | |
| 1941. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-19 ... | 2,281 | 413 | 45 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,742 | 1.19 | |
| 20-24 ... | 8,068 | 3,805 | 1,322 | 401 | 105 | 14 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,718 | 1.60 | |
| 25-29 ... | 6,376 | 4,966 | 2,452 | 1,212 | 603 | 294 | 94 | 26 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 16,034 | 2.15 | |
| 30-34 ... | 2,390 | 2,697 | 1,954 | 1,148 | 759 | 513 | 303 | 170 | 80 | 27 | 17 | 10,058 | 2.97 | | |
| 35-39 ... | 714 | 875 | 847 | 661 | 469 | 401 | 310 | 212 | 153 | 95 | 97 | 4,834 | 4.10 | | |
| 40-44 ... | 147 | 166 | 200 | 190 | 180 | 172 | 144 | 121 | 107 | 71 | 134 | 1,632 | 5.55 | | |
| 45-49 ... | 5 | 12 | 6 | 15 | 20 | 12 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 22 | 135 | 6.84 | | |
| 50 and over ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5.00 | | |
| Total ... | 19,981 | 12,934 | 6,826 | 3,631 | 2,136 | 1,407 | 862 | 544 | 360 | 203 | 271 | 49,155 | 2.43 | | |
| Proportion per cent of Total Mothers. | 40.65 | 26.31 | 13.89 | 7.39 | 4.35 | 2.86 | 1.75 | 1.11 | .73 | .41 | .55 | 100.00 | ... | | |
| 1942. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1.00 | |
| 15-19 ... | 2,291 | 381 | 45 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,720 | 1.18 | |
| 20-24 ... | 8,524 | 3,697 | 1,321 | 404 | 115 | 15 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,050 | 1.58 | |
| 25-29 ... | 6,392 | 5,036 | 2,585 | 1,251 | 609 | 251 | 115 | 36 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 16,287 | 2.16 | | |
| 30-34 ... | 2,402 | 2,880 | 1,948 | 1,209 | 696 | 485 | 291 | 157 | 76 | 25 | 27 | 10,196 | 2.92 | | |
| 35-39 ... | 681 | 971 | 963 | 718 | 545 | 358 | 295 | 201 | 145 | 77 | 107 | 5,061 | 4.02 | | |
| 40-44 ... | 154 | 169 | 203 | 194 | 176 | 143 | 127 | 124 | 95 | 78 | 121 | 1,584 | 5.46 | | |
| 45-49 ... | 6 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 28 | 181 | 7.53 | | |
| 50 and over ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 8.50 | |
| Total ... | 20,452 | 13,139 | 7,074 | 3,787 | 2,152 | 1,270 | 845 | 528 | 334 | 196 | 287 | 50,064 | 2.41 | | |
| Proportion per cent of Total Mothers. | 40.85 | 26.24 | 14.13 | 7.56 | 4.30 | 2.54 | 1.69 | 1.06 | .67 | .39 | .57 | 100.00 | ... | | |

Fuller details are published annually in the Statistical Register.

In 1894, 51 per cent. of the children born represented the fourth or later child. In 1941 such proportion was only 19.15 per cent., and in 1942 only 18.78 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 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 married mothers confined for their first live birth, related to total confinements at which a child was born living. This basis of compilation differs from that previously shown in this chapter.

TABLE 67.—First Live Births, 1896 to 1942.

| Period. | Confinements of Married Mothers. | | | Proportion of First Confinements to Total. |
|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|--|
| | For First Live Birth. | For other Live Birth. | Total. | |
| 1896-00 ... | 35,603 | 133,546 | 169,149 | per cent. 21.0 |
| 1901-05 ... | 42,284 | 132,383 | 174,667 | 24.2 |
| 1906-10 ... | 51,000 | 147,195 | 198,195 | 25.7 |
| 1911-15 ... | 68,205 | 173,161 | 241,366 | 28.3 |
| 1916-20 ... | 64,225 | 177,847 | 242,072 | 26.5 |
| 1921-25 ... | 72,949 | 183,237 | 256,186 | 28.5 |
| 1926-30 ... | 76,602 | 173,888 | 250,490 | 30.6 |
| 1931-35 ... | 67,289 | 144,171 | 211,460 | 31.8 |
| 1936-40 ... | 85,023 | 140,981 | 226,004 | 37.6 |
| 1938 ... | 16,699 | 28,189 | 44,888 | 37.2 |
| 1939 ... | 17,585 | 27,946 | 45,531 | 38.6 |
| 1940 ... | 18,261 | 28,754 | 47,015 | 38.8 |
| 1941 ... | 19,981 | 29,174 | 49,155 | 40.6 |
| 1942 ... | 20,452 | 29,612 | 50,064 | 40.9 |

The number of first births moves in direct ratio to the marriages contracted in immediately preceding years, but the persistent rise in the proportion of first births is not due to an increased marriage rate so much as to a declining proportion of children after the first, a result of family limitation. Indications are that the proportion of first births to relevant marriages declined over the past twelve years so that there was greater decline in births after the first than in first births.

Further evidence of this trend is seen in the birth rates in age groups, as shown in Table 58, which indicate that between 1891 and 1942 the decrease in birth rates in quinquennial age groups became progressively greater as age advanced, and was smaller at lower ages when first births are most frequent.

Particulars in the following table show that the proportion of first births to total births is much higher in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State; the information is available from 1936 only. The proportions shown for the State as a whole differ slightly from those in Table 67 which were calculated on the basis of confinements instead of total births in order to give greater precision.

TABLE 68.—First Live Births—Metropolis and Country, 1936 to 1942.

| Division. | Proportion per cent. of First Births to Total Births. | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 |
| Metropolis | 43.0 | 43.0 | 44.4 | 45.4 | 46.0 | 48.0 | 49.3 |
| Remainder of State ... | 32.3 | 32.0 | 31.9 | 33.4 | 33.3 | 34.3 | 33.4 |
| State | 36.4 | 36.2 | 36.8 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 40.2 | 40.4 |

In comparisons of fertility in the metropolis and country allowance should be made for a varying incidence of marriage and different proportions of newly-married couples in the respective areas.

Details of the interval between marriage and first live birth in relation to the age of the mother are published in the "Statistical Register."

Summaries for 1941 and 1942 are as follow:—

TABLE 69.—First Live Births, Age of Mother and Interval Since Marriage, 1941 and 1942.

| Age of Mother. | Interval. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. |
|-----------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-----|-------------|-----|--------|--------|
| | Months. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Years. | | | | | | |
| | 0-1 | 1-2 | 2-3 | 3-4 | 4-5 | 5-6 | 6-7 | 7-8 | 8-9 | 9-10 | 10-11 | 11-12 | 1-2 | 2-3 | 3-4 | 4-5 | 5 and over. | | | |
| Years. | 0-1 | 1-2 | 2-3 | 3-4 | 4-5 | 5-6 | 6-7 | 7-8 | 8-9 | 9-10 | 10-11 | 11-12 | 1-2 | 2-3 | 3-4 | 4-5 | 5 and over. | | | |
| 1941. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 15-19 | 22 | 39 | 64 | 125 | 198 | 249 | 388 | 302 | 138 | 141 | 103 | 117 | 369 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,281 | |
| 20-24 | 50 | 48 | 78 | 119 | 166 | 303 | 510 | 470 | 376 | 655 | 608 | 555 | 2,909 | 833 | 251 | 85 | 47 | ... | 8,068 | |
| 25-29 | 19 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 51 | 78 | 146 | 117 | 166 | 381 | 330 | 308 | 2,076 | 1,149 | 713 | 381 | 384 | ... | 6,376 | |
| 30-34 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 36 | 34 | 47 | 117 | 101 | 79 | 646 | 362 | 268 | 218 | 415 | ... | 2,390 | |
| 35-39 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 26 | 30 | 27 | 155 | 100 | 63 | 53 | 191 | ... | 714 | |
| 40-44 | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 36 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 50 | ... | 147 | |
| 45 and over ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | |
| Total | 104 | 137 | 178 | 285 | 437 | 657 | 1,091 | 936 | 745 | 1,324 | 1,176 | 1,090 | 6,193 | 2,498 | 1,307 | 746 | 1,087 | ... | 19,981 | |
| 1942. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 15-19 | 26 | 30 | 55 | 108 | 172 | 236 | 327 | 271 | 131 | 191 | 147 | 110 | 440 | 33 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 2,291 | |
| 20-24 | 28 | 51 | 55 | 116 | 145 | 263 | 486 | 449 | 405 | 749 | 686 | 571 | 3,108 | 1,018 | 259 | 90 | 45 | ... | 8,524 | |
| 25-29 | 25 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 54 | 54 | 110 | 137 | 138 | 370 | 303 | 275 | 2,080 | 1,311 | 719 | 389 | 380 | ... | 6,392 | |
| 30-34 | 12 | 2 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 24 | 28 | 42 | 54 | 84 | 84 | 88 | 576 | 369 | 258 | 210 | 529 | ... | 2,402 | |
| 35-39 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 15 | 16 | 8 | 25 | 24 | 19 | 133 | 95 | 58 | 45 | 221 | ... | 681 | |
| 40-44 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | ... | 7 | 35 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 47 | ... | 154 | |
| 45 and over ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 7 | |
| Total | 95 | 107 | 141 | 259 | 394 | 581 | 971 | 918 | 738 | 1,424 | 1,249 | 1,070 | 6,372 | 2,856 | 1,307 | 744 | 1,226 | ... | 20,452 | |

STILLBIRTHS.

The number of stillbirths registered in New South Wales in 1942 was 1,411. Of these 791 were males and 620 females, the masculinity (128 males to 100 females) being considerably higher than amongst the live births (107 males to 100 females).

Amongst ex-nuptial births the frequency of stillbirth is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1942 the respective proportions were 37.65 ex-nuptial and 25.63 nuptial stillbirths to 1,000 of all births (live and still).

Of the total stillbirths 628 were in the metropolis and 783 in the remainder of the State, the proportion per 1,000 of all births (live and still) being 26.33 in the former and 25.92 in the latter.

Compulsory registration of stillbirths became effective on 1st April, 1935. Details for each year from 1936 to 1942 are as follows:—

TABLE 70.—Stillbirths (N.S.W.) 1936 to 1942.

| Year. | Number of Stillbirths. | | | | | 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. | | Total. | Nuptial. | Ex-nuptial. | Total. | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | | | | | |
| 1936 ... | 776 | 560 | 44 | 39 | 1,419 | 29.40 | 38.13 | 29.80 | Per cent. 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 |
| 1941 ... | 770 | 629 | 32 | 33 | 1,464 | 27.38 | 30.95 | 27.52 | 4.44 | 1,211 |
| 1942 ... | 750 | 581 | 41 | 39 | 1,411 | 25.63 | 37.65 | 26.10 | 5.67 | 1,276 |

A comparison of the experience of New South Wales with that of other Australian States where stillbirths are registered and New Zealand is shown below. Victorian figures represent notifications only, but the number not notified is considered to be very small.

TABLE 71.—Stillbirths, States, 1939 to 1942.

| State. | Number. | | | | Per 1,000 of all Births (Live and Still). | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. |
| New South Wales ... | 1,360 | 1,342 | 1,464 | 1,411 | 27.55 | 26.46 | 27.52 | 26.10 |
| Victoria ... | 862 | 895 | 949 | 950 | 27.49 | 27.24 | 26.84 | 25.76 |
| South Australia ... | 268 | 268 | 344 | 291 | 27.11 | 26.06 | 30.42 | 25.15 |
| Western Australia ... | 213 | 242 | 257 | 208 | 23.03 | 25.85 | 24.77 | 20.58 |
| New Zealand (excludes Maoris) ... | 900 | 965 | 971 | 891 | 30.27 | 28.60 | 26.92 | 25.85 |

PLURAL BIRTHS.

Prior to 1935 cases of plural births with only one child 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 1942 there were 605 cases of plural births. They consisted of 599 cases of twins and 6 cases of triplets. The live children born as twins numbered 1,131 (565 males and 566 females), and 67 were stillborn; the live children born as triplets numbered 17 (10 males and 7 females), and one was stillborn. Of the plural births, 21 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 years 1941 and 1942 distinguishing nuptial and ex-nuptial; there were no ex-nuptial births of triplets:—

TABLE 72.—Plural Births, 1941 and 1942.

| Twins. | Cases of Twins. | | | | | | Triplets. | Cases of Triplets. | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|-------------|--------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | 1941. | | | 1942. | | | | 1941. | 1942. |
| | Nup-tial. | Ex-nuptial. | Total. | Nup-tial. | Ex-nuptial. | Total. | | | |
| Both living | 531 | 26 | 557 | 527 | 18 | 545 | All living | 3 | 5 |
| One stillborn..... | 46 | 1 | 47 | 39 | 2 | 41 | One stillborn..... | 2 | 1 |
| Both stillborn | 9 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 13 | All stillborn | 1 | ... |
| Total, Twins ... | 586 | 28 | 614 | 578 | 21 | 599 | Total, Triplets | 6 | 6 |

The number of cases of plural births recorded in 1942 represented 11.32 cases per 1,000 confinements, while the number of children born at plural births was 2.07 per cent. of all births (both live and still).

There were 2,844 cases of twins, and 26 cases of triplets in the five years 1938-1942. In this period the number of confinements was 253,234, and the rates per 100,000 confinements were 1,123 cases of twins and 10 cases of triplets. Otherwise stated there were 11 cases of plural births in every 1,000 confinements.

Seven cases of quadruplets have been recorded, the last in 1930.

SUMMARY OF LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS.

The following table shows the number of confinements, live births, stillbirths and plural births in the year 1942:—

TABLE 73.—Confinements and Children Born, 1942.

| 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 ... | 50,759 | 2,083 | 49,492 | 2,007 | 1,267 | 76 | 50,759 | 2,083 | 52,842 |
| Twins— | | | | | | | | | |
| Both Living ... | 527 | 18 | 1,054 | 36 | ... | ... | 1,054 | 36 | 1,090 |
| One living, one stillborn ... | 39 | 2 | 39 | 2 | 39 | 2 | 78 | 4 | 82 |
| Both stillborn... | 12 | 1 | ... | ... | 24 | 2 | 24 | 2 | 26 |
| | | | 1,093 | 38 | 63 | 4 | 1,156 | 42 | 1,198 |
| Triplets— | | | | | | | | | |
| All living ... | 5 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 15 |
| One stillborn ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| | | | 17 | ... | 1 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 |
| Total | 51,343 | 2,104 | 50,602 | 2,045 | 1,331 | 80 | 51,933 | 2,125 | ... |
| | 53,447 | | 52,647 | | 1,411 |  | ..... |  | 54,058 |

The number of confinements to married and unmarried mothers in age groups in 1941 and 1942 is shown below. Details for single years of age are shown in the Statistical Register:—

TABLE 74.—Confinements, Ages of Mothers, 1941 and 1942.

| Age Group. | 1941. | | | 1942. | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | Number of Confinements. | | | Number of Confinements. | | |
| | Married Mothers. | Unmarried Mothers. | Total. | Married Mothers. | Unmarried Mothers. | Total. |
| Years. | | | | | | |
| Under 15 ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| 15-19... .. | 2,802 | 531 | 3,333 | 2,762 | 533 | 3,295 |
| 20-24... .. | 13,986 | 703 | 14,689 | 14,371 | 674 | 15,045 |
| 25-29... .. | 16,421 | 378 | 16,799 | 16,658 | 412 | 17,070 |
| 30-34... .. | 10,356 | 245 | 10,601 | 10,460 | 269 | 10,729 |
| 35-39... .. | 5,051 | 125 | 5,176 | 5,263 | 132 | 5,395 |
| 40-44... .. | 1,724 | 72 | 1,796 | 1,680 | 64 | 1,744 |
| 45-49... .. | 152 | 9 | 161 | 144 | 3 | 147 |
| 50 and over ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Not stated ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 6 | 6 |
| Total ... | 50,495 | 2,072 | 52,567 | 51,343 | 2,104 | 53,447 |

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 1943 was 16,217. The number in each of the last ten years is shown in the following table:—

TABLE 75.—Legitimations, 1902 to 1943.

| Year | Registrations. | Year. | Registrations. |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1902-1933 | 11,879 | 1939 | 385 |
| 1934 | 478 | 1940 | 548 |
| 1935 | 507 | 1941 | 475 |
| 1936 | 395 | 1942 | 371 |
| 1937 | 463 | 1943 | 345 |
| 1938 | 371 | | |
| | | 1902-1943 | 16,217 |

NATURAL INCREASE.

Statistics of natural increase as shown below indicate the extent to which the population of New South Wales has increased by the excess of births over deaths. The annual rates are based on total population and allowance has not been made for the effect of the changing age distribution of the people on the number of births and deaths. Therefore the rates do not provide a satisfactory indication of the normal trend in natural increase.

Particulars regarding net reproduction rates are shown on pages 78 and 79.

The following table shows the natural increase of population since 1881. Figures for present war years are shown on a dual basis, viz., excess of births over civilian deaths and over all deaths (including those of defence personnel overseas). For the war years 1914-18 deaths of defence forces overseas were not included in the calculation of natural increase.

TABLE 76.—Natural Increase, 1881 to 1942.

| Period. | Natural Increase—Whole State. (Excess of Births over Deaths.) | | | Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population. | | |
|----------------|--|----------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Births. | Deaths. | Natural Increase. |
| 1881-85 | 42,658 | 50,204 | 92,862 | 37.74 | 15.69 | 22.05 |
| 1886-90 | 54,753 | 62,090 | 116,843 | 36.36 | 13.80 | 22.56 |
| 1891-95 | 56,834 | 63,930 | 120,764 | 32.93 | 12.80 | 20.13 |
| 1896-00 | 48,692 | 67,107 | 115,799 | 27.98 | 11.85 | 16.13 |
| 1901-05 | 51,179 | 59,163 | 110,342 | 26.94 | 11.28 | 15.66 |
| 1906-10 | 64,249 | 71,215 | 135,464 | 27.77 | 10.27 | 17.50 |
| 1911-15 | 77,202 | 86,918 | 164,120 | 28.73 | 10.48 | 18.25 |
| 1916-20 | 71,947 | 81,788 | 153,735 | 26.27 | 10.60 | 15.67 |
| 1921-25 | 80,815 | 89,523 | 170,338 | 24.74 | 9.26 | 15.48 |
| 1926-30 | 72,380 | 80,693 | 153,073 | 21.77 | 9.27 | 12.50 |
| 1931-35 | 51,557 | 60,294 | 111,851 | 17.29 | 8.69 | 8.60 |
| 1936-40 | 49,092 | 60,628 | 109,720 | 17.52 | 9.46 | 8.06 |

TABLE 76.—Natural Increase, 1881 to 1942—*continued*.

| Period. | Natural Increase—Whole State. (Excess of Births over Deaths.) | | | Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population. | | |
|--|--|----------|--------|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Births. | Deaths. | Natural Increase. |
| Excess of Births over Civilian Deaths. | | | | | | |
| 1939 | 9,441 | 11,747 | 21,188 | 17.47 | 9.76 | 7.71 |
| 1940 | 10,289 | 12,950 | 23,239 | 17.81 | 9.43 | 8.38 |
| 1941 | 11,187 | 13,242 | 24,429 | 18.53 | 9.78 | 8.75 |
| 1942 | 10,698 | 12,730 | 23,428 | 18.68 | 10.37 | 8.31 |
| 1943 | 13,317 | 15,078 | 28,395 | 20.16 | 10.16 | 10.00 |
| Excess of Births over All Deaths. | | | | | | |
| 1940 | 10,030 | 12,950 | 22,980 | 17.81 | 9.52 | 8.29 |
| 1941 | 10,209 | 13,239 | 23,448 | 18.53 | 10.13 | 8.40 |
| 1942 | 8,897 | 12,728 | 21,625 | 18.68 | 11.01 | 7.67 |
| 1943 | 2,610 | 14,673 | 17,283 | 20.16 | 14.07 | 6.09 |

The general decline in the rate of natural increase since 1890 has been due to a greater decline in the birth rate than in the death rate. An improvement in both birth and death rates during the decennium 1906 to 1915 is reflected in the rate of natural increase. In 1919 deaths were increased by the influenza epidemic, and the birth rate was low. After 1921 the birth rate declined rapidly until 1935 and despite lower death rates the rate of natural increase fell to a very low level. A rise in birth rate since 1939 has been more than offset by the loss of life among members of the forces.

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 1943 the number of females added to the population by excess of births over civilian deaths was 21,714, or 21 per cent., more than the corresponding number of males.

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

The table below shows the rates of natural increase per 1,000 of population in the Australian States and New Zealand. Figures for war years represent excess of births over civilian deaths.

TABLE 77.—Natural Increase, States, 1937 to 1942.

| State. | 1937. | 1938. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>New South Wales</i> ... | 8.27 | 7.80 | 7.71 | 8.38 | 8.75 | 8.31 |
| Victoria ... | 5.99 | 6.10 | 5.48 | 6.13 | 7.17 | 7.10 |
| Queensland ... | 10.26 | 9.79 | 10.67 | 10.92 | 11.55 | 11.12 |
| South Australia ... | 6.34 | 6.53 | 6.51 | 7.19 | 7.77 | 7.47 |
| Western Australia ... | 10.00 | 10.67 | 10.10 | 9.84 | 11.28 | 10.08 |
| Tasmania ... | 11.18 | 11.11 | 10.83 | 10.84 | 10.97 | 11.95 |
| Commonwealth ... | 7.99 | 7.82 | 7.72 | 8.25 | 8.92 | 8.57 |
| New Zealand ... | 8.21 | 8.22 | 9.53 | 11.95 | 12.97 | 11.13 |

DEATHS.

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

In 1940 and 1941 the recorded deaths include Australian defence personnel who died in New South Wales but not those who died elsewhere. The deaths in 1942 and 1943 relate to civilians only.

Known deaths of Australian defence personnel enlisted in New South Wales recorded to the end of 1943 numbered 14,146. This figure is exclusive of deaths of those who are posted as "missing" or "prisoner of war" and is subject to revision as additional information becomes available.

Civilian deaths (excluding stillbirths) during 1943 numbered 28,870, equal to a rate of 10.10 per 1,000 of the mean population. Of the total, 15,944 were males and 12,926 females, the rate for the former being 11.13 and for the latter 9.06 per 1,000 living. The average annual number of deaths since 1881, with the rate per 1,000 of population, in quinquennial periods, was as follows:—

TABLE 78.—Deaths, 1881 to 1943.

| 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. | |
| 1881-85 | 7,738 | 5,483 | 13,221 | 16.72 | 14.45 | 15.69 | 116 |
| 1886-90 | 8,337 | 5,954 | 14,291 | 14.73 | 12.68 | 13.80 | 116 |
| 1891-95 | 8,955 | 6,405 | 15,360 | 13.88 | 11.54 | 12.80 | 120 |
| 1896-00 | 9,058 | 6,499 | 15,557 | 13.01 | 10.55 | 11.85 | 123 |
| 1901-05 | 9,146 | 6,754 | 15,900 | 12.43 | 10.03 | 11.28 | 124 |
| 1906-10 | 9,203 | 6,698 | 15,901 | 11.44 | 9.00 | 10.27 | 127 |
| 1911-15 | 11,020 | 7,817 | 18,837 | 11.69 | 9.13 | 10.48 | 128 |
| 1916-20 | 12,052 | 8,750 | 20,802 | 12.14 | 9.02 | 10.60 | 135 |
| 1921-25 | 11,660 | 8,721 | 20,381 | 10.39 | 8.08 | 9.26 | 129 |
| 1926-30 | 12,925 | 9,779 | 22,704 | 10.35 | 8.14 | 9.27 | 127 |
| 1931-35 | 12,760 | 9,837 | 22,597 | 9.67 | 7.67 | 8.69 | 126 |
| 1936-40 | 14,542 | 11,193 | 25,735 | 10.60 | 8.30 | 9.46 | 128 |
| 1939 | 15,116 | 11,699 | 26,815 | 10.92 | 8.58 | 9.76 | 127 |
| 1940 | 14,881 | 11,262 | 26,143 | 10.67 | 8.17 | 9.43 | 131 |
| 1941 | 15,209 | 12,091 | 27,300 | 10.85 | 8.70 | 9.78 | 125 |
| 1942 | 16,461 | 12,758 | 29,219 | 11.64 | 9.08 | 10.37 | 128 |
| 1943 | 15,944 | 12,926 | 28,870 | 11.20 | 9.12 | 10.16 | 123 |

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 1881-85 was 59 per cent. higher than in the five years 1939-43. 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 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 1937 to 1942 is shown below:—

TABLE 79.—Death Rates, States, 1937 to 1942.

| State. | 1937. | 1938. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>New South Wales</i> ... | 9·36 | 9·59 | 9·76 | 9·43 | 9·78 | 10·37 |
| Victoria ... | 10·03 | 10·15 | 10·72 | 10·66 | 10·60 | 11·18 |
| Queensland ... | 9·10 | 9·19 | 9·40 | 8·97 | 9·19 | 9·27 |
| South Australia ... | 8·91 | 9·35 | 9·62 | 9·53 | 10·44 | 10·99 |
| Western Australia | 8·95 | 9·20 | 9·31 | 9·53 | 10·07 | 10·60 |
| Tasmania ... | 9·51 | 9·71 | 10·19 | 9·93 | 10·74 | 10·09 |
| Commonwealth ... | 9·44 | 9·64 | 9·93 | 9·72 | 10·02 | 10·49 |
| New Zealand ... | 9·08 | 9·71 | 9·20 | 9·24 | 9·84 | 10·60 |

This comparison is based on crude death rates and 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 80.—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.

Variations in the proportion of persons in the various age groups as shown in Table 38 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 35 is 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 81.—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 | 50 |
| 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.

Mortality is lowest at approximately 10 years of age.

Expectation of Life.

The effect of the improvement in death rates on 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 82.—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 (*i.e.*, the area within existing boundaries) and in the remainder of the State since 1927 is shown below, the deaths being allocated according to the usual residence of the deceased persons.

TABLE 83.—Deaths, Metropolis and Country, 1927 to 1942.

| Year. | Metropolis. | | Remainder of the State. | | New South Wales. | |
|---------|--|------------------------|--|------------------------|--|------------------------|
| | Average Annual Number of Deaths (excluding stillbirths). | Rate per 1,000 Living. | Average Annual Number of Deaths (excluding stillbirths). | Rate per 1,000 Living. | Average Annual Number of Deaths (excluding stillbirths). | Rate per 1,000 Living. |
| 1927-30 | 9,386* | 10·04* | 8,880* | 8·40* | 18,266 | 9·23 |
| 1931-35 | 11,596* | 9·40* | 11,001* | 8·04* | 22,597 | 8·86 |
| 1936-40 | 13,277 | 10·35 | 12,458 | 8·66 | 25,735 | 9·46 |
| 1938 | 13,461 | 10·50 | 12,644 | 8·74 | 26,105 | 9·59 |
| 1939 | 13,621 | 10·53 | 13,194 | 9·07 | 26,815 | 9·76 |
| 1940 | 13,686 | 10·49 | 12,457 | 8·49 | 26,143 | 9·43 |
| 1941 | 14,294 | 10·81 | 13,006 | 8·85 | 27,300 | 9·78 |
| 1942 | 15,404 | 11·32 | 13,815 | 9·48 | 29,219 | 10·37 |

* On basis of boundaries as existing from 1933.

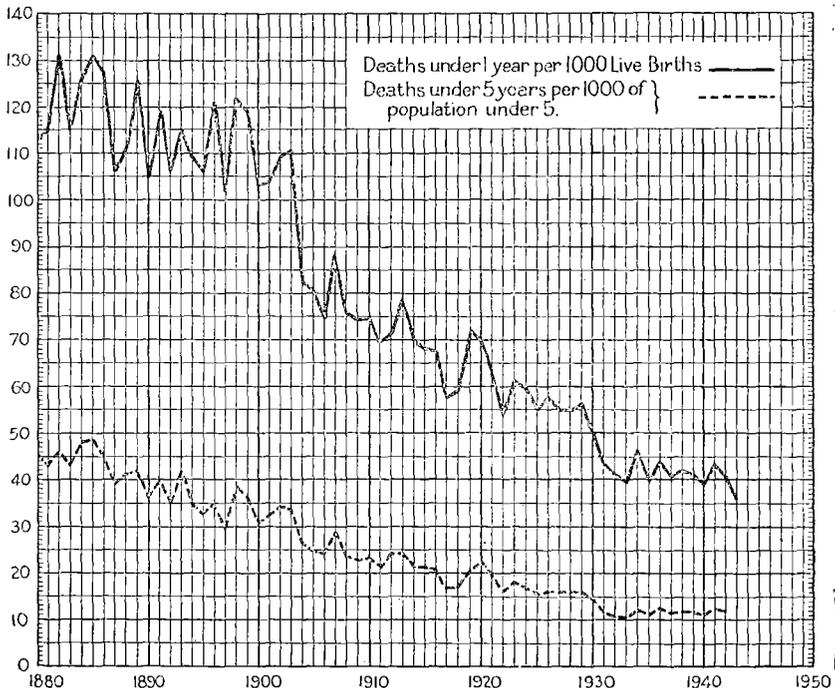
The death rate appears to be higher in the metropolis than in the country, but crude rates should be used with caution, owing to differences in the proportions of each sex and in the age composition of the population of these divisions.

THE MORTALITY OF INFANTS.

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

During the year 1943 the children who died before completing the first year of life (excluding stillbirths) numbered 2,061, equivalent to a rate of 36.0 per 1,000 live births.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1860-1943.



The death rate is higher for male infants than for females, the rates in 1943 being 39.4 and 32.4 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1881.

TABLE 84.—Infantile Mortality, 1881 to 1943.

| 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. |
| 1881-85 | 16,270 | 131.28 | 15,523 | 116.34 | 31,793 | 123.98 |
| 1886-90 | 19,288 | 122.27 | 18,372 | 106.72 | 37,660 | 114.68 |
| 1891-95 | 20,322 | 118.81 | 19,191 | 102.73 | 39,513 | 111.00 |
| 1896-00 | 18,796 | 118.51 | 17,920 | 105.44 | 36,716 | 113.40 |
| 1901-05 | 19,382 | 103.94 | 18,587 | 89.81 | 37,969 | 97.02 |
| 1906-10 | 22,053 | 84.09 | 20,941 | 70.59 | 42,994 | 77.51 |
| 1911-15 | 26,460 | 77.94 | 25,201 | 64.55 | 51,661 | 71.41 |
| 1916-20 | 26,441 | 72.54 | 25,108 | 57.64 | 51,549 | 65.28 |
| 1921-25 | 27,823 | 64.61 | 26,626 | 51.98 | 54,449 | 58.43 |
| 1926-30 | 27,401 | 60.41 | 25,917 | 48.83 | 53,318 | 54.78 |
| 1931-35 | 23,071 | 46.59 | 21,896 | 37.05 | 44,967 | 41.95 |
| 1936-40 | 24,361 | 45.52 | 23,318 | 36.64 | 47,679 | 41.18 |
| 1938 | 1,173 | 48.48 | 807 | 34.90 | 1,980 | 41.84 |
| 1939 | 1,136 | 46.26 | 833 | 35.53 | 1,969 | 41.02 |
| 1940 | 1,054 | 41.87 | 873 | 36.06 | 1,927 | 39.02 |
| 1941 | 1,264 | 47.89 | 1,000 | 39.47 | 2,264 | 43.77 |
| 1942 | 1,204 | 44.33 | 912 | 35.78 | 2,116 | 40.19 |
| 1943 | 1,154 | 39.44 | 907 | 32.39 | 2,061 | 35.99 |

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 1943 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. In the ten years 1880 to 1889 the excess was between 13 and 14 per cent., and in the five years 1936-40 it was 24 per cent.

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, and to the establishment of baby health centres and other means to promote the welfare of mothers and young children. Particulars relating to these are published in chapter "Social Condition" of this Year Book.

Infantile Mortality by Age.

Of the total number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age in 1942, 52 per cent. occurred within a week of birth, 63 per cent. within the first month, and 73 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 85.—Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and State, Age, 1941 and 1942.

| Age at Death. | 1941. | | | | 1942. | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 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 | 474 | 21.19 | 1,218 | 23.55 | 478 | 20.37 | 1,104 | 20.97 |
| 1 week | 46 | 2.06 | 133 | 2.57 | 47 | 2.02 | 117 | 2.22 |
| 2 weeks | 42 | 1.88 | 96 | 1.85 | 25 | 1.08 | 61 | 1.16 |
| 3 " | 45 | 2.01 | 80 | 1.55 | 30 | 1.29 | 60 | 1.14 |
| Under 1 month, Total ... | 607 | 27.14 | 1,527 | 29.52 | 575 | 24.76 | 1,342 | 25.49 |
| 1 month | 71 | 3.17 | 134 | 2.50 | 53 | 2.28 | 121 | 2.30 |
| 2 months | 35 | 1.57 | 85 | 1.64 | 46 | 1.98 | 88 | 1.67 |
| 3 " | 36 | 1.61 | 82 | 1.59 | 30 | 1.29 | 86 | 1.63 |
| 4 " | 36 | 1.61 | 69 | 1.33 | 23 | .99 | 75 | 1.42 |
| 5 " | 36 | 1.61 | 65 | 1.23 | 21 | .91 | 64 | 1.22 |
| 6 " | 23 | 1.03 | 52 | 1.01 | 23 | .99 | 65 | 1.24 |
| 7 " | 28 | 1.25 | 57 | 1.10 | 9 | .39 | 51 | .97 |
| 8 " | 16 | .72 | 54 | 1.04 | 35 | 1.51 | 67 | 1.27 |
| 9 " | 13 | .58 | 40 | .77 | 18 | .78 | 45 | .86 |
| 10 " | 22 | .98 | 49 | .95 | 17 | .73 | 55 | 1.04 |
| 11 " | 19 | .85 | 50 | .97 | 27 | 1.16 | 57 | 1.08 |
| Under 1 year, Total ... | 942 | 42.12 | 2,264 | 43.77 | 877 | 37.77 | 2,116 | 40.19 |

Although there has been a remarkable improvement in the mortality rates after the first week of life, no sustained improvement has occurred in the death rate during the first week of life. But the ratio of neo-natal deaths (under one week) to live births does not provide a valid basis for determining changes in mortality during this period, when the deaths are due almost exclusively to pre-natal causes which are also a common source of stillbirths. It is probable that under improved conditions of pre-natal care and obstetric technique many infants who formerly would have been stillborn are now born alive, but die within a week of birth. Available information regarding stillbirths (see Table 70) suggests that the proportion of stillbirths is declining and the combination of stillbirths and neo-natal deaths (as in Table 93) shows that there has been some saving of life among the new born.

More skilful attention after birth may decrease the number of infants who die from pre-natal causes, but 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 86.—Infantile Mortality, Age, 1901 to 1942.

| Period. | Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Live Births among Children aged— | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | Under 1 week. | 1 week and under 1 month. | Total 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. |
| 1901-05 | 21.84 | 11.27 | 33.11 | 18.26 | 51.37 | 20.93 | 24.72 | 97.02 |
| 1906-10 | 21.73 | 9.79 | 31.52 | 13.31 | 44.83 | 15.02 | 17.66 | 77.51 |
| 1911-15 | 23.08 | 8.79 | 31.87 | 10.76 | 42.63 | 12.09 | 16.69 | 71.41 |
| 1916-20 | 24.28 | 8.18 | 32.46 | 9.47 | 41.93 | 9.68 | 13.67 | 65.28 |
| 1921-25 | 22.94 | 7.30 | 30.24 | 8.33 | 38.57 | 8.27 | 11.59 | 58.43 |
| 1926-30 | 19.77 | 5.57 | 25.34 | 5.42 | 30.76 | 6.00 | 9.70 | 46.46 |
| 1931-35 | 22.67 | 5.10 | 27.77 | 3.90 | 31.67 | 3.64 | 6.64 | 41.95 |
| 1936-40 | 22.77 | 4.97 | 27.74 | 3.46 | 31.20 | 3.48 | 6.50 | 41.18 |
| 1938 | 23.42 | 4.48 | 27.90 | 3.80 | 31.70 | 3.46 | 6.68 | 41.84 |
| 1939 | 22.96 | 4.48 | 27.44 | 2.48 | 29.92 | 3.56 | 7.54 | 41.02 |
| 1940 | 21.12 | 4.46 | 25.58 | 3.85 | 29.43 | 3.62 | 5.97 | 39.02 |
| 1941 | 23.55 | 5.97 | 29.52 | 4.23 | 33.75 | 4.18 | 5.84 | 43.77 |
| 1942 | 20.97 | 4.52 | 25.49 | 3.97 | 29.46 | 4.27 | 6.46 | 40.19 |

The improvement has been greatest in the age group 3-6 months, then at ages 6-12 months and 1-3 months. There has been substantial improvement also in the group 1 week and under 1 month.

Infantile Mortality in Metropolis and Remainder of State.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age in the metropolis in 1942 was 877 or 37.77 per 1,000 live births, and in the remainder of the State 1,239 or 42.10 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 since 1927. The basis of the tabulation as to locality is the usual residence of the mother:—

TABLE 87.—Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and Country, 1927 to 1942.

| Year. | Metropolis. | | Remainder of State. | | New South Wales. | |
|---------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Average Annual Deaths under 1. | Rate per 1,000 Live Births. | Average Annual Deaths under 1. | Rate per 1,000 Live Births. | Average Annual Deaths under 1. | Rate per 1,000 Live Births. |
| 1927-30 | 970 | 53.14 | 1,339 | 54.78 | 2,309 | 54.08 |
| 1931-35 | 702 | 40.11 | 1,184 | 43.12 | 1,886 | 41.95 |
| 1936-40 | 716 | 38.18 | 1,247 | 43.12 | 1,963 | 41.18 |
| 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 |
| 1941 | 942 | 42.12 | 1,322 | 45.02 | 2,264 | 43.77 |
| 1942 | 877 | 37.77 | 1,239 | 42.10 | 2,116 | 40.19 |

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 88.—Infantile Mortality, States and Countries, 1941 and 1942.

| State or Country. | Infantile Mortality Rate. | | Country. | Infantile Mortality Rate, 1941. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | 1941. | 1942. | | |
| New Zealand ... | 29·77 | 28·71 | † Norway ... | 37 |
| Queensland ... | 39·13 | 34·73 | Sweden ... | 37 |
| Western Australia ... | 35·28 | 36·86 | Switzerland ... | 41 |
| Commonwealth ... | 39·72 | 39·49 | Netherlands ... | 43 |
| South Australia ... | 32·47 | 39·72 | United States ... | 45 |
| <i>New South Wales</i> ... | <i>43·77</i> | <i>40·17</i> | * South Africa ... | 52 |
| Victoria ... | 36·21 | 41·67 | Denmark ... | 55 |
| Tasmania ... | 48·98 | 42·41 | England and Wales ... | 58 |
| | | | Canada ... | 60 |
| | | | Germany ... | 63 |
| | | | France ... | 73 |
| | | | Eire ... | 73 |
| | | | Northern Ireland ... | 77 |
| | | | Scotland ... | 83 |
| | | | Belgium ... | 84 |
| | | | † Japan ... | 114 |
| | | | Italy ... | 116 |
| | | | Hungary ... | 117 |
| | | | † Czechoslovakia ... | 121 |
| | | | Ceylon ... | 129 |
| | | | Spain ... | 143 |
| | | | Rumania ... | 169 |

* White people only.

† Year 1938.

‡ Year 1939.

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-four 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 due to the deaths of children born alive who, under conditions prevailing in earlier years, would have been stillborn. 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 1941 and 1942, showing the experience in the metropolis in comparison with that in the whole State:—

TABLE 89.—Infantile Mortality—Causes of Death, 1941 and 1942.

| 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. |
| 1941. | | | | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis | ... | ... | ·13 | ·13 | ... | ... | ·14 | ·14 |
| Syphilis | ... | ·04 | ·09 | ·13 | ... | ·02 | ·06 | ·08 |
| Other Parasitic and Infectious Diseases | ... | ·09 | 2·24 | 2·33 | ·02 | ·11 | 2·34 | 2·47 |
| Meningitis | ... | ·05 | ·58 | ·63 | ... | ·02 | ·50 | ·52 |
| Convulsions | ... | ... | ·04 | ·04 | ·04 | ·02 | ·09 | ·15 |
| Bronchitis | ... | ... | ·04 | ·04 | ·02 | ·02 | ·19 | ·23 |
| Pneumonia | ·31 | 1·30 | 2·46 | 4·07 | ·25 | ·85 | 2·92 | 4·02 |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis | ·04 | ·31 | 2·91 | 3·26 | ·06 | ·23 | 2·78 | 3·07 |
| Malformations | 1·65 | 1·16 | 2·51 | 5·32 | 2·11 | 1·02 | 1·95 | 5·08 |
| Congenital Debility | ·63 | ·40 | ·54 | 1·57 | 1·43 | ·57 | ·51 | 2·51 |
| Premature Birth | 11·49 | 1·57 | ·67 | 13·73 | 11·85 | 1·72 | ·43 | 14·00 |
| Injury at Birth | 4·20 | ·36 | ·09 | 4·65 | 3·88 | ·43 | ·06 | 4·37 |
| Other Diseases of early Infancy | 2·64 | ·27 | ·22 | 3·13 | 3·58 | ·54 | ·29 | 4·41 |
| All Other | ·23 | ·40 | 2·46 | 3·09 | ·31 | ·42 | 1·99 | 2·72 |
| Total | 21·19 | 5·95 | 14·98 | 42·12 | 23·55 | 5·97 | 14·25 | 43·77 |
| 1942. | | | | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis | ... | ... | ·09 | ·09 | ... | ... | ·13 | ·13 |
| Syphilis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·04 | ·04 |
| Other Parasitic and Infectious Diseases | ... | ·17 | 2·28 | 2·45 | ·02 | ·11 | 1·88 | 2·01 |
| Meningitis | ·09 | ·26 | ·52 | ·87 | ·04 | ·15 | ·57 | ·76 |
| Convulsions | ... | ... | ·09 | ·09 | ·02 | ·02 | ·11 | ·15 |
| Bronchitis | ... | ... | ·17 | ·17 | ... | ·06 | ·27 | ·33 |
| Pneumonia | ·43 | ·69 | 3·57 | 4·69 | ·34 | ·59 | 4·33 | 5·26 |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis | ... | ·22 | 1·38 | 1·60 | ... | ·19 | 2·24 | 2·43 |
| Malformations | 2·20 | ·52 | 1·89 | 4·61 | 2·09 | ·72 | 1·88 | 4·69 |
| Congenital Debility | ·26 | ·30 | ·26 | ·82 | ·63 | ·36 | ·47 | 1·46 |
| Premature Birth | 10·59 | 1·12 | ·39 | 12·10 | 10·86 | 1·18 | ·27 | 12·31 |
| Injury at Birth | 3·45 | ·47 | ·09 | 4·01 | 3·40 | ·34 | ·08 | 3·82 |
| Other Diseases of early Infancy | 3·01 | ·30 | ·17 | 3·48 | 3·30 | ·51 | ·17 | 3·98 |
| All Other | ·34 | ·34 | 2·11 | 2·79 | ·27 | ·29 | 2·26 | 2·82 |
| Total | 20·37 | 4·39 | 13·01 | 37·77 | 20·97 | 4·52 | 14·70 | 40·19 |

In the State in 1942, 97 per cent. of the deaths during the first week after birth and 65 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 26.30 per 1,000 live births during the year. The incidence of diarrhœa and enteritis was comparatively light among children under the age of one month.

Deaths of Ex-nuptial Children under 1 year.

During 1942 there were 50,602 nuptial and 2,045 ex-nuptial children born alive. During the same period the deaths of nuptial children under 1 year of age numbered 1,982 and of ex-nuptial children 134.

The infantile mortality rate of ex-nuptial children was 67 per cent. higher than 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 1942 and the quinquennium 1938-42.

TABLE 90.—Infantile Mortality, Nuptiality and Age, 1938 to 1942.

| Age at Death: | Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, 1942. | | | | Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, 1938-1942 | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | Nuptial. | Ex-nuptial. | | Total. | Nuptial. | Ex-nuptial. | | Total. |
| | | Rate. | Per cent. of Nuptial Rate. | | | Rate. | Per cent. of Nuptial Rate. | |
| Under 1 week ... | 20.47 | 33.24 | 162 | 20.97 | 21.87 | 34.85 | 159 | 22.38 |
| 1 week ... | 2.23 | 1.96 | 88 | 2.22 | 2.27 | 4.53 | 200 | 2.36 |
| 2 weeks... | 1.13 | 1.96 | 173 | 1.16 | 1.25 | 3.22 | 258 | 1.33 |
| 3 " ... | 1.11 | 1.96 | 177 | 1.14 | 1.07 | 1.92 | 179 | 1.10 |
| Total— under 1 month | 24.94 | 39.12 | 157 | 25.49 | 26.46 | 44.52 | 168 | 27.17 |
| 1 month ... | 2.29 | 2.45 | 107 | 2.30 | 2.11 | 3.62 | 172 | 2.17 |
| 2 months ... | 1.56 | 4.40 | 282 | 1.67 | 1.41 | 3.93 | 279 | 1.51 |
| 3 " ... | 1.54 | 3.91 | 254 | 1.63 | 1.36 | 3.83 | 282 | 1.46 |
| 4 " ... | 1.28 | 4.89 | 382 | 1.43 | 1.12 | 2.62 | 234 | 1.18 |
| 5 " ... | 1.19 | 1.96 | 165 | 1.22 | 1.17 | 1.61 | 138 | 1.19 |
| 6 " ... | 1.19 | 2.44 | 188 | 1.23 | 1.17 | 2.52 | 215 | 1.22 |
| 7 " ... | .99 | .49 | 49 | .97 | 1.06 | 1.71 | 161 | 1.09 |
| 8 " ... | 1.20 | 2.93 | 244 | 1.27 | 1.11 | 2.32 | 209 | 1.16 |
| 9 " ... | .87 | .49 | 56 | .85 | .94 | 1.41 | 150 | .97 |
| 10 " ... | 1.05 | .98 | 93 | 1.05 | .94 | 1.71 | 182 | .97 |
| 11 " ... | 1.07 | 1.47 | 137 | 1.08 | 1.07 | 1.51 | 141 | 1.09 |
| Total— under 1 year | 39.17 | 65.53 | 167 | 40.19 | 39.92 | 71.31 | 179 | 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 1938-42 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 68 per cent. in the first month of life, by 72 per cent. in the second, by 179 per cent. in the third, 182 per cent. in the fourth.

and 184 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 1901.

TABLE 91.—Deaths under 1 Month and 1 Year, 1901 to 1942.

| 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. |
| 1901-05 | 176,555 | 13,289 | * | * | * | * | 15,273 | 86.51 | 3,146 | 236.74 |
| 1906-10 | 200,408 | 14,562 | 6,000 | 29.94 | 775 | 53.22 | 13,997 | 69.84 | 2,666 | 183.08 |
| 1911-15 | 244,160 | 14,144 | 7,496 | 30.70 | 737 | 52.11 | 16,261 | 66.60 | 2,184 | 154.41 |
| 1916-20 | 244,887 | 12,857 | 7,690 | 31.40 | 678 | 52.73 | 15,140 | 61.82 | 1,686 | 131.13 |
| 1921-25 | 258,838 | 13,407 | 7,653 | 29.57 | 580 | 43.26 | 14,549 | 56.21 | 1,359 | 101.36 |
| 1926-30 | 253,183 | 13,409 | 7,338 | 28.98 | 626 | 46.69 | 13,222 | 52.22 | 1,382 | 103.07 |
| 1931-35 | 213,613 | 11,222 | 5,726 | 26.81 | 518 | 46.16 | 8,612 | 40.32 | 819 | 72.98 |
| 1936-40 | 228,345 | 10,049 | 6,148 | 26.92 | 466 | 46.37 | 9,087 | 39.80 | 729 | 72.54 |
| 1938 | 45,334 | 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 | 47,504 | 1,877 | 1,183 | 24.90 | 80 | 42.62 | 1,800 | 37.89 | 127 | 67.66 |
| 1941 | 49,694 | 2,035 | 1,435 | 28.88 | 92 | 45.21 | 2,125 | 42.76 | 139 | 68.30 |
| 1942 | 50,602 | 2,045 | 1,262 | 24.94 | 80 | 39.12 | 1,982 | 39.17 | 134 | 65.53 |

* Not available.

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 1942 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 92.—Deaths under 5 Years, 1891 to 1942.

| Period. | Deaths under 5 years. | | Period. | Deaths under 5 years. | |
|---------|------------------------|------------------------|---------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Average Annual Number. | Rate per 1,000 Living. | | Average Annual Number. | Rate per 1,000 Living. |
| 1891-95 | 6,174 | 36.74 | 1931-35 | 2,610 | 11.11 |
| 1896-00 | 5,558 | 33.85 | 1936-40 | 2,593 | 11.79 |
| 1901-05 | 4,910 | 30.25 | | | |
| 1906-10 | 4,419 | 24.34 | 1938 | 2,600 | 11.88 |
| 1911-15 | 5,002 | 22.55 | 1939 | 2,646 | 11.89 |
| 1916-20 | 4,708 | 19.31 | 1940 | 2,509 | 11.04 |
| 1921-25 | 4,246 | 17.12 | 1941 | 2,897 | 12.47 |
| 1926-30 | 3,995 | 15.71 | 1942 | 2,780 | 11.71 |

The rate of mortality in the quinquennium 1938-42 compared with that of 1891-95, represents an annual saving of 25 lives in every 1,000 children under 5 years of age 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.

As pre-natal causes are 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 who were born living.

In 1942 there were 1,411 stillbirths and 2,116 deaths under one year of age, making a total loss of 3,527 infants out of 54,058 live births and stillbirths. This represents a rate of 65.24 per 1,000 of all births.

The rate on this basis was 63.11 in the metropolis and 66.93 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.

Particular significance is attached to the combined rate in respect of neo-natal deaths (deaths of liveborn children within one week of birth) and stillbirths. This is shown in the following table:—

TABLE 93.—Infantile Mortality and Stillbirths, 1936-1942.

| Year. | Mortality per 1,000 Live Births and Still Births Combined. | | | | | |
|------------|--|---------------------|------------------|--|---------------------|------------------|
| | Deaths under one week plus Still Births. | | | Deaths under one year plus Still Births. | | |
| | Metropolis. | Remainder of State. | New South Wales. | Metropolis. | Remainder of State. | New South Wales. |
| 1936 | 53.43 | 52.30 | 52.74 | 72.13 | 71.88 | 71.98 |
| 1937 | 52.43 | 51.39 | 51.79 | 68.97 | 69.24 | 69.13 |
| 1938 | 51.23 | 53.98 | 52.90 | 68.15 | 72.46 | 70.77 |
| 1939 | 47.02 | 51.80 | 49.88 | 61.60 | 71.38 | 67.44 |
| 1940 | 46.94 | 47.07 | 47.02 | 64.88 | 64.15 | 64.45 |
| 1941 | 48.96 | 51.53 | 50.42 | 69.29 | 70.69 | 70.08 |
| 1942 | 46.17 | 46.81 | 46.52 | 63.11 | 66.93 | 65.24 |

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 fifth decennial revision of the list was first used in 1940.

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 1942, compared with the average annual number in the period 1937-41, adjusted to the population of the year 1942. The proportion to the total in the five years 1938-42 is also shown:—

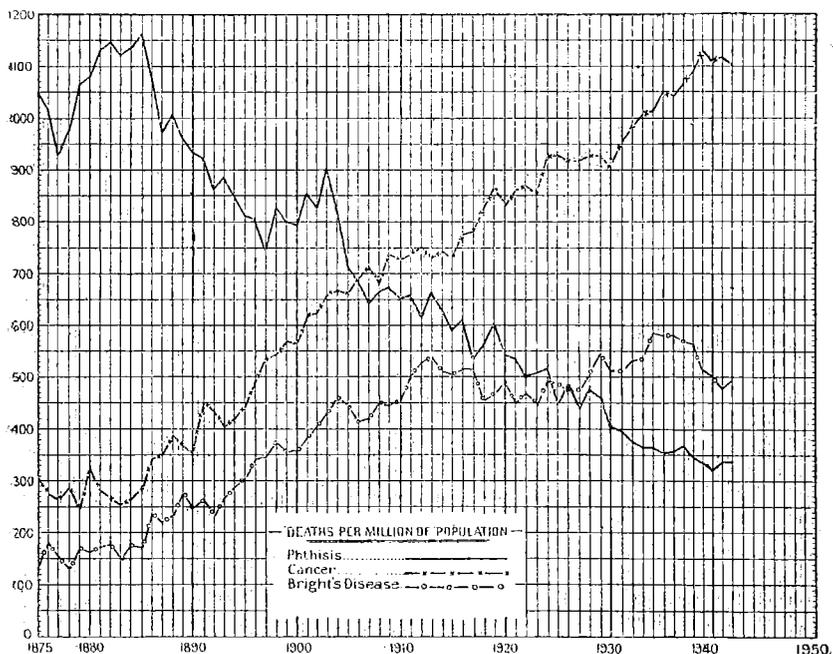
TABLE 94.—Causes of Death, 1942.

| Causes of Death. | Adjusted, Average 1937-41. | Number, 1942. | Proportion of Total, 1938-42 | Causes of Death. | Adjusted, Average, 1937-41. | Number, 1942. | Proportion of Total, 1938-42 |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | | | per cent. | | | | per cent. |
| Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ... | 14 | 6 | .04 | Infantile Convulsions ... | 13 | 15 | .05 |
| Cerebro-spinal (Meningo-coccal) Meningitis ... | 24 | 125 | .17 | Other Diseases of the Nervous System ... | 354 | 386 | 1.31 |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 13 | 9 | .04 | Diseases of the Heart ... | 7,392 | 8,974 | 28.28 |
| Whooping-cough ... | 83 | 54 | .27 | Arteriosclerosis and other Diseases of the Arteries ... | 1,198 | 580 | 3.55 |
| Diphtheria ... | 141 | 79 | .46 | Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ... | 53 | 84 | .22 |
| Erysipelas ... | 13 | 11 | .04 | Bronchitis ... | 260 | 320 | .99 |
| Tetanus ... | 21 | 18 | .07 | Pneumonia ... | 1,645 | 1,605 | 5.80 |
| Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... | 965 | 958 | 3.43 | Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ... | 292 | 303 | 1.08 |
| Tuberculosis of Meninges and Central Nervous System ... | 29 | 29 | .10 | Diseases of the Stomach... Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)... | 156 | 142 | .57 |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases ... | 55 | 52 | .20 | Diarrhoea and Enteritis (over 2 years of age) ... | 116 | 134 | .44 |
| Dysentery ... | 21 | 54 | .10 | Appendicitis ... | 227 | 205 | .79 |
| Syphilis ... | 181 | 133 | .61 | Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ... | 219 | 224 | .79 |
| Influenza—with respiratory complications specified | 161 | 167 | .61 | Cirrhosis of the Liver ... | 123 | 93 | .43 |
| Influenza—without respiratory complications specified ... | 76 | 76 | .28 | Peritonitis ... | 28 | 28 | .10 |
| Measles ... | 28 | 130 | .19 | Other Diseases of the Digestive System ... | 370 | 347 | 1.31 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis and Acute Polioencephalitis notifiable ... | 11 | 1 | .04 | Nephritis ... | 1,484 | 1,392 | 5.20 |
| Acute Infectious Encephalitis (Lethargic or Epidemic) notifiable ... | 10 | 3 | .04 | Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System ... | 422 | 423 | 1.53 |
| Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ... | 100 | 111 | .36 | Criminal Abortion ... | 39 | 37 | .14 |
| Cancer ... | 3,122 | 3,122 | 11.36 | Puerperal Septicæmia and Post-abortion Septicæmia ... | 45 | 36 | .15 |
| Diabetes Mellitus ... | 500 | 570 | 1.86 | Puerperal Thrombophlebitis, Embolism and Sudden Death (Sepsis) ... | 18 | 13 | .06 |
| Other General Diseases ... | 476 | 399 | 1.64 | Other Puerperal Diseases ... | 121 | 123 | .43 |
| Vitamin Deficiency Diseases ... | 3 | 2 | .01 | Congenital Malformations ... | 290 | 296 | 1.06 |
| Diseases of the Blood ... | 194 | 220 | .73 | Congenital Debility ... | 101 | 77 | .34 |
| Chronic Poisoning and Intoxication ... | 34 | 45 | .13 | Premature Birth ... | 660 | 648 | 2.38 |
| Encephalitis & Meningitis ... | 115 | 151 | .45 | Other Diseases Peculiar to the First Year of Life... Senility ... | 404 | 411 | 1.46 |
| Cerebral Hemorrhage ... | 1,109 | 1,866 | 4.88 | Suicide ... | 333 | 1,133 | 3.33 |
| Cerebral Embolism, Thrombosis, Softening and Hemiplegia ... | 452 | 799 | 2.00 | Accident ... | 312 | 253 | 1.08 |
| Apoplexy and other Intracranial Effusions ... | 26 | 10 | .08 | Other Violence ... | 1,551 | 1,345 | 5.46 |
| | | | | All other ... | 41 | 41 | .14 |
| | | | | | 190 | 174 | .67 |
| | | | | Total ... | 27,115 | 29,219 | 100.00 |

The general experience in New South Wales is that 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 nephritis 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—1875-1942.



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 6.46 per cent. of all deaths in the quinquennium of 1938-42 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 6.68 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.

Typhoid Fever.

The number of cases of typhoid fever is small in comparison with the experience of earlier years. Only 289 cases were notified in the last five years, as compared with 16,406 in the years 1899 to 1903. The number of deaths was 56 and 1,787 in the respective periods.

The decrease may be attributed to the operation of the Dairies Supervision Act, which became law in 1889, the extension of sewerage services and greater efficiency in sanitary inspection and garbage disposal.

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 in the last ten years are stated below:—

TABLE 95.—Typhoid Fever, 1933 to 1942.

| 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. |
| 1933-37 | 752 | ·57 | 72 | ·10 | 32 | ·05 | 104 | ·08 |
| 1938-42 | 289 | ·21 | 43 | ·06 | 13 | ·02 | 56 | ·04 |
| 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 |
| 1941 | 40 | ·14 | 6 | ·04 | 2 | ·01 | 8 | ·03 |
| 1942 | 31 | ·11 | 5 | ·04 | 1 | ·01 | 6 | ·02 |

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 in the last ten years.

TABLE 96.—Measles, 1933 to 1942.

| Period. | Males. | | Females. | | Total. | |
|---------|---------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| | Deaths. | Rate per 10,000 living. | Deaths. | Rate per 10,000 living. | Deaths. | Rate per 10,000 living. |
| 1933-37 | 101 | ·15 | 91 | ·14 | 192 | ·15 |
| 1938-42 | 131 | ·19 | 129 | ·19 | 260 | ·19 |
| 1938 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1939 | 55 | ·40 | 45 | ·33 | 100 | ·36 |
| 1940 | 8 | ·06 | 14 | ·10 | 22 | ·08 |
| 1941 | 5 | ·04 | 3 | ·02 | 8 | ·03 |
| 1942 | 63 | ·45 | 67 | ·48 | 130 | ·46 |

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

Scarlet Fever.

In 1942 the number of deaths from scarlet fever was 9, equivalent to a rate of 0.03 per 10,000 of the population. Of these, 4 occurred in the metropolis, and 5 in the remainder of the State, showing rates of 0.03 and 0.03 per 10,000 for the respective divisions. The rate of mortality from this cause during 1942 was 27 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 97.—Scarlet Fever, 1899 to 1942.

| 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. |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 1941 | 3,384 | 12·12 | ... | ... | 6 | ·04 | 6 | ·02 |
| 1942 | 1,576 | 5·59 | 5 | ·04 | 4 | ·03 | 9 | ·03 |

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 1942, 6 were of children under 10 years of age, viz., 3 males and 3 females. Though not nearly so prevalent as formerly, it recurs sporadically.

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 1899 are shown below.

TABLE 98.—Whooping-cough, 1899 to 1942.

| Period. | Males. | | Females. | | Total. | |
|-----------|---------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| | Deaths. | Rate per 10,000 living. | Deaths. | Rate per 10,000 living. | Deaths. | Rate per 10,000 living. |
| 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 |
| 1938 | 34 | .25 | 45 | .33 | 79 | .29 |
| 1939 | 6 | .04 | 15 | .11 | 21 | .08 |
| 1940 | 44 | .32 | 53 | .38 | 97 | .35 |
| 1941 | 59 | .42 | 55 | .40 | 114 | .41 |
| 1942 | 23 | .16 | 31 | .22 | 54 | .19 |

Whooping-cough is a 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. Owing to the seasonal nature of the disease the figures for calendar years do not completely cover each epidemic. It is shown in Table 124 that whooping-cough is most fatal during the months of January and August 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.

The death rate from diphtheria 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 caused 79 deaths in 1942, viz., 39 in the metropolitan area and 40 in the remainder of the State; the respective rates per 10,000 living being 0.29 and 0.27. The following table shows the number of cases notified and deaths and the equivalent annual rates since 1884:—

TABLE 99.—Diphtheria, 1884 to 1942.

| 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 | * | * | 1,069 | 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 | 1,082 | 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 |
| 1938 | 3,946 | 14.50 | 79 | .58 | 77 | .57 | 156 | .57 |
| 1939 | 4,113 | 14.97 | 97 | .70 | 95 | .70 | 192 | .70 |
| 1940 | 1,858 | 6.63 | 34 | .24 | 40 | .29 | 74 | .27 |
| 1941 | 3,064 | 10.98 | 60 | .43 | 61 | .44 | 121 | .43 |
| 1942 | 1,454 | 5.16 | 40 | .28 | 39 | .28 | 79 | .28 |

* 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 1938-1942 shows the disease to be most fatal during the months of April, May, June and July. Eighty-nine per cent. of the persons who died from diphtheria during 1942 were under 10 years of age, and 62 per cent. were under 5 years of age.

Measures are taken by the Department of Public Health, in co-operation with municipal and shire councils, to encourage the immunisation 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 voluntary, and children may be treated at public depots or by private medical practitioners.

Influenza.

During 1942 there were 243 deaths due to influenza, the rate of mortality being 3 per cent. higher than the average of the previous five years. There was a severe epidemic in 1919, when 6,387 persons died from the disease. An analysis of the experience of that year is contained in the 1920 issue of the Year Book. The mortality was high in 1923, 1929 and 1935.

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

TABLE 100.—Influenza, 1875 to 1942.

| 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 |
| 1941 | 62 | 88 | 150 | ·54 |
| 1942 | 126 | 117 | 243 | ·86 |

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 the 1933-34 issue of the Year Book. 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 1942 was 1,039, or 3.6 per cent. of the actual mortality in the State, and equal to 3.69 per 10,000 living—a rate one 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 101.—Tuberculous Diseases, States, 1937 to 1942.

| State. | Death-rate from tuberculous diseases per 1,000 of Total Population. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1937. | 1938. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. |
| New South Wales ... | 0.40 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.37 |
| Victoria ... | 0.43 | 0.41 | 0.45 | 0.43 | 0.45 | 0.45 |
| Queensland ... | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.28 | 0.30 | 0.32 |
| South Australia ... | 0.43 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.41 |
| Western Australia ... | 0.43 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.44 | 0.41 |
| Tasmania ... | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.43 | 0.46 | 0.54 |
| Commonwealth ... | 0.40 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.39 |
| New Zealand ... | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.40 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 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 958 deaths, or 92 per cent. of the number due to tuberculosis during the year 1942. The mortality rate was 1 per cent. lower than in the previous quinquennium. The male rate in 1942 was 4.45 per 10,000 of population, and the female rate 2.34.

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and the rates for each sex since 1884:—

TABLE 102.—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, 1884 to 1942.

| 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 | 6.63 | 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 | 6.06 |
| 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 | 4.00 |
| 1934-38 | 2,996 | 4.44 | 1,790 | 2.71 | 4,786 | 3.58 |
| 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 |
| 1941 | 630 | 4.50 | 304 | 2.19 | 934 | 3.35 |
| 1942 | 629 | 4.45 | 329 | 2.34 | 958 | 3.40 |

The general rate in the last 5 years has decreased by 69 per cent. in comparison with the first quinquennium shown, the rate for females slightly more than for males. The female rate ranged from 49 per cent. of the male rate in the year 1941 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 103.—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 1,039 deaths during 1942 from tuberculosis, only 81 were from tuberculosis of organs other than the respiratory system, and of these 28, or 35 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 improvement in the death rates since the decennium 1891-1900:—

TABLE 104.—Other Tuberculosis Diseases, 1891 to 1942.

| 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 | 3·06 | 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 |
| 1938 | 1·08 | ·84 | ·96 | ·44 | ·29 | ·37 |
| 1939 | 1·33 | ·77 | 1·03 | ·40 | ·25 | ·32 |
| 1940 | ·69 | 1·25 | ·97 | ·26 | ·22 | ·24 |
| 1941 | ·85 | ·87 | ·86 | ·24 | ·24 | ·24 |
| 1942 | 1·33 | 1·03 | 1·18 | ·29 | ·28 | ·29 |

Cancer.

In 1942 the deaths from cancer numbered 3,122, equal to a rate of 11·08 per 10,000 living. The average mortality in the five years 1938-42, measured by crude death rates, was much higher than in any preceding period, being 11·12 per 10,000 living as compared with 3·30 for the period 1884-88. The total for 1942 included 1,633 males and 1,489 females, the rates being 11·55 and 10·60 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 1942:—Stomach and duodenum 633,

intestines 457, other of digestive tract 509, breast 293, female genital organs 285, male genital organs 191, respiratory organs 151, buccal cavity 127, skin 114, male and female urinary organs 109, and other organs 203. 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 crude rates of each sex since 1884:—

TABLE 105.—Cancer, 1884 to 1942.

| 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 | 4·39 |
| 1899-1903 | 2,295 | 6·38 | 1,877 | 5·77 | 4,172 | 6·09 |
| 1904-08 | 2,671 | 6·91 | 2,418 | 6·78 | 5,089 | 6·55 |
| 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 |
| 1938 | 1,546 | 11·26 | 1,421 | 10·54 | 2,967 | 10·90 |
| 1939 | 1,590 | 11·48 | 1,517 | 11·13 | 3,107 | 11·31 |
| 1940 | 1,567 | 11·24 | 1,515 | 11·00 | 3,082 | 11·12 |
| 1941 | 1,627 | 11·61 | 1,499 | 10·78 | 3,126 | 11·20 |
| 1942 | 1,633 | 11·55 | 1,489 | 10·60 | 3,122 | 11·08 |

Although fatal cancer occurs at all ages, the disease is one of advanced age, and 98 per cent. of the persons who died from cancer in 1942 were 35 years or over. This fact, taken in conjunction with the increasing proportion of persons of advanced age in the population (see Table 38) 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 and sex constitution of the male and female population had been the same as it was at the census of 1933. Crude rates are shown also in order to emphasise the fact that these greatly exaggerate the increase in death rates from cancer.

TABLE 106.—Cancer, Specific Mortality 1900 to 1942.

| Age Group (years). | Death Rate per 10,000 Living—Cancer. | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1900-02. | 1910-12. | 1920-22. | 1932-34. | 1940-42. |
| Males. | | | | | |
| 25-29 | .70 | .64 | .91 | .85 | .97 |
| 30-34 | 1.37 | 1.31 | .97 | 1.14 | 1.17 |
| 35-39 | 2.45 | 2.53 | 2.82 | 2.13 | 1.90 |
| 40-44 | 5.70 | 6.06 | 4.55 | 4.12 | 4.34 |
| 45-49 | 9.84 | 9.68 | 8.57 | 8.90 | 7.39 |
| 50-54 | 16.49 | 17.99 | 19.33 | 14.91 | 15.88 |
| 55-59 | 29.55 | 30.89 | 29.59 | 27.06 | 25.75 |
| 60-64 | 45.74 | 44.55 | 48.74 | 46.22 | 40.25 |
| 65-69 | 65.52 | 72.04 | 69.63 | 69.23 | 65.07 |
| 70-74 | 68.71 | 79.20 | 90.07 | 108.08 | 97.73 |
| 75-79 | 77.89 | 86.39 | 115.48 | 122.48 | 129.22 |
| 80-84 | 76.40 | 113.03 | 109.64 | 139.18 | 135.89 |
| 85 and over | 93.57 | 116.17 | 135.95 | 142.02 | 159.06 |
| All Ages—Crude | 6.46 | 7.67 | 8.74 | 10.53 | 11.45 |
| Standardised | 9.16 | 9.90 | 10.39 | 10.53 | 9.94 |
| Females. | | | | | |
| 25-29 | .59 | .86 | .76 | .66 | .64 |
| 30-34 | 1.55 | 2.24 | 2.17 | 1.89 | 1.61 |
| 35-39 | 4.28 | 4.84 | 4.05 | 4.34 | 3.71 |
| 40-44 | 9.17 | 9.42 | 9.03 | 8.45 | 7.26 |
| 45-49 | 17.15 | 15.77 | 15.97 | 13.67 | 11.84 |
| 50-54 | 18.76 | 21.52 | 21.58 | 20.57 | 18.32 |
| 55-59 | 28.33 | 32.26 | 31.33 | 29.00 | 24.38 |
| 60-64 | 40.80 | 39.41 | 41.55 | 38.25 | 36.80 |
| 65-69 | 47.82 | 58.05 | 61.08 | 46.89 | 51.91 |
| 70-74 | 74.15 | 62.11 | 73.99 | 67.85 | 65.57 |
| 75-79 | 76.46 | 95.00 | 100.49 | 82.82 | 88.03 |
| 80-84 | 68.97 | 89.86 | 100.26 | 104.18 | 101.61 |
| 85 and over | 97.56 | 97.35 | 128.55 | 120.91 | 120.20 |
| All Ages—Crude | 5.57 | 7.12 | 8.36 | 9.48 | 10.76 |
| Standardised | 9.52 | 10.12 | 10.58 | 9.48 | 9.01 |
| Persons. | | | | | |
| 25-29 | .64 | .75 | .83 | .76 | .81 |
| 30-34 | 1.46 | 1.76 | 1.56 | 1.51 | 1.39 |
| 35-39 | 3.26 | 3.64 | 3.42 | 3.27 | 2.79 |
| 40-44 | 7.30 | 7.60 | 6.71 | 6.26 | 5.81 |
| 45-49 | 13.01 | 12.39 | 12.13 | 11.21 | 9.67 |
| 50-54 | 17.46 | 19.51 | 20.37 | 17.64 | 17.09 |
| 55-59 | 29.02 | 31.48 | 30.38 | 28.47 | 25.08 |
| 60-64 | 43.67 | 42.25 | 45.45 | 42.23 | 38.51 |
| 65-69 | 58.19 | 65.05 | 65.74 | 58.35 | 58.30 |
| 70-74 | 70.88 | 71.42 | 82.36 | 89.06 | 81.01 |
| 75-79 | 77.26 | 90.17 | 108.12 | 102.72 | 107.73 |
| 80-84 | 73.03 | 102.68 | 104.98 | 121.04 | 117.46 |
| 85 and over | 95.39 | 106.48 | 132.20 | 130.69 | 136.56 |
| All Ages—Crude | 6.04 | 7.41 | 8.55 | 10.01 | 11.10 |
| Standardised* | 9.34 | 10.01 | 10.48 | 10.01 | 9.48 |

* Standardised for sex as well as age distribution.

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 80 per cent. between 1900-02 and 1940-42, and the crude rate for females increased by 93 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 9 per cent., and the standardised rate for females a decline of 5 per cent.

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

Co-ordination of action throughout Australia is made possible by the Australian Cancer Conference, convened annually (until the outbreak of war) by the Commonwealth Department of Health. Through this department, also, cancer workers in Australia are kept in touch with investigations in other countries. Treatment and research are concerned principally with surgery, X-ray and radium. The Commonwealth X-Ray and Radium Laboratory in Victoria cares for the radium purchased by the Commonwealth Government and conducts research regarding the use of X-rays and radium. Radium and radon are issued to approved hospitals and private practitioners throughout Australia.

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 107.—Cancer, States, 1937 to 1942.

| State. | Cancer Death rate per 1,000 of Total Population. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1937. | 1938. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. |
| <i>New South Wales</i> | 1·07 | 1·09 | 1·13 | 1·11 | 1·12 | 1·11 |
| Victoria | 1·27 | 1·27 | 1·33 | 1·33 | 1·38 | 1·35 |
| Queensland... .. | 1·01 | 1·01 | 1·00 | 1·03 | 0·99 | 1·00 |
| South Australia | 1·23 | 1·30 | 1·18 | 1·26 | 1·26 | 1·25 |
| Western Australia... .. | ·98 | 1·22 | 1·05 | 1·14 | 1·25 | 1·30 |
| Tasmania | 1·23 | 1·08 | 1·14 | 1·09 | 1·27 | 1·18 |
| Commonwealth | 1·13 | 1·15 | 1·16 | 1·17 | 1·19 | 1·18 |
| New Zealand | 1·18 | 1·18 | 1·18 | 1·20 | 1·32 | 1·31 |

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 112 per cent. higher than that for the period 1906-10.

The deaths due to diabetes in 1942 numbered 570, equal to a rate of 2.02 per 10,000 living. The rate for males was 1.37 and for females 2.63 per 10,000 living of each sex. Most of the deaths occurred after middle life, 527 out of 570 deaths in 1942, or 92 per cent. being persons over 45 years of age.

Meningitis.

The diseases included under the above heading—encephalitis (non-epidemic), simple meningitis, and non-epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis—caused 151 deaths during 1942; the corresponding rate being 0.54 per 10,000 living. Of this number, 93 were males and 58 females, and the rates per 10,000 living of each sex were 0.66 and 0.41 respectively. The deaths

in the metropolis and country were 69 and 82, with corresponding rates of 0.51 and 0.56 per 10,000 living.

Of those who died during 1942, 64 or 42 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 recent 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 since 1940.

TABLE 108.—Intracranial Lesions of Vascular Origin, 1940 to 1942.

| Year. | Males. | | Females. | | Total. | |
|-------------|---------|------------------|----------|------------------|---------|------------------|
| | Deaths. | Rate per 10,000. | Deaths. | Rate per 10,000. | Deaths. | Rate per 10,000. |
| 1940 | 1,093 | 7.84 | 1,210 | 8.78 | 2,303 | 8.31 |
| 1941 | 1,074 | 7.67 | 1,297 | 9.33 | 2,371 | 8.49 |
| 1942 | 1,236 | 8.74 | 1,439 | 10.25 | 2,675 | 9.49 |

Convulsions of Children.

Mortality ascribed to this cause shows a remarkable decline, having fallen from 721 deaths per annum in the five years 1880-84 to 13 in 1938-42.

But deaths are not included in this category if the cause of the convulsions is recorded and the figures reflect increasing skill in diagnosing the diseases of children.

Only deaths of children under 5 years of age are listed under this heading and the deaths in 1942 represent 0.63 per 10,000 children in this age group as compared with 0.58 in the previous quinquennium. Of the deaths in 1942, 8 occurred during the first year of life, the equivalent rate being 0.15 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.

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 extraordinary increase in mortality from diseases of the heart as shown in the following table is largely a result of more highly specialised biological knowledge and greater attention to pathological diagnoses and to changes in the classification of causes of death, e.g., the inclusion of

deaths from diseases of the coronary arteries from 1931. Moreover, as deaths attributed to more than one cause are classified to one disease only, the measure of preference given to diseases of the heart 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.

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 diseases of the heart is highest. An analysis of the deaths according to age is shown in Table 110. 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 109.—Diseases of the Heart, 1884 to 1942.

| 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 |
| 1938 | 3,972 | 28·93 | 2,796 | 20·74 | 6,768 | 24·87 |
| 1939 | 4,195 | 30·29 | 2,943 | 21·59 | 7,138 | 25·97 |
| 1940 | 4,399 | 31·55 | 2,987 | 21·68 | 7,386 | 26·64 |
| 1941 | 4,616 | 32·94 | 3,454 | 24·85 | 8,070 | 28·91 |
| 1942 | 5,351 | 37·85 | 3,623 | 25·79 | 8,974 | 31·84 |

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 1942, 95 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 110.—Disases 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 | 11·90 |
| 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 crude 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 116. 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 320 deaths during 1942, equal to a rate of 1.14 per 10,000 living. Of the total, 179 were males and 141 females, the corresponding rates per 10,000 of each sex being 1.27 and 1.00. The rate for the State was 23 per cent. higher than during the previous five years.

Deaths in the metropolis numbered 143 and there were 177 in other parts of the State. The corresponding rates were 1.05 and 1.21 per 10,000 of population.

Of the total deaths, 86 were caused by acute bronchitis, 199 cases were recorded as being due to the disease in its chronic form, and 35 were unspecified. Of those persons who died of acute bronchitis, 9 per cent. were under 1 year of age, and 83 per cent. were 55 years or over, whilst 85 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 1,605 deaths during 1942, the equivalent rate per 10,000 of population being 5.69, which was 10 per cent. below the average for the preceding quinquennium. Of the total, 905 were males and 700 females. The rates for males and females per 10,000 living were 6.40 and 4.98 respectively. The deaths in the metropolis numbered 833, and those in the remainder of the State 772, the rates being 6.12 and 5.29 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 25 per cent. and 57 per cent. respectively of the total number in 1942. 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 111.—Pneumonia, 1884 to 1942.

| 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 |
| 1938 | 1,133 | 8.25 | 767 | 5.69 | 1,900 | 6.98 |
| 1939 | 935 | 6.75 | 673 | 4.94 | 1,608 | 5.85 |
| 1940 | 784 | 5.62 | 592 | 4.30 | 1,376 | 4.96 |
| 1941 | 740 | 5.28 | 634 | 4.56 | 1,374 | 4.92 |
| 1942 | 905 | 6.40 | 700 | 4.98 | 1,605 | 5.69 |

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 112.—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. |
| Males. | | | | | |
| 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 | 58.33 | 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 |
| Females. | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Persons. | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 16.91 | 22.45 | 18.80 | 19.39 | 13.99 |
| 5-9 | 1.15 | 1.37 | 1.28 | 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 773 males and 573 females during 1942, the respective rates per 10,000 living being 5.47 and 4.08. The rate corresponding to the total deaths from these diseases in the State was 4.78 per 10,000 living, and was 5 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.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

The incidence of these diseases is mainly upon young children, the deaths under 1 year of age from these causes in 1942 being 128—74 males and 54 females. In 1942 there were 304 deaths from these causes at all ages, equivalent to a rate of 1.08 per 10,000 of the general population, the rate for males being 1.10 and for females 1.06. The combined rate was 2 per cent. above the average for the preceding quinquennium. The following table shows the number of deaths and the rates since 1899, distinguishing between the sexes:—

TABLE 113.—Diarrhoea and Enteritis, 1899 to 1942.

| Period. | Males. | | Females. | | Total. | |
|-----------|---------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| | Deaths. | Rate per 10,000 Living. | Deaths. | Rate per 10,000 Living. | Deaths. | Rate per 10,000 Living. |
| 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 |
| 1938 | 142 | 1.03 | 103 | .76 | 245 | .90 |
| 1939 | 172 | 1.24 | 151 | 1.11 | 323 | 1.18 |
| 1940 | 168 | 1.20 | 152 | 1.10 | 320 | 1.15 |
| 1941 | 184 | 1.31 | 132 | .95 | 316 | 1.13 |
| 1942 | 155 | 1.10 | 149 | 1.06 | 304 | 1.08 |

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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 113. In 1942, 56 per cent. of those who died were under 2 years and 62 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 114.—Diarrhoea and Enteritis, Specific Mortality, 1881 to 1942.

| 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 | 1935 | 143 | 6.5 |
| 1891 | 985 | 147.6 | 1936 | 172 | 8.0 |
| 1901 | 1,165 | 181.0 | 1937 | 165 | 7.6 |
| 1911 | 963 | 112.1 | 1938 | 174 | 8.0 |
| 1921 | 988 | 100.8 | 1939 | 226 | 10.2 |
| 1931 | 233 | 29.4 | 1940 | 218 | 9.6 |
| 1938 | 148 | 16.4 | 1941 | 232 | 10.0 |
| 1939 | 198 | 21.8 | 1942 | 189 | 8.0 |
| 1940 | 185 | 20.1 | | | |
| 1941 | 208 | 21.9 | | | |
| 1942 | 170 | 17.2 | | | |

In the five years 1938-42, 38 per cent. of the deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis occurred in the summer, 28 per cent. in the autumn, 16 per cent. in the spring and 18 per cent. in winter.

Appendicitis.

To this cause 205 deaths were ascribed in 1942, the rate being 0.73 per 10,000 living, which is 10 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 1942 being 0.91 and for the latter 0.55 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 1942 numbered 93—67 males and 26 females, the rate being 0.33 per 10,000 living—25 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 1942 being 0.47 and for the latter 0.19 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 the incidence of which falls upon the general population.

During 1942 there were 1,815 deaths due to diseases of the genito-urinary system, of which 1,392 were caused by all forms of nephritis. The rate was 4.94 per 10,000 living, and for males and females 5.46 and 4.41, respectively, the general rate being approximately 6 per cent. below that experienced during the previous quinquennium. The deaths due to these diseases in the metropolis were 696, and in the rest of the State 696, the corresponding rates per 10,000 living being 5.12 and 4.77. 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 115.—Nephritis, 1884 to 1942.

| 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 | 1,109 | 3.36 | 3,255 | 4.38 |
| 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 |
| 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 | 4.43 | 1,388 | 5.01 |
| 1941 | 758 | 5.41 | 574 | 4.13 | 1,332 | 4.77 |
| 1942 | 772 | 5.46 | 620 | 4.41 | 1,392 | 4.94 |

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 24 per cent. higher than that for females. Comparatively few persons under 35 years of age die from nephritis, the proportion in 1942 being 6 per cent of the total.

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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 116.—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. The death rates for each sex increase rapidly after age 34 years. From age 45 years the rates for males show a marked excess over the rates for females.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

The word "puerperal" is here used in the broadest sense, and the causes of death classified in this group are arranged in the following general order:—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). The principle of classification which distinguishes deaths of mothers before delivery from deaths during or after delivery was introduced in 1940.

Details of the causes arranged in this order are not shown in the Year Book but are published annually in the Statistical Register with particulars of age, duration of marriage, previous issue, locality and conjugal condition. In the tables in this chapter, the causes of maternal deaths are grouped, for purposes of comparison, according to the basis used prior to 1940.

In 1942 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 37 years, 2 being under 21. The ages of the married women ranged from 17 years to 45 years, 13 being under 21 years. The age at marriage of these mothers ranged from 16 to 37 years. In 11 cases the duration of marriage was 20 years or over, but 25 mothers died within a year of marriage. In 77 cases there was no previous issue and in 41 of these cases the death occurred within two years of marriage; in one case 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 precise 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 precision. 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, shown on a later page, are still not an absolute measure, because the deaths include women dying from conditions associated with abortion or miscarriage or dying in an undelivered state, whereas non-fatal abortions, etc., are not recorded and the number 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 stated below as per thousand live births. The general trend of such rates was downwards

until 1922. In the next fourteen years the rate was on a higher level, but an improvement occurred in 1937 and has continued. The following table provides a summary for the period under review:—

TABLE 117.—Maternal Deaths, 1896 to 1942.

| 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. |
| 1896-1900 ... | 1,238 | 138 | ... | ... | 7.24 | 10.93 | 7.50 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1901-1905 ... | 1,190 | 147 | ... | ... | 6.74 | 11.07 | 7.04 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1906-1910 ... | 1,225 | 132 | 1,192 | 110 | 6.11 | 9.06 | 6.31 | 5.95 | 7.55 | 6.06 |
| 1911-1915 ... | 1,341 | 140 | 1,312 | 114 | 5.49 | 9.90 | 5.73 | 5.37 | 8.06 | 5.52 |
| 1916-1920 ... | 1,355 | 130 | 1,295 | 93 | 5.53 | 10.11 | 5.76 | 5.29 | 7.23 | 5.39 |
| 1921-1925 ... | 1,340 | 119 | 1,214 | 75 | 5.18 | 8.88 | 5.36 | 4.69 | 5.59 | 4.73 |
| 1926-1930 ... | 1,405 | 132 | 1,272 | 70 | 5.55 | 9.84 | 5.77 | 5.02 | 5.22 | 5.03 |
| 1931-1935 ... | 1,197 | 158 | 1,040 | 85 | 5.00 | 14.08 | 6.03 | 4.87 | 7.57 | 5.00 |
| 1936-1940 (a) ... | 1,037 | 125 | 889 | 60 | 4.64 | 12.44 | 4.87 | 3.89 | 5.97 | 3.98 |
| 1938 ... | 107 | 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 |
| 1941 (a) ... | 191 | 17 | 171 | 5 | 3.84 | 8.35 | 4.02 | 3.44 | 2.46 | 3.40 |
| 1942 (a) ... | 191 | 16 | 159 | 11 | 3.77 | 7.82 | 3.93 | 3.14 | 5.38 | 3.23 |
| On basis of classification introduced in 1940 (b). | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1940 ... | 192 | 17 | 166 | 9 | 4.04 | 9.06 | 4.23 | 3.40 | 4.79 | 3.54 |
| 1941 ... | 192 | 17 | 172 | 5 | 3.86 | 8.35 | 4.04 | 3.46 | 2.46 | 3.42 |
| 1942 ... | 192 | 17 | 160 | 12 | 3.79 | 8.31 | 3.97 | 3.16 | 5.87 | 3.27 |

(a) On basis of classification in use to end of 1939.

(b) Difference due to inclusion of deaths from 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 16 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.

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 are now grouped as "infection" (septicaemia). To preserve continuity, the results for 1940, 1941 and 1942 are classified in the following tables according to the old arrangement.

TABLE 118.—Maternal Deaths, 1941 and 1942.

| Cause of Death. | Deaths, 1941. | | Deaths, 1937-41. | | Deaths, 1942. | | Deaths, 1938-42. | |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 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 ... | 21 | ·41 | 102 | ·42 | 27 | ·51 | 102 | ·41 |
| Puerperal Hæmorrhage ... | 23 | ·44 | 155 | ·63 | 24 | ·46 | 136 | ·54 |
| Puerperal Septicæmia ... | 20 | ·39 | 131 | ·54 | 20 | ·38 | 126 | ·51 |
| Post Abortive Septicæmia ... | 9 | ·17 | 85 | ·35 | 16 | ·30 | 74 | ·30 |
| Thrombophlebitis, Embolism, Sudden Death. (b) | 24 | ·46 | 88 | ·36 | 13 | ·25 | 85 | ·34 |
| Albuminuria and Eclampsia ... | 49 | ·95 | 217 | ·89 | 43 | ·82 | 217 | ·87 |
| Other Casualties of Childbirth | 30 | ·58 | 111 | ·45 | 27 | ·51 | 121 | ·49 |
| Total, excluding Criminal Abortion. | 176 | 3·40 | 889 | 3·64 | 170 | 3·23 | 861 | 3·46 |
| Criminal Abortion ... | 32 | ·62 | 189 | ·78 | 37 | ·70 | 191 | ·76 |
| Total, including Criminal Abortion. | 208 (a) | 4·02 (a) | 1,078 (a) | 4·42 (a) | 207 (a) | 3·93 (a) | 1,052 (a) | 4·22 (a) |

(a) Exclusive of deaths from acute yellow atrophy of liver in 1940, 1941 and 1942.

(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 23 per cent. of the total deaths (excluding criminal abortion) were due to this cause, but the proportion has declined.

The annual rates of mortality of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live births in the Metropolis and the remainder of the State since 1927 were as follows:—

TABLE 119.—Maternal Deaths, Metropolis and Country, 1927 to 1942.

| Year. | Deaths from Puerperal Septicæmia per 1,000 Live Births. | | | Total Deaths of Mothers in Childbirth per 1,000 Live Births. | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|--------|--|------------------------|--------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| | Metro- polis. | Remainder of State. | State. | Including Criminal Abortion. | | | Excluding Criminal Abortion. | | |
| | | | | Metro- polis. | Remainder of State. | State. | Metro- polis. | Remainder of State. | State. |
| 1927-30 ... | 2·00 | 1·51 | 1·71 | 6·56 | 5·47 | 5·90 | 5·39 | 5·04 | 5·18 |
| 1931-35 ... | 1·81 | 1·34 | 1·52 | 7·03 | 5·39 | 6·03 | 5·07 | 4·96 | 5·00 |
| 1936-40(a) | 1·18 | 1·09 | 1·13 | 5·44 | 4·51 | 4·87 | 4·01 | 3·96 | 3·98 |
| 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 |
| 1941(a) ... | ·49 | ·61 | ·56 | 3·93 | 4·09 | 4·02 | 3·00 | 3·71 | 3·40 |
| 1942(a) ... | ·86 | ·54 | ·68 | 3·70 | 4·11 | 3·93 | 2·63 | 3·70 | 3·23 |
| On basis of classification introduced in 1940. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1940 ... | 1·25 | 1·46 | 1·38 | 4·06 | 4·35 | 4·23 | 2·96 | 3·94 | 3·54 |
| 1941 ... | ·94 | 1·09 | 1·02 | 3·93 | 4·12 | 4·04 | 3·00 | 3·75 | 3·42 |
| 1942 ... | 1·03 | ·85 | ·93 | 3·70 | 4·18 | 3·97 | 2·63 | 3·77 | 3·27 |

(a) On basis of classification in use to end of 1939.

Rates of maternal deaths for the years 1941 and 1942 calculated by the two additional methods mentioned earlier are shown in the following table. The rates on one base are not comparable with those on any other.

TABLE 120.—Maternal Deaths, Special Rates, 1941 and 1942.

| Cause of Death. | Deaths per 1,000 All Births (Live and Still). | | | Deaths per 1,000 Confinements. | | |
|--|---|---------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------|--------|
| | Married. | Single. | Total. | Married. | Single. | Total. |
| 1941. | | | | | | |
| Accidents of Pregnancy | ·39 | ·48 | ·40 | ·40 | ·48 | ·40 |
| Puerperal Hæmorrhage | ·45 | ... | ·43 | ·45 | ... | ·44 |
| Puerperal Septicæmia | ·39 | ... | ·38 | ·40 | ... | ·38 |
| Post Abortive Septicæmia | ·16 | ·48 | ·17 | ·16 | ·48 | ·17 |
| Albuminuria and Eclampsia | ·92 | ·95 | ·92 | ·93 | ·97 | ·93 |
| Thrombophlebitis, Embolism, Sudden Death. | ·47 | ... | ·45 | ·48 | ... | ·46 |
| Other Casualties of Childbirth... .. | ·57 | ·48 | ·56 | ·57 | ·48 | ·57 |
| Total, excluding Criminal Abortion | 3·35 | 2·39 | 3·31 | 3·39 | 2·41 | 3·35 |
| Criminal Abortion | ·39 | 5·71 | ·60 | ·39 | 5·79 | ·61 |
| Total, including Criminal Abortion | 3·74 | 8·10 | 3·91 | 3·78 | 8·20 | 3·96 |
| 1942. | | | | | | |
| Accidents of Pregnancy | ·46 | 1·41 | ·50 | ·47 | 1·42 | ·51 |
| Puerperal Hæmorrhage | ·46 | ... | ·44 | ·47 | ... | ·45 |
| Puerperal Septicæmia | ·37 | ·47 | ·37 | ·37 | ·48 | ·37 |
| Post Abortive Septicæmia | ·25 | 1·41 | ·30 | ·25 | 1·42 | ·30 |
| Albuminuria and Eclampsia | ·79 | ·94 | ·80 | ·80 | ·95 | ·80 |
| Thrombophlebitis, Embolism, Sudden Death. | ·23 | ·47 | ·24 | ·23 | ·48 | ·24 |
| Other Casualties of Childbirth... .. | ·50 | ·47 | ·50 | ·51 | ·48 | ·51 |
| Total, excluding Criminal Abortion | 3·06 | 5·17 | 3·15 | 3·10 | 5·23 | 3·18 |
| Criminal Abortion | ·62 | 2·36 | ·68 | ·62 | 2·38 | ·69 |
| Total, including Criminal Abortion | 3·68 | 7·53 | 3·83 | 3·72 | 7·61 | 3·87 |

Note—See notes under Table 118; also text.

The proportion of maternal deaths due to each cause in 1941 and 1942 is shown below in comparison with the average for the five years 1938-42.

TABLE 121.—Maternal Deaths, Proportion each Cause, 1941 and 1942.

| Cause of Death. | Proportion per cent. due to each Cause. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------|
| | 1941. | | | 1942. | | | 1938-42. | | |
| | Married. | Single. | Total. | Married. | Single. | Total. | Married. | Single. | Total. |
| Accidents of Pregnancy ... | 10.5 | 5.9 | 10.1 | 12.6 | 18.7 | 13.0 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 9.7 |
| Puerperal Hæmorrhage ... | 12.0 | ... | 11.1 | 12.6 | ... | 11.6 | 14.0 | 2.9 | 12.9 |
| Puerperal Septicæmia ... | 10.5 | ... | 9.6 | 9.9 | 6.3 | 9.7 | 12.4 | 7.8 | 12.0 |
| Post Abortive Septicæmia | 4.2 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 6.8 | 18.7 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| Albuminuria and Eclampsia | 24.6 | 11.7 | 23.6 | 21.4 | 12.5 | 20.8 | 21.7 | 10.8 | 20.6 |
| Thrombophlebitis, Embolism Sudden Death. | 12.5 | ... | 11.5 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 8.8 | 1.0 | 8.1 |
| Other Casualties of Child- birth. | 15.2 | 5.9 | 14.4 | 13.6 | 6.3 | 13.0 | 12.4 | 2.9 | 11.5 |
| Total, excluding Crimin- al Abortion. | 89.5 | 25.4 | 84.6 | 83.2 | 68.8 | 82.1 | 86.0 | 43.1 | 81.8 |
| Criminal Abortion ... | 10.5 | 70.6 | 15.4 | 16.8 | 31.2 | 17.9 | 14.0 | 56.9 | 18.2 |
| Total, including Crimin- al Abortion. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Note—See notes under table 118; also text.

In the five years 1938-42, criminal abortion caused 57 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 1942 numbered 1,639 or 5.6 per cent. of the total deaths in the year. This number includes 253 suicides, 1,345 accidents and 37 homicides and 4 others. The rate, 5.82 per 10,000 living, was 14 per cent. below the rate in the preceding quinquennium, which was 6.73. In the year 1942 the males numbered 1,193, or 8.44 per 10,000 living, and the females 446 or 3.18 per 10,000, which is 38 per cent. of the male rate.

Deaths from Suicide.

The number of persons who took their own lives in 1942 was 253, and the rate 0.90 per 10,000 living, was 19 per cent. below the average for the preceding quinquennium. The number of suicides by males was 179, and the rate 1.27 per 10,000 living, was more than twice the rate amongst females, 0.53 per 10,000 living.

The number of deaths from suicide and the rates since 1899 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 122.—Suicide, 1899 to 1942.

| Period. | Males. | | Females. | | Total. | |
|-----------|---------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| | Deaths. | Rate per 10,000 Living. | Deaths. | Rate per 10,000 Living. | Deaths. | Rate per 10,000 Living. |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 1941 | 184 | 1·31 | 63 | 0·45 | 247 | 0·88 |
| 1942 | 179 | 1·27 | 74 | 0·53 | 253 | 0·90 |

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 1938-42, 24 were by the agency of poison, 24 by shooting, 14 by gas, 11 by cutting, 13 by hanging, 7 by drowning, and 7 by other means.

Experience indicates that the suicidal tendency is probably influenced by the seasons. During the last ten years, 1933-42, the proportion of male suicides per 1,000 was approximately as follows:—In spring, 249, summer, 267, autumn, 240, and winter, 244. 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, 251, summer, 264, autumn, 248, winter, 237.

Deaths from Accident.

During the year 1942, the number of deaths due to accident was 1,345, viz., 990 of males and 355 of females, or equal to rates of 7·00 and 2·53 per 10,000 living of each sex, and the general rate was 4·77 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 123.—Accident, 1884 to 1942.

| 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 |
| 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 | 7.81 | 334 | 2.42 | 1,423 | 5.13 |
| 1941 | 1,049 | 7.49 | 335 | 2.41 | 1,384 | 4.96 |
| 1942 | 990 | 7.00 | 355 | 2.53 | 1,345 | 4.77 |

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 1942 shows that out of every 1,000 fatal accidents 337 are due to road transport accidents, 92 to drowning, 186 to falls, 67 to railway or tramway accidents, 58 to burns or scalds, and 20 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 410 deaths caused by road transport accidents in 1942, 314 were due to accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved, and 57 to tram accidents.

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 1938-42, 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 124.—Seasonal Prevalence of Diseases, 1938-42.

| Month. | Typhoid Fever. | In- fluenza. | Diph- theria and Group. | Whoop- ing- Cough. | Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System. | Pneu- monia. | Bron- chitis. | Diarrhœa, Enteritis, and Dysentery. | Neph- ritis. |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------|------------------|--|-----------------|
| January ... | 70 | 36 | 60 | 159 | 74 | 67 | 42 | 132 | 84 |
| February.. | 181 | 28 | 88 | 89 | 75 | 62 | 52 | 117 | 71 |
| March ... | 123 | 26 | 77 | 59 | 79 | 56 | 52 | 102 | 69 |
| April ... | 145 | 30 | 90 | 33 | 77 | 58 | 58 | 95 | 74 |
| May ... | 141 | 33 | 118 | 46 | 84 | 78 | 78 | 83 | 81 |
| June ... | 73 | 166 | 113 | 14 | 102 | 106 | 132 | 58 | 93 |
| July ... | 36 | 178 | 110 | 35 | 94 | 124 | 141 | 47 | 97 |
| August ... | 36 | 183 | 71 | 105 | 92 | 144 | 158 | 56 | 96 |
| September. | 18 | 168 | 65 | 112 | 86 | 116 | 103 | 52 | 97 |
| October ... | ... | 79 | 76 | 94 | 82 | 75 | 81 | 64 | 87 |
| November. | 72 | 42 | 75 | 84 | 80 | 60 | 51 | 68 | 77 |
| December . | 105 | 31 | 57 | 170 | 75 | 54 | 52 | 126 | 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.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

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. In local areas executive duties in relation to public health and certain welfare functions are undertaken by councils of municipalities and shires. Many private organisations also are active in providing relief and promoting social welfare.

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. 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, and the Director-General, who is a medical practitioner and a permanent salaried officer of the Government, is *ex officio* President. The Board 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 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.

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. It controls 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, and in association with the University of Sydney conducts the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine at the University.

The National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia co-ordinates the work of the Commonwealth and the various State Health

services; it consists of the principal Government 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 services concerned with industrial hygiene, industrial training and employment and the social aid service under the control of the Minister for Labour and Industry and Social Services, also the child welfare services administered by the Minister for Education.

State systems of family allowances and widows' pensions have been replaced in recent years by Commonwealth systems, though the State supplements widows' pensions by providing allowances for their children.

Old-age pensions, invalid pensions, war pensions and maternity allowances are provided by the Commonwealth Government, and Acts have been passed by the Federal Parliament for the introduction of schemes for free medicines and for unemployment and sickness benefits.

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 and there is a Commonwealth body which allocates Commonwealth grants for the encouragement of the movement.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The expenditure from revenue by State and Commonwealth Government in eleemosynary objects in New South Wales, apart from capital charges on loans expended on such objects, amounted to £19,790,000 in 1942-43— an increase of £5,732,000 as compared with the amount in 1938-39. During the interval since 1938-39 there was a reduction from £7,475,059 to £4,906,706 in the expenditure by the State Government, due for the most part to a decline from £2,028,415 to £354,067 in respect of unemployment and food relief, and to the substitution of Commonwealth for State family allowances and widows' pensions, on which the State expended £1,994,154 in 1938-39, and £177,026 in 1942-43. On the other hand, there was an increase of £978,567 in the State expenditure on public health.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth on old-age and invalid pensions in New South Wales was increased by £2,834,695 between 1938-39 and 1942-43 (due mainly to increased rates of benefit) and £5,529,511 was expended in the latter year on Commonwealth systems of child endowment introduced in July, 1941, and widows' pensions introduced in July, 1942.

A comparative statement of the principal items of expenditure from revenue during the last five years is shown below. The amounts shown as State expenditure represent disbursements from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, also in 1939-40 and 1940-41 the Unemployment Relief and Social Services Funds. Expenditure from loans, e.g., on works for relief of unemployment and on buildings such as hospitals is not included.

TABLE 125.—Government Expenditure on Public Health and Social Amelioration, 1938-39 to 1942-43.

| Expenditure from Revenue on— | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Public Health— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Government hospitals; subsidies to hospitals, etc. | 1,160,640 | 1,426,647 | 1,436,892 | 1,717,221 | 1,893,504 |
| Mental hospitals and like institutions | 809,705 | 815,491 | 848,416 | 846,944 | 867,547 |
| Baby health centres, maternity homes, etc. | 70,476 | 68,618 | 69,728 | 73,153 | 101,818 |
| Inspection of food, dairies, etc. | 18,007 | 18,048 | 18,528 | 20,072 | 20,615 |
| Medical examination of school children | 37,540 | 40,019 | 38,677 | 36,762 | 76,297 |
| Administration, medical services, etc. | 171,895 | 169,288 | 175,255 | 223,108 | 255,699 |
| Other | 523 | 65 | 79 | 8,774 | 31,373 |
| Total | 2,268,286 | 2,538,176 | 2,587,575 | 2,926,034 | 3,246,853 |
| Social amelioration— | | | | | |
| Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc. | 430,369 | 487,360 | 456,307 | 457,300 | 459,267 |
| Maintenance of deserted wives, widows and children | 334,278 | 324,118 | 297,651 | 270,554 | 218,372 |
| Widows' pensions | 630,321 | 630,721 | 609,037 | 568,247 | 177,026 |
| Care of aboriginals | 76,454 | 69,000 | 62,773 | 63,534 | 47,212 |
| Unemployment Relief† | 608,579 | 2,007,962 | 2,420,785 | 73,600 | 1,030 |
| Food relief | 1,419,836 | 1,791,222 | 1,370,700 | 584,868 | 353,037 |
| Family allowances | 1,368,833 | 1,337,020 | 1,337,489 | 10,804 | ..... |
| Administration | 264,550 | 256,658 | 236,601 | 155,470 | 102,574 |
| Homes for Unemployed Trust ... .. | ..... | 13,000 | 100,000 | 50,000 | ..... |
| Housing | 23,168 | 1,256 | 100,000 | 259,369 | 248,743 |
| Other | 55,385 | 54,636 | 52,701 | 50,789 | 52,592 |
| Total | 5,206,773 | 6,972,953 | 7,044,044 | 2,544,535 | 1,659,853 |
| Grand Total (State) | 7,475,059 | 9,511,129 | 9,631,619 | 5,470,569 | 4,906,706 |
| Commonwealth— | | | | | |
| Old age and invalid pensions | 6,414,899 | 6,627,718 | 7,054,032 | 7,865,515 | 9,249,594 |
| Maternity allowances | 167,710 | 161,259 | 155,006 | 133,208 | 104,188 |
| Child Endowment ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,472,837 | 4,580,228 |
| Widow's Pensions ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 949,283 |
| Total (Commonwealth) | 6,582,609 | 6,788,977 | 7,209,038 | 12,471,560 | 14,883,293 |
| Grand Total— (State and Commonwealth) | 14,057,668 | 16,300,106 | 16,840,657 | 17,912,129 | 19,789,999 |
| Expenditure per head of population— | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| By State | 2 14 8 | 3 8 11 | 3 9 3 | 1 19 1 | 1 14 8 |
| By Commonwealth | 2 8 2 | 2 9 2 | 2 11 10 | 4 9 0 | 5 5 2 |
| Total | 5 2 10 | 5 18 1 | 6 1 1 | 6 8 1 | 6 19 10 |

† Exclusive of capital debt charges on loans.

National Welfare Fund (Commonwealth).

The National Welfare Fund was established by the Commonwealth as from 1st July, 1943, to be applied towards the cost of health services, unemployment or sickness benefits, family allowances, or other welfare or social services.

The fund receives an annual sum of £30,000,000 or an amount equal to one quarter of the collections each financial year from income tax on individuals for Commonwealth purposes, whichever is the less.

The cost of maternity allowances and of funeral benefit in respect of old age and invalid pensions, as from 1st July, 1943, is paid from this fund.

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.

Social service bureaux were established in the metropolis, Newcastle and the northern and southern coalfields and welfare officers were appointed to supervise social aid in the various districts with the assistance of departmental medical officers and welfare nurses.

The social service bureaux were conducted in conjunction with the State employment exchanges until March, 1942, when the work of the exchange was taken over by the Commonwealth.

Ordinary food relief is issued on a uniform scale graduated according to the size of the family to be maintained, 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, and a pint of milk per day for mothers (before and after childbirth) and for children under seven years of age in families receiving social aid. A service of medical attention and medicine (on a basis similar to that provided by friendly societies) is provided. Persons for whom special foods are issued are 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.

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.

The method of distributing food relief was changed in January, 1943. Under former arrangements recipients of aid selected from approved traders the suppliers from whom they wished to obtain their requirements and orders to supply food to a specified value were issued direct to the suppliers; under the new system cash by bank cheque is paid to the recipients, according to scale, for ordinary food relief and additional milk. No change was made in regard to distribution of special foods and orders for these are issued to suppliers. Clothing and boots as selected by the recipient from standardised lists are distributed by officers of the Social Service Bureaux.

As a general condition precedent to the issue of social aid, the applicant is required to 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. In assessing the permissive income, the income of members of the family, except old-age and invalid pensioners, is taken into consideration. Such items as child endowment, 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) are included. Earnings of each son, daughter, brother or sister in the household of a recipient of food relief are exempt up to 60s. per fortnight; earnings of juveniles have been excluded since 17th July, 1941. 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 fifteen years, also for children aged fourteen years for whom child endowment or allowance under the widows' pension or similar allowance is not paid.

Scales of Food Relief.

The scales of permissive income and of the value of food orders (exclusive of special foods) current since August, 1939, are shown below.

TABLE 126.—Scales of Food Relief and Permissive Income.

| Family Unit. | Limit of Income per Fort-night. (a) | Value of Food Relief—per fortnight. | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 1 Aug. 1939. | 17 July, 1941. | 20 May, 1942. | 21 Jan., 1943. | 30 Mar., 1944. |
| | s. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Single man or woman ... | 25 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 |
| Married couple ... | 40. | 31 0 | 34 0 | 40 0 | 48 0 | 58 0 |
| " " 1 child ... | 50 | 41 0 | 44 0 | 51 0 | 59 0 | 71 0. |
| " " 2 children ... | 60 | 43 0 | 46 0 | 53 0. | 61 0 | 74 0. |
| " " 3 children ... | 65 | 49 0 | 52 0 | 60 0 | 69 0 | 83 0 |
| " " 4 children ... | 70 | 55 0 | 58 0 | 67 0 | 77 0. | 92 0 |
| " " 5 children ... | 75 | 61 0 | 64 0 | 74 0 | 85 0. | 102 0 |
| Each additional child ... | 10. | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0. | 10 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 at intervals since June, 1933, also, for the purpose of comparison, the number of men engaged in part-time employment on relief work:—

TABLE 127.—Recipients of Food Relief and Relief Workers, 1933 to 1944.

| Particulars. | June, 1933. | June, 1939. | June, 1940. | June, 1941. | June, 1942. | June, 1943. | June 1944. |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Food Relief— | | | | | | | |
| Recipients ... | 83,151 | 37,795 | 37,302 | 16,590 | 7,667 | 4,000 | 2,850 |
| Recipients and dependants ... | 192,777 | 94,033 | 95,382 | 38,561 | 16,106 | 8,400 | 5,803 |
| Relief Workers— | | | | | | | |
| Part-time... ... | 34,229 | 20,229 | 11,302 | 8,226 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

The number of recipients of food relief was declining slowly in 1940 when an industrial dislocation in coalmining caused a temporary increase. In the following year the number decreased rapidly and further decline followed the introduction of the Commonwealth scheme for widows' pensions in July, 1941, and allowances for wives of invalid pensioners in July, 1943. Relief work ceased in March, 1942.

The persons who continue to receive food relief consist almost exclusively of those who are unable to earn a livelihood on account of age, illness or infirmity and women who are not available for employment by reason of domestic responsibilities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

The State maintains three homes for the aged and infirm—two for men and one for women. The institutions are used also for the treatment of chronic ailments. They contain special wards for persons suffering from cancer, tuberculosis, and venereal disease, and a hospital for infectious diseases is attached to the institution at Lidcombe.

The average number resident in the State asylums during the year 1943 was 2,286. The average cost per inmate was £81 11s.; receipts from various sources represented £30 9s. 9d. per inmate, so that the net cost to the State was £51 1s. 3d. In the hospitals attached to the institutions 4,922 cases of illness were treated during 1943—males 4,242 and females 680—and at the end of the year 1,303 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.

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 a maternity allowance in respect of each birth which occurs in Australia if the child is born alive or is a viable child. In cases where more than one child is born at a birth only one allowance is payable but since April, 1944, the mother receives weekly benefit at a higher rate.

From July, 1931, the amount of allowance, formerly £5, was reduced to £4 and payment was 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. From August 1934 the amount of allowance was related to the number of surviving children in the family and the income limit was graded, within a range of £91, according to the number of the claimants' children, the limit being raised by £13 for each surviving child under fourteen years of age born prior to the birth in respect of which the allowance was claimed.

From 1st July, 1943, the income limit was abolished and the rate of allowance was increased from £4 10s. to £5 where there was no other child under 14 years, and from £5 to £6 where there was one or two such children, the current rate for a larger family unit being £7 10s. At this date a new maternity benefit was introduced in the form of an allowance to the mother at the rate of 25s. a week for the four weeks preceding and the four weeks following the birth of a child. Under further amendment introduced in April, 1944, children up to 16 years of age are taken into account in assessing the rate of maternity allowance and the allowance to the mother is 37s. 6d. per week when twins are born and 50s. in the case of triplets.

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 128.—Maternity Allowances Paid in New South Wales, 1921 to 1944.

| Year ended June. | Amount of Allowance. | Income Limit. | Confinements, excluding Still-births, (approximate). | Claims passed for Payment. | |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------|
| | | | | Number. | Amount. |
| | £ | £ | No. | | £ |
| 1921 | 5 | No limit. | 54,620 | 56,378 | 281,890 |
| 1929 | 5 | " | 53,310 | 54,275 | 271,375 |
| 1931 | 5 | " | 50,530 | 51,660 | 258,300 |
| 1932 | 4 | 260 | 45,230 | 36,569 | 149,870 |
| 1933 | 4 | { 260 208 } | 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 5 4½ to 7½ } | { 221 to 312 247 to 338 } | 46,760 | 30,440 | 154,613 |
| 1939 | 4½ to 7½ | 247 to 338 | 47,350 | 30,860 | 167,710 |
| 1940 | 4½ to 7½ | 247 to 338 | 47,610 | 29,700 | 161,259 |
| 1941 | 4½ to 7½ | 247 to 338 | 49,450 | 28,540 | 155,006 |
| 1942 | 4½ to 7½ | 247 to 338 | 53,310 | 24,481 | 133,208 |
| 1943 | 4½ to 7½ | 247 to 338 | 52,140 | 19,182 | 104,188 |
| 1944 | 5 to 7½* | no limit | 59,650 | 57,792 | 888,850 |

*Also an allowance to mother, see context above.

The maternity allowances paid in New South Wales up to 30th June, 1943, numbered 1,341,149 and the aggregate amount was £7,626,000 approximately.

The cost of maternity allowances has been paid from the National Welfare Fund since 1st July, 1943.

Baby Health Centres and Day Nurseries.

The baby health centres established by the Government of New South Wales 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, 1943, there were 239 centres, including 62 in the metropolitan area. Attendances at the centres numbered 986,000 in 1942, and 1,051,600 in 1943, and the nurses made 68,000 visits in 1942 and 67,800 in 1943 to cases within the area served by the centres.

In many places the baby health centres co-operate with voluntary organisations which make provision for the day care of young children, such as the Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association, and the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales. Mothers who work outside their homes may leave their children at the nurseries or nursery schools during the daytime. Food, clothing and medical and dental care are provided. A small daily fee is charged.

The Kindergarten Union provides free kindergarten schools and playgrounds and trains kindergarten and nursery school teachers. It co-operates also with the Commonwealth Department of Health in supervising a model pre-school child development centre at Erskineville, Sydney.

In the outlying country districts nurses engaged by the Bush Nursing Association at various 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 travelling health clinics. The Society for Crippled Children assists children in the matter of surgical treatment and in vocational training.

School Medical Service.

A school medical service is conducted in New South Wales under the control of the Principal Medical Officer of the Department of Education. The staff in 1943 consisted of 15 medical officers, 18 dental officers, 9 nurses, 8 dental assistants, 3 psychologists, 3 social workers and a speech therapist.

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. An oculist visits schools in outlying districts and prescribes treatment where necessary.

The following summary gives particulars of children medically examined during the years 1939 to 1942:—

| | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number examined | 81,493 | 87,271 | 63,101 | 38,993 |
| Number reviewed... | 24,249 | 29,422 | 22,693 | 20,809 |
| Percentage of those examined notified for defects (medical and dental) | 39.2 | 36.72 | 37.89 | 38.84 |

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 1942 was 19,913, treatment being completed in 88 per cent. of the cases.

The expenditure on the school medical and dental services in 1941-42, exclusive of administration, was £33,098.

State System of Family Allowances.

Family allowances in New South Wales were paid by the State Government from 23rd July, 1927, until the commencement of the Commonwealth child endowment on 1st July, 1941. Allowances were payable for the children of families whose income in the twelve months preceding claim for endowment did not exceed the living wage, plus £13 for each dependent child under 14 years of age (except one in each family since December, 1929).

The maximum rate of endowment was 5s. per week per endowable child, but the amount at this rate was reduced where necessary so that endowment did not raise the family income above the living wage, plus £13 for each dependent child except one.

Particulars regarding the number of claims granted and amount of endowment paid in each year were published in earlier issues of the Year Book.

Commonwealth System of Family Allowances.

The Commonwealth system of child endowment commenced on 1st July, 1941. 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 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 an Assistant Commissioner in each State. The Commonwealth pay roll tax was introduced at the same time as the child endowment scheme and its purpose was stated to be the provision of funds for endowment. The tax is payable by employers whose wages bill exceeds £1,040 per annum, and it is assessed monthly at the rate of 2½ 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.

Particulars of child endowment paid in New South Wales by the Commonwealth during 1941-42 and 1942-43 are shown below:—

TABLE 129.—Commonwealth Child Endowment in New South Wales.

| Year ended June. | Family Claims at 30th June. | | | | | Approved Institutions at 30th June. | | Endowment paid in N.S.W. during year. |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Claims in Force. | Number of Endowed Children. | | Annual Liability. | | Number. | Endowed Children. | |
| | | Total. | Per Claim. | Total. | Per Claim. | | | |
| 1942 ... | 192,558 | 356,460 | 1·851 | £ 4,633,980 | £ 24·063 | 67 | 3,820 | £ 4,472,837 |
| 1943 ... | 194,168 | 354,883 | 1·828 | 4,613,479 | 23·760 | 96 | 5,065 | 4,580,228 |
| 1944 ... | 198,651 | 359,373 | 1·809 | 4,671,849 | 23·518 | 96 | 5,324 | 4,861,657 |

Widows' Pensions—State (N.S.W.) Scheme.

Widows' pensions have been paid by the Government of New South Wales since 10th March, 1926. These were for the most part suspended on commencement of the Commonwealth widows' pensions scheme, as from 30th June, 1942, but the State supplements the Commonwealth payments in order to ensure that no widow in New South Wales receives less than the pension which would have been payable under the State pension scheme. As a general rule, these supplementary payments are allowances for the children of widows in receipt of Commonwealth pension.

In terms of the Widows' Pensions Act, 1925-1942, 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.

The Act provides that a widow without dependent child may be granted a pension if she is at least 50 years of age and in indigent circumstances, or if on the death of her husband she is left unprovided for—the pension in the latter case must be claimed within six months of the husband's death and is restricted to a period of twelve months. Except in such cases a widow is not entitled to a widow's pension under the State law 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., 15 years. 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.

Until July, 1942, the maximum rates of pension were £1 per week for the widow and 10s. for each eligible child, except in the period dating from 1st February, 1933, to 6th October, 1937, when they were 17s. 6d. and 8s. 9d. respectively. From 1st July, 1942, the maximum rate for the widow was increased to 25s. per week. Pension at maximum rate 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, except pension under the coal and oil shale mine workers' scheme; 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 25 per cent. of the earnings of unmarried children over school-leaving age 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, or contributions of children not residing with the widow are not assessed as income.

The average number of widows' pensions paid by the State in the year ended 30th June, 1942, was 6,624 per fortnight and the amount was £568,247. In the year 1942-43 (following the introduction of the Commonwealth scheme), 4,674 claims for children's allowances were granted in respect of 8,760 children; the amount paid during the year was £177,026, including £12,492 arrears of pensions. Allowances current at 30th June, 1943, numbered 4,604, and the average amount was 14s. a week.

Particulars regarding the number of pensions and the amount of pensions paid under the widows' pensions scheme of New South Wales during the five years ended 1942-43 are shown below:—

TABLE 130.—Widows' Pensions—New South Wales Scheme, 1939 to 1943.

| Year. | Pensions Granted during year. | Pensions Current at 30th June. | | Pensions Paid during the Year. | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Number. | Fortnightly Liability. | Amount. | Per Head of Population. |
| | No. | | £ | £ | s. d. |
| 1938-39 | 8,665 | 7,309 | 24,357 | 630,321 | 4 7 |
| 1939-40 | 8,732 | 7,417 | 24,166 | 630,721 | 4 7 |
| 1940-41 | 8,475 | 7,126 | 23,018 | 609,037 | 4 5 |
| 1941-42 | † | 6,352 | 21,855 | 568,247 | 4 1 |
| 1942-43* | 4,674 | 4,604 | 6,465 | 177,027 | 1 3 |

* Children's allowances (see Commonwealth Widows' Pensions below). † Not available.

Widows' Pensions—Commonwealth Scheme.

The Commonwealth commenced to pay widows' pensions on 30th June, 1942. Pension is payable to (a) widows maintaining one or more children under age 16 years and (b) widows aged 50 years or over not maintaining a child under 16 years of age. An allowance may be paid for a period of six months after her husband's death to a widow under 50 years of age without dependent child if she is in necessitous circumstances.

The term "widow," for purposes of the Act, includes a woman who though not legally married to him was maintained by a man as his wife for a period of at least three years immediately prior to his death; a wife deserted by her husband for a period not less than six months; a divorced woman who has not remarried; and a woman whose husband is in a hospital for the insane.

The residence qualification for widow's pension or allowance is five years in Australia and a widow is ineligible if she has property (excluding her home and personal effects) which exceeds in value £1,000, in the case of a widow with children, or £400 if without dependent child.

The maximum rate of pension as from 30th June, 1942, was £78 per annum (30s. a week) for widows with children and the maximum rate of pension or allowance payable to other widows was £65 per annum (25s. a week). The higher rate for the former group offsets the exclusion of one child in the family from child endowment at the rate of 5s. a week. Until November, 1943, the maximum rates of widows' pensions and allowances were subject to variation in accordance with retail price index numbers compiled quarterly by the Commonwealth Statistician, and they were increased by 6d. a week in October, 1942, January, April and August, 1943. By amending Act passed in March, 1944, the rates have been fixed at £83 4s. per annum (32s. per week) and £70 4s. (27s. a week), respectively; they are no longer subject to automatic variation in accordance with price index numbers.

The number of Commonwealth widows' pensions current in New South Wales at 30th June, 1943, was 14,998 and the average rate of pension was 27s. 5d. per week. The pensioners consisted of 7,519 widows who were maintaining one or more children, the average rate being 30s. 3d. per week; 7,439 widows aged 50 years or over (no dependent child), average rate 24s. 7d. per week; and 40 other widows, average rate 26s. 6d.

At 30th June, 1944, the number of pensions was 16,380 and average rate 27s. 9d. per week, viz., 7,344 widows with children, 30s. 10d.; 8,990 widows, age 50 years or over, 25s. 3d.; and 46 other widows, 27s. per week. Pensions amounted to £949,283 in 1942-43 and £1,147,544 in 1943-44.

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.

The Director of Child Welfare is the permanent head of the department and there is an Advisory Council to advise the Minister for Education upon matters relevant to the welfare of children. The Act makes provision 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.

Other Acts having special reference to the welfare of children are the Deserted Wives and Children Act, 1901-1939, described below, and the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934, by which in legal disputes as to guardianship the mother is accorded equal rights with the father.

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, viz., from 6 to 15 years of age, is prescribed by the Public Instruction Act.

State Wards.

In terms of the Child Welfare Act children may be admitted to control as State wards upon application by parents or other guardians where the conditions of home life are unsatisfactory or the children are orphaned or deserted. Neglected or uncontrollable or delinquent children may be admitted by order of the Children's Courts.

The Minister for Education is the guardian of State wards. His guardianship may continue in each case until the ward reaches the age of 18 years, and if the Minister has not terminated guardianship at that age, supervision may continue until 21 years of age.

Where practicable, State wards are placed with approved foster parents to be maintained under normal conditions of home life. Allowances are paid to the foster parents, and medical, dental and other special expenses, as for equipment for school or employment, are met by the Department. The allowances may be continued beyond normal school-leaving age to enable backward children to remain at school and those with special scholastic ability to complete courses at secondary or technical school or University, also in cases of ill-health or physical disability. Departmental inspectors exercise supervision over wards placed with foster parents.

After they leave school wards are placed in employment and if necessary their earnings are supplemented by the Department.

The Department of Child Welfare maintains depots for the temporary accommodation of State wards pending placement with foster parents or transfer, also homes where boys are trained in farm work and girls in domestic science; welfare homes for subnormal children, homes for sick or invalid wards, for babies, and for pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers, and a hostel for wards and ex-wards awaiting employment.

For mentally deficient children who are educable the Department of Education also provides special classes at some State schools and conducts a residential school at Glenfield.

Children in Foster Homes.

Children may be placed by their guardians in foster homes or institutions conducted by religious bodies and other organisations in preference to being boarded out as State wards. Under certain conditions the Minister is authorised to pay to charitable institutions in respect of the children allowances similar to those paid to foster parents of State wards. If the institution was in existence when the Child Welfare Act commenced in December, 1939, allowances may be paid only for the number of inmates in excess of the average number during the period of two years immediately before that date.

If any place is used for the reception of one or more children under 7 years of age apart from their parents, it must be licensed and the children must be registered with the Director of the Child Welfare Department.

The number of foster homes licensed in 1942-43 was 149, and the number of children was 319. During the year 174 children were discharged to their parents, 2 were transferred to the control of the Child Welfare Department, 34 were removed from State supervision for other reasons, and 109 remained in the foster homes at the end of the year.

The reception of children in foster homes, other than the foster homes of State wards and institutions controlled or open to inspection by the State, is subject to general regulation in terms of the Child Welfare Act.

It is prescribed that no person without an order of a Children's Court, 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.

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 for the purpose are paid 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 the child is incapacitated or for other special reason.

In the year ended June, 1943, contributions were paid by the Department to 2,756 mothers for the support of 6,194 children.

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; orders of adoption are registered by the Registrar-General.

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.

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. But committal to an institution is a final resort and many of the children brought before the courts are released after admonition, or on probation. The Child Welfare Department exercises control of delinquent children committed to State institutions and supervises those released on probation.

There are State institutions for delinquent boys at Mittagong and Gosford and an industrial school for girls at Parramatta.

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.

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 applications for maintenance of wife or child dealt with in the Courts of Petty Sessions and the Children's Court during the years 1939 to 1943:—

TABLE 131.—Wife and Child Desertion—Applications for Maintenance Orders 1939 to 1943.

| Year. | Applications for Orders. | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|--------------|
| | Maintenance of— | | | | Expenses incidental to Birth of ex-nuptial Child. | |
| | Wife. | | Child. | | | |
| | Total Cases. | Orders Made. | Total Cases. | Orders Made. | Total Cases. | Orders Made. |
| 1939 | 2361 | 1384 | 774 | 595 | 160 | 129 |
| 1940 | 2531 | 1395 | 647 | 491 | 167 | 112 |
| 1941 | 2434 | 1394 | 536 | 416 | 135 | 83 |
| 1942 | 1999 | 1091 | 456 | 333 | 116 | 87 |
| 1943 | 1953 | 1108 | 500 | 376 | 146 | 100 |

For disobedience of or non-compliance with the orders 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.

Children under State Supervision.

The number of children under the supervision of the Child Welfare Department in December 1931 and 1936 and in June, 1939 to 1943, are shown below:—

TABLE 132.—Children under State Supervision.

| Classification. | 1931. | 1936. | 1939 | 1940. | 1941 | 1942. | 1943. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| State wards— | | | | | | | |
| Boarded out, adopted or apprenticed | 5,054 | 4,057 | 3,643 | 3,475 | 3,271 | 2,909 | 2,669 |
| In depots, homes or hostels ... | 230 | 243 | 333 | 402 | 376 | 372 | 399 |
| Juvenile offenders in State institutions or shelters ... | 1,009 | 607 | 679 | 589 | 537 | 581 | 653 |
| Children boarded-out with own mothers | 11,184 | 10,032 | 9,787 | 9,513 | 8,539 | 6,904 | 6,194 |
| In licensed foster homes and institutions | 1,191 | 1,482 | 1,207 | 1,193 | 1,128 | 1,214 | 1,419 |
| Total | 18,668 | 16,421 | 15,649 | 15,172 | 13,851 | 12,070 | 11,334 |

These figures do not include the children on probation from the Children's Courts or institutions (who numbered 2,103 at 30 June, 1943), nor children licensed for street trading (113 in June, 1943) or for employment in theatres or public entertainments.

The number of State wards at 30th June, 1943, was 3,068, viz., 1,661 boys and 1,407 girls. Of these 399 were in depots, homes or hostels, 2,311 were boarded out and supported by the Government, 230 were adopted or boarded out without subsidy and 128 were apprenticed.

Between June, 1939, and June, 1943, there was a decline of 908 in the number of State wards and a reduction of 3,593 in the number of children boarded out with their own mothers.

The annual expenditure of the Child Welfare Department during the past five years is shown below:—

TABLE 133.—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. |
|------------------|---------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|---|------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 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 |
| 1942 ... | 67,294 | 200,153 | 45,952 | 104,410 | 13,294 | 431,103 | 28,669 | 402,434 |
| 1943 ... | 60,363 | 157,892 | 58,947 | 102,451 | 13,153 | 392,806 | 32,174 | 360,632 |

TREATMENT OF SICKNESS.

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease 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 134.—Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists and Optometrists on Register, 1929 to 1943.

| 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 |
| 1939 | 3,598 | 1,495 | 2,281 | 598 |
| 1940 | 3,558 | 1,483 | 2,327 | 583 |
| 1941 | 3,744 | 1,455 | 2,388 | 557 |
| 1942 | 3,899 | 1,447 | 2,231 | 554 |
| 1943 | 4,003 | 1,431 | 1,877 | 549 |

* Not registered

There were 392 persons (other than pharmacists) licensed to deal in poisons in December, 1942, and 373 in 1943; and at the latter date 12 persons were licensed to manufacture opium and other dangerous drugs and 59 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, 1943, was as follows:—General nurses, 14,251, midwifery 7,641, mental, 1,439, infants, 126. 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, 1942, was 217,544 and the mileage was 2,060,762, and cases numbered 236,393 and mileage 2,326,318 during 1942-43.

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 135.—Private Hospitals—Number and Accommodation, at 31st December, 1943.

| 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. 72 | No. 41 | No. 61 | No. 174 | No. 1,526 | No. 928 | No. 327 | No. 1,781 |
| Country | 129 | 12 | 118 | 259 | 1,207 | 152 | 538 | 1,897 |
| Total | 201 | 53 | 179 | 433 | 2,733 | 1,080 | 865 | 4,678 |

The number of private hospitals has declined in each year since 1939, when there were 537 with 5,254 beds, viz., 203 with 2,939 beds in Sydney and 334 containing 2,315 beds in other localities.

In 299 hospitals the accommodation at the end of 1943 did not exceed 10 beds, in 92 there were from 11 to 20 beds, and in 42 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 homes for the infirm (see page 138).

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, 1929-1943, provision has been made for a systematic organisation of the public hospital services. The Act is administered by the Hospitals Commission, as reconstituted in terms of an amending Act passed in December, 1943. It consists of three full time members, including the chairman, appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years and remunerated by annual salary.

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 Public Hospitals 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 by a board of five Government nominees and six or seven elected directors.

The Hospitals Commission 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, 1942, the number of beds in the hospitals included 858 for private and 1,888 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, and by dental clinics which are transported 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 136.—Public Hospitals—Accommodation and Patients, 1937 to 1943.

| Year ended June— | Hospitals. | Beds. | | Patients treated in Hospital. | | Out-Patients. | |
|---------------------|------------|----------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------|---------------|--------------|
| | | Number Available. | Number occupied. Daily Average. | Babies born. | Other. | Number. | Attendances. |
| 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 |
| 1941... .. | 210 | 15,769 | 11,578 | 17,530 | 264,509 | 618,199 | 1,895,581 |
| 1942... .. | 213 | 16,009 | 11,063 | 20,775 | 258,592 | 587,976 | 1,778,545 |
| 1943... .. | 212 | 16,112 | 11,375 | 21,254 | 270,215 | 590,554 | 1,764,512 |

In addition to the accommodation provided by public hospitals to which the foregoing particulars relate, beds in the State hospitals, viz., those at the homes for the infirm (see page 138), the Waterfall Sanatorium and auxiliary hospital at Randwick, and the David Berry Hospital, numbered 2,295 in 1941 and 2,276 in 1942. The average number of beds occupied per day in these institutions was 2,102 and 2,037, and the number of patients treated was 7,455 and 7,318 in the respective years.

Income and Expenditure of Public Hospitals.

The income for maintenance of the public hospitals amounted to £2,951,247 in 1941-42 and the expenditure for maintenance to £2,842,212. These amounts are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. Income for capital purposes in 1941-42 included State grants for buildings and equipment £93,520; also legacies and bequests £24,434, and the hospitals obtained loans amounting to £534,957. Corresponding figures for 1942-43 are:—Grants, £99,931; legacies, etc., £57,770; and loans, £163,867. The actual amount of capital expenditure is not recorded.

Particulars relating to the income and expenditure for maintenance during the six years ended 1942-43 are shown below. Income and expenditure of State institutions are not included:—

TABLE 137.—Public Hospitals—Income and Expenditure, 1938 to 1943.

| Year ended June— | Income for Maintenance. | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| | State Aid for Mainten- ance. | Subscrip- tions and Donations. | Systematic Contribu- tions. | Patients' Fees. | Other. | Total Income for Maintenance |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1938 | 991,279 | 164,745 | 332,214 | 528,413 | 73,791 | 2,090,442 |
| 1939 | 1,029,774 | 163,869 | 363,788 | 578,343 | 80,423 | 2,216,197 |
| 1940 | 1,035,753 | 183,583 | 375,886 | 657,972 | 88,386 | 2,341,580 |
| 1941 | 1,140,345 | 197,802 | 393,677 | 813,641 | 103,827 | 2,649,292 |
| 1942 | 1,347,777 | 192,943 | 465,307 | 842,995 | 102,225 | 2,951,247 |
| 1943 | 1,363,013 | 193,439 | 525,982 | 986,302 | 135,738 | 3,204,474 |

| Year ended June— | Maintenance Expenditure. | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Salaries and Wages. | Provisions, Drugs, Fuel, etc. | Special Department. Expenses and Interest. | Renewals and Renova- tions. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 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 |
| 1941 | 1,373,252 | 804,954 | 315,257 | 105,489 | 2,598,952 |
| 1942 | 1,519,322 | 880,178 | 319,057 | 123,655 | 2,842,212 |
| 1943 | 1,723,329 | 949,743 | 346,249 | 136,228 | 3,155,549 |

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, 1943, an amount of £2,248,116 had been disbursed for hospital benefits, viz., £1,548,096 to metropolitan hospitals affiliated with the funds and £700,020 to other hospitals, public and private.

Details regarding the operations of the Fund during the five years since 1938-39 are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 138.—Metropolitan Hospitals Contribution Fund, 1939 to 1943.

| Year ended 30th June. | Benefits Granted to Contributors. | Income. | Payments to Hospitals. | Administrative Expenses. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | No. | £ | £ | £ |
| 1939 | 50,561 | 288,211 | 252,579 | 28,133 |
| 1940 | 55,065 | 320,324 | 272,514 | 30,530 |
| 1941 | 58,898 | 331,554 | 298,247 | 31,840 |
| 1942 | 60,095 | 364,181 | 300,621 | 37,198 |
| 1943 | 64,694 | 386,720 | 338,808 | 42,292 |

Systematic contribution funds have been organised in connection with country hospitals to provide benefit for treatment of contributors and their dependants. In recent years some of these funds were organised as zone schemes with uniform rates of contributions and reciprocity between hospitals. In each zone a central authority collects the contributions and transmits the proceeds, less 10 per cent. for administrative expenses, to the constituent hospitals for disbursement. Information relating to these funds, as compiled by the Hospitals Commission, is shown below:—

TABLE 139.—Country Hospitals—Systematic Contribution Funds, 1938 to 1942.

| Year ended 30th June. | Contributions Received. | Payments to Hospitals. | Cost of Administration. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1938 | 256,887 | 238,436 | 28,111 |
| 1939 | 278,046 | 255,951 | 30,840 |
| 1940 | 293,098 | 268,912 | 32,575 |
| 1941 | 300,652* | 298,130 | 25,972* |
| 1942 | 334,260* | 329,108 | 14,475* |

* Exclusive of administrative expenses deducted by zone authorities (see par. above table).

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.

The following table shows the notifications of various diseases in 1934 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. Ten cases of typhus fever were notified in 1941, eight in 1942, and 16 in 1943. Particulars of deaths and death rates are shown in the chapter "Vital Statistics."

TABLE 140.—Infectious Diseases—Cases Notified, 1934 to 1943.

| Year. | Typhoid Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Diph- theria. | Pulmon- ary Tuber- culosis. | Infantile Paralysts. | Cerebro- Spinal Meningi- tis. | Ence- phalitis Lethar- gica. | Puerperal Infection. |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 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 |
| 1941 | 40 | 3,366 | 3,055 | 1,923 | 90 | 410 | 13 | 271 |
| 1942 | 31 | 1,576 | 1,454 | 1,912 | 34 | 879 | 12 | 244 |
| 1943 | 24 | 3,940 | 2,267 | 1,722 | 25 | 400 | 8 | 224 |

The marked increase in the number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1940 was a result of the medical examination of recruits for war service which brought to light many cases which otherwise would not have been notified at this stage. Consequently the number of notifications exceeded 1,900 per annum in the years 1940 to 1942, then declined.

Leprosy.

Persons suffering from leprosy are segregated in the Leper Lazaret. One person was admitted in 1941 and two were discharged; five were admitted in 1942; eight were admitted in 1943, one died and two were discharged. There were 18 inmates in the lazaret on 31st December, 1943, viz., 13 males and 5 females. Their birth-places were—Australia 8 (including 2 aborigines), England 3, China and Java 2 each, India, Malaya and Malta 1 each. The cost of the lazaret during 1943 was £6,019, or £382 16s. per inmate.

Tuberculosis.

Pulmonary tuberculosis has been notifiable throughout the State since 1st March, 1929. During the year 1941 the notifications numbered 1,923, viz., 1,417 in the metropolitan sanitary district, 82 in the Hunter River district, 28 in the district of Broken Hill, 360 in other parts of the State, and 36 from localities outside New South Wales. In 1942 notifications numbered 1,912, including metropolitan 1,488, Hunter River district 81, and Broken Hill 23.

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. The Waterfall Sanatorium for patients in the intermediate stages of the disease is the largest; it contains 381 beds, and an auxiliary hospital with 191 beds for advanced patients is located in Randwick, Sydney. Both these are State Government institutions. A village settlement for tubercular cases at Picton Lakes is maintained by public subscription and admission is arranged by the Department of Public Health. There are dispensaries in Sydney and Newcastle for diagnosis and the examination of tuberculous patients.

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, and certain drugs used in connection with these diseases may not be sold unless prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner.

There are clinics in operation in the metropolitan district and at Newcastle Hospital, and free treatment is provided at subsidised hospitals in other localities, drugs and instruments being provided by the Government.

The notifications during the year 1942 numbered 5,990, of which 5,557 cases were notified in the metropolitan area and 272 in the Newcastle district. Notifications in 1943 were 4,869, including metropolitan 4,488 and Newcastle 225. About 85 per cent. of the cases are 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. Persons certified as insane by two qualified medical practitioners may be admitted to an institution; 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 mental hospitals 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 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.

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.

There are Reception Houses in Sydney, Newcastle and a few other localities where persons showing symptoms of mental diseases are placed under observation and cases of short duration are treated.

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.

The mental patients under cognisance as being of unsound mind on 30th June, 1943, consisted of 5,549 males and 5,257 females in mental hospitals and licensed houses in New South Wales; 3 men and 4 women from this State in South Australian hospitals; and 555 men and 594 women on leave from the institutions. The total number of persons under cognisance, exclusive of voluntary patients, at intervals since 1911 is shown below:—

TABLE 141.—Mental Patients, 1911 to 1943.

| At 30th June. | Number of Mental Patients. | | | Proportion per 1,000 of Population. | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|----------|--------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 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 |
| 1939 | 6,082 | 5,604 | 11,686 | 4·39 | 4·11 | 4·25 |
| 1940 | 6,158 | 5,686 | 11,844 | 4·42 | 4·13 | 4·27 |
| 1941 | 6,264 | 5,793 | 12,057 | 4·47 | 4·17 | 4·32 |
| 1942 | 6,222 | 5,832 | 12,054 | 4·40 | 4·15 | 4·28 |
| 1943 | 6,107 | 5,855 | 11,962 | 4·29 | 4·13 | 4·21 |

* At 31st December.

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 proportion of female patients under cognisance has increased.

The number of admissions and re-admissions to mental hospitals in the last five years is shown below:—

TABLE 142.—Mental Hospitals—Admission and Deaths, 1939 to 1943.

| Year ended 30th June. | Admissions. | | | Re-admissions. | | | Deaths. | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------|--------|----------------|----------|--------|---------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 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 |
| 1942 | 752 | 741 | 1,463 | 93 | 117 | 210 | 433 | 361 | 794 |
| 1943 | 705 | 695 | 1,400 | 98 | 125 | 223 | 484 | 395 | 879 |

* Calendar Year.

During 1942-43 the deaths numbered 879, or 8.1 per cent. of the average number resident, and the discharges included 551 persons, or 5.1 per cent., who had recovered, and 229, or 2.1 per cent., who had been relieved.

The average weekly cost of maintaining mental patients in Government institutions during the year 1942-43 was 28s. 6d. per patient, of which the State paid 22s. 7d., and the balance was derived from private contributions. The following table shows the average weekly cost per patient during the years cited:—

TABLE 143.—Mental Patients—Cost of Maintenance, 1939 to 1943.

| 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. |
| 1939 | 781,958 | 23 2 | 4 2 | 27 4 |
| 1940 | 775,346 | 21 11 | 4 9 | 25 8 |
| 1941 | 815,695 | 22 11 | 4 11 | 27 10 |
| 1942 | 810,461 | 22 1 | 4 9 | 26 10 |
| 1943 | 822,384 | 22 7 | 5 11 | 28 6 |

The cost of voluntary patients is included. During the year ended June, 1943, salaries amounted to £522,035, the cost of provisions, stores, etc., was £219,709, fuel, light and water, £21,304; and miscellaneous items, £59,336. In addition, farm products to the value of £14,090 were grown and consumed at the institutions, and a sum of £21,651 (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 2,649 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 the New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, maintained partly by Government subsidy and partly by public subscriptions, and the Sydney Industrial Blind Institute, which provides

industrial training to enable blind persons to earn a livelihood, and conducts homes for them. 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. Membership consisted of 173,695 men, 16,964 women, and 20,511 juveniles, total 211,170. The number of members entitled to benefits was 199,329.

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.

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 1940-41 amounted to £82,668, for 1941-42, to £86,423, and for 1942-43, to £89,800. The total amount paid by the State in respect of claims to 30th June, 1943, was approximately £1,771,700.

NATIONAL INSURANCE.

Legislation was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1933 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS.

Provision for the introduction of a scheme of unemployment and sickness benefits has been made by the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act, 1944, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in April, 1944, to commence when proclaimed.

The benefits are for persons, except pensioners, between the ages of 16 and 65 years (or in the case of women 60 years). The resident qualification is 12 months in Australia immediately prior to the date of claim.

For unemployment benefit the claimant must satisfy the authorities that his unemployment is not due to participation in a strike, that he is capable and willing to undertake suitable work and has taken reasonable steps to obtain it.

For sickness benefit the claimant must produce a medical certificate and must prove that he has suffered loss of income up to the amount of benefit claimed.

There is a waiting period of seven days. A means test is imposed and benefit is to be reduced by the amount of income in excess of the limit shown below. The value of the claimant's property is to be disregarded in assessing means and sickness pay from approved friendly society up to £1 per week is not regarded as income. The rates of benefit are as follows:—

| | Income limit per week. | | Benefit per week. | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----|----------------------|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Single person— | | | | |
| Age 16 and under 17 years ... | 5 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 17 " " 18 " ... | 10 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 18 " " 21 " ... | 15 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Other persons ... | 20 | 0 | 25 | 0 |

Additional benefit in the case of a married person is 20s. a week for his spouse and 5s. for one dependent child over 16 years of age (child endowment 5s. a week is payable for each other dependent child in the family).

A married woman is not entitled to benefit if her husband can maintain her. Provision is made for granting special benefit to persons not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit, who by reason of age, disability or domestic circumstances are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants.

The cost of benefits under this scheme is to be paid from the National Welfare Fund.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS.

Provision has been made, by an Act passed in April, 1944, to commence on a date to be proclaimed, for the supply of medicines free of charge to residents of Australia.

The medicines, etc., available under the scheme are listed in a pharmaceutical formulary to be supplied by approved pharmacists or friendly society or hospital authorities upon prescription by a medical practitioner. The cost will be paid by the Commonwealth Government from the National Welfare Fund.

PROTECTION OF ABORIGINALS.

The protection of the aboriginal natives of New South Wales is the function of the Aborigines Welfare Board of which the Under Secretary (*i.e.*, the permanent head) of the Chief Secretary's Department is chairman. Other members include 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. By an amending Act passed in 1943, provision is made for the appointment of two aboriginals as members representing their race.

The Board exercises general supervision over matters affecting the welfare of the aborigines, manages the reserves set apart in various localities for them, and provides for the custody and maintenance of aboriginal children.

The Board may board out with foster parents or in approved charitable institutions children committed to its control, and may place them in 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.

Aboriginals 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 aboriginals in New South Wales are shown in the chapter "Population" of this Year Book.

The expenditure by the Aborigines Board amounted to £74,365, including £11,489 for education, during year 1941-42, and to £63,007, including £15,175 for education, in 1942-43.

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.

A comparative statement regarding the number of cremations is shown by the following table. The number of deaths in New South Wales was 21,284 in 1931, 27,300 in 1941 and 28,870 in 1943.

TABLE 144.—Cremations, 1931 to 1943.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|-------------|--------|----------|--------|-------------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1931 | 507 | 366 | 873 | 1941 | 2,898 | 2,183 | 5,081 |
| 1936 | 1,579 | 1,192 | 2,771 | 1942 | 3,243 | 2,387 | 5,630 |
| 1939 | 2,304 | 1,825 | 4,129 | 1943 | 3,555 | 2,757 | 6,312 |
| 1940 | 2,662 | 1,943 | 4,605 | | | | |

PENSIONS.

In New South Wales pensions are provided for the aged, the permanently invalided, widows, 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.

The State Government commenced to pay old-age pensions in New South Wales as from 1st August, 1901, and invalid pensions as from 1st January, 1908. These have been replaced by Commonwealth pensions viz. old-age pensions to persons over 65 years of age (or 60 years if permanently incapacitated) as from 1st July, 1909, old-age pensions to women on attaining the age of 60 years and invalid pensions as from 15th December, 1910. Reciprocity between Australia and New Zealand in respect of invalid and old-age pensions was introduced on 1st September, 1943.

For old-age pensions the age qualification has not been varied from the ages stated above. The residence qualification is a continuous period of 20 years in Australia, 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.

An invalid pension is not payable to any person who is adequately maintained by his parents; and neither old-age nor invalid pension is payable to any person if the net value of his property, exclusive of his home, exceeds £400, nor if his income exceeds a prescribed limit. Since September, 1923, the income limit except for blind persons has been £32 10s. per annum, plus the maximum rate of pension. Special provision was made in 1920 to authorise the payment of pensions to the permanently blind at a rate not exceeding the maximum rate (£39 per annum) while the pensioner's income plus that of his wife and including pension did not exceed £221 per annum. From September, 1937, the income limit in the case of pensions to such persons was £175 10s. plus the maximum rate of pension, and from July, 1942, it was the Federal basic wage, apart from pension. By an amending Act of 1944, the limit was fixed at £260 apart from pension.

The amount of pension at maximum rate is reduced so that the pensioner's income, together with pension, will not exceed the prescribed limit. 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.

In assessing "adequate maintenance" of claimants for invalid pension, a full pension may be awarded where the family income divided by the number of adult members and an invalid over the age of 16 years does not exceed £130 per annum. Children under age 16 years are taken into the calculation on the basis of £52 per annum.

In assessing the pensioner's income certain items are not included, *e.g.*:—the value of unemployment relief in the nature of sustenance or food or wages in lieu thereof; benefits from friendly societies, trade unions or provident societies; gifts or allowances from husband, wife, father, mother or children. Blind men under age 65 years and blind women under 60 years are deemed to be earning the amount of wages which they could earn by reasonable effort.

Between October, 1933, and September, 1937, and from December, 1940, to November, 1943, the maximum rate of pension was subject to automatic adjustment according to variations in the retail price index numbers compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. By reason of this provision of the law the maximum rate of pension would have been reduced from 27s. per week to 26s 6d. in November, 1943, but a regulation was issued under the National Security Act to suspend the adjustment pending an amendment of the Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act. By the amending Act passed in 1944 the standard rate is fixed at 27s. a week and it is no longer adjusted by price variations.

Changes in the maximum rate of pensions and prescribed limit of income since 1901 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 145.—Old Age and Invalid Pensions—Rates.

| Date. | Maximum Rate of Pension. | | Limit of Income (including pension) Per annum. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------|--|
| | Per week. | Per annum. | |
| | s. d. | £ s. | £ s. |
| 1901, August | 10 0 | 26 0 | 52 0 |
| 1916, October | 12 6 | 32 10 | 58 10 |
| 1920, January | 15 0 | 39 0 | 65 0 |
| 1923, September | 17 6 | 45 10 | 78 0 |
| 1925, October | 20 0 | 52 0 | 84 10 |
| 1931, July... .. | 17 6 | 45 10 | 78 0 |
| | 15 0 | 39 0 | |
| 1932, October | to | to | 71 10 |
| | 17 6 | 45 10 | |
| 1933, October | 17 6 | 45 10 | 78 0 |
| 1935, July... .. | 18 0 | 46 16 | 79 6 |
| 1936, September | 19 0 | 49 8 | 81 18 |
| 1937, September | 20 0 | 52 0 | 84 10 |
| 1940, December | 21 0 | 54 12 | 87 2 |
| 1941, April | 21 6 | 55 18 | 88 8 |
| December | 23 6 | 61 2 | 93 12 |
| 1942, April | 25 0 | 65 0 | 97 10 |
| October | 25 6 | 66 6 | 98 16 |
| 1943, January | 26 0 | 67 12 | 100 2 |
| April | 26 6 | 68 18 | 101 8 |
| August | 27 0 | 70 4 | 102 14 |

If a pensioner is an inmate of a public benevolent asylum he receives an allowance instead of his pension. The amount of allowance, 6s. per week in 1937, was increased to 6s. 6d. in December, 1940, and subsequently by half the amount of increase in the full pension, as shown above. Under certain circumstances the Federal Government pays allowances to institutions in respect of pensioner inmates.

Additional benefits were provided for pensioners from July, 1943, viz., an allowance at maximum rate of 15s. a week for the wife of an invalid pensioner or permanently incapacitated old-age pensioner, and 5s. a week for those having care of a child under 16 years of age (*i.e.*, a child for whom child endowment is not provided); also funeral benefit, £10, or the actual cost of the funeral of a pensioner, whichever is the less. Allowances were in force at 30th June, 1944, in respect of 3,289 wives and 2,057 children of pensioners in New South Wales; and during the year 1943-44 funeral benefit amounting to £37,828 was paid in 4,004 cases.

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 146.—Old Age and Invalid Pensions in New South Wales—1912 to 1944.

| 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 |
| 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 | 39 1 |
| 1941 | 11,160 | 43,619 | 66,411 | 110,030 | 21 6 | 20 9 | 5,930,704 | 42 6 |
| 1942 | 11,326 | 43,235 | 67,229 | 110,464 | 25 0 | 24 2 | 6,941,194 | 49 3 |
| 1943 | 10,351 | 41,466 | 66,815 | 108,281 | 26 6 | 25 7 | 7,190,976 | 50 7 |
| 1944 | 7,463 | 38,876 | 65,538 | 104,414 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 7,019,172 | 49 1 |
| 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 | 3,273 | 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 |
| 1938 | 7,139 | 17,184 | 23,384 | 40,568 | 20 0 | 19 5 | 2,045,082 | 15 1 |
| 1939 | 7,087 | 17,630 | 24,237 | 41,887 | 20 0 | 19 5 | 2,110,238 | 15 5 |
| 1940* | 7,352 | 11,731 | 14,875 | 26,606* | 20 0 | 19 6 | 1,350,934 | 9 9 |
| 1941 | 6,874 | 11,938 | 15,310 | 27,243 | 21 6 | 21 0 | 1,491,334 | 10 8 |
| 1942 | 6,221 | 12,251 | 15,967 | 28,213 | 25 0 | 24 6 | 1,800,370 | 12 9 |
| 1943 | 4,849 | 11,382 | 15,419 | 26,801 | 26 6 | 26 0 | 1,813,292 | 12 9 |
| 1944 | 4,845 | 11,597 | 14,637 | 26,234 | 27 0 | 26 6 | 1,805,596 | 12 7 |

* 16,638 Invalid pensioners qualified for old-age pensions were transferred to list of old-age pensioners on 30th June, 1940.

At 30th June, 1942, the number of pensioners in public benevolent asylums in New South Wales was 1,271, and the annual liability for their pensions was £26,437; at 30th June, 1943, there were 1,635 such pensioners and the annual liability was £39,322, and 1,282 in June, 1944, annual liability £31,665.

The old-age and the invalid pensioners in New South Wales as at 30th June, 1943, represented respectively 37.7 and 9.3 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 36.9 per 1,000 and 8.0 per 1,000 in the Commonwealth.

The total amount of invalid and old-age pensions paid by the Commonwealth in Australia during the year ended 30th June, 1942, was £19,257,025, of which the sum of £19,058,159 was paid as pensions, including payments to pensioners in benevolent asylums and hospitals, and £198,866 to public benevolent asylums and hospitals for the maintenance of pensioners. In 1942-43 pensions amounted to £22,047,786 and payments to institutions to

£245,049, total £22,292,835. In addition the cost of administration was approximately £120,000 in 1941-42 and £186,517 in 1942-43.

The amount of pensions, etc., paid in New South Wales, including payments to asylums and hospitals, was £7,865,515 in 1941-42 and £9,249,594 in 1942-43.

The total amount of the pensions and allowances paid by the Commonwealth during 1943-44 was £21,699,100, including £8,866,699 paid in New South Wales.

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. In addition, 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. A service pension is not granted where income or property exceeds a certain limit.

Particulars of the war and service pensions payable in New South Wales in the last five years are shown below:—

TABLE 147.—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> | | | | | | |
| 1939 | 25,924 | 55,392 | 81,316 | 41 5 | 17 0 | £ 2,674,462 |
| 1940 | 25,671 | 51,676 | 77,347 | 41 4 | 17 9 | 2,618,564 |
| 1941 | 25,474 | 48,627 | 74,101 | 41 3 | 18 7 | 2,560,477 |
| 1942 | 25,938 | 47,208 | 73,146 | 40 11 | 19 9 | 2,576,241 |
| 1943 | 28,518 | 49,487 | 78,005 | 47 11 | 25 2 | 2,897,870 |
| <i>Service Pensions.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1939 | 2,333 | 1,539 | 3,872 | 32 6 | 17 5 | 118,433 |
| 1940 | 2,667 | 1,620 | 4,287 | 32 10 | 18 7 | 148,599 |
| 1941 | 2,780 | 1,645 | 4,425 | 35 4 | 20 9 | 162,935 |
| 1942 | 2,972 | 1,689 | 4,661 | 41 4 | 22 5 | 185,315 |
| 1943 | 2,874 | 1,491 | 4,365 | 44 3 | 27 7 | 218,173 |

The total amount of war pensions paid by the Commonwealth was £7,501,911 in 1941-42 and £8,266,996 in 1942-43; and service pensions amounted to £379,656 and £660,109 in the respective years.

War pensions are provided also for Australian seamen who suffer death or incapacity or detention in the present war. At 30th June, 1943, there were 229 pensions and 28 detention allowances and the annual liability was £15,284 for pensions and £3,551 for allowances.

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, which was amended in 1942.

The Act applies to persons employed in the mines in New South Wales, or so employed at any time since 1st January, 1928, persons permanently incapacitated during such employment, also to persons employed in transporting coal or shale from mine to point of delivery by the owner, elected officials of industrial organisations of coal and oil shale mine workers, and since June, 1942, managers, colliery engineers and electricians and clerks employed by mine owners in or about a mine.

Retirement is compulsory at age sixty-five years in the case of managers, colliery engineers and clerks, and in other cases 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 a week. In addition, allowances are provided for dependants, viz., £1 a week for wife or, if she is eligible for invalid or old-age pension £1 5s. a week, and 8s. 6d. each for children or dependent brothers and sisters under age 16 years. Upon the death of a pensioner or of a mine worker, 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, and if a pensioner engages in employment after retirement his pension is reduced by any amount by which his average earnings, plus pension, exceeds £5 a week. Similarly, pension of widow or female dependant is reduced by any excess over £2 10s. a week. Mine workers partially or wholly incapacitated in the course of their employment subsequent to 1st February, 1930, are entitled to benefit under the scheme; also those permanently incapacitated subsequent to 1st January, 1920, if they had been engaged in the industry for at least twenty years.

Where mine workers or dependants are entitled to receive invalid, old age or widows' pensions or child endowment, such amounts, as well as earnings of men under 60 years of age permanently incapacitated for mine work, are deducted from pension and allowances. Benefit is reducible also where compensation is payable in terms of the Workers' Compensation Act or damages are recovered from the employer.

A tribunal has been established to administer the pension fund. The State Treasury contributes each year one-fourth of the amount required for the funds or £80,000—whichever is the less; one-third of the balance is 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 in respect of coal mines from 23rd November, 1941, were mine workers 2s. 6d. per week and mine owners 5d. per ton of coal produced; it is proposed to increase these rates from 21st January, 1945, to 3s. 6d. and 7d., respectively. Contributions in respect of oil shale mine workers were fixed at 1s. a week from 23rd November, 1941, and 2s. 6d. from 1st July, 1942. Oil shale mine owners paid, in monthly instalments from 23rd November, 1941, a rate of 4½d. per ton of shale produced in the calendar year 1940; later the rate was fixed at 5d. per ton of current production, as from 1st July, 1942.

In May, 1944, the number of contributors was 18,105 in coal mines and 225 in oil shale mines. The number of persons entitled to pension in May, 1944, was 4,898, including 808 widows; of these 117 pensions were in abeyance because the pensioner was in employment.

TABLE 148.—Coal and Shale Mine Workers' Pensions Funds—Income and Expenditure.

| Item. | Income. | | Item. | Expenditure. | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Oct., 1941, to June, 1942. | Year 1942-1943. | | Oct., 1941, to June, 1942. | Year 1942-1943. |
| Contributions— | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| State Treasury ... | 56,250 | 80,000 | Pensions ... | 148,180 | 390,749 |
| Mine Owners ... | 150,932 | 249,137 | Administration... | 3,330 | 9,750 |
| Mine Workers ... | 66 839 | 114,119 | Provision for | | |
| Interest ... | 27 | 1,445 | Bad Debts | 2,500 | 2 |
| Total ... | 274,048 | 444,701 | Total ... | 154,010 | 400,501 |

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 and certain governmental bodies 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.

The scheme was amended as from 1st July, 1929, to provide that contributions to the Superannuation Fund by the Government and two of the corporate bodies, viz., the Sydney Harbour Trust and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, would be made in the form of pension subsidy as the pensions became due and not as regular contributions during the service of the employee concerned. It was subsequently prescribed that the contributions already paid by the Crown in respect of unmatured pensions would be repaid to the Treasury by the Superannuation Fund. The amount, £3,832,000 with interest, was to be repaid in instalments over fifteen years from 1st July, 1933. By an amending Act passed in 1944 the period for repayment of the balance outstanding at 30th June, 1943, was extended to 1953, and the original principle of regular contributions by the Crown was restored in respect of additional units of pension of existing contributors and all units by new contributors as from 1st July, 1944. It is prescribed also that the State Treasurer is to pay the sum of £3,832,000 to the Superannuation Fund in instalments of at least £80,000 per annum, but the amounts so paid (with interest earned thereon) may be used, under agreement with the Superannuation Board, to reduce the Government's liability in respect of pension subsidy under the Act of 1930.

The alteration in the method of payment by employers as from 1st July, 1929, did not apply to contributions by the statutory bodies, except two mentioned above, and these 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).

Contribution by employees is compulsory, though since April, 1944, a satisfactory medical report has been a condition of acceptance of new contributors to the Fund. Pension is payable and contributions cease at age 60 years unless the employee's service is terminated sooner, or in the case of women they have elected to contribute for retirement at age 55 years.

New scales of contributions were introduced for additional units of pension for existing contributors, as well as units for new contributors, as from 1st July, 1944. Changes in the scales are illustrated below:—

TABLE 149.—State Superannuation Fund—Contributions by Employees—Four-weekly.

| Age next Birthday. | Men. | | | | Women. | | | |
|--------------------|--|---------|--|---------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | First £52 p.a. to man, £26 p.a. to widow, £13 p.a. for each child under 16 years.* | | Subsequent increments, £52 p.a. to man, £26 p.a. to widow. | | Each £52 on retirement at— | | | |
| | | | | | Age 55. | | Age 60. | |
| | 1919. | 1944. | 1919. | 1944. | 1919. | 1944. | 1919. | 1944. |
| Years. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 16 | 0 5 0 | 0 5 2 | 0 4 4 | 0 4 10 | 0 4 0 | 0 5 8 | 0 2 4 | 0 4 2 |
| 19 | 0 6 0 | 0 6 2 | 0 5 4 | 0 5 8 | 0 4 10 | 0 6 10 | 0 3 0 | 0 5 0 |
| 24 | 0 8 4 | 0 7 10 | 0 7 4 | 0 7 4 | 0 7 4 | 0 9 6 | 0 4 4 | 0 6 10 |
| 29 | 0 11 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 9 10 | 0 9 6 | 0 11 0 | 0 12 10 | 0 6 4 | 0 9 0 |
| 34 | 0 14 2 | 0 13 2 | 0 12 10 | 0 12 4 | 0 16 2 | 0 17 8 | 0 9 0 | 0 11 10 |
| 39 | 0 18 8 | 0 17 2 | 0 17 2 | 0 16 4 | 1 4 4 | 1 5 4 | 0 12 10 | 0 16 0 |
| 44 | 1 5 10 | 1 4 0 | 1 4 4 | 1 3 2 | 2 0 0 | 2 0 2 | 0 19 2 | 1 3 0 |
| 49 | 1 19 10 | 1 17 0 | 1 18 2 | 1 16 0 | 4 2 4 | 3 19 8 | 1 11 6 | 1 16 2 |
| 54 | 3 16 4 | 3 12 0 | 3 14 4 | 3 10 8 | 27 7 0 | 25 14 0 | 3 4 4 | 3 11 2 |
| 59 | 22 5 10 | 22 16 2 | 21 17 10 | 22 10 2 | ..... | ..... | 20 6 10 | 22 14 8 |

* Orphan benefit (current and future) was increased to £26 p.a. in April, 1944, without cost to contributor.

The average annual contributions at 30th June, 1943, were men £23 3s. 4d., and women for retirement at age 55 years £14 6s. 5d., or retirement at age 60 years £11 3s. 10d.

The amount of pension ranges from £52 to £312 per annum, according to salary. Upon the death of a man who was a contributor or pensioner, one-half of the amount of his pension is paid to his widow and pension at £26 per annum for each child up to 16 years of age. This rate for current and future pension for orphans, formerly £13 per annum, was increased to £26 in April, 1944, and the cost of the increase is paid by the employer. In the case of women contributors, benefit is payable in respect of the contributor only. Refunds are made to personal representatives in respect of contributions paid by women and by unmarried men who die before retirement. Similar refunds are made also to widowers, subject to deduction of the value of orphan benefit for his children.

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 1½ 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 contributors and current pensions of the State Superannuation Fund and the Police and Railways Superannuation Funds during the year ended 30th June, 1943, are summarized below:—

TABLE 150.—Government Service Pension Funds—Contributions and Pensions 30th June, 1943.

| Particulars. | | State Superannuation Fund. | | Police Superannuation and Reward Fund. | Government Railways Superannuation Fund. |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| Contributors, 30th June, 1943 | No. | 24,375 | | 3,583 | 52,301 |
| Pensions current 30th June, 1943— | | Contribut' y. | Non-Contribut' y. | | |
| Officers—Men | .. | 2,547 | 137 | 873 | } 7,152 |
| " Women | .. | 1,127 | 34 | ... | |
| Widows | .. | 1,901 | 425 | 80 | ... |
| Children | .. | 315 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Total | .. | 5,890 | 596 | 956 | 7,152 |
| Amount per annum | £ | 540,567 | 33,612 | * | 743,239 |

*Not available.

† Payable from Consolidated Revenue or funds of corporate bodies.

Contributors to the State Superannuation Fund as at 30th June, 1943, numbered 24,375, consisting of 17,453 men and 3,992 women contributing for retirement at age 60 years and 2,930 women contributing for retirement at age 55 years. The contributory pensions in force numbered 5,890, including those in abeyance because the officers concerned had not yet retired though they had attained maturity age. Non-contributory pensions numbering 596 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 273 retired officers and to widows of 19 deceased officers at 30th June, 1943. The annual amount of these pensions was £83,330, including £2,989 payable by the Government of New South Wales and £13,882 by the Commonwealth to 66 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 1942-43 was £10,180.

Accumulated funds of the State Superannuation Fund amounted to £13,222,909 at 30th June, 1943, and the liability in respect of employers' contributions which are being repaid to the State Treasury was £1,505,862. Investments amounted to £14,510,653, including Commonwealth Government securities £4,099,031, securities guaranteed by the Government of New South Wales (other than loans to county councils) £3,906,019, money at fixed deposit in the State Treasury £300,000, and securities of local governing bodies (including county councils) £6,205,603.

In the receipts of the Police Superannuation Fund the "contributions from employers" as shown in Table 151, included £22,301 in 1941-42 and £47,450 in 1942-43 from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund and the balance in each year was paid from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Up to the 30th June, 1943, the total subsidy from the public revenues to the Railway Superannuation Fund was £5,590,560, of which £402,650 had been provided from Consolidated Revenue, £4,133,689 from the Government Railways Fund, and £1,054,221 from the Transport (Tramways) Fund. Since the inception of the Fund 14,058 superannuation allowances have been approved, 6,565 retired officers have died, 312 have been re-employed in the service, and 29 allowances have been written off the books.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of these superannuation funds in 1941-42 and 1942-43 are shown below:—

TABLE 151.—Government Service Pension Funds—Finances 1941-42 and 1942-43.

| Particulars. | State. | | Police. | | Railways. | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. |
| Receipts. | | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Contributions—Employees ... | 452,896 | 482,735 | 51,047 | 54,465 | 228,800 | 267,084 |
| " Employers ... | 458,359 | 444,810 | 263,000 | 240,000 | 523,950 | 498,396 |
| Interest on Investments ... | 580,548 | 596,374 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Other | 2,564 | 1 | 28,403 | 41,637 | 8,272 | 8,253 |
| Total Receipts ... | 1,494,367 | 1,523,920 | 342,450 | 336,102 | 761,022 | 773,733 |
| Expenditure. | | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Pensions | 504,101 | 526,057 | 324,942 | 332,680 | 664,509 | 707,342 |
| Gratuities ... .. | ..... | 204* | 13,482 | 6,866 | 13,428 | 21,114 |
| Refunds | 60,931 | 50,439 | ..... | ..... | 42,734 | 43,553 |
| Interest paid to State Treasury | 67,167 | 57,867 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Administration | 12,163 | 12,526 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Other | 3,629 | 1,391 | 422 | 471 | 3,144 | 3,054 |
| Total Expenditure ... | 647,991 | 648,484 | 338,846 | 340,017 | 725,815 | 775,063 |
| Funds, 30th June ... | 12,347,473 | 13,222,909 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

* Annuities.

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, 1943, in respect of 5,761 employees was £3,619,409 (including bonuses £331,409) or £628 per employee; and 981 employees were contributors to the Provident Fund, which amounted to £95,311 at 31st March, 1943.

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.

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. There were 757 architects on the register at 31st December, 1943.

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 was prescribed that the consent of the Commonwealth Treasurer must be obtained before application was made to a local council for a permit for a new building or alteration to an existing building. Exemption from the rule was allowed where the estimated cost of the project did not exceed £5,000, and by reducing this exemption limit restrictive control over building was extended until June, 1942, when it was prescribed that the consent of the Commonwealth Minister for War Organisation of Industry must be obtained for all building projects estimated to cost more than £25, except buildings by Government or certain structures for use exclusively for purposes of air raid precautions. From 12th September, 1941, Ministerial consent was required for the erection of dwellings for use by more than two households.

The steps by which the exemption limit in respect of various classes of buildings was reduced are illustrated below:—

TABLE 152.—Building Projects—Wartime Restriction.

| Date of Regulation. | Ministerial consent was prescribed for building projects estimated to cost more than— | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|---------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Dwellings. | | Hotels. | | Other Buildings. | |
| | New. | Alterations. | New. | Alterations. | New. | Alterations. |
| 1940, Dec. ... | £ | 5,000 | £ | 5,000 | £ | 5,000 |
| 1941, February... .. | | 5,000 | | 1,000 | | 5,000 |
| April | | 3,000 | | 1,000 | | 3,000 |
| June | 3,000 | 250 | 1,000 | 500 | 3,000 | 1,000* |
| 1942 January | 2,000 | 250 | 1,000 | 500 | 3,000 | 1,000* |
| June† | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |

* Alterations to buildings containing shop premises, £500.

† Amended June, 1944, see next paragraph.

By amending regulations gazetted on 1st June, 1944, restriction was extended to embrace all building operations including erection, alteration, addition, demolition, removal, renovation, repair, painting, fencing, etc., and work for the provision of heating and lighting services, sewerage and drainage. Ministerial permit is required for any building operation unless the total cost does not exceed a prescribed limit, *e.g.*, £25 in a financial year on painting or papering a residential building (except hotel or farm house) and a similar sum annually on other building operations on residences; £100 a year on business, educational or religious building; £100 on building work by or out of moneys provided by the War Damage Commission. For other buildings the annual limit is £25 in respect of each structure but not more than £100 by any one owner. Government building is exempt, also fencing or drainage or irrigation work for agricultural purposes or the supply of water for mining.

In July, 1944, the regulations were relaxed to allow subdivision of the larger houses with a view to relieve the existing shortage of homes.

Statistics of Building Projects.

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 1929. Similar details for years 1910 to

1928 are shown in the 1940-41 issue of the Year Book at page 179. The cost of Government buildings is included:—

TABLE 153.—Buildings Completed in Sydney and Suburbs, 1910 to 1943.

| Year. | City of Sydney. | Suburbs. (a) | Metropolis. (a) | Year. | City of Sydney. | Suburbs. (a) | Metropolis. (a) |
|----------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | £000. | £000. | £000. | | £000. | £000. | £000. |
| 1929 ... | 4,945 | 10,617 | 15,562 | 1937 ... | 1,558 | 6,217 | 7,775 |
| 1930 ... | 2,865 | 5,745 | 8,610 | 1938 ... | 2,808 | 8,106 | 10,914 |
| 1931 ... | 543 | 1,090 | 1,633 | 1939 ... | 2,182 | 8,889 | 11,071 |
| 1932 ... | 1,074 | 701 | 1,775 | 1940 ... | 2,382 | 9,614 | 11,996 |
| 1933 ... | 717 | 1,319 | 2,036 | 1941 ... | 1,092 | 9,172 | 10,264 |
| 1934 ... | 538 | 2,671 | 3,209 | 1942 ... | 1,480 | 4,309 | 5,789 |
| 1935 ... | 1,158 | 5,358 | 6,516 | 1943 ... | 219 | 2,777 | 2,996 |
| 1936 ... | 2,080 | 6,648 | 8,728 | | | | |

(a) Includes municipalities added to metropolis in 1933.

The cost of buildings completed in Sydney and suburbs exceeded, on the average, £11,000,000 per annum in the four years 1938 to 1941, then declined rapidly to less than £3,000,000 in 1943.

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 for the following shires in which building ordinances are operative, viz., Warringah (except Kuring-gai Chase), Sutherland (except a defined easterly section), and as to towns and villages in Hornsby, Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Blue Mountains and Bulli. 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. Particulars of Government buildings are not included in the table as the councils do not issue permits in respect of them, but statistics of Governmental contracts in recent years are shown later.

TABLE 154.—Building Permits, Calendar Years 1927 to 1943.

(Government buildings not included.)

| Year. | City of Sydney. | | 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. | Permits, New Buildings. | Estimated Cost, New and Additions. |
| | | £000 | | £000 | | £000 | | £000 | | £000 |
| 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 | 21,885 |
| 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 | 7,478 |
| 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 | 1,146 | 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 |
| 1942 | 5 | 271 | 357 | 1,175 | 826 | 814 | 392 | 265 | 1,580 | 2,525 |
| 1943 | 8 | 249 | 177 | 1,112 | 304 | 394 | 157 | 114 | 646 | 1,869 |

* See list in paragraph above the table. † Municipalities transferred from country to suburbs in 1929 and 1933 are classified as suburbs in 1929 and 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 foregoing statistics indicate that building enterprise was active during the years 1927 to 1929. There was rapid decline in 1930 and 1931, then gradual recovery until 1939. The effect of wartime restrictions became apparent in 1942 when the estimated cost fell from £15,605,000 to £2,525,000, and there was further decline in 1943.

Particulars regarding the estimated cost of buildings for which permits were issued (as shown for calendar years in Table 154) are re-arranged below in twelve-monthly periods ended June, 1929 to 1943:—

TABLE 155.—Building Permits—Estimated Cost, years ended 30th June, 1929 to 1943.

(Government buildings not included.)

| Year (ended 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 |
| 1928-29 | 4,507 | 12,408 | 16,915 | 671 | 367 | 2,976 | 4,014 | 944 | 21,873 |
| 1929-30 | 3,008 | 7,238 | 10,246 | 419 | 331 | 2,696 | 3,446 | 690 | 14,382 |
| 1930-31 | 1,039 | 1,491 | 2,530 | 152 | 44 | 747 | 943 | 280 | 3,753 |
| 1931-32 | 225 | 794 | 1,019 | 75 | 23 | 476 | 574 | 100 | 1,783 |
| 1932-33 | 837 | 1,433 | 2,270 | 105 | 39 | 895 | 1,039 | 256 | 3,565 |
| 1933-34 | 803 | 3,339 | 4,142 | 239 | 144 | 1,263 | 1,640 | 384 | 6,172 |
| 1934-35 | 1,774 | 5,856 | 7,630 | 441 | 256 | 1,981 | 2,678 | 514 | 10,822 |
| 1935-36 | 2,339 | 7,046 | 9,385 | 866 | 311 | 2,567 | 3,744 | 593 | 13,722 |
| 1936-37 | 2,156 | 8,018 | 10,174 | 919 | 639 | 2,785 | 4,343 | 648 | 15,165 |
| 1937-38 | 2,859 | 10,260 | 13,119 | 787 | 1,084 | 3,210 | 5,081 | 1,002 | 19,202 |
| 1938-39 | 2,798 | 10,535 | 13,333 | 884 | 752 | 3,218 | 4,854 | 1,099 | 19,286 |
| 1939-40 | 1,517 | 9,920 | 11,437 | 882 | 475 | 2,549 | 3,906 | 1,146 | 16,489 |
| 1940-41 | 1,419 | 10,587 | 12,006 | 927 | 354 | 2,198 | 3,479 | 1,144 | 16,629 |
| 1941-42 | 301 | 5,668 | 5,969 | 668 | 303 | 1,415 | 2,386 | 978 | 9,333 |
| 1942-43 | 243 | 1,157 | 1,400 | 91 | 41 | 234 | 366 | 102 | 1,863 |

* See list in paragraph above Table 154.

Permit of the council of a municipality or shire is not required for the erection or alteration of Government buildings, and details of these are not included in Tables 154 and 155. But the following summary shows, in addition to information regarding private building projects, the amount of contracts accepted in calendar and financial years since July, 1939, for the erection of buildings in New South Wales on behalf of the State or Commonwealth Government or semi-Governmental bodies.

TABLE 156.—Building Projects, Private and Government—Estimated Cost, 1940 to 1944.

| Year. | Sydney and Suburbs. | | | Country. | | | Total (as far as recorded). | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| | Private (Permits) | Government (Contracts). | Total. | Private (Permits). | Government (Contracts). | Total. | Private (Permits). | Government (Contracts). | Total. |
| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| Calendar Years. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1940 | 11,718 | 894 | 12,612 | 4,887 | 2,672 | 7,559 | 16,605 | 3,566 | 20,171 |
| 1941 | 10,847 | 1,725 | 12,572 | 4,758 | 2,894 | 7,652 | 15,605 | 4,619 | 20,224 |
| 1942 | 1,446 | 1,370 | 2,816 | 1,079 | 3,106 | 4,185 | 2,525 | 4,476 | 7,001 |
| 1943 | 1,361 | 3,109 | 4,470 | 508 | 1,211 | 1,719 | 1,869 | 4,320 | 6,189 |
| Years ended 30th June. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1939-40 | 11,437 | 1,053 | 12,490 | 5,052 | 1,537 | 6,589 | 16,489 | 2,590 | 19,079 |
| 1940-41 | 12,006 | 1,477 | 13,483 | 4,623 | 2,501 | 7,124 | 16,629 | 3,978 | 20,607 |
| 1941-42 | 5,969 | 1,329 | 7,298 | 3,304 | 3,640 | 7,004 | 9,333 | 4,969 | 14,302 |
| 1942-43 | 1,400 | 2,847 | 4,247 | 468 | 2,120 | 2,588 | 1,868 | 4,967 | 6,835 |
| 1943-44 | 1,365 | 1,910 | 3,275 | 625 | 838 | 1,463 | 1,990 | 2,748 | 4,738 |

* 129 Country Towns and seven Shires listed in paragraph above Table 154.

Classification of Proposed Buildings.

Private buildings for which permits were issued in the four years 1938 to 1941 were for the most part for residential purposes, *i.e.*, separate houses, hotels, guest houses, blocks of flats or dwellings attached to shops. In this period the average distribution on the basis of estimated cost was: Dwellings, £13,506,000 per annum, or 77 per cent.; factories £1,348,000, or 8 per cent.; and other buildings £2,687,000, or 15 per cent. In the two years 1942 and 1943 dwellings represented only £689,000 per annum, or 31 per cent.; factories, £1,078,000, or 49 per cent.; and other buildings £444,000, or 20 per cent.

A classification of proposed buildings for which permits were issued in the years 1938 to 1943 is shown below. The number of new factories and other buildings (except dwellings) as stated is the number of permits issued for such projects; for dwellings, each dwelling to be provided by the proposed building is counted on the same basis as in Tables 158 and 161.

TABLE 157.—Classification of Proposed Buildings, 1938 to 1943.

(Government buildings are not included.)

| Year. | Dwellings. (including hotels, guest houses, flats, etc.) | | | Factories. | | | Other Buildings. | | |
|-------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Sydney and Suburbs. | 129 Country Towns. | Seven Shires. * | Sydney and Suburbs. | 129 Country Towns. | Seven Shires. * | Sydney and Suburbs. | 129 Country Towns. | Seven Shires. * |

Number of New Buildings,

| | † | † | † | | | | | | |
|------|--------|-------|-------|-----|----|---|-----|-----|----|
| 1938 | 12,179 | 4,825 | 1,285 | 89 | 47 | 1 | 294 | 461 | 43 |
| 1939 | 10,137 | 4,282 | 1,412 | 111 | 42 | 2 | 283 | 412 | 44 |
| 1940 | 9,841 | 3,214 | 1,448 | 105 | 48 | 2 | 226 | 325 | 36 |
| 1941 | 10,000 | 3,310 | 1,602 | 82 | 30 | 3 | 120 | 291 | 39 |
| 1942 | 265 | 813 | 300 | 58 | 19 | 1 | 60 | 63 | 7 |
| 1943 | 103 | 258 | 148 | 59 | 12 | 3 | 41 | 65 | 6 |

Estimated Cost of New Buildings and Additions and Alterations.

| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
|------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|
| 1938 | 10,348 | 3,786 | 862 | 799 | 363 | 9 | 2,895 | 1,130 | 180 |
| 1939 | 8,933 | 3,391 | 1,017 | 1,274 | 115 | 5 | 2,013 | 755 | 79 |
| 1940 | 9,025 | 2,753 | 1,069 | 1,142 | 230 | 5 | 1,551 | 761 | 69 |
| 1941 | 9,019 | 2,583 | 1,239 | 1,183 | 227 | 39 | 645 | 612 | 58 |
| 1942 | 268 | 557 | 218 | 883 | 107 | 14 | 295 | 150 | 33 |
| 1943 | 106 | 160 | 68 | 996 | 109 | 20 | 259 | 125 | 26 |

* See list in paragraph above Table 154. † Number of dwellings, including those in flats, etc.,—not number of permits.

Available particulars of Government buildings, shown in Table 156, but not included above, indicate that contracts were accepted for the erection of 38 dwellings to cost £38,320 in 1940; 521 dwellings to cost £336,441 in 1941; 879 to cost £349,672 in 1942; and 341 to cost £126,658 in 1943. Some of these dwellings were structures of a temporary nature for workers in war industries.

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 158.—Permits for New Dwellings, Sydney and Suburbs, 1929 to 1943.

| Year. | New Dwellings—Metropolis: | | | | Dwellings in Converted Flats. | Dwellings Attached to Shops. | Total New Dwellings. | Dwellings Demolished or Converted into Flats. | Not Number of Additional Dwellings—Metropolis. |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|
| | Individual Houses (inc. Hotels, etc.) | | Blocks of Flats (new). | | | | | | |
| | Brick, Concrete and Stone. | Fibro-cement and Weather-board. | No. | Dwellings therein. | | | | | |
| 1929 | 5,704 | 1,391 | 372 | 2,040 | 507 | 550 | 10,192 | 338 | 9,854 |
| 1930 | 1,418 | 374 | 57 | 288 | 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 | 1,635 | 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 | 1,437 | 727 | 3,802 | 219 | 96 | 9,841 | 234 | 9,557 |
| 1941 | 5,067 | 1,407 | 871 | 3,318 | 149 | 59 | 10,000 | 197 | 9,803 |
| 1942 | 124 | 103 | 11 | 22 | 10 | 1 | 265 | 69 | 196 |
| 1943 | 5 | 78 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 103 | 32 | 71 |

Permits were issued in Sydney and suburbs during 1941 for 10,000 new dwellings, including 6,474 individual houses, 3,467 dwellings in flats and 59 attached to shops—the net increase, after making allowances for dwellings demolished or converted into flats, was 9,803. In 1943 the number of new dwellings was 103, less 32 demolished, and the increase was only 71.

The following statement indicates the estimated cost of new dwellings for which permits were issued in the metropolis in the years 1929 to 1943—as shown in the preceding table—also the cost of proposed alterations and additions to dwellings:—

TABLE 159.—Building Permits, Sydney and Suburbs, 1929 to 1943—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 |
| 1929 | 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 | 2,696 | 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 |
| 1942 | 131 | 61 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 213 | 55 | 268 |
| 1943 | 2 | 28 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 34 | 72 | 106 |

* Not available † Conversions of buildings into flats are included in total new dwellings.

Building contracts were accepted for the erection of a small number of dwellings in Sydney and suburbs on behalf of Governmental authorities in recent years, viz., 4 to cost £3,918, in 1940; 21 to cost £10,393, in 1941; one to cost £1,347, in 1942; and two to cost £1,375, in 1943. These figures are not included in Tables 158 to 160.

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 160.—Building Permits, Sydney and Groups of Suburbs, 1936 to 1943.

(Government buildings not included.)

| Year. | City of Sydney. | New Buildings. | | | | | | Total, Metropolis. | Alterations and Additions. | Total, All Permits. |
|-------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Suburbs. | | | | | | | | |
| | | Inner Industrial. | Ilwarrara-Bankstown. | Inner Western. | Outer Western. | Northern. | Eastern. | | | |
| £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | | |

Dwellings—Estimated Cost.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|--------|
| 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 | 40 | 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 |
| 1941 | 96 | 416 | 2,169 | 747 | 337 | 3,339 | 1,423 | 8,527 | 492 | 9,019 |
| 1942 | ... | 4 | 106 | 13 | 7 | 69 | 12 | 211 | 57 | 268 |
| 1943 | ... | 3 | 21 | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | 32 | 74 | 106 |

Other Buildings—Estimated Cost.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| 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 |
| 1941 | 56 | 236 | 57 | 43 | 13 | 148 | 15 | 568 | 1,260 | 1,828 |
| 1942 | 65 | 158 | 12 | 73 | 61 | 35 | 1 | 405 | 773 | 1,178 |
| 1943 | 20 | 102 | 8 | 23 | 60 | 8 | 3 | 224 | 1,031 | 1,255 |

All Buildings—Estimated Cost.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| 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 |
| 1941 | 152 | 652 | 2,226 | 790 | 350 | 3,487 | 1,438 | 9,095 | 1,752 | 10,847 |
| 1942 | 65 | 162 | 118 | 86 | 68 | 104 | 13 | 616 | 830 | 1,446 |
| 1943 | 20 | 105 | 29 | 23 | 64 | 12 | 3 | 250 | 1,105 | 1,361 |

The greater proportion of the suburban residential building has taken 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 Vaucluse. 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 Dwellings—Country Towns.

The number of new dwellings of various kinds for which permits were issued in 129 country towns during the past fifteen years is shown below:—

TABLE 161.—Permits for New Dwellings—Country Towns, 1929 to 1943.

| 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 |
| 1942 | 125 | 612 | 3 | 10 | 62 | 4 | 813 | 55 | 758 |
| 1943 | 8 | 218 | ... | ... | 31 | 1 | 258 | 76 | 182 |

Comparatively few blocks of flats have been built in country towns, and more than 90 per cent. of the proposed new dwellings in the past decade were individual houses, mainly of weatherboard or fibro-cement.

The proposed expenditure on the dwellings for which permits were issued in the 129 country towns in the years 1929 to 1943 was as follows:—

TABLE 162.—Building Permits, Country Towns—Cost of Dwellings, 1929 to 1943.

| 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. | | | | |
| | £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 |
| 1942 | 118 | 322 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 457 | 100 | 557 |
| 1943 | 6 | 63 | ... | 3 | 5 | 77 | 83 | 160 |

* Not available.

† Conversions of buildings into flats are included in total new dwellings.

Particulars of dwellings erected by Governmental authorities are not included in the above tables. Contracts accepted for such buildings in localities outside Sydney and suburbs included the following:—34 dwellings to cost £34,402, in 1940; 500 dwellings to cost £326,048, in 1941; 869 cost £348,325 in 1942 and 339 cost £125,283 in 1943. Most of these dwellings were erected for workers in war industries.

Records of permits issued in the country towns indicate that more than 36 per cent. of the proposed expenditure on buildings during the past six years related to the industrial districts of Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla.

The estimated cost of the buildings for which permits were issued in various towns during the years 1929 to 1943 is shown below. The Statistical Register issued annually contains details for every town for which the returns are collected:—

TABLE 163.—Building Permits—Various Towns—1929 to 1943.
(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 |
| 1941 ... | 600 | 426 | 395 | 63 | 69 | 84 | 25 | 72 | 59 | 91 | 116 |
| 1942 ... | 55 | 87 | 64 | 23 | 27 | 17 | 38 | 13 | 30 | 23 | 18 |
| 1943 ... | 16 | 87 | 10 | 45 | 10 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 14 |

The estimated cost of proposed buildings in Broken Hill in 1938 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 £136,793 in 1941, to £8,428 in 1942, and £11,687 in 1943. Towns not listed above in which the estimated cost exceeded £50,000 in 1941 were: Lithgow £73,000, Fairfield £66,000, Bathurst £65,000, Katoomba £57,000, Cabramatta and Canley Vale £53,000, Maitland (East and West), Grafton (including South Grafton), and Tenterfield each £52,000; and in 1942, Katoomba £54,000. The few towns with estimates exceeding £9,000 in 1943 are listed in the table.

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 164.—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 were substantial changes in designs and in qualities and types of internal fittings, contract labour was introduced for certain sections of building construction and, after the outbreak of war, local materials were 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 during the first two years of the war period was 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, as shown in Table 165 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 165.—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 specifications, etc. The information as to contract prices is not available for any later period owing to wartime restrictions on building.

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.

Government Housing Activities.

In 1912 a Housing Board was appointed in New South Wales to administer Government measures for overcoming a shortage of dwellings. During its term, the Board erected 818 dwellings for sale on extended payment terms in various localities in metropolitan and country localities and provided advances in respect of 516 properties. The Board was abolished in 1924; its functions were vested in the Minister for Local

Government with a view to terminating its activities, and the work of collecting outstanding instalments of purchase money and advances was transferred to the Government Savings (now Rural) Bank. Subsequently State assistance for home builders was mainly in the form of advances and the encouragement of co-operative building societies which are described later in this chapter.

In February, 1937, the State Government appointed the Housing Improvement Board to report upon unsatisfactory housing conditions and to formulate plans for improvement. Five years later the Housing Commission of New South Wales was constituted as executive authority in respect of the Government's plans for providing adequate and satisfactory housing throughout the State. The Commission took over the housing functions of existing bodies, *e.g.*, those vested in the Minister under the Housing Act of 1912, and the functions of the Housing Improvement Board, the Housing of the Unemployed Trust and the Building Relief and Soldiers' Families Housing Agencies of the Rural Bank, as described below.

Administration of the Dacey Garden Estate and the Erskineville Housing Estate also was transferred to the Commission. The former was developed by the State Government between 1912 and 1916; it consists of 309 dwellings, also shops, etc. At Erskineville, flats containing 56 dwellings were erected by the Housing Improvement Board in 1938 and let at moderate rental to families who had been living in substandard houses.

The Housing of the Unemployed Trust was constituted in 1934, to assist in providing homes for unemployed and necessitous persons; 814 buildings had been erected or were in course of erection by the Trust (or Housing Commission) as at 30th June, 1943, and building materials for homes had been supplied, with easy terms of repayment, to 1,856 applicants. In addition, many persons had been given materials free of charge for the erection or repair of temporary shelters. Expenditure under the Act to 30th June, 1943, amounted to £388,657.

The Housing Commission of New South Wales acts as constructing authority on behalf of the Commonwealth in erecting temporary homes in districts where there has been an influx of workers for wartime industry. The number of such houses erected or in course of erection at the end of June, 1943, was 737 and contracts had been made for the erection of 5 hostels with accommodation for 1,500 persons. The Commission has also erected under arrangement with the Commonwealth 215 permanent dwellings which are occupied on a rent-purchase basis, *viz.*, 100 in Orange, 95 in Bathurst, and 20 in Unanderra.

In April, 1943, the Commonwealth Housing Commission was established to inquire into the housing position in Australia. Following a report by the Commission, a post-war building programme was drawn up and the various States have agreed to co-operate in plans for overcoming the shortage of dwellings, which is tentatively estimated at 250,000 to 300,000 in Australia.

On general principles the Commonwealth will lend to the States funds to enable houses to be built, as soon as practicable, and will provide rent subsidies for homeseekers with large families or with incomes not exceeding the basic wage. Assistance will be provided also to encourage building by private enterprise.

Advances for Homes.

Various measures have been introduced by the Government of New South Wales to provide advances, with extended terms of repayment, for persons who wish to acquire a home. Steps have been taken also to promote the growth of co-operative effort in financing the building of homes through the agency of co-operative building societies.

The Rural Bank (formerly the Government Savings Bank) of New South Wales administers a number of schemes for advances to home builders, (a) in the Advances for Homes Department, for which the bank's funds are used, and (b) in the following agencies in the Government Agency Department, utilising funds provided by the Government, viz., the Home Building Scheme, the Building Relief, the Government Housing, and the Soldiers' Families Housing Agencies. Collections of revenue moneys by the agencies are paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund, but capital repayments of borrowers were retained for use in making new or additional advances until 31st October, 1942, when the agencies' lending activities were transferred to the Housing Commission and their work became restricted to the administration and collection of outstanding loans.

The Advances for Homes Department was organised in the Bank in 1913. Advances are made up to 75 per cent. of the Bank's valuation of the property or 90 per cent. where the building contract is controlled by the Bank. The maximum advance, formerly £750, was increased gradually to £1,200. 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 the valuation up to £1,800.

In February, 1934, the Home Building Scheme Agency was constituted to supplement advances made by the Advances for Homes Department by a further loan up to 10 per cent. of valuation—but not more than £200 in any case. The issue of these supplementary advances was discontinued in 1937.

In March, 1940, a special scheme was instituted to assist persons in the lower wage group to erect dwellings at moderate cost or to purchase homes erected by the Bank on land acquired by it. Advances up to 90 per cent. of the Bank's valuation were made by the Advances for Homes Department and a further 5 per cent. was provided from Government moneys through the Home Building Scheme Agency. The maximum advance was fixed at £700.

The Building Relief Scheme was initiated in 1932 by the Unemployment Relief Council with the object of relieving unemployment in the building and allied trades. Loans were made for repairs or additions to dwellings or business premises. The scheme was transferred, as from 1st July, 1935, to the administration of the Rural Bank in its Agency Department.

The Government Housing Agency administers accounts representing advances made by the Housing Board, which was dissolved in 1924.

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 166.—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. | Soldiers' Families Housing. | |
| | No. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1936... | 1,665 | 1,131,889 | 144,346 | 4,040 | 142,984 | ..... | 1,423,250 |
| 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 |
| 1942... | 711 | 497,861 | 8,443 | 1,051 | 37,987 | 6,896 | 552,238 |
| 1943... | 246 | 186,931 | 1,540 | 675 | 4,466 | 183 | 193,795 |

The loans outstanding in respect of these advances as at 30th June, 1943, were as follows:—

| | Number. | Balance Outstanding. |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| | | £ |
| Advances for Homes Department .. | 21,545 | 9,894,461 |
| Government Agency Department — | | |
| Home Building Scheme | 3,038 | 83,637 |
| Building Relief | 2,042 | 172,955 |
| Government Housing | 634 | 279,348 |
| Soldiers' Families Housing | 11 | 6,692 |

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. A policy of active encouragement of co-operative building was adopted, and an advisory committee was appointed by the Government in 1937 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 assisted the societies to obtain requisite funds by guaranteeing the repayment of loans made to them by banks, insurance societies, and other approved bodies, and the societies were enabled to

advance to members under certain conditions as much as 90 per cent. of the valuation of the security offered.

Building societies of the type recommended by the committee made remarkable progress and, 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 country societies 74, with 6,479 members and 79,971 shares. Particulars of the loans approved and advances made are as follows:—

TABLE 167.—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 | £900 5,721 | 6,415 | £900 5,186 | 3,470 | £900 2,287 | 3,240 | £900 2,102 | 10,388 | £900 8,008 | 9,655 | £900 7,288 |
| Purchase ... | 4,967 | 3,995 | 4,867 | 3,900 | 1,346 | 769 | 1,321 | 754 | 6,313 | 4,764 | 6,188 | 4,654 |
| 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 | 858 | 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 was about £800 in the metropolitan societies and £750 in all societies. Between 50 and 60 per cent. of the homes purchased were newly erected buildings.

The details of advances contained in the foregoing table are exclusive of ten country societies which conduct operations without Government guarantee.

War Service Homes.

The Commonwealth Government assists members of the Australian Naval, Military and Air Forces and their female dependants to acquire homes, the operations being conducted under the Commonwealth War Service Homes Act, 1918-1941. In April, 1941, the benefits were extended to members of the mercantile marine domiciled in Australia and employed on Australian ships trading overseas during the present war. The Act is administered by the War Service Homes Commission.

In New South Wales 14,868 applications for war service homes had been approved up to 30th June, 1943, and 12,360 homes had been provided, viz., 6,634 houses by construction or assistance in construction, 4,270 by purchase and 1,456 by discharge of mortgages, etc. Loans in respect of 3,690 houses have been repaid.

The sums paid as instalments of principal and interest to 30th June, 1943, amounted to £9,190,301, and arrears of instalments at that date amounted to £228,217, or 2.42 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, 1943, forty community advancement societies had been registered under the Act, and there were twenty-four 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, 1943.

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.

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 307,600 acres at 30th June, 1942; the area of permanent commons was about 37,000 acres, and 250,000 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. 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.

Cinematograph films are subject to censorship before exhibition in New South Wales. The Commonwealth Customs authorities review the films imported from oversea 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.

Horse and Greyhound Racing.

Horse racing, which includes pony racing and trotting races, is a popular form of sport in New South Wales. It is subject to supervision in terms of the Gaming and Betting Act. Race meetings are not permitted except on licensed racecourses and the maximum number of days on which race meetings may be held is regulated by the law. Greyhound racing is conducted on racecourses specially licensed therefor, and the number of such racecourses may not exceed two in the metropolitan area nor one in any country town.

Wartime restrictions have been imposed on horse and greyhound racing since September, 1942, in terms of National Security Regulations issued by the Federal Government.

Horse racing in New South Wales has been conducted by proprietary companies as well as by racing clubs, and in recent years steps have been taken with a view to full control on a non-proprietary basis. With this objective, the Sydney Turf Club was formed in 1943 with authority to acquire and conduct racing on six metropolitan racecourses operated by proprietary associations, and a license will not be issued after 1944 for any of these racecourses unless the Sydney Turf Club has expressed the intention to acquire it. Compensation will be paid in respect of the courses taken over by the club or delicensed.

Licenses to conduct greyhound meetings are not issued to proprietary organisations.

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. Racing clubs may be required to instal totalisators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting.

The following statement shows the amount of totalisator investments and of bookmakers' turnover (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total amount of bets made) in 1938-39 and the last three years:—

| Year. | Totalisator Investments | Bookmakers' Turnover (approx.) |
|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| 1938-39 | 1,731,436 | 21,380,000 |
| 1940-41 | 2,222,545 | 19,774,800 |
| 1941-42 | 1,961,947 | 16,475,800 |
| 1942-43 | 2,377,102 | 14,772,600 |

Particulars of taxes on racing are shown in the chapter "Public Finance."

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 £9,833 in the year 1941-42 and to £4,210 in 1942-43.

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, 1943, are shown below:—

TABLE 168.—State Lotteries, 1932 to 1943.

| 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 | 52,044 |
| 1942 | 82 | 2,152,500 | 1,336,605 | 815,895 | 53,912 |
| 1943 | 95 | 2,493,750 | 1,548,500 | 945,250 | 52,125 |

Up to 30th June, 1943, the number of lotteries filled was 958. Subscriptions to these amounted to £25,488,747, the prizes to £15,848,159 and the excess of subscriptions over prizes was £9,640,588. Administrative expenses and preliminary charges such as salaries, office equipment and alterations to buildings amounted to £664,513. Minor receipts were £3,797 and the net amount credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund was £8,979,872.

TAXATION OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

State Entertainments Tax.

The State Government imposed a tax on entertainments from 1st January, 1930, to 30th September, 1942. Then the tax was suspended in consequence of arrangements between the Commonwealth and States for uniform entertainments tax levied by the Commonwealth throughout Australia. Admissions were taxable if payments exceeded 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 ¾d. for each additional 6d.

At the end of the year 1937 admissions to horse racing in Sydney and Newcastle, formerly taxable under the racecourses admission legislation,

became subject to the entertainments tax. The rate of entertainments tax on admissions to horse racing on metropolitan courses, the Newcastle race-course, and admissions to other courses for which the charge was 9s. 4d. or over was 2d. for every shilling, or part of a shilling, in excess of 1s.; and charges which did not exceed 1s. were 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, were taxed on the amount of the lump sum. Certain entertainments were exempt from the tax, *e.g.*, those for philanthropic or charitable objects.

A classification of admissions taxable under the Entertainments Tax Act from 1st January, 1938, to 30th September, 1942, is shown below.

TABLE 169.—State Entertainments Tax—Admissions and Collections, 1938 to 1942.

| Year. | Racing (except Greyhound Racing.) | Theatres. | Picture Shows. | Dancing and Skating. | Other. | Total. |
|---------------------------|--|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Taxable Admissions | | | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| 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 |
| 1941 | 1,353,301 | 1,304,805 | 16,336,834 | 1,135,048 | 1,462,559 | 21,592,547 |
| 1942 (Jan.-Sept.) | 706,794 | 1,030,412 | 15,274,174 | 909,143 | 846,001 | 18,766,524 |
| Tax Collections. | | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 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 |
| 1941 | 47,734 | 13,743 | 78,527 | 6,428 | 8,461 | 154,893 |
| 1942 (Jan.-Sept.) | 23,911 | 12,262 | 73,932 | 5,099 | 4,121 | 119,325 |

During recent years a large number of entertainments in aid of war and patriotic funds were exempted from the tax.

Entertainments tax on racing (except greyhound racing) amounted to £47,734 in 1941 and £23,911 in January to September, 1942; entertainments tax £1,910 was paid on 312,087 admissions to country greyhound meetings in 1941 and £900 on 153,844 admissions in the nine months of 1942. In addition, racecourse admission tax—approximately £15,300 and £4,600—was paid in the respective periods on admissions to greyhound meetings in Sydney and Newcastle districts, so that the total tax on admissions to racing was about £64,900 in 1941 and £29,400 in January to September, 1942.

An analysis of the collections since 1938, according to the charges for admission, as shown below, indicates that the charge for somewhat more than half the taxable admission did not exceed 2s.

TABLE 170.—State Entertainments Tax—Admissions According to Charges, 1938 to 1942.

| Year. | Charges for Taxable Admissions (Entertainments Tax). | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|
| | Over 1s. 6d. and under 2s. | 2s. | Over 2s. to 2s. 6d. | Over 2s. 6d. to 3s. | Over 3s. to 5s. | Over 5s. | Total. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | 193 |
| 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 |
| 1941 ... | 9,383,908 | 1,770,032 | 4,907,968 | 2,486,479 | 2,259,387 | 784,773 | 21,592,547 |
| 1942 (Jan.-Sept.) | 8,227,610 | 1,381,263 | 4,813,316 | 1,880,010 | 2,000,508 | 463,817 | 18,766,524 |

Commonwealth Entertainments Tax.

Entertainments tax was levied by the Commonwealth from January, 1917, to October, 1933, and reimposed at higher rates from 1st October, 1942.

The tax is payable on admissions for which the charge is 1s. or more. The tax is 3d. where the payment for admission is 1s., and it increases by 2d. for each additional 6d. or part thereof to 19d. where payment for admission is between 4s. 6d. and 5s., then it increases by 3d. per 6d. or part thereof. The rates of tax on admissions to entertainments in which all the performers are actually present and performing, *e.g.*, stage play, ballet, musical performance, lecture, circus, are taxed at rates approximately 25 per cent. less than the general rates.

A special scale of rates is applied in respect of separate charges of not less than 3d. for refreshments served at such entertainments as dances, card parties and skating, also for entertainments at amusement parks.

Particulars of taxable admissions and tax in respect of entertainments in New South Wales in the period of nine months 1st October, 1942, to 30th June, 1943, are shown below:—

TABLE 171.—Commonwealth Entertainments Tax—Admissions and Collections in New South Wales.

| Entertainments. | Taxable Admissions. | Tax. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Taxable at Lower Rate— | No. | £ |
| Theatres | 1,242,388 | 50,308 |
| Miscellaneous Entertainments ... | 157,730 | 3,469 |
| Periodical Tickets... .. | 12,180 | 637 |
| Taxable at Higher Rate— | | |
| Pictures | 39,963,608 | 956,397 |
| Racing | 1,301,338 | 81,371 |
| Dancing and Skating | 2,770,028 | 108,567 |
| Sport | 794,084 | 20,897 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,118,395 | 23,271 |
| Periodical Tickets... .. | 53,874 | 7,068 |
| Total... .. | 47,413,625 | 1,251,985 |

More than 76 per cent. of the tax in the period of nine months related to picture shows.

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, 1943, are summarised below:—

TABLE 172.—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 | 207 | 15 |
| expiration of licenses, etc. | 73 | 17 |
| | 571 | 97 |
| New licenses granted | 60 | 3 |
| Number at 31st December, 1943 | 2,028 | 347 |

* 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, 1943, amounted to £1,612,783, including interest earnings (to 31st December, 1927) £115,606. The payments were £1,335,426, including £889,955 as compensation, £195,471 for administration and £250,000 transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State. The credit balance at 30th June, 1943, was £277,357.

Up to the end of the year 1943 compensation had been awarded in respect of 496 publicans' licenses terminated by order of the Board or by surrender thereto. The amount, £826,125, was distributed as follows:—Licensees, £282,096; owners of premises, £531,104; and lessees, £12,925. Compensation for two hotel licenses 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 1921 is shown below:—

TABLE 173.—Liquor Licenses Issued, 1921 to 1943.

| Licenses. | 1921. | 1931. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Publicans' | 2,488 | 2,134 | 2,038 | 2,037 | 2,035 | 2,031 | 2,028 |
| Permits to Supply Liquor with Meals—(6 p.m. to 9 p.m.) | 78 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| Club | | | | | | | |
| Railway Refreshment— | | | | | | | |
| General Liquor | 29 | 59 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| Wine | * | 14 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| Booth or Stand | 2,337 | 2,054 | 2,255 | 2,139 | 2,070 | 1,093 | 1,179 |
| Packet | 13 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Australian Wine | 450 | 360 | 348 | 348 | 348 | 348 | 347 |
| Spirit Merchants' | 244 | 241 | 237 | 237 | 234 | 232 | 230 |
| Brewers' | 17 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 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 Commissioner does not pay the fees 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 174.—Purchases of Liquor by Licensees, 1923 to 1943.

| Year. | Purchases by Licensees. |
|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ |
| 1923 | 8,372,124 | 1929 | 10,410,456 | 1935 | 7,311,350 | 1941 | 12,384,714 |
| 1924 | 8,782,060 | 1930 | 7,717,587 | 1936 | 7,802,495 | 1942 | 13,210,413 |
| 1925 | 9,217,493 | 1931 | 6,169,172 | 1937 | 8,531,795 | 1943 | 14,569,529 |
| 1926 | 9,736,678 | 1932 | 6,064,659 | 1938 | 9,359,378 | | |
| 1927 | 10,111,795 | 1933 | 6,123,185 | 1939 | 9,793,965 | | |
| 1928 | 10,260,317 | 1933 | 6,701,668 | 1940 | 11,034,142 | | |

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 175.—Liquor Licenses—Fees, 1933 to 1943.

| License. | 1933. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Fees assessed on purchases— | | | | | | |
| Publicans' ... | 268,635 | 421,647 | 440,618 | 497,911 | 556,611 | 585,776 |
| Club ... | 3,132 | 4,000 | 4,318 | 4,981 | 5,638 | 5,059 |
| Rlwy.Refreshment Packet ... | 1,186 | 1,674 | 1,691 | 2,413 | 3,654 | 3,556 |
| Australian Wine ... | 21 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 3 |
| Spirit Merchants' | 4,656 | 4,863 | 4,900 | 5,061 | 6,057 | 7,997 |
| | 7,749 | 10,473 | 11,331 | 11,914 | 13,288 | 16,614 |
| Other fees— | | | | | | |
| Brewers' ... | 293 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Booth or Stand ... | 4,611 | 5,326 | 4,938 | 4,642 | 2,248 | 2,412 |
| Permits to supply liquor with meals. | 573 | 1,288 | 1,120 | 1,297 | 962 | 922 |

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 same hotel, but the figures shown in the table are published as reasonably accurate; expenditure in military canteens, etc., which were not supplied by licensees is not included.

TABLE 176.—Intoxicants—Consumption and Expenditure by Public, 1928 to 1943.

| Year. | Quantity Purchased by Licensees. | | | Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Intoxicants. |
|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| | Beer. | Wine. | Spirits. | |
| | Gallons. | Gallons. | Gallons.* | £ |
| 1928 | 28,993,000 | 1,496,107 | 1,260,854 | 17,440,000 |
| 1932 | 18,042,000 | 1,271,318 | 610,484 | 10,380,000 |
| 1933 | 18,925,000 | 1,473,094 | 617,468 | 10,500,000 |
| 1934 | 21,573,000 | 1,559,573 | 716,816 | 11,490,000 |
| 1935 | 23,764,000 | 1,619,248 | 761,406 | 12,530,000 |
| 1936 | 26,218,000 | 1,641,827 | 785,912 | 13,320,000 |
| 1937 | 28,881,000 | 1,663,971 | 824,110 | 14,520,000 |
| 1938 | 34,249,000 | 1,622,560 | 848,099 | 15,870,000 |
| 1939 | 35,379,000 | 1,640,351 | 883,618 | 16,620,000 |
| 1940 | 37,904,000 | 1,765,267 | 883,160 | 18,230,000 |
| 1941 | 38,073,000 | 2,056,367 | 820,729 | 20,970,000 |
| 1942 | 35,904,000 | 2,581,627 | 731,289 | 22,230,000 |
| 1943 | 32,948,000 | 2,503,849 | 725,976 | 24,430,000 |

* Liquid, not proof, gallons.

Consumption of beer increased by 5,368,000 gallons to 34,249,000 gallons in 1938 and by 3,655,000 gallons to 37,904,000 gallons in the next two years. There was little increase in 1941 and consumption fell in 1942, in consequence of war-time restriction of production and sale of liquor. A general reduction of 33½ per cent. was prescribed in March, 1942, but special issues were made in some localities where population had increased following the establishment or expansion of war-time industries.

Since 1939 there has been a marked increase in the estimated expenditure by the public on intoxicants, due largely to increased taxation. For instance, excise duty on beer was raised from 1s. 9d. per gallon to 2s. in September, 1939, to 2s. 9d. in November, 1940, to 3s. in December, 1941, and to 4s. 7d. in September, 1942. Customs and excise duties on spirits also have been increased during the period by as much as 28s. 6d. per proof gallon.

Practically the whole of the beer and the wine consumed in the State is of Australian origin, and large quantities of the spirits have been 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.

Drunkeness.

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 177.—Drunkeness—Cases and Convictions, 1929 to 1943.

| Particulars. | 1929. | 1932. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Persons charged— | | | | | | | |
| Males... .. | 31,321 | 19,682 | 30,128 | 31,937 | 32,025 | 32,550 | 31,936 |
| Females | 2,498 | 2,133 | 2,344 | 2,773 | 2,658 | 2,359 | 2,993 |
| Total | 33,819 | 21,815 | 32,472 | 34,710 | 34,683 | 34,909 | 34,929 |
| Discharged, Charge Withdrawn, etc. | 683 | 305 | 67 | 135 | 46 | 39 | 23 |
| Convicted— | | | | | | | |
| After Trial | 21,099 | 15,721 | 17,293 | 18,124 | 14,458 | 13,548 | 10,587 |
| Bail Forfeited ... | 12,037 | 5,789 | 15,112 | 16,451 | 20,179 | 21,322 | 24,319 |
| Total Convicted Males | 30,689 | 19,415 | 30,066 | 31,823 | 31,982 | 32,518 | 31,917 |
| ,, ,, Females | 2,447 | 2,095 | 2,339 | 2,752 | 2,655 | 2,352 | 2,989 |
| Total | 33,136 | 21,510 | 32,405 | 34,575 | 34,637 | 34,870 | 34,906 |
| Per 1,000 of Popula- tion—Charged ... | 13.51 | 8.46 | 11.81 | 12.52 | 12.43 | 12.39 | 12.29 |
| Convicted | 13.24 | 8.34 | 11.79 | 12.47 | 12.41 | 12.37 | 12.29 |

During the year 1943 the cases of drunkenness numbered 34,929, viz., 31,936 males and 2,993 females. Only 23 cases were withdrawn or discharged, and the number of convictions was 34,906, including cases of forfeiture of bail.

In addition to the cases of drunkenness to which the foregoing table relates, 472 persons, including 1 female, in 1941, and 406, including 4 females, in 1942, were convicted on the charge of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug. The number in 1943 was 402, including one female.

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, 1943, was 92, viz., 72 men and 20 women. The number admitted for the first time was 85, including 27 women in the year 1941-42 and 85, including 16 women, in 1942-43.

CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO.

Consumption of tobacco in New South Wales was estimated at 9,237,000 lb. or 3.38 lb. per head of population in 1938-39 viz., tobacco 6,451,000 lb., cigars 102,000 lb. and cigarettes (factory made) 2,684,000 lb. Later estimates are 9,083,000 lb. in 1939-40 and 8,941,000 lb. in 1940-41, but comparable statistics for subsequent years are not available.

Nearly all the tobacco is manufactured in Australia, principally from imported leaf. Particulars of tobacco factories are shown in a later chapter of this volume.

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, stock and station agents, real estate agents, 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.

By an Act which came into operation at 1st July, 1941, the law regarding licensing of auctioneers was amended and registration of stock and station and real estate agents prescribed.

For auctioneers there are general licenses available for all parts of New South Wales (annual fee £15), country licenses for all districts outside the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland (fee £5 annually), district licenses for a specified police district outside the Metropolitan area (fee £2 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. 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.

For stock and station agents and real estate agents, 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.

Registration is required also in the case of real estate salesmen employed by persons not licensed under the Act whose sole or principal business is the selling, as owner, of land in allotments.

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 number of auctioneers' licenses issued in the year ended 30th June, 1943, was 1,155 consisting of 169 general, 131 country, 830 district and 25 primary products licenses. Stock and station agents' licenses numbered 1,157 and real estate station agents' licenses 1,993. These licenses, numbering 4,305, were issued to 2,681 individual licensees. Corporation licenses numbered 139 and certificates of registration were issued to 109 salesmen. Contributions to the fidelity fund amounted to £9,393 in 1941-42 and £7,479 in 1942-43, the balance of the fund was £17,109 at 30th June, 1943.

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.

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.

More than 17 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.

Special arrangements have been made for the regulation of wages and other conditions of employment of women in war-time industries.

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 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 students' fees and 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. 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.

Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15 years. The statutory period has been extended gradually since 1939, where it was from 7 to 14 years.

Private schools must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statutory school age and with few exceptions are subject to State inspection.

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 home 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 and Careers Advisers in post-primary schools co-operate in this work with the employment exchanges and the youth welfare section of the Department of Labour and Industry.

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, the Board of Secondary School Studies and other advisory bodies which are described in the 1940-41 issue of the Year Book.

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.

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. 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.

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.

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 178.—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 private schools maintained by charitable organisations, shorthand and business colleges, etc.

TABLE 179.—Schools and Teaching Staffs, 1921 to 1942.

| Year. | Schools. | | | Teaching Staffs. | | | | | | Grand Total. |
|-------|----------|----------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| | Public.* | Private. | Total. | In Public Schools.* | | | In Private Schools. | | | |
| | | | | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | |
| 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 | 3,282 | 746 | 4,028 | 5,734 | 5,934 | 11,668 | 790 | 2,955 | 3,745 | 15,413 |
| 1939 | 3,270 | 735 | 4,005 | 5,922 | 5,738 | 11,660 | 827 | 3,095 | 3,922 | 15,582 |
| 1940 | 3,183 | 735 | 3,918 | 6,018 | 5,743 | 11,761 | 817 | 3,064 | 3,881 | 15,642 |
| 1941 | 3,097 | 739 | 3,836 | 6,118 | 5,929 | 12,047 | 823 | 3,395 | 3,918 | 15,965 |
| 1942 | 2,864 | 719 | 3,583 | 5,019 | 6,093 | 11,112 | 816 | 3,070 | 3,886 | 14,998 |

* Including subsidised schools.

The number of teachers in public schools, as shown above, is exclusive of teachers absent on military duty who numbered 1,494 in 1942 and of students in training, viz., 840 in 1942, of whom 199 were men. In the case of private schools, visiting or part-time teachers are excluded, because some of them attended more than one school and were included in more than one return.

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. Pupils so excluded in 1942 were—evening continuation, about 1,400; schools for deaf mutes, etc., 210; private charitable, 1,713; free kindergarten, 1,035; State technical colleges and trade schools, 39,381; and the pupils of business colleges and shorthand schools.

TABLE 180.—Pupils at Public and Private Schools December Term, 1921 to 1942.

| Year. | Public Schools.† | | | Private Schools. | | | Public and Private Schools. | | |
|-------|------------------|---------|---------|------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| 1921 | 163,699 | 151,529 | 315,228 | 35,903 | 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 | 49,055 | 52,125 | 101,178 | 236,715 | 224,240 | 460,955 |
| 1941 | 186,379 | 171,128 | 357,507 | 49,774 | 53,576 | 103,350 | 236,153 | 224,704 | 460,857 |
| 1942 | * | * | 350,962 | 50,130 | 53,562 | 103,692 | * | * | 454,654 |

† Including subsidised schools. * Not available.

The total enrolment of pupils in public and private schools was 476,788 in 1936 and it declined in each subsequent year to 454,654 in 1942 notwithstanding the extension of the period of compulsory school attendance in the years 1940 to 1942. The decrease occurred in the enrolment at public schools.

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 77 per cent. in 1942.

The following table shows the relative enrolments at public and private schools:—

TABLE 181.—Public and Private Schools—Proportionate Enrolment, December Term 1921 to 1942.

| Year. | Total Enrolment, All Ages. | | Year. | Total Enrolment, All Ages. | |
|----------|----------------------------|------------------|----------|----------------------------|------------------|
| | Public Schools. | Private Schools. | | Public Schools. | Private Schools. |
| | per cent. | per cent. | | per cent. | per cent. |
| 1921 ... | 80.1 | 19.9 | 1938 ... | 78.5 | 21.5 |
| 1929 ... | 80.4 | 19.6 | 1939 ... | 78.5 | 21.5 |
| 1931 ... | 80.8 | 19.2 | 1940 ... | 78.1 | 21.9 |
| 1936 ... | 79.2 | 20.8 | 1941 ... | 77.6 | 22.4 |
| 1937 ... | 78.8 | 21.2 | 1942 ... | 77.3 | 22.7 |

CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION.

The children not enrolled in schools include those receiving instruction at home (numbering 13,439 at the Census of 1933), those exempt from attendance for special reasons and those who are inaccessible to schools or whom 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 182.—Public and Private Schools—Attendances of Scholars, 1921 to 1942.

| 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. |
| | | | per cent. | | | 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 | 337,600 | 296,924 | 87.9 | 97,216 | 85,602 | 88.0 |
| 1941 | 333,024 | 291,191 | 87.4 | 98,076 | 86,629 | 88.3 |
| 1942 | 325,884 | 275,722 | 84.6 | 96,722 | 84,718 | 87.6 |

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.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS.

The period of compulsory attendance at school was from age 7 to 14 years in 1917 to 1939; from 6 to 14 years in 1940; from age 6 to 14 years 4 months in 1941; from age 6 to 14 years 8 months in 1942; and from age 6 to 15 years since the beginning of 1943.

The following table shows the age distribution of public and private pupils enrolled during 1921, 1929 and later years to 1940. The figures represent the gross enrolment during December term at primary and secondary schools, omitting those enumerated on page 204.

TABLE 183.—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 |

In 1940 the enrolment at ages under 7 years shown above consisted of 21,458 children under 6 years of age and 31,240 aged 6 years in public schools, and 8,665 under 6 years and 9,253 aged 6 years in private schools, so that the enrolment of pupils of statutory school age 6 to 14 years was 291,883 in public and 74,594 in private schools.

Available statistics of ages of public school pupils since 1940 relate to effective enrolment at a date in the first week in August each year and are not comparable with the figures in Table 183. Particulars of the age distribution of pupils in public schools in August and of private school pupils enrolled in December term 1941 to 1943 are shown below.

TABLE 184.—Age Distribution of Pupils 1941 to 1943.

| Age Group Years. | 1941. | | | 1942. | | | 1943. | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| Public Schools—Effective Enrolment in August. | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 6 ... | 11,418 | 10,830 | 22,248 | 11,084 | 10,441 | 21,525 | 11,390 | 10,670 | 22,060 |
| 6 & under 7 | 15,870 | 15,171 | 31,041 | 16,085 | 15,440 | 31,525 | 17,055 | 15,921 | 32,976 |
| 7 „ „ 14 | 127,854 | 119,302 | 247,156 | 124,454 | 114,578 | 239,032 | 120,273 | 113,794 | 234,067 |
| 14 „ „ 15 | 12,558 | 10,621 | 23,179 | 15,188 | 13,157 | 28,345 | 17,762 | 15,490 | 33,252 |
| 15 „ over ... | 8,166 | 5,283 | 13,449 | 7,670 | 5,083 | 12,753 | 9,727 | 6,578 | 16,305 |
| Total | 175,866 | 161,207 | 337,073 | 174,481 | 158,699 | 333,180 | 176,207 | 162,453 | 338,660 |
| Statutory School Age | 149,025 | 139,128 | 288,153 | 148,142 | 139,477 | 287,619 | 155,090 | 145,205 | 300,295 |

Private Schools—Enrolment during December Term.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| Under 6 ... | 4,604 | 4,960 | 9,564 | 4,769 | 5,152 | 9,921 | 5,093 | 5,389 | 10,482 |
| 6 & under 7 | 4,645 | 5,077 | 9,722 | 4,663 | 5,026 | 9,689 | 40,502 | 44,420 | 84,922 |
| 7 „ „ 14 | 31,778 | 34,842 | 66,620 | 31,628 | 34,530 | 66,158 | | | |
| 14 „ „ 15 | 8,747 | 8,697 | 17,444 | 9,070 | 8,854 | 17,924 | 6,773 | 5,942 | 12,715 |
| 15 and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 49,774 | 53,576 | 103,350 | 50,130 | 53,562 | 103,692 | 52,368 | 55,751 | 108,119 |

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 185.—Religious Instruction in Public Schools, 1938 to 1942.

| Denomination. | Number of Lessons. | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1938. | 1939. | 1940 | 1941. | 1942. |
| Church of England | 64,961 | 65,199 | 67,141 | 69,337 | 63,053 |
| Roman Catholic | 20,450 | 22,655 | 25,650 | 25,945 | 22,379 |
| Presbyterian | 24,346 | 25,481 | 26,579 | 27,275 | 23,120 |
| Methodist | 29,581 | 30,009 | 30,880 | 33,049 | 28,945 |
| Other Denominations | 19,828 | 19,955 | 22,142 | 22,556 | 19,161 |
| Total | 159,166 | 163,299 | 172,392 | 178,162 | 155,608 |

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 180) during the December term of various years is given below. The figures, being on the same basis of comparison in each year, illustrate the progress of each main type of denominational school during the period:—

TABLE 186.—Religions of Scholars, 1921 to 1942.

| 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. 6 |
| 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 | 73,846 | 7,521 | 3,124 |
| 1931 | 218,333 | 42,599 | 49,290 | 51,244 | 26,514 | 5,335 | 78,267 | 6,104 | 2,579 |
| 1933 | 207,905 | 49,372 | 45,223 | 47,901 | 25,651 | 5,507 | 84,856 | 6,317 | 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 | 44,432 | 46,054 | 25,198 | 5,392 | 85,752 | 6,148 | 3,856 |
| 1941 | 204,075 | 39,484 | 43,959 | 45,349 | 24,640 | 5,656 | 87,369 | 6,499 | 3,886 |
| 1942 | 201,988 | 38,075 | 42,942 | 44,321 | 23,636 | 5,985 | 87,762 | 5,856 | 4,089 |

Proportion Per Cent. of Total Number of Pupils Enrolled in all Schools.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|
| 1921 | 45.1 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 11.2 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 16.0 | 2.1 | 0.5 |
| 1929 | 47.5 | 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 |
| 1933 | 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 |
| 1941 | 44.3 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 19.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| 1942 | 44.4 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 19.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 |

Of the total enrolment in State schools, children of the Church of England constituted 56.1 per cent. in 1921, and 57.6 per cent. in 1942. Children of the Roman Catholic faith attending State schools represented 11.3 per cent. in 1921 and 10.8 per cent. in 1942. 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 85.1 per cent. in 1942.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

A system of school savings banks in connection with State schools was commenced in the year 1887 and 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, 1943, there were 2,758 school savings banks with 156,004 depositors, and the balance to credit of accounts was £307,630, as compared with 150,409 accounts and balance £240,949 at 30th June, 1942.

STATE SCHOOLS.

Some State super-primary and secondary schools are conducted in conjunction with a primary school, and in the following classification such schools are included in more than one group. The number of individual schools was 3,127 in 1941 and 2,895 in 1942.

TABLE 187.—Classification of State Schools.

| Type of School. | Schools at end of year. | | | | Type of School. | Schools at end of year. | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. |
| Primary Schools— | | | | | Super-Primary | | | | |
| Public ... | 1,962 | 1,946 | 1,917 | 1,903 | Schools— | | | | |
| Provisional ... | 667 | 635 | 604 | 577 | Commercial ... | 15 | 14 | 14 | 12 |
| Half-time and Travelling ... | 17 | 13 | 9 | 7 | Junior Technical ... | 25 | 31 | 25 | 26 |
| Correspondence ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Home Science ... | 36 | 38 | 38 | 39 |
| Subsidised ... | 574 | 539 | 514 | 524 | Rural ... | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Special (Sub-normal Pupils) ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Evening ... | 33 | 34 | 30 | 30 |
| | | | | | Composite ... | 472 | 1,326 | 1,335 | 1,388 |
| | | | | | Secondary Schools— | | | | |
| | | | | | High ... | 44 | 44 | 46 | 47 |
| | | | | | Junior High ... | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| | | | | | Intermediate High ... | 44 | 46 | 44 | 49 |
| | | | | | District ... | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| | | | | | Correspondence ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total—Primary ... | 3,222 | 3,135 | 3,046 | 2,813 | Total—Super-Primary and Secondary ... | 694 | 1,556 | 1,557 | 1,612 |

At a number of small country schools not classified in the table as super-primary, pupils may, with the teacher's assistance, secure a year's course of super-primary instruction by means of lesson sheets.

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.

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 1942 was £21,075.

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 1942 there were 577 such schools in operation, with an enrolment of 9,378.

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 6 half-time schools at the end of 1942, and the number of the Department of Education at a special school at Glenfield.

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. There were 514 subsidised schools with an enrolment of 3,712 in December, 1941, and 324 schools with an enrolment of 2,673 in 1942.

Correspondence School.

The Correspondence School with 170 teachers is located in Sydney for teaching children residing in various parts of the State who are unable to attend school.

Pupils are not admitted to the school until they reach the age of six years. The gross enrolment was 7,581 primary and 680 secondary pupils in 1941, and 8,594 primary and 994 secondary in 1942. In addition to teaching these children, leaflets were issued for primary education to subsidised schools and for post-primary education to small country schools, and educational talks are broadcast each week.

There is reciprocity between the Correspondence School and the Sydney Technical College in regard to teaching certain secondary and technical subjects by correspondence.

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 188.—State Schools—Pupils receiving Post-primary Education, 1921 to 1942.

| 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 |
| 1938 | 191 | 64,790 | 55,487 | 444 | 3,864 | 3,240 |
| 1939 | 188 | 66,973 | 60,333 | 472 | 5,184 | 4,270 |
| 1940 | 189 | 68,891 | 62,482 | 1,326 | 6,975 | 5,926 |
| 1941 | 192 | 70,583 | 63,711 | 1,335 | 7,965 | 6,603 |
| 1942 | 194 | 72,175 | 63,179 | 1,388 | 9,572 | 7,703 |

The post-primary schools consist of high, junior high, intermediate high, district, junior technical, home science, commercial and district rural schools, and the secondary section of the Correspondence School.

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 the same standard as in high schools.

The super-primary schools for girls are known as home 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.

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 the course has been extended to five years leading to the leaving certificate examination. Successful pupils may be admitted to the Teachers' College to be trained as teachers of home economics and business principles.

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 average weekly enrolment during various years since 1921.

TABLE 189.—Super-Primary Schools—Enrolment, 1921 to 1942.

| Year. | Commercial. (Boys) | | Junior Technical. (Boys) | | Home Science. (Girls) | | Rural. (Boys) | |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | No. | Average Weekly Enrolment. | No. | Average Weekly Enrolment. | No. | Average Weekly Enrolment. | No. | Average Weekly 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 |
| 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 | 25 | 10,845 | 38 | 14,318 | 14 | 1,902 |
| 1941 | 14 | 2,135 | 25 | 10,855 | 38 | 15,367 | 14 | 1,995 |
| 1942 | 12 | 1,657 | 26 | 12,301 | 39 | 15,264 | 14 | 2,246 |

The average daily attendance during 1942 was as follows:—Commercial, 1,438; junior technical, 10,448; home science, 12,875; rural, 1,920.

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 include elementary science, business principles, art, handicraft and agricultural subjects, and for girls, hygiene and home science. 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 1942 there were 30 evening continuation schools, viz., 12 junior technical and 11 commercial for boys, 6 home science for girls, and 1 for migrants.

The following is the record of enrolment and attendance at evening continuation schools:—

TABLE 190.—Evening Continuation Schools, 1921 to 1942.

| Year. | Commercial (Boys). | | Junior Technical (Boys). | | Home Science (Girls). | | Total. | |
|----------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Average Weekly Enrolment | Average Weekly 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 |
| 1938 ... | 1,409 | 1,117 | 1,163 | 895 | 731 | 529 | 3,303 | 2,541 |
| 1939 ... | 1,486 | 1,152 | 1,278 | 980 | 720 | 541 | 3,484 | 2,673 |
| 1940 ... | 1,452 | 1,126 | 1,200 | 903 | 656 | 469 | 3,303 | 2,498 |
| 1941 ... | 1,218 | 925 | 1,005 | 764 | 540 | 372 | 2,763 | 2,061 |
| 1942 ... | 643 | 478 | 569 | 442 | 168 | 105 | 1,380 | 1,025 |

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 248 candidates who sat during 1942 for the Evening Continuation school examinations 135 were successful.

Particulars of a small evening school for migrants opened in 1940 are not included above. In 1942 the average weekly enrolment was 33 and the average attendance was 20.

Each high and junior high school is a self-contained unit conducted apart from any other type of school. In high schools the courses of instruction cover 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 usually cover the first three years of the secondary course leading to the intermediate certificate examination, but in country centres may extend to the leaving certificate standard.

The following particulars relate to high schools and intermediate high schools maintained by the State.

TABLE 191.—High Schools—Pupils and Teachers, 1921 to 1942.

| Year. | Schools. | | Teachers. | | | Pupils. | | |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|------|--------|------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | High and Junior High. | Intermediate High. | M. | F. | Total. | Enrolment. | | Average Daily Attendance. |
| | | | | | | Net. | Average Weekly. | |
| 1921 | 27 | 25 | 349 | 209 | 648 | 14,247 | 12,199 | 11,253 |
| 1931 | 39 | 54 | 707 | 613 | 1,320 | 33,229 | 30,710 | 28,524 |
| 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 |
| 1941 | 51 | 44 | *1,025 | *649 | *1,674 | 43,084 | 39,256 | 36,263 |
| 1942 | 52 | 49 | 1,021 | 686 | 1,707 | 43,159 | 40,571 | 36,584 |

* Estimated number at 30th June, 1941.

At the end of 1942 there were 47 high schools, 5 junior and 49 intermediate high schools. Of these, 11 high schools, 4 junior and 14 intermediate were in the metropolis.

There was 1 district school in 1942. The average weekly enrolment was 111 and the average daily attendance 79.

Agricultural Education.

There are three State agricultural high schools, viz., the Yanco Agricultural High School (750 acres) in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area; the Hurlstone Agricultural High School (395 acres) at Glenfield, 23 miles from Sydney, and the Farrer Memorial High School, 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, 1942, there were 794 pupils at the Agricultural High Schools, viz., 447 at Glenfield, 195 at Yanco, and 152 at Nemingha.

Courses in agriculture are also given in 8 high schools and in 20 other public 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 1942 there were 367 clubs with 10,404 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.

Opportunity 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 twenty-two such classes in operation at six centres in 1942, and 790 children were enrolled.

During 1942 special classes were conducted at four public schools for children of low general ability. One hundred and seventy 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 in operation at 45 centres during 1942 and 2,676 pupils were enrolled. In the curriculum emphasis is placed on manual work and handicrafts.

Education of children who are subnormal but educable is undertaken by the Department of Education at a special school at Glenfield.

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 1942, 568 boys and 39 girls were enrolled.

An Act was passed in 1944 with the object of making adequate provision for the education of children who by reason of blindness or other infirmity are not capable of being educated by ordinary methods. Special schools may be established by the State and private schools may be registered for such pupils. School attendance by the children may be proclaimed as compulsory where a suitable school is available within reasonable distance. The provisions of the Act will commence on dates to be proclaimed.

School Libraries.

Libraries for the use of State school pupils have been instituted throughout New South Wales by Parents and Citizens' Associations. 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 1942 there were 31 district units in operation under the charge of 16 librarians. There were 540,436 volumes in libraries attached to primary schools.

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 1942 was 923. Of these, 436 were certified for education of children of statutory school age, and 297 were certified for the instruction of children up to a specified age only. Under the Bursary Endowment Act 117 secondary schools were registered as efficient to provide the full secondary course; and 75 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 the training of deaf mutes and the blind (see page 218) 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 219, 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 232.

Private Schools and Scholars.

The following table shows particulars of the private schools of each denomination in 1941 and 1942, excluding charitable schools described on page 218.

TABLE 192.—Private Schools—Teachers and Scholars, 1941 and 1942.

| Classification. | 1941. | | | | 1942. | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Schools. | Teachers. | Enrolment December Term. | Average Daily At- tendance. | Schools. | Teachers. | Enrolment December Term. | Average Daily At- tendance. |
| Undenominational ... | 100 | 402 | 6,499 | 5,265 | 101 | 358 | 5,856 | 4,495 |
| Roman Catholic ... | 568 | 2,938 | 87,309 | 72,654 | 546 | 2,922 | 87,762 | 71,488 |
| Church of England ... | 43 | 354 | 5,656 | 5,183 | 44 | 363 | 5,985 | 5,114 |
| Presbyterian ... | 11 | 123 | 2,283 | 2,057 | 11 | 127 | 2,277 | 2,079 |
| Methodist ... | 5 | 70 | 1,110 | 1,044 | 5 | 71 | 1,159 | 1,046 |
| Lutheran ... | 3 | 3 | 68 | 62 | 3 | 3 | 70 | 52 |
| Seventh Day Adventist ... | 7 | 18 | 366 | 292 | 7 | 23 | 498 | 460 |
| Theosophical ... | 1 | 5 | 34 | 33 | 1 | 4 | 28 | 25 |
| Christian Science ... | 1 | 5 | 45 | 39 | 1 | 5 | 57 | 50 |
| Total ... | 739 | 3,918 | 103,350 | 86,629 | 719 | 3,886 | 103,692 | 84,718 |

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. There were 93,316 day scholars and 10,034 boarders in 1941, and 92,350 day scholars and 11,342 boarders in 1942.

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 193.—Private Schools—Secondary Pupils, 1922 to 1942.

| 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 |
| 1938 | 378 | 10,659 | 10,223 | 20,882 |
| 1939 | 372 | 11,224 | 11,219 | 22,443 |
| 1940 | 382 | 11,716 | 11,017 | 22,733 |
| 1941 | 381 | 12,386 | 11,666 | 24,052 |
| 1942 | 402 | 11,755 | 11,809 | 23,564 |

The secondary 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 18 such schools in 1942, viz., 16 were under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, one under the Church of England and one attached to the William Thompson Masonic Home at Baulkham Hills. There were 1,713 pupils enrolled at these schools during December term, 1942.

The Kindergarten Union maintains in the city and suburbs 20 free kindergarten schools and playgrounds for children under statutory school age. There were 1,035 pupils, all under statutory school age, enrolled during December, 1942, term, and the average daily attendance was 713. 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 1942 there were 145 children in the institution.

Deaf mutes are trained also at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah for girls, with 25 inmates at the end of 1942, and the other established at Castle Hill, where 32 boys were enrolled; and there were 8 children at a Roman Catholic school for blind children at Homebush.

The total number of private charitable schools in 1942 was 43, and there were 139 teachers. In December term there were 2,958 scholars on the roll, of whom 1,138 were under 6 years of age, 1,650 between 6 and 14 years, and 170 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 194.—Private Schools—Enrolment during December Term, 1921 to 1942.

| Year. | Scholars on Roll during December Term. | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|------------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------|
| | Un-denominational. | Roman Catholic. | Church of England. | Presbyterian. | Methodist. | Seventh Day Adventist. | Lutheran. | Other Denominations. | Total.* |
| 1921 ... | 8,496 | 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 |
| 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 |
| 1941 ... | 6,883 | 88,827 | 5,757 | 2,263 | 1,110 | 366 | 68 | 45 | 105,319 |
| 1942 ... | 6,197 | 89,259 | 6,098 | 2,277 | 1,159 | 498 | 70 | 57 | 105,615 |

*Includes schools at private charitable institutions.

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. Admission to State secondary schools in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts is determined upon the results of the primary final examination held at the end of the primary course.

The intermediate certificate marks the satisfactory completion of the super-primary courses and of the first three years of the secondary course in State and private schools. 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 five years ended 1942:—

TABLE 195.—School Examinations, 1938 to 1942.

| Year. | State High School Entrance, Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts. | | Intermediate Certificate. | | Leaving Certificate. | |
|-------------|---|---------|------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| | Candidates. | Passes. | Candidates. | Passes. | Candidates. | Passes. |
| 1938 | 8,070 | 5,886 | 15,723 | 12,802 | 3,284 | 2,443 |
| 1939 | 9,273 | 6,173 | 16,723 | 13,593 | 3,744 | 2,902 |
| 1940 | 9,957 | 6,413 | 17,825 | 14,543 | 4,230 | 3,207 |
| 1941 | 8,117 | 5,651 | 18,962 | 14,587 | 4,095 | 3,152 |
| 1942 | 9,117 | 5,932 | 18,106 | 14,205 | 3,917 | 3,150 |

The proportion of passes in 1942 was 78.4 per cent. of the candidates at the intermediate certificate examination and 80.4 per cent. at the leaving certificate examination.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The State system of technical education is under the 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 124 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 1933 are given below:—

TABLE 196.—Technical Education—Expenditure, 1933 to 1942.

| Year. | Expenditure from Revenue and Loans. | | | | Receipts, Students fees, &c. |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|
| | On Buildings and Sites, etc. | | Other. | Total. | |
| | Revenue. | Loan.* | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 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 |
| 1941 | 19,276 | 43,642 | 403,255 | 466,173 | 85,341 |
| 1942 | 17,883 | 2,302 | 386,449 | 406,634 | 75,492 |

* Includes amounts from the Unemployment Relief Fund.

Expenditure in the years 1937 to 1940 included large sums expended on additional buildings in Newcastle and Sydney, and sites acquired for new technical schools.

Particulars of the teachers and students at the technical colleges in each year from 1933 to 1942 are shown below:—

TABLE 197.—Technical Education—Teachers and Students, 1933 to 1942.

| Year. | Lecturers and Teachers. | Total Enrolments.* | Individual Students. | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|--------|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 1933 | 554 | 36,174 | 11,235 | 5,867 | 17,102 |
| 1934 | 580 | 39,014 | 12,415 | 6,149 | 18,564 |
| 1935 | 633 | 43,129 | 13,306 | 6,653 | 19,959 |
| 1936 | 672 | 46,759 | 14,695 | 6,669 | 21,364 |
| 1937 | 848 | 57,173 | 18,416 | 7,772 | 26,188 |
| 1938 | 1,062 | 73,254 | 22,739 | 8,126 | 30,865 |
| 1939 | 1,195 | 90,339 | 27,403 | 9,861 | 37,264 |
| 1940 | 1,365 | 94,628 | 28,123 | 10,413 | 38,536 |
| 1941 | 1,495 | 99,151 | 30,368 | 10,615 | 40,983 |
| 1942 | 1,469 | 97,809 | 29,942 | 9,439 | 39,381 |

* Students being counted in each class.

The number of individual students increased by 15,900 in the three years 1937 to 1939 and there was further increase of 3,719 in 1941 and 1942, then a decline of 1,602.

A comparative statement regarding the ages of male and female students enrolled at technical classes is shown below.

TABLE 198.—Technical Colleges and Trade Schools—Ages of Students, 1933 to 1942.

| Year. | Age last Birthday. | | | | | | | | Total. |
|-------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|--------|
| | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. | 21 and over. | |
| Males. | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1941 | 836 | 1,930 | 3,549 | 3,910 | 3,792 | 3,079 | 2,327 | 10,945 | 30,368 |
| 1942 | 881 | 1,935 | 3,665 | 4,147 | 3,665 | 3,394 | 2,385 | 9,870 | 29,942 |
| Females. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1933 | 440 | 709 | 834 | 773 | 616 | 403 | 297 | 1,795 | 5,867 |
| 1934 | 462 | 811 | 917 | 788 | 611 | 423 | 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 |
| 1941 | 915 | 1,392 | 1,508 | 1,378 | 1,067 | 707 | 537 | 3,111 | 10,615 |
| 1942 | 759 | 1,535 | 1,270 | 1,198 | 867 | 615 | 416 | 2,779 | 9,439 |

Facilities for technical training were expanded in 1936 and the payment of subsidies to apprentices at ages 19 to 25 years was commenced in the following year. Enrolments of male students increased by as much as 12,708 in the three years 1937 to 1939; the increase was 731 at ages 14 and 15 years, 6,587 at ages 16 to 20 years and 5,340 in the number of adults. In later years there was fluctuation in some age groups, but enrolments in all except the adult groups were more numerous in 1942 than in 1939.

There was a decrease in 1942 in the number of female students at all ages over 15 years and the total number was less by 422 than in 1939.

Individual students enrolled during 1942 numbered 39,381, and were distributed among various courses as follows:—Diploma, 2,028, diploma preparatory, 1,451; trades, 14,978; art, 1,360; women's handicrafts, 4,509; domestic arts, 804; correspondence, 5,896; sheep and wool, 1,122; commercial, 2,314; and other, 4,919.

Particulars of the courses of study for which students were enrolled in 1929 and the last four years are as follows:—

TABLE 199.—Technical Colleges and Trade Schools—Enrolments and Courses of Study, 1929 to 1942.

| Courses of Study. | Students Enrolled.* | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1929. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. |
| Agriculture | 22 | 139 | 107 | 139 | 124 |
| Architecture | 3,059 | 6,792 | 6,047 | 6,135 | 4,416 |
| Chemistry, Biology and Geology ... | 1,845 | 4,070 | 4,157 | 4,431 | 4,291 |
| Domestic Science | 1,183 | 2,337 | 2,236 | 2,574 | 2,412 |
| Electrical Engineering | 3,253 | 10,496 | 9,827 | 10,419 | 10,864 |
| Mathematics and Languages | 3,692 | 9,559 | 8,154 | 8,496 | 8,555 |
| Optometry | ... | 139 | 158 | 196 | 189 |
| Mechanical Engineering | 4,400 | 21,867 | 29,407 | 30,091 | 30,296 |
| Printing | 652 | 670 | 598 | 653 | 609 |
| Public Health, Engineering and Hygiene (formerly Sanitation)... .. | 2,143 | 4,096 | 3,883 | 4,083 | 4,196 |
| Sheep and Wool | 917 | 2,304 | 2,005 | 2,272 | 2,244 |
| Women's Handicrafts | 6,222 | 13,524 | 13,895 | 14,465 | 11,272 |
| Bootmaking... .. | 101 | 236 | 352 | 415 | 372 |
| Leather-dressing | 44 | 84 | 84 | 134 | 66 |
| Tailors' Cutting | 55 | 110 | 111 | 123 | 82 |
| Textile Technology... .. | ... | 48 | 33 | 64 | 70 |
| Elocution | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Art | 3,839 | 6,386 | 6,543 | 6,670 | 6,421 |
| Commercial | 987 | 4,284 | 4,263 | 4,763 | 4,516 |
| Bakery | 124 | 252 | 221 | 271 | 254 |
| Correspondence Courses | 715 | 2,946 | 2,547 | 2,757 | 6,560 |
| Total Enrolment* | 33,280 | 90,339 | 94,628 | 99,151 | 97,809 |
| Individual Students | 15,253 | 37,264 | 38,536 | 40,983 | 39,381 |

* Students counted in each class.

Since 1939 there has been a remarkable increase in enrolments in mechanical engineering and decrease in architecture, mathematics and women's handicrafts. The number of students taking correspondence courses was 6,560 in 1942, as compared with an average of 2,750 in 1939 to 1941.

Institutes for Transport Employees.

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, 29,324 in 1942-43, 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 7,287 in 1942-43. The institute possesses a library of 146,833 volumes.

Educational and recreational facilities are provided by the Road Transport and Tramways Institute. The membership at 30th June, 1943, was 6,937 and 353 students were enrolled. There are 37,666 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, Anaesthesia, 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 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 £393,258; the G. H. Bosch Fund, £268,944; the P. N. Russell Fund, £101,456; and the Fisher Estate, £43,386. 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 £1,428,936 on the 31st December, 1942.

The following statement shows the amounts derived from the principal sources of revenue, and the total expenditure during each year since 1938. Under the items are included sums received for capital expenditure on buildings, etc., and amounts from benefactors to establish new benefactions:—

TABLE 200.—University—Receipts and Expenditure, 1938 to 1942.

| Year | Receipts. | | | | | Expenditure. | Private Endowment Funds—Credit Balance at end of Year |
|------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|---|
| | Government Aid. | Fees. | Private Foundations. | Other Sources. | Total. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 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 | 102,383 | 100,620 | 17,430 | 341,960 | 292,424 | 1,228,782 |
| 1941 | 137,450 | 106,332 | 102,153 | 32,107 | 373,042 | 349,992 | 1,404,707 |
| 1942 | 171,820 | 89,830 | 84,275 | 71,904 | 417,829 | 351,609 | 1,428,936 |

* Includes Retiring Allowance Fund to 31st December, 1940.

Governmental aid represented nearly 41 per cent. of the total receipts in 1942, fees 22 per cent., and receipts from private foundations 24 per cent.

Salaries comprise the principal item of disbursements in each year. The total expenditure, inclusive of capital expenditure, in each year since 1938 was distributed as follows:—

TABLE 201.—University—Classification of Expenditure, 1938 to 1942.

| Classification. | Expenditure. | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1938. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Salaries | 200,737 | 209,530 | 216,327 | 225,428 | 223,306 |
| Maintenance, Apparatus, etc. | 45,913 | 44,062 | 50,973 | 38,611 | 33,107 |
| Buildings and Repairs ... | 87,519 | 11,871 | 12,481 | 46,743 | 30,811 |
| Scholarships and Bursaries ... | 8,349 | 8,685 | 9,223 | 6,743 | 5,205 |
| Research, etc. ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29,446 | 55,458 |
| Other | 10,987 | 623 | 3,420 | 3,021 | 3,722 |
| Total | 353,555 | 274,771 | 292,424 | 349,992 | 351,609 |

The amount expended on new buildings and on remodelling existing buildings was £39,044 in 1941, and £25,103 in 1942. Receipts and expenditure of post-graduate funds in medicine are not included in the foregoing tables; these amounted to £5,498 and £4,600 in 1941, and £1,462 and £2,569 in 1942.

The receipts and expenditure of the New England University College are not included in the foregoing tables. Expenditure amounted to

£26,520, including salaries £13,291 in 1942; and receipts consisted of lecture fees, etc., £8,438 and Government aid £13,082.

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, £260; Dentistry, 4 years, £217; 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.

Courses of study have been accelerated during the war in the faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, Agriculture, Science, Veterinary Science, and Engineering, so that the periods are shorter than indicated above.

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 1942, fees were remitted in respect of 959 students, including exhibitors, State and University bursars, teachers and students in training as teachers.

The number of degrees conferred by the University in 1941 and 1942 is shown below:—

TABLE 202.—University—Degrees Conferred.

| Degree. | Degrees Conferred. | | Degree. | Degrees Conferred. | | Degree. | Degrees Conferred. | |
|-----------|--------------------|-------|------------|--------------------|-------|----------------|--------------------|-------|
| | 1941. | 1942. | | 1941. | 1942. | | 1941. | 1942. |
| M.A. ... | 10 | 9 | M.S. ... | 5 | ... | B.Sc. Agr. ... | 16 | 6 |
| B.A. ... | 168 | 204 | B.S. ... | 124 | 136 | B.V.Sc. ... | 24 | 19 |
| B.D. ... | ... | 3 | M.D.S. ... | ... | 2 | B.E. ... | 28 | 36 |
| LL.D. ... | ... | ... | B.D.S. ... | 24 | 34 | M.Ec. ... | 1 | 1 |
| LL.B. ... | 45 | 44 | D.Sc. ... | 2 | 1 | B.Ec. ... | 61 | 53 |
| M.D. ... | 5 | 1 | M.Sc. ... | 10 | 7 | B. Arch. ... | 3 | 2 |
| M.B. ... | 138 | 155 | B.Sc. ... | 78 | 101 | | | |
| | | | | | | Total .. | 742 | 814 |

In 1942 the teaching staff of the University included 310 professors, 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 1939, 1941, and 1942:—

TABLE 203.—University—Students in Attendance.

| Course. | 1939. | | | 1941. | | | 1942. | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. |
| Faculty— | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts ... | 450 | 445 | 895 | 420 | 516 | 936 | 228 | 443 | 671 |
| Law ... | 271 | 13 | 284 | 209 | 12 | 221 | 59 | 16 | 75 |
| Medicine ... | 734 | 136 | 870 | 842 | 178 | 1,020 | 844 | 174 | 1,018 |
| Science ... | 200 | 162 | 362 | 273 | 224 | 497 | 248 | 207 | 455 |
| Engineering ... | 216 | ... | 216 | 306 | ... | 306 | 274 | ... | 274 |
| Dentistry ... | 159 | 7 | 157 | 176 | 8 | 184 | 155 | 9 | 164 |
| Veterinary Science. | 137 | 16 | 153 | 135 | 14 | 149 | 79 | 15 | 94 |
| Agriculture ... | 66 | 9 | 75 | 60 | 13 | 73 | 44 | 11 | 55 |
| Architecture ... | 27 | 13 | 40 | 25 | 11 | 36 | 2 | 14 | 16 |
| Economics ... | 500 | 69 | 569 | 433 | 57 | 490 | 154 | 70 | 224 |
| Divinity ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Social Studies | ... | 28 | 28 | 7 | 52 | 59 | ... | 26 | 26 |
| Pharmacy Students ... | 105 | 27 | 132 | 99 | 42 | 141 | 73 | 42 | 115 |
| Massage Students ... | ... | 42 | 42 | 2 | 40 | 42 | 2 | 60 | 62 |
| Other ... | 5 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Total ... | 2,864 | 972 | 3,836 | 2,994 | 1,171 | 4,165 | 2,166 | 1,087 | 3,253 |

In 1942 there were 2,010 men and 847 women studying for degrees and 117 men and 109 women for diplomas. There were also 39 men and 131 women studying special courses and lectures in single subjects.

The number of students increased from 3,836 in 1939 to 4,165 in 1941 or by 8.6 per cent. There was a decrease of 912 or 22 per cent. in 1942 due to the application of a quota system of enrolment under war-time conditions.

The number of students admitted to matriculation was 979 in 1941 and 738 in 1942.

Wartime Enrolment and Assistance to Students.

Since February, 1942, enrolment of students in Australian Universities has been subject to control in terms of National Security Regulations with a view to the organisation of manpower and the training of an adequate number of students to meet requirements of defence and essential services.

In 1942 the regulations were administered by the Commonwealth Minister of Labour and National Service. The number of students to be admitted to various faculties was fixed by his direction, and the University authorities were required to select the quota of students according to order of merit at approved examinations.

In February, 1943, the regulations were amended and the University Commission was appointed to regulate enrolments and to administer a scheme of financial assistance provided for students by the Commonwealth Government.

The Commission is authorised to determine the number of students to be enrolled in any faculty or course of study in the Universities, also the method of selecting such students and to decide whether students who have failed in any course may be permitted to continue the course during the period of the war.

Financial assistance is granted subject to a means test to students in degree courses, also to students in the diploma course in social studies at Sydney and certain other Universities, who are reserved from service in the defence forces or service authorised by the Manpower Regulations.

Maximum assistance is the payment of the student's fees at the University, plus a living allowance of £104 per annum if living with a parent, or £143 if living away from home. In addition a sum of £10 may be paid towards the cost of equipment. Maximum assistance is payable where the family income does not exceed £250, family income being the taxable incomes of the student and his parents, less £50 for each dependent child (other than the student) under 16 years of age. Assistance is reduced by £5.4s. for every £10 of family income in excess of £250 and by the monetary equivalent of any scholarship, etc., held by the student.

At 1st October, 1943, the number of students at the University of Sydney who were receiving assistance under the scheme was 672, viz., Medicine, 227; Science, 181; Engineering, 104; Dentistry, 62; Agriculture, 21; Veterinary Science, 31; Arts, 29; Economics, 13; Architecture, 1; and Law, 3; of these, 322 students were in the first year of the course.

It is estimated that approximately £100,000 will be paid to students of this University during the year ended 30th June, 1944.

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.

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. Regular classes in various foreign languages are also held at the University. At the conclusion of a systematic course of ten lectures, an examination may be held and certificates awarded to successful candidates. Lectures were delivered in Sydney and 13 country towns during 1942. The cost of Extension Board classes during 1942 was £927.

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 in particular branches of study may be established in conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association in suburban and country centres as well as at the University upon specific requisition by intending students. A resident tutor is stationed at Newcastle. Reference is made to the Workers' Educational Association on page 236. A sum of £6,372 was expended upon the maintenance of tutorial classes during 1942.

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 1942, 55 scholarships were awarded. Eleven boys and one girl were given scholarships for lower trade courses at the Technical College, thirteen boys were awarded agricultural scholarships, ten girls commercial scholarships, and twenty girls scholarships for art. At the Leaving Certificate Examination scholarships were awarded to fifteen boys and four girls for courses at Technical Colleges; in addition 200 exhibitions were provided exempting the holders from the payment of fees to the University, viz., 127 pupils of State schools, and 73 pupils of registered secondary schools. In the same year 7 boys at evening continuation schools won scholarships for free education tenable at day courses.

Bursary Endowment.

By the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, and amendments, provision is made for State bursaries tenable in approved public or private secondary schools, in technical schools or colleges 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 1943 were as follows:—304 tenable for five years—183 at State high schools and 121 at private schools; 8 for two years in pre-apprenticeship (technical) classes; 169 to boys and 86 to girls, upon results of the Intermediate Certificate examination, tenable for two years; 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, 1943, was 1,955, viz., 1,825 attending courses of secondary education, 15 holding technical education bursaries and 115 at the University. These numbers are exclusive of 79 war bursaries.

The annual monetary allowances payable to bursars in terms of the Bursary Endowment Act in 1942 and 1943 were as follows:—

TABLE 204.—Bursary Endowment Act—Bursars.

| Rate of Annual Allowance. | Number of Bursars. | | Rate of Annual Allowance. | Number of Bursars. | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | 1942. | 1943. | | 1942. | 1943. |
| Under £10 | 2 | ... | £45 and under £55 | 125 | ... |
| £10 and under £15 | 586 | 711 | £60 | ... | 155 |
| £15 " £25 | 2 | ... | £75 | 52 | 42 |
| £25 " £35 | 500 | 716 | | | |
| £35 " £45 | 340 | 331 | Total | 1,607 | 1,955 |

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 deceased soldiers. The number in operation at 30th June, 1943, was 79, each bursar receiving £10 per annum. The total number awarded since they were initiated in 1916 was 3,157.

The war bursaries are awarded to children between 11 and 13 years of age. On reaching the latter age, the children may be assisted by the Repatriation Commission under the Soldiers' Children Education scheme. In New South Wales 8,734 applications for assistance had been approved to 30th June, 1943, and £906,475 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. To 30th June, 1943, 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 1942 the teaching staff included the principal, vice-principal, warden of women students, 41 lecturers and 6 visiting lecturers. There were 855 students enrolled at the close of the year, of whom 45 were University graduates.

The courses at the Armidale College are similar to those at the Sydney Teachers' College. A hostel has been established for women students. The teaching staff in 1942 included the principal, vice-principal, warden of women students, 10 lecturers, and 3 visiting lecturers. There were 273 students on the roll at the close of the year.

Most of the students are holders of scholarships. 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 1942 are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 205.—Teachers' Colleges, Sydney and Armidale—Students, 1942.

| Students. | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| One year course | ... | 6 | 6 |
| Two years course— | | | |
| First year | 114 | 251 | 365 |
| Second year... .. | 10 | 232 | 242 |
| University course— | | | |
| First year | 37 | 50 | 87 |
| Second year | 28 | 50 | 78 |
| Third year | 16 | 37 | 53 |
| Fourth year | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Graduate professional course ... | 6 | 56 | 62 |
| Private | 1 | 34 | 35 |
| Absent on wartime service ... | 184 | 2 | 186 |
| Total | 406 | 722 | 1,128 |

During the year 249 students of the Teachers' Colleges, including 156 women, attended University courses, viz., Arts 144, Science 97, Economics 3, and Agriculture 5. In these were included 92 students of the Armidale Teachers' College, viz., 57 in Arts and 35 in Science at the New England University College.

The libraries at the Teachers' Colleges contained 65,450 volumes in 1942.

Teachers in the Roman Catholic Schools, who are members of religious communities, are trained at twenty-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 Teachers' Colleges) at the end of 1933 and 1942 is shown below; teachers in the Technical Education Branch are not included.

TABLE 206.—State Schools—Classification of Teachers, 1933 and 1942.

| Teachers. | 1933. | | | 1942. | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. |
| High School Teachers | 783 | 612 | 1,395 | 1,021 | 686 | 1,707 |
| Principals and Assistants— | | | | | | |
| First Class | 477 | 156 | 633 | 608 | 190 | 798 |
| Second Class | 1,667 | 1,646 | 3,313 | 1,976 | 2,060 | 4,036 |
| Third Class | 1,394 | 1,902 | 3,296 | 730 | 983 | 1,713 |
| Unclassified | 176 | 382 | 558 | 57 | 161 | 218 |
| Awaiting Classification | 255 | 352 | 608 | 91 | 442 | 533 |
| Home Economics | ... | 220 | 220 | ... | 250 | 250 |
| Sewing Mistresses | ... | 183 | 183 | ... | 168 | 168 |
| Manual Training Teachers | 235 | ... | 235 | 305 | ... | 305 |
| Visiting and Special Teachers | 8 | 89 | 97 | 50 | 67 | 117 |
| Temporary Teachers | 24 | 328 | 352 | 148 | 795 | 943 |
| Total | 5,019 | 5,871 | 10,890 | 4,986 | 5,802 | 10,788 |
| Subsidised School Teachers | 104 | 599 | 703 | 33 | 291 | 324 |
| Students in Teachers' Colleges.. | 505 | 381 | 886 | 199 | 641 | 840 |
| Grand Total | 5,628 | 6,851 | 12,479 | 5,218 | 6,734 | 11,952 |

In addition to the above, 1,494 teachers were engaged in war services at the close of 1942.

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 1942 there were 3,232 University graduates in the teaching service, viz., 2,148 men and 1,084 women.

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 nine 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.

TABLE 207.—Expenditure on State Schools, 1921 to 1942.

| Year. | Average Weekly Enrolment.* | Expenditure. | | | Per Pupil—Average Weekly Enrolment.. | | |
|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | | Maintenance and Administration. | School Premises. | Total. | Maintenance and Administration. | School Premises. | Total Expenditure. |
| 1921 ... | 295,961 | £ 3,229,042 | £ 329,795 | £ 3,558,837 | £ s. d. 10 18 3 | £ s. d. 1 2 3 | £ s. d. 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 |
| 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 |
| 1941 ... | 335,787 | 4,725,281 | 460,795 | 5,186,076 | 14 1 3 | 1 7 7 | 15 8 10 |
| 1942 ... | 327,297 | 4,807,540 | 471,167 | 5,278,707 | 14 13 9 | 1 8 9 | 16 2 6 |

* Inclusive of Evening Continuation Schools.

The average expenditure per pupil has risen by £1 14s. 6d. since 1938. There has been a continuous increase in expenditure on maintenance and administration during the last four years, and enrolment has been declining.

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 each of the last five years.

TABLE 208.—Dissection of Expenditure on State Schools, 1938 to 1942.

| Particulars. | 1938. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Sites, Buildings Additions, Remodelling, Repairs, Furniture— | | | | | |
| Primary and Super-Primary Schools ... | £ 354,051 | £ 281,603 | £ 206,916 | £ 367,883 | £ 400,162 |
| Secondary Schools ... | 87,245 | 102,281 | 34,517 | 46,392 | 47,004 |
| Teachers' Colleges ... | 7,135 | 4,429 | 2,879 | 2,760 | 2,025 |
| | 448,431 | 388,313 | 244,312 | 417,035 | 449,191 |
| Maintenance of Schools— | | | | | |
| Salaries and Allowances— | | | | | |
| Primary Schools ... | 3,211,064 | 3,150,839 | 3,168,470 | 3,179,875 | 3,216,582 |
| Secondary Schools ... | 678,472 | 718,580 | 758,857 | 794,863 | 849,096 |
| Evening Continuation Schools ... | 11,499 | 11,348 | 11,212 | 10,491 | 7,356 |
| Other Maintenance Expenses— | | | | | |
| Primary Schools ... | 226,227 | 242,882 | 240,908 | 260,274 | 288,361 |
| Secondary Schools ... | 55,287 | 58,243 | 63,312 | 69,582 | 67,360 |
| Evening Continuation Schools ... | 634 | 617 | 608 | 566 | 353 |
| | 4,183,183 | 4,182,509 | 4,243,367 | 4,315,651 | 4,429,108 |
| Bursaries and Scholarships ... | 22,402 | 34,172 | 39,095 | 46,210 | 48,509 |
| Boarding Allowances and Conveyance to Central Schools ... | 22,286 | 24,869 | 25,128 | 22,446 | 21,075 |
| Training of Teachers ... | 133,761 | 133,581 | 112,200 | 109,975 | 102,591 |
| School Medical Inspection ... | 31,200 | 35,751 | 36,510 | 34,568 | 32,356 |
| School Inspection and Administration ... | 131,821 | 132,568 | 140,924 | 144,172 | 141,735 |
| | 341,470 | 360,941 | 353,857 | 357,371 | 346,266 |
| Total—Department of Education ... | 4,973,084 | 4,931,763 | 4,841,536 | 5,090,057 | 5,224,565 |
| Rates—Water and Sewerage, Municipal and Shire ... | 31,272 | 27,836 | 29,406 | 43,760 | 21,976 |
| Other ... | 893 | 27,080 | 10,464 | 52,259 | 32,166 |
| Grand Total... £ | 5,005,249 | 4,986,679 | 4,881,406 | 5,186,076 | 5,278,707 |

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 £45,543 in 1942. 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, 1943, was £2,677,042, the expenditure in each year being as follows:—

TABLE 209.—Capital Expenditure on State Schools, 1934 to 1943.

| Year ended 30th June. | Amount. | Year ended 30th June. | Amount. |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1934 | £ 235,041 | 1939 | £ 422,287 |
| 1935 | 216,294 | 1940 | 380,747 |
| 1936 | 229,704 | 1941 | 218,104 |
| 1937 | 220,985 | 1942 | 258,444 |
| 1938 | 374,720 | 1943 | 117,716 |

This expenditure was met from loan funds with the exception of £1,408 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 1921 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 210.—Public Expenditure on Education, 1921 to 1943.

| Year ended 30th June. | Expenditure. | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| | Capital. | Annual. | Total. | Per head of Population. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. |
| 1921 | 251,880 | 3,473,545 | 3,725,425 | 1 15 8 |
| 1929 | 798,955 | 4,756,250 | 5,555,205 | 2 4 0 |
| 1931 | 345,870 | 4,662,103 | 5,007,973 | 1 19 4 |
| 1939 | 426,177 | 5,323,966 | 5,750,143 | 2 2 1 |
| 1940 | 415,388 | 5,338,106 | 5,753,494 | 2 1 8 |
| 1941 | 244,538 | 5,498,861 | 5,743,449 | 2 1 3 |
| 1942 | 302,163 | 5,762,198 | 6,064,361 | 2 2 10 |
| 1943 | 120,276 | 5,998,707 | 6,118,983 | 2 3 2 |

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 classes, discussion groups, study circles, summer and holiday schools and public lectures. In 1942 the membership of the association consisted of 633 individual members and 60 organisations other than tutorial classes affiliated with it.

In 1942 48 tutorial classes were held, including 12 at the University, 19 in the city and suburbs, and 16 in the Newcastle district. The number of students enrolled was 1,142. Sixty-three discussion groups were organised in various centres during the year. The gross enrolment was 662 and the effective attendance 525.

The income of the association in 1942 was £2,583, including an endowment of £770 from the State, a grant of £200 from the University, and subscriptions and fees amounting to £764.

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 and an opera school was opened in February, 1935.

The number of students enrolled in the various courses of study at the Conservatorium was 1,350 in 1942, as compared with 1,319 in 1941. In 1942 five students gained the diploma and one the fellowship of the Conservatorium. Receipts in 1942 consisted of fees, proceeds from concerts, etc., amounting to £22,720, and the expenditure was £29,369.

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 building for these institutions to 30th June, 1942, amounted to £631,433, 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 31,305 volumes at 31st December, 1942, is attached to the institution. Lectures and gallery demonstrations are given in the Museum and are open to the public. During the year 1942 visitors to the Museum numbered 242,009, as compared with 277,205 in 1941. The expenditure was £20,405 in 1941 and £17,192 in 1942.

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. 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 all housed in a new building completed in June, 1942. The General Reference Library, which includes a research department, contained 280,000 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets at 30th June, 1943. The Country Circulation Department sends books to rural schools, agricultural bureaux, schools of arts and similar institutions, as well as to individual students; it contains 100,700 volumes.

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, 1943, there were 139,360 volumes in the Mitchell Library.

Sir William Dixon has given a unique collection of pictures and prints relating to Australian history to the Public Library. This collection forms the William Dixon Gallery.

The new building cost £341,311 and expenditure on maintenance during 1942-43 amounted to £35,502, including £854 from the Mitchell Library Endowment Fund.

It is estimated that the average attendance at the Public Library (all branches) is 120 on week-days and 350 on Sundays.

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 contains about 275,000 volumes. 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 65,382 volumes in 1942.

Maintenance costs during 1942 amounted to £13,208, including £1,670 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 31,305 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 31,813 text-books. In the libraries of the Teachers' Colleges there are 65,450 volumes and in libraries attached to State Primary Schools, 608,969 volumes.

The Parliamentary Library contains 90,500 books, and large numbers of volumes are in the libraries of the law courts and Government offices.

Reorganisation of the Public Library Service.

By the Libraries Act, 1939, provision is made 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. The Library Board of New South Wales was constituted in 1944.

National Art Gallery of New South Wales.

The national collection contains a number 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 £232,000 and the cost of the building to 30th June, 1943, was £95,710.

The number of paintings, etc., in the Gallery at the end of 1942 was 4,183, viz., 836 oil paintings, 523 water-colours, 1,569 black-and-white works, 212 statuary casts and bronzes, and 1,043 other works of art, and the total amount expended during the year in purchasing works of art was £1,949. Forty-two works of art were acquired by purchase during the year and 97 by gift. The library contains about 3,000 volumes.

The total expenditure during 1942 amounted to £7,362, including salaries and wages £4,827. In 1941 expenditure amounted to £6,249, of which £5,018 was paid in salaries and wages.

The attendance at the National Art Gallery during 1942 was 89,529 on week-days and 74,518 on Sundays. Attendances in 1941 were 127,499 and 77,640 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, 218 pictures being so distributed during 1942; also 434 works of art were on loan to various Government departments and institutions in the city and suburbs.

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.

Proposed Alteration of the Commonwealth Constitution.

A proposal that the States should refer to the Commonwealth additional powers in relation to post-war reconstruction as noted on page 33 of this volume was not accepted by all the States. Consequently a Bill for an alteration of the Commonwealth Constitution was passed by the Federal Parliament in March, 1944, and submitted to a referendum in August following. The Bill was rejected by a majority of voters in all the States except South Australia and Western Australia.

The proposed additional powers related to the following matters, viz.:—

- (1) The reinstatement of members of the fighting services and the advancement of dependants of members who have died or been disabled as a consequence of the war;
- (2) employment and unemployment;
- (3) organised marketing of commodities;
- (4) companies, trusts, combines and monopolies;
- (5) profiteering and prices;
- (6) the production and distribution of goods;
- (7) control of overseas exchange and overseas investments, and raising of national loans;
- (8) air transport;
- (9) uniformity of railway gauges;
- (10) national works;
- (11) national health;
- (12) family allowances; and
- (13) the people of the aboriginal race.

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, the Poor Persons' Legal Remedies Act and the Legal Assistance 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 seven are engaged usually in the Common Law, including Commercial Causes, 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 211.—Common Law Jurisdiction—Writs and Causes, 1939 to 1943.

| Particulars. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Writs Issued | 4,562 | 4,050 | 2,845 | 2,206 | 1,723 |
| Judgments Signed | 2,316 | 2,049 | 1,522 | 1,097 | 758 |
| Causes Tried— | | | | | |
| Verdict for Plaintiff | 143 | 165 | 292 | 216 | 153 |
| " Defendant | 56 | 57 | 50 | 40 | 35 |
| Jury Disagreed | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | ... |
| Nonsuits | 17 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 7 |
| Total | 216 | 236 | 354 | 274 | 195 |
| Causes— | | | | | |
| Not proceeded with | 290 | 348 | 244 | 159 | 92 |
| Total Causes dealt with ... | 506 | 584 | 598 | 433 | 287 |

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, 1943, included the following:—Decrees 39, orders on motions and petitions 1,677, orders by Judge in Chambers 191 and 6 orders by the Master in Equity. In 1941-42, 92 decrees were made, 1,693 orders on motions and petitions, 227 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 £1,366,241 at 30th June, 1943. The Funds comprised mortgages £72,623, Commonwealth Government securities £978,780, fixed deposits £281,839 and cash £32,998. 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 £5,409 in 1942-43, and fees collected to £188.

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 212.—Probate Jurisdiction—Number and Value of Estates, 1939 to 1943.

| 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. |
| | | £ | | £ | | £ |
| 1939 | 6,815 | 27,092,409 | 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 |
| 1941 | 6,922 | 27,705,279 | 2,834 | 2,660,078 | 9,756 | 30,365,357 |
| 1942 | 7,564 | 28,028,503 | 2,641 | 2,987,232 | 10,205 | 31,015,735 |
| 1943 | 8,135 | 31,654,520 | 3,270 | 3,908,700 | 11,405 | 35,563,220 |

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, and the consolidated Act was amended in 1922 and 1929.

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 213.—Divorces, Petitions and Decrees—1908 to 1943.

| Year. | Petitions for Divorce, Judicial Separation, and Nullity of Marriage 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 | 168 |
| 1928-32* | 1,480 | 1,060 | 967 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 311 | 180 |
| 1933-37* | 1,749 | 1,216 | 1,124 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 365 | 224 |
| 1938-42* | 2,037 | 1,589 | 1,521 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 414 | 285 |
| 1939 | 1,973 | 1,484 | 1,540 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 397 | 301 |
| 1940 | 1,892 | 1,722 | 1,479 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 392 | 306 |
| 1:41 | 2,002 | 1,514 | 1,559 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 375 | 258 |
| 1942 | 2,413 | 1,698 | 1,602 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 474 | 273 |
| 1943 | 3,038 | 1,984 | 1,828 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 776 | 454 |

* Average per year.

The number of petitions for divorce, judicial separation or nullity of marriage in 1939 exceeded the number in any earlier year and has since increased by 54 per cent.

The number of petitions lodged with a suspension of fees or *in forma pauperis* during 1943 was 627; of which 555 were for divorce, 6 for nullity of marriage, 1 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 follows:—

TABLE 214.—Divorces—Sex of Petitioners, 1934 to 1943.

| 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. |
| 1934 | 451 | 654 | 1,105 | 1939 | 667 | 886 | 1,553 |
| 1935 | 466 | 682 | 1,148 | 1940 | 671 | 826 | 1,497 |
| 1936 | 505 | 667 | 1,172 | 1941 | 722 | 855 | 1,577 |
| 1937 | 530 | 753 | 1,283 | 1942 | 772 | 839 | 1,611 |
| 1938 | 611 | 829 | 1,440 | 1943 | 918 | 922 | 1,840 |

The proportion of successful petitions lodged by husbands was about 46 per cent. during the five years 1939 to 1943.

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 follows:—

TABLE 215.—Divorces—Grounds of Suit, 1939 to 1943.

| Ground of Suit. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. |
|---|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Adultery | 348 | 304 | 328 | 339 | 441 |
| Bigamy | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| Cruelty and Repeated Assaults | 11 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 5 |
| „ „ Habitual Drunkenness | 16 | 16 | 17 | 22 | 29 |
| Desertion | 899 | 783 | 856 | 905 | 1,055 |
| Habitual Drunkenness and Neglect to Support, or Neglect of Domestic Duties | 17 | 15 | 9 | 13 | 15 |
| Non-compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights | 242 | 280 | 274 | 256 | 275 |
| Other | 9 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 10 |
| Information not available | ... | 70 | 66 | ... | ... |
| Total | 1,545 | 1,484 | 1,567* | 1,606 | 1,837 |

* Revised.

In the three years 1941 to 1943 the duration of marriage, *i.e.*, the interval between marriage and the date the decree nisi for divorce was made absolute was between 5 and 10 years in 28.3 per cent. of the cases, and from 10 to 15 years in 23.4 per cent. In 21.4 per cent. of the cases it was 20 years or more.

There was no child of the marriage in 31.5 per cent. of the cases and only one child in 30.8 per cent.

Particulars of the duration of marriage and issue, in cases in which decrees nisi for divorce were made absolute in the three years 1941 to 1943 are shown below.

TABLE 216.—Divorces—Duration of Marriage and Issue, 1941 to 1943.

| Duration of Marriage. | Divorces. | | | Number of Children. | Divorces. | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. |
| Years. | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 ... | 121 | 156 | 162 | 0 | 550 | 533 | 576 |
| 5 to 9 ... | 437 | 470 | 519 | 1 | 449 | 505 | 563 |
| 10 „ 14 ... | 410 | 391 | 428 | 2 | 271 | 289 | 356 |
| 15 „ 19 ... | 238 | 256 | 326 | 3 | 94 | 141 | 176 |
| 20 „ 29 ... | 224 | 267 | 310 | 4 | 48 | 57 | 73 |
| 30 and over ... | 55 | 54 | 81 | 5 and over ... | 57 | 59 | 75 |
| Not stated ... | 74 | 8 | 2 | Not stated ... | 90 | 18 | 9 |
| Total ... | 1,559 | 1,602 | 1,828 | Total ... | 1,559 | 1,602 | 1,828 |

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 1942, 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 217.—Higher Courts—Persons Charged and Convictions, 1921 to 1943.

| 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. |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1921* | 1,722 | 611 | 166 | 853 | 48 | 44 | 1,111 | 5.27 |
| 1931 | 1,711 | 503 | 170 | 977 | 36 | 25 | 1,208 | 4.75 |
| 1939 | 1,173 | 369 | 188 | 577 | 29 | 10 | 804 | 2.94 |
| 1940 | 1,594 | 412 | 175 | 764 | 23 | 20 | 982 | 3.56 |
| 1941 | 1,174 | 313 | 173 | 606 | 30 | 52 | 861 | 3.09 |
| 1942 | 1,193 | 307 | 248 | 576 | 16 | 46 | 886 | 3.16 |
| 1943 | 1,182 | 241 | 239 | 664 | 6 | 32 | 941 | 3.32 |

* 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 73 per cent. of the persons charged are convicted; in the case of offences against the person the proportion is approximately 58 per cent.

Of the persons convicted during the year ended 30th June, 1943, males numbered 889 and females 52; and the proportion per 100,000 of each sex was males 62.3, females 3.7.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted for specific offences included in the foregoing statement:—

TABLE 218.—Higher Courts—Convictions for Certain Specific Offences, 1921 to 1943.

| Offences. | Number of Offenders Convicted. | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1921. | 1930-31. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. |
| Murder | 8 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Attempted Murder and Shooting at with Intent | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Manslaughter | 13 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 7 |
| Rape and other Offences against Females ... | 21 | 44 | 61 | 80 | 52 |
| Unnatural Offences | 23 | 13 | 22 | 50 | 41 |
| Abortion and Attempts to Procure | 2 | 4 | .. | 3 | 7 |
| Bigamy and offences relating to Marriage ... | 22 | 17 | 29 | 19 | 34 |
| Assault | 63 | 56 | 10 | 10 | 18 |
| Burglary and Housebreaking | 244 | 383 | 388 | 343 | 426 |
| Robbery and Stealing from the Person ... | 35 | 52 | 61 | 62 | 62 |
| Stealing Horses, Cattle, Sheep | 48 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Embezzlement and Stealing by Servants ... | 42 | 24 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Larceny and Receiving | 376 | 326 | 93 | 100 | 133 |
| Fraud and False Pretences | 80 | 72 | 27 | 38 | 12 |
| Arson | 1 | 7 | 7 | .. | 1 |
| Forgery, Uttering Forged Documents ... | 44 | 29 | 25 | 16 | 6 |
| Conspiracy | 16 | 12 | 25 | 22 | 13 |
| Perjury and Subornation | 17 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 |

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 eleven District Court Judges and arrangements were made for sittings in sixty-five districts in 1942. 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 219.—District Courts—Transactions, 1938 to 1942.

| Year. | Causes Tried. | | Causes Dis-continued or Settled without hearing. | Judgment for Plaintiff by Default, Con- fession, or Agree- ment. | 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.). | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1941 | 658 | 182 | 4,692 | 4,922 | 3 | 10,357 | 9,370 | 2,976 |
| 1942 | 536 | 140 | 3,430 | 3,422 | ... | 7,528 | 7,328 | 2,776 |

Of the causes tried during 1942, 84 were tried by jury and 592 without a jury. The amount of judgment for plaintiffs during the year was £231,398.

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 1839, 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 examine into and 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.

Following an extension of benefit for injured workers in terms of an amending Act of 1942, the Commission being required to advise the Government in the matter, held an inquiry into insurance premium rates in order to determine if the rates should be increased in view of the additional liability.

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, 1940-1943.

The Industrial Commission of New South Wales is the chief industrial tribunal. It consists of not more than six members, one of whom is the President. At sittings of the Commission three members shall be present as arranged by the President, and any question may be decided according to the decision of the majority. In any particular matter the Commission 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.

The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1943, provides for the appointment for a term of seven years of not more than five Conciliation Commissioners. A Conciliation Commissioner acts as chairman of the Conciliation Committees established for various industries on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission. The Committees are allotted to each chairman by the Commission. A Committee has power to inquire into industrial matters in the industry for which it is established and on reference or application to it, to make an order or award prescribing rates of wages and other conditions of employment.

At meetings of a Conciliation Committee each member, except the chairman, has a vote, and where voting is not decisive the chairman may, with the consent of all members, or if specially authorised by the Commission, decide a question.

If a Committee so decides an award may be made as to matters on which members agree; other matters, unless members agree to decision by the chairman, may be reserved for the further consideration by the Committee or may be referred to the Commission for determination or for directions.

The Apprenticeship Commissioner (who is one of the Conciliation Commissioners) 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.

Further information regarding 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 unliquidated demands the jurisdiction of two justices 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 220.—Small Debts Courts Transactions, 1938 to 1942.

| Year. | Plaints entered. | Verdicts for Plaintiff. | | Executions issued. | Garnishee Orders issued. |
|-------|------------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Number. | Amount. | | |
| | | | £ | | |
| 1938 | 68,940 | 39,093 | 368,106 | 9,179 | 11,460 |
| 1939 | 78,970 | 45,300 | 426,429 | 10,664 | 13,544 |
| 1940 | 73,887 | 43,139 | 403,668 | 10,222 | 12,981 |
| 1941 | 57,520 | 34,555 | 337,983 | 7,413 | 11,203 |
| 1942 | 40,132 | 20,799 | 207,170 | 4,824 | 6,209 |

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 11,203 in 1941 and 6,209 in 1942.

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, outside the Metropolitan Licensing District, 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, 1906-1935, 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. No costs are allowed in proceedings of this nature and the determination of the Court is final. The court may, however, state a special case for the opinion of the Supreme Court on any question of law arising in the course of the proceedings.

As from 28th November, 1941, the Fair Rents Act, 1939, was superseded in so far as it is inconsistent with National Security (Landlord and Tenants) Regulations administered by the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs. The regulations provide for the determination of fair rents by Fair Rents Boards and the powers and functions of the boards may be exercised by a Police, Stipendiary or Special Magistrate of the State or, if so determined by the Minister, any such magistrate and two other persons. The regulations may be applied to premises or classes of premises by order of the Minister published in the Commonwealth Gazette. Further particulars regarding the regulation of rents in New South Wales are published in the chapter, Food and Prices, of this volume.

LOWER COURTS OF CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Courts of Petty Sessions (Police Courts).

These courts are held daily in large centres and periodically in small centres. Though known as courts of inferior jurisdiction they are concerned with criminal, quasi criminal, and civil issues arising from Commonwealth and State legislation.

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the State Crimes Act, the Commonwealth Crimes Act, the Vagrancy Act, the Police Offences Act and the Commonwealth National Security Act and Regulations, which describe the nature of the offences, penalties, and procedure. They prescribe also the number of justices or magistrates for the trial of various offences.

In the quasi criminal and civil jurisdiction, issues arise in tort and contract under the Small Debts Recovery Act (see page 253), and under Commonwealth and State legislation with respect to moratorium orders, hire purchase agreements, money lending transactions, detention of property, taxation laws, rights of landlords and tenants, inebriates, lunacy, marriage, husbands and wives and masters and servants.

Courts of Petty Sessions are frequently appointed tribunals in respect of matters arising under the National Security Act, 1939-1943, and Regulations thereunder. In certain matters the decision of the Court is

final, and in several matters the jurisdiction conferred can only be exercised by a police or stipendiary magistrate.

Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902. Cases are heard by a stipendiary magistrate in Sydney and in nine other centres; in other districts by a police magistrate or justices of the peace, unless the police magistrate has exclusive jurisdiction.

The criminal jurisdiction is concerned with offences punishable summarily; it includes most offences against good order and breaches of regulations, and certain indictable offences which may be determined summarily with the consent of the defendant. Other offences, originally indictable, where the amount of the money or the value of the property, in respect of which the offence is charged, does not exceed ten pounds may be determined summarily without the consent of the defendant as provided by the State Crimes Act, or under the Commonwealth Crimes Act, where the offence relates to property the value of which does not exceed fifty pounds. In other indictable cases, a magisterial inquiry is held, and the accused is committed for trial to a higher court when a prima facie case is established.

Reference to the right of appeal to Quarter Sessions is made on page 259.

Children's Courts.

Children's courts were established in 1905 to exercise jurisdiction under acts subsequently consolidated by the Child Welfare Act, 1923, which was replaced by a new act 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 Court of Petty Sessions in respect of children under 16 years of age and young persons under 18 years of age and in respect of offences committed by or against them to the exclusion of the ordinary courts of law. Jurisdiction is also exercised in respect of neglected and uncontrollable children.

The Court is endowed with extensive powers, such as committal of children to institutions, to the care of persons other than the parents, or to the care of the Minister of Education to be dealt with as wards, etc. The functions of the Court are reformatory not punitive.

Where practicable children's courts are not held in ordinary court rooms, and at any hearing or trial, persons not directly interested are excluded. By these means children are protected against the adverse influences which they would encounter in the ordinary courts.

Children's courts deal with proceedings for the maintenance of illegitimate children under the Child Welfare Act and complaints for maintenance of wife and children under the Deserted Wives and Children Act. They act reciprocally with other States of the Commonwealth under the Interstate Destitute Persons Relief Act, and with other British dominions under the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, in the making and enforcement of orders for maintenance when one of the parties is resident outside New South Wales. Disputed questions of custody under the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act, 1899, are also dealt with.

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 221.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Charges and Convictions, 1921 to 1943.

| 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. |
| 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 |
| 1939 | 16,207 | 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 |
| 1941 | 12,018 | 119,735 | 1,717 | 133,470 | 9·0 | 89·7 | 1·3 |
| 1942 | 11,792 | 140,620 | 2,119 | 154,531 | 7·6 | 91·0 | 1·4 |
| 1943 | 14,326 | 118,366 | 2,811 | 135,503 | 10·6 | 87·4 | 2·0 |

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. 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.

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 persons 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 222.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Convictions, 1921 to 1943.

| Year. | Number of Convictions. | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| | Against the Person. | Against Property. | Against Good Order. | | Other Offences. | Total Summary Convictions. |
| | | | Drunkenness. | Other. | | |
| 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 |
| 1939 | 1,667 | 10,968 | 32,405 | 14,283 | 67,025 | 126,353 |
| 1940 | 1,684 | 11,385 | 34,575 | 14,712 | 69,535 | 131,891 |
| 1941 | 1,639 | 10,019 | 34,637 | 13,920 | 59,511 | 119,735 |
| 1942 | 1,914 | 12,426 | 34,870 | 17,748 | 73,662 | 140,620 |
| 1943 | 2,065 | 13,420 | 34,906 | 15,869 | 52,106 | 118,366 |
| Number per 1,000 of Mean Population. | | | | | | |
| 1921 | 1.01 | 2.81 | 13.61 | 8.58 | 12.04 | 38.05 |
| 1931 | 0.72 | 4.58 | 8.04 | 6.10 | 20.34 | 39.78 |
| 1939 | 0.61 | 3.99 | 11.79 | 5.20 | 24.39 | 45.98 |
| 1940 | 0.61 | 4.11 | 12.47 | 5.31 | 25.03 | 47.58 |
| 1941 | 0.59 | 3.59 | 12.41 | 4.99 | 21.32 | 42.90 |
| 1942 | 0.68 | 4.41 | 12.37 | 6.30 | 26.14 | 49.90 |
| 1943 | 0.73 | 4.72 | 12.29 | 5.58 | 18.34 | 41.66 |

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 extend such offences become more numerous. The marked increase in 1942 was mainly due to the inclusion of many cases relating to war-time regulations.

Convictions under the traffic regulations represent a very large proportion of the "other offences." The number ranged from 4,192 in 1921 to 47,001 in 1940, while the number of registered motor vehicles expanded from 44,000 to 320,000. Subsequently traffic declined owing to petrol rationing and other restrictions and the number of convictions for traffic offences fell to 25,831 in 1943.

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 1943, 22 persons were committed for trial by coroners on charges of murder, 43 for manslaughter and 4 for arson.

The coroners held inquiries into the origin of 24 fires in 1943, and found that 11 fires were accidental, 5 were caused wilfully, and in 8 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 253 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.

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, 1943, there were approximately 44,800 Justices of the Peace in New South Wales, of whom 2,580 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.

The Legal Assistance Act, 1943, which was proclaimed in 1944 provides for the appointment of a Public Solicitor and enlarges the scope of legal assistance.

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 1921.

TABLE 223.—Barristers and Solicitors, 1921 to 1943.

| End of Year. | Barristers. | Solicitors. | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------|--------|
| | | Sydney. | Country. | Total. |
| 1921 | 185 | 681 | 431 | 1,112 |
| 1931 | 236 | 1,013 | 568 | 1,581 |
| 1938 | 280 | 1,089 | 634 | 1,723 |
| 1939 | 285 | 1,118 | 647 | 1,765 |
| 1940 | 278 | 1,149 | 634 | 1,783 |
| 1941 | 282 | 1,160 | 626 | 1,786 |
| 1942 | 287 | 1,159 | 605 | 1,764 |
| 1943 | 280 | 1,162 | 596 | 1,758 |

The number of barristers at the end of 1943 included 33 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 29 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, 1913-1942. 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 £600. 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 £200, the Public Trustee may pay the whole amount direct to the widow, and he may apply the share of an infant, not exceeding £500, 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 Soldiers' 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 224.—Public Trust Office—Transactions, 1939 to 1943.

| Particulars. | Year ended 30th June. | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. |
| Estates received for Administration ... | 2,208 | 2,092 | 2,025 | 2,210 | 2,457 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Amount Received* ... | 1,836,765 | 1,842,641 | 1,505,448 | 1,430,231 | 1,593,975 |
| Amount Paid* ... | 1,818,712 | 1,818,958 | 1,430,358 | 1,493,780 | 1,548,193 |
| Commission and Fees† ... | 73,251 | 70,534 | 69,581 | 67,645 | 74,044 |
| Office Administration ... | 66,298 | 69,677 | 69,114 | 70,546 | 74,044 |
| Unclaimed Money— | | | | | |
| Paid into Treasury ... | 4,807 | 3,891 | 9,362 | 5,508 | 4,878 |
| Subsequently Claimed ... | 1,317 | 425 | 77 | 49 | 36 |
| Values of Estates in active Administration ... | 6,803,350 | 6,829,520 | 6,944,147 | 6,873,481 | 7,282,166 |

* Trust Moneys.

† Office Revenue.

The cost of the administration of the Public Trust Office amounted to £74,044 in 1942-43.

REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar-General in New South Wales registers certain occurrences and transactions of special legal significance as prescribed by Acts of Parliament. Registrations are made of births, deaths, and marriages; conveyances, transfers, leases, mortgages and other deeds or instruments evidencing title to land; dealings with land under the Real Property Act; crop, stock and wool mortgages and liens; companies business names and bills of sale; and instruments under the Newspapers and printing and certain other acts.

The registers and certain of the documents relating to registration in the Deeds and Land Titles Branches are usually available for inspection by the public. Fees are charged for registration and inspection. No fees are charged for registration of births, deaths and marriages, but fees are payable for certified copies of entries in the registers which are not available for inspection by the public. The amount collected by the Registrar-General during 1942 was £113,790, of which £76,559 was collected by the Lands Titles Branch, £27,113 by the Deeds Branch and £10,118 by the Births, Deaths and Marriages 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 regis-

trars 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, 1924-1933, 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 leave of the Court. After sequestration of his estate a bankrupt may compound with his creditors or enter into a scheme of arrangement, subject to the approval of 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.

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.

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.

The Patents, Trade Marks, Designs and Copyright (War Powers) Act, 1939-1940, provides that during the continuance of the war no patent or registration of trade mark, design or copyright may be granted to an enemy subject or his representative, except under special circumstances specified in the Act.

The National Security (Industrial Property) Regulations provide that application may not be made except under permit of the Commissioner of Patents, or the Registrar of Designs, for the grant of a patent, or the registration of a design, in any country outside Australia.

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 Premier, 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, 1943, there were 121 cadets in training.

The Police Department controls a wireless station and an auxiliary receiving station; 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 468 police stations. The strength of the police force, including police women, cadets, trackers, etc., was 3,733 at 31st December, 1943. A classification is shown below:—

TABLE 225.—Police, Classification at 31st December, 1943.

| Classification. | Commissioner and Superintendents. | In-spectors. | Ser-geants. | Con-stables. | Other. | Total. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------|--------|
| Genra | 15 | 69 | 739 | 2,028 | ... | 2,851 |
| Criminal Investigation Branch | 1 | 1 | 49 | 131 | ... | 182 |
| Others on detective work | ... | ... | 50 | 202 | ... | 252 |
| Traffic | ... | 1 | 16 | 223 | ... | 240 |
| Water | ... | ... | 3 | 14 | ... | 17 |
| Total of Foregoing | 16 | 71 | 857 | 2,598 | ... | 3,542 |
| Cadets | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 | 121 |
| Special Constables | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 30 |
| Police Women | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 18 |
| Matrons | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 |
| Trackers and Cadet Trackers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 18 |
| Total | 16 | 71 | 857 | 2,598 | 191 | 3,733 |

The following statement shows for various years since 1921 the strength of the police establishment (exclusive of cadets, special constables, police women, matrons and trackers) in relation to the population:—

TABLE 226.—Police Force in relation to Population, 1921 to 1943.

| Year. | Number of Police. | Inhabitants to each Policeman. | Year. | Number of Police. | Inhabitants to each Policeman. |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1921 | 2,734 | 779 | 1939 | 3,765 | 724 |
| 1931 | 3,646 | 704 | 1940 | 3,774 | 737 |
| 1936 | 3,614 | 742 | 1941 | 3,708 | 756 |
| 1937 | 3,713 | 730 | 1942 | 3,633 | 780 |
| 1938 | 3,692 | 741 | 1943 | 3,542 | 805 |

The strength of the police force has been increased by 808 men since 1921 and there is on the average about one police officer in New South Wales to every 305 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 240 traffic police and 433 in the criminal investigation branch and on detective work in 1943.

A comparative statement of the annual cost of police services is shown below:—

TABLE 227.—Cost of Police Services, 1934 to 1943.

| Year ended 30th June | Payments from Consolidated Revenue Fund. | | | | Payments from Road Transport Funds. | | Total Expenditure. |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | Salaries. | Contributions to Superannuation Fund. | Other | Total. | Contributions to Superannuation Fund. | Other. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | | £ |
| 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 | 44,100 | 282,209 | 1,995,864 |
| 1939 ... | 1,097,043 | 202,100 | 352,918 | 1,652,061 | 44,100 | 288,850 | 1,985,011 |
| 1940 ... | 1,127,973 | 214,500 | 356,696 | 1,699,169 | 47,450 | 307,975 | 2,054,594 |
| 1941 ... | 1,131,334 | 218,500 | 348,394 | 1,698,228 | 47,450 | 314,725 | 2,060,403 |
| 1942 ... | 1,113,628 | 240,699 | 317,367 | 1,671,694 | 22,301 | 314,725 | 2,008,720 |
| 1943 ... | 1,220,890 | 192,550 | 315,579 | 1,729,019 | 47,450 | 284,025 | 2,060,494 |

Expenditure from funds administered by the Department of Road Transport, as shown above, relates to police services in the supervision and control of road traffic. Expenses under this head include salaries, cost of uniforms, contributions to the Police Superannuation Fund in respect of traffic police, etc.

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, 1943, there were 13 gaols in New South Wales. Six were classed as principal gaols, two as minor, four as special establishments, and one as a police gaol. 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 1921 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 228.—Prisons—Numbers of Prisoners, 1921 to 1943.

| 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. |
| 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 |
| 1939 | 10,636 | 7,642 | 753 | 8,395 | 3·1 | 1,314 | 50 | 1,364 | 5·0 |
| 1940 | 11,130 | 7,798 | 887 | 8,685 | 3·1 | 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 |
| 1942 | 10,662 | 7,367 | 813 | 8,180 | 2·9 | 1,414 | 83 | 1,497 | 5·3 |
| 1943 | 9,919 | 6,095 | 871 | 6,966 | 2·5 | 1,419 | 139 | 1,558 | 5·5 |

* 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 1942-43 counted once each time received was 6,966, viz., males 6,095 and females 871, showing a decrease of 1,272 in males and an increase of 58 in females as compared with the preceding year. The number of prisoners received into gaol under sentence per 1,000 of the population was 2.5 in 1942-43.

The number of distinct persons received into gaol under sentence in 1942-43 was 5,510, of whom 818 were women. The number of men was 309 less and the number of women 39 less than in the preceding year.

Particulars of the sentences imposed on prisoners received into gaol during each of the last four years are as follows:—

TABLE 229.—Prisoners—Sentences. 1939-40 to 1942-43.

| Sentences. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Not exceeding one week | 4,218 | 4,044 | 3,372 | 2,409 |
| Over one week and not exceeding one month ... | 1,831 | 1,774 | 2,130 | 1,471 |
| Over one month and not exceeding six months ... | 1,493 | 1,368 | 1,826 | 1,947 |
| Over six months and not exceeding one year ... | 306 | 287 | 240 | 339 |
| Over one year and not exceeding two years ... | 240 | 185 | 219 | 284 |
| Over two years and not exceeding five years ... | 99 | 91 | 91 | 142 |
| Over five years and not exceeding ten years ... | 5 | 11 | 17 | 9 |
| Over ten years | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Governor's pleasure | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 |
| Life | 6 | ... | 3 | 2 |
| Death... .. | 4 | 5 | 10 | 6 |
| Term not specified | 481 | 326 | 271 | 352 |
| Total | 8,685 | 8,093 | 8,180 | 6,966 |

The sentences imposed on 55 per cent. of the male prisoners, and on 63 per cent. of the females received during 1942-43, did not exceed one month. Of the total number committed to gaol, 6,314 or 91 per cent., were received from police courts and 652, or 9 per cent., from higher courts. The number of persons committed to prison in default of payment of fines was 3,555.

The daily average number of prisoners under sentence during the year ended 30th June, 1943, was 1,712, of whom 163 were females.

The prisoners remaining in gaol under sentence on 30th June, 1943, numbered 1,558, including 81 serving life sentences, and 36 who had been declared habitual criminals to be detained for an indefinite period. There are 9 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, 1906, 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 an 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.

Twenty-one men were declared habitual criminals during the year ended 30th June, 1942, and sixteen in the following year. At 30th June, 1943, there were under detention 29 men who had not yet completed the definite period of their sentence, and 36 men and 1 woman 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 1942-43, the number of maintenance confinees received into gaol was 231, as compared with 208 during 1941-42. Gaol earnings to the amount of £548 were paid to dependants of confinees. One hundred and seven confinees paid the amount of their order from gaol earnings and 43 partly from gaol earnings. The number in gaol on 30th June, 1943, was 25.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The conduct of prisoners during 1942-43 was satisfactory. The number of offences was 602, including 11 assaults on officers and 10 assaults on prisoners; in 248 cases punishment was inflicted.

Sickness and Mortality in Gaols.

The medical statistics of prisons show that, with an average daily number of 1,712 inmates during 1942-43, the total number of cases of sickness treated in hospital was 439. Six prisoners died, and 9 were released on medical grounds.

Cases of venereal diseases amongst prisoners are treated in lock hospitals as shown in the chapter entitled "Social Condition."

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND EDUCATION OF PRISONERS.

Of the prisoners under sentence on 30th June, 1943, 74 per cent. were natives of New South Wales, 14 per cent. were from other States of the Commonwealth, 8 per cent. came from the British Isles and the remainder were chiefly Europeans.

The distribution of prisoners serving sentences at 30th June, 1943, according to birthplace and religion, was as follows:—

TABLE 230.—Prisoners—Birthplaces and Religions, 1942-43

| Birthplace. | Males. | | | Religion. | Females. | | |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|--------|--------------------|----------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| New South Wales ... | 1,035 | 116 | 1,151 | Church of England | 573 | 63 | 636 |
| Other Australian States | 199 | 14 | 213 | Roman Catholic .. | 466 | 63 | 529 |
| New Zealand | 16 | 1 | 17 | Methodist... .. | 48 | 3 | 51 |
| England and Wales ... | 79 | 5 | 84 | Presbyterian ... | 61 | 7 | 68 |
| Scotland | 23 | 2 | 25 | Other Christian .. | 65 | 3 | 68 |
| Ireland... .. | 13 | ... | 13 | Non-Christian ... | 14 | ... | 14 |
| Other British | 14 | ... | 14 | No religion | 192 | ... | 192 |
| Foreign Countries ... | 40 | 1 | 41 | Total | 1,419 | 139 | 1,558 |
| Total | 1,419 | 139 | 1,558 | | | | |

Sixteen prisoners were illiterate, and 3 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.

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 88 men and 11 women during the year ended 30th June, 1943.

COST OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER.

The following table shows particulars of expenditure by the State on the maintenance of law and order 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 231.—Cost of Maintenance of Law and Order, 1939 to 1943.

| Expenditure and Receipts. | Year ended 30th June. | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943 |
| Expenditure— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Salaries, etc., of Judiciary ... | 78,953 | 75,219 | 73,313 | 70,610 | 66,541 |
| Administration—Department of Attorney-General and Justice | 551,724 | 552,461 | 543,615 | 524,776 | 518,939 |
| Police (including Traffic Services) | 1,985,011 | 2,054,594 | 2,060,403 | 2,008,720 | 2,060,494 |
| Prisons | 264,322 | 265,303 | 276,684 | 280,753 | 311,710 |
| Custody and Care of Delinquent Children | 111,059 | 111,500 | 119,822 | 121,747 | 135,070 |
| Total Expenditure ... | 2,991,069 | 3,059,077 | 3,073,837 | 3,006,606 | 3,092,754 |
| Receipts— | | | | | |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 69,214 | 78,151 | 82,047 | 77,582 | 100,525 |
| Fees | 366,814 | 347,239 | 320,695 | 283,846 | 234,897 |
| Collections from Prison Industries, etc. | 64,751 | 65,528 | 68,315 | 63,149 | 84,363 |
| Other | 11,141 | 10,217 | 9,874 | 10,088 | 2,341 |
| Total Receipts ... | 511,920 | 501,135 | 481,431 | 434,665 | 422,126 |
| Net Expenditure ... | 2,479,149 | 2,557,942 | 2,592,406 | 2,571,941 | 2,670,628 |

Traffic license fees are not included as receipts in the table above though the cost of police supervision and control of traffic is paid from the Road Transport funds out of proceeds of such fees.

COMMERCE.

The Commonwealth Parliament makes laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and between the States of Australia.

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.

In terms of National Security (Inquiries) Regulations issued on 2nd April, 1941, the Minister may direct the Tariff Board to inquire into matters relating to the public safety and 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 marketing organisations has been constituted by the Commonwealth to control the export and distribution abroad of certain Australian commodities.

Trade representation abroad is conducted by Trade Commissioners who have been appointed for service in India, Egypt, 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, regulations have been promulgated under the Customs Act for the control of oversea trade, with a view to conserve supplies of foreign exchange and to ensure that resources be used to the best advantage for war and other essential purposes.

By the Customs (Overseas Exchange) Regulations, which are complementary to the National Security (Exchange Control) Regulations, a system of licensing was applied in respect of the export of goods. Traders must guarantee that the overseas exchange arising from sales abroad will be placed at the disposal of the Commonwealth Bank. The exporter receives from the bank an amount in Australian currency equivalent to the proceeds of the sales.

By the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations provision is made for the licensing of imports. The system was introduced on 1st December, 1939, in respect of imports from countries in the non-sterling group and was applied two years later to imports from sterling countries. Restrictions were imposed on the importation of certain commodities, and the lists were extended from time to time, some classes of goods being subject to total prohibition.

Division of Import Procurement.

The Division of Import Procurement was set up within the Department of Trade and Customs in August, 1941. Its functions relate to the control of import licensing and administration in respect of the mutual aid agreements described below.

Mutual Aid Agreements.

The United States Lend-Lease Act, which became effective on 11th March, 1941, empowers the United States Government to assist foreign Governments whose defence the President deems vital to the defence of the United States by supplying them with goods and services for war purposes. Such aid may be supplied on terms and conditions which the President deems satisfactory and "the benefit to the United States may be payment or repayment in kind or property or any other direct or indirect benefit."

A Lend-Lease agreement between the United States and Australia was signed on 3rd September, 1942, defining the undertaking of each Government to make available to the other, on Lend-Lease terms, material aid for the prosecution of war. It is a general principle that the war production and resources of both nations should be used by the armed forces of each in the ways which most effectively utilize available materials, manpower, production facilities and shipping space. Moreover, by accepting the principles contained in the mutual aid agreement concluded between the United States and the United Kingdom in February, 1942, Australia is included in the framework of Lend-Lease arrangements made by the United States and others of the United Nations in receipt of Lend-Lease assistance.

A mutual aid agreement between Canada and Australia was signed on 9th March, 1944. Each country agreed to provide essential goods and services for the joint prosecution of the war on terms of mutual aid. The policy of supply without payment was adopted in order to avoid the creation of war debts which might dislocate and reduce the flow of post-war trade.

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.

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 from 1920-21 to 1941-42 is shown in the following table, with the value per head of population. The figures do not include the value of exports in the form of ships' stores.

TABLE 232.—Oversea Imports and Exports (N.S.W.), 1921 to 1942.*
(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 |
| 1921 | 72,466,388 | 48,302,717 | 4,209,089 | 52,601,806 | 125,068,194 |
| 1929 | 63,491,123 | 47,170,407 | 2,118,483 | 49,288,890 | 112,780,013 |
| 1931 | 29,817,013 | 30,346,929 | 1,517,998 | 31,864,927 | 61,681,940 |
| 1932 | 23,948,174 | 33,147,646 | 1,549,907 | 34,697,553 | 58,645,727 |
| 1936 | 45,378,652 | 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 | 3,393,191 | 48,411,501 | 112,367,112 |
| 1939 | 58,050,811 | 41,527,687 | 4,375,393 | 45,903,080 | 103,953,891 |
| 1940 | 68,753,460 | 67,370,087 | 3,023,660 | 70,393,747 | 139,147,207 |
| 1941 | 60,869,290 | 61,435,967 | 1,991,738 | 63,427,705 | 124,296,995 |
| 1942 | 70,216,541 | 62,425,210 | 1,711,704 | 64,136,914 | 134,353,455 |

| PER HEAD OF POPULATION. | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1921 | 34 | 13 | 4 | 23 | 2 | 2 |
| 1929 | 25 | 11 | 3 | 18 | 19 | 9 |
| 1931 | 11 | 14 | 3 | 11 | 18 | 6 |
| 1932 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 2 |
| 1936 | 17 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 1 |
| 1937 | 19 | 2 | 9 | 20 | 2 | 3 |
| 1938 | 23 | 12 | 2 | 16 | 12 | 5 |
| 1939 | 21 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 3 | 10 |
| 1940 | 24 | 18 | 1 | 24 | 8 | 1 |
| 1941 | 21 | 17 | 6 | 22 | 1 | 7 |
| 1942 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 5 | 6 |

* See first paragraph on page 282.

The values quoted above are 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, since 1930-31, similar to those in Table 232, with values expressed in British currency. Exports in the form of ships' stores are not included.

TABLE 233.—Overseas Imports and Exports (N.S.W.), 1931 to 1942.*
(Values expressed in British Currency.)

| Year ended 30th June. | Overseas Imports. | Overseas Exports. | | | Total Trade Overseas. |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| | | Australian Produce. | Other Produce. | Total. | |
| | £stg. | £stg. | £stg. | £stg. | £stg. |
| 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 | 2,311,909 | 37,957,616 | 74,188,077 |
| 1937 | 40,955,861 | 43,053,759 | 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 |
| 1940 | 54,892,562 | 53,813,570 | 2,416,763 | 56,230,333 | 111,123,315 |
| 1941 | 48,598,236 | 49,071,883 | 1,591,003 | 50,662,886 | 99,261,122 |
| 1942 | 56,061,111 | 49,853,731 | 1,367,037 | 51,220,768 | 107,281,879 |
| PER HEAD OF POPULATION. | | | | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 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 |
| 1940 | 19 17 8 | 19 9 10 | 0 17 6 | 20 7 4 | 40 5 0 |
| 1941 | 17 9 4 | 17 12 9 | 0 11 5 | 18 4 2 | 35 13 6 |
| 1942 | 20 0 1 | 17 15 10 | 0 9 9 | 18 5 7 | 38 5 8 |

* See first paragraph on next page.

In the trade statistics, Lend-Lease imports for Forces in the Pacific area are included but supplies imported or exported direct to their nationals by visiting Allied Forces are excluded. Records are deficient in regard to some Lend-Lease imports and exports of war materials on Commonwealth account in the last three years. The estimated deficiency for Australia (all States) in the respective years is:—Imports £16,094,000; £12,278,000; nil. Exports (non-foodstuffs) £12,645,000; £2,500,000; £10,000,000. The deficiency cannot be apportioned amongst the States and the amount is not included in New South Wales trade statistics in this chapter.

Oversea Imports and Exports of Merchandise.

The annual values of imports and exports shown in Tables 232 and 233 include consignments of bullion and specie (mainly gold), which are to be regarded as relating to the trade of the Commonwealth rather than of New South Wales, and are excluded from the following statement.

TABLE 234.—Imports and Exports of Merchandise (N.S.W.), 1920-21 to 1943-44.

| Year ended 30th June. | Imports. | Exports. | | | Imports. | Exports. | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|
| | | Australian Produce. | Other. | Total. | | Australian Produce. | Other. | Total. |
| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| | <i>Australian Currency Values.</i> | | | | <i>British Currency Values.</i> | | | |
| 1921 ... | 72,437 | 44,533 | 4,284 | 48,817 | 72,437 | 44,533 | 4,284 | 48,817 |
| 1929 ... | 63,281 | 46,994 | 2,089 | 49,083 | 63,281 | 46,994 | 2,089 | 49,083 |
| 1931 ... | 29,538 | 28,885 | 1,289 | 30,174 | 26,071 | 24,603 | 1,098 | 25,701 |
| 1936 ... | 43,508 | 41,495 | 1,047 | 42,542 | 34,737 | 33,130 | 836 | 33,966 |
| 1937 ... | 49,173 | 50,484 | 1,298 | 51,782 | 39,260 | 40,307 | 1,036 | 41,343 |
| 1938 ... | 61,677 | 41,209 | 1,384 | 42,593 | 49,242 | 32,901 | 1,105 | 34,006 |
| 1939 ... | 55,041 | 36,320 | 1,367 | 37,687 | 43,945 | 28,948 | 1,091 | 30,039 |
| 1940 ... | 64,439 | 51,654 | 1,350 | 53,004 | 51,449 | 41,240 | 1,078 | 42,318 |
| 1941 ... | 57,656 | 48,129 | 1,493 | 49,622 | 46,033 | 38,426 | 1,192 | 39,618 |
| 1942 ... | 67,823 | 54,100 | 1,457 | 55,557 | 54,150 | 43,194 | 1,163 | 44,357 |
| 1943 ... | 106,438 | 51,776 | 2,482 | 54,258 | 84,981 | 41,338 | 1,982 | 43,320 |
| 1944 ... | 123,820 | 51,842 | 2,237 | 54,079 | 98,858 | 41,391 | 1,786 | 43,177 |

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

The direction of the oversea trade of New South Wales is indicated in the following statement, which shows the value of imports to and of exports from the principal countries during the six years 1938-39 to 1943-44. Imports and exports of bullion and specie are not included. Particulars regarding the imports relate to the country of origin and the values are expressed in British currency. The values of exports are expressed in Australian currency.

TABLE 235.—Direction of Oversea Trade of N.S.W., Merchandise
1939 to 1944.

| Country. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Imports of Merchandise, (Country of Origin). | | | | | |
| | £ s'g. | £ s'g. | £ s'g. | £ s'g. | £ s'g. | £ s'g. |
| United Kingdom ... | 17,735,702 | 18,635,581 | 19,884,216 | 23,044,124 | 31,597,813 | 27,853,369 |
| Canada ... | 3,402,942 | 4,375,610 | 3,126,449 | 2,981,637 | 5,264,559 | 5,527,014 |
| Union of South Africa ... | 128,979 | 282,845 | 540,039 | 324,040 | 213,990 | 248,601 |
| India and the East... | 2,604,024 | 4,637,697 | 4,874,491 | 6,785,193 | 9,084,727 | 12,482,990 |
| New Zealand ... | 802,113 | 552,115 | 605,980 | 575,379 | 597,231 | 471,074 |
| Pacific Islands ... | 505,300 | 555,246 | 478,657 | 456,145 | 132,831 | 344,131 |
| Other British Possessions | 322,970 | 487,977 | 1,446,814 | 1,432,207 | 2,452,884 | 2,143,275 |
| Total, British | 25,502,030 | 29,587,071 | 30,956,566 | 35,598,725 | 49,344,035 | 49,075,544 |
| Continent of Europe | 5,182,113 | 3,767,305 | 613,495 | 262,087 | 172,040 | 156,734 |
| United States and Hawaii | 7,030,786 | 10,115,616 | 7,463,145 | 11,611,847 | 32,279,830 | 45,089,637 |
| Japan ... | 1,778,829 | 2,420,270 | 1,413,281 | 153,160 | 3,757 | 65 |
| Netherlands East Indies ... | 2,597,981 | 3,331,917 | 3,414,115 | 3,861,451 | 191,530 | 26,138 |
| China and other Eastern Countries ... | 635,291 | 823,704 | 518,167 | 963,818 | 546,220 | 672,073 |
| Pacific Islands ... | 31,909 | 83,650 | 373,674 | 272,793 | 391,431 | 301,111 |
| Other Foreign Countries ... | 207,169 | 176,405 | 292,367 | 399,979 | 1,016,893 | 1,617,501 |
| Total, Foreign | 17,464,078 | 20,721,867 | 14,083,244 | 17,525,135 | 34,601,751 | 47,863,259 |
| Country not stated | ... | ... | 1,230 | 1,734 | ... | 88,242 |
| Outside Packages and Containers... | 978,587 | 1,139,740 | 986,924 | 1,024,843 | 1,034,950 | 1,831,175 |
| Total, Imports | 43,944,605 | 51,448,678 | 46,032,964 | 54,150,437 | 84,980,736 | 98,858,220 |
| | Exports of Merchandise (Country of Destination). | | | | | |
| | £ A | £ A | £ A | £ A | £ A | £ A |
| United Kingdom ... | 13,107,027 | 28,065,314 | 13,742,017 | 10,635,017 | 12,293,240 | 11,041,014 |
| Canada ... | 607,853 | 824,975 | 962,785 | 1,001,404 | 741,796 | 976,697 |
| Union of South Africa ... | 158,739 | 446,997 | 452,942 | 890,147 | 555,606 | 393,007 |
| India and the East ... | 1,432,385 | 2,916,042 | 4,006,994 | 5,546,880 | 3,370,416 | 6,382,579 |
| New Zealand ... | 4,270,151 | 3,819,052 | 4,044,547 | 3,753,802 | 3,917,939 | 3,363,918 |
| Pacific Islands ... | 1,615,824 | 2,013,389 | 1,915,027 | 2,245,793 | 14,543,812 | 9,677,308 |
| Other British Possessions | 257,560 | 389,360 | 187,905 | 297,855 | 211,634 | 429,816 |
| Total, British | 21,449,539 | 38,475,129 | 25,312,217 | 24,370,928 | 35,634,487 | 33,142,239 |
| Continent of Europe | 9,487,058 | 5,764,128 | 68,594 | 596,332 | 18,200 | 336,062 |
| United States and Hawaii | 1,501,509 | 2,118,946 | 11,590,273 | 19,589,620 | 10,408,823 | 9,311,336 |
| Japan ... | 2,005,194 | 2,839,657 | 2,871,350 | 255,524 | ... | ... |
| Netherlands East Indies ... | 509,970 | 923,603 | 1,217,003 | 1,291,246 | 3,820 | 4,006 |
| China and other Eastern Countries ... | 2,180,240 | 1,290,925 | 1,663,637 | 166,507 | 379,590 | 165,170 |
| Pacific Islands ... | 375,540 | 807,821 | 846,688 | 1,260,191 | 1,304,148 | 1,439,150 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 181,941 | 527,732 | 3,231,708 | 2,718,377 | 982,833 | 2,679,768 |
| Total, Foreign | 16,237,452 | 14,272,812 | 21,539,253 | 25,877,797 | 13,097,504 | 13,935,492 |
| Country not stated | ... | 255,798 | 2,770,602 | 5,308,088 | 5,526,531 | 7,001,886 |
| Total, Exports | 37,686,991 | 53,003,739 | 49,622,072 | 55,556,813 | 54,258,522 | 54,079,117 |

* See first paragraph on page 282.

In the imports of merchandise, products of the United Kingdom represented 41.3 per cent. of the total in 1938-39 and products of all British countries 59.4 per cent. The proportions were: United Kingdom 44.1 per cent., total British 68.7 per cent in 1940-41; and United Kingdom 28.7 per cent. and total British 50.6 per cent. in 1943-44.

The value of goods imported from the United States of America rose in proportion from approximately 16½ per cent. in the earlier years to 46½ per cent. in 1943-44. Imports from continental Europe, 12 per cent

in 1938-39, dwindled to insignificant proportions early in the war period and imports from other foreign countries declined from 12½ per cent. in 1938-39 to 2¼ per cent. in 1943-44.

In the export trade in merchandise, the proportion sent to British countries rose from 56.9 per cent. in 1938-39 to 70.4 per cent. in 1943-44, the proportion despatched to the United Kingdom being 34.8 per cent. in the pre-war year and 25.4 per cent. in 1943-44. Exports to the Continent of Europe declined from 25.2 per cent. to 0.7 per cent. and exports to the United States were 4 per cent. and 19.8 per cent. in the respective years.

The following statement shows the annual value in British currency of British and foreign imports, including bullion and specie, into New South Wales in quinquennial periods from 1921-22 and in each year 1938-39 to 1941-42:—

TABLE 236.—Origin of Oversea Imports, N.S.W., 1921-22 to 1941-42.*

| Country of Origin. | Value of Oversea Imports, according to Country of Origin (British Currency). | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Annual Average—Five years ended June— | | | | Year ended June— | | | |
| | 1922 to 1926. | 1927 to 1931. | 1932 to 1936. | 1937 to 1941. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. |
| United Kingdom | £000 25,068 | £000 21,705 | £000 10,359 | £000 18,523 | £000 17,736 | £000 19,211 | £000 19,893 | £000 23,044 |
| Other British Countries ... | 7,396 | 7,566 | 5,098 | 11,186 | 10,169 | 13,817 | 13,630 | 14,465 |
| Total British | 32,464 | 29,271 | 15,457 | 29,709 | 27,905 | 33,028 | 33,523 | 37,509 |
| Continent of Europe | 5,674 | 6,802 | 3,137 | 3,932 | 5,183 | 3,771 | 613 | 262 |
| United States of America... | 14,405 | 14,210 | 4,436 | 7,839 | 7,023 | 10,116 | 7,463 | 11,612 |
| Japan | 1,951 | 2,075 | 1,722 | 1,951 | 1,779 | 2,420 | 1,413 | 153 |
| Other Foreign Countries ... | 2,884 | 3,570 | 2,061 | 3,933 | 3,480 | 4,418 | 4,599 | 5,500 |
| Total Foreign | 24,014 | 26,657 | 11,356 | 17,655 | 17,465 | 20,725 | 14,088 | 17,527 |
| Outside Packages and Containers | ... | 261 | 641 | 1,007 | 978 | 1,140 | 987 | 1,025 |
| Total Imports | 57,378 | 56,189 | 27,454 | 48,371 | 46,348 | 54,893 | 48,598 | 56,061 |

Proportion per cent. of Total Oversea Imports.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| United Kingdom | 43.7 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 35.7 | 41.8 | 41.9 |
| Other British Countries ... | 12.9 | 13.5 | 19.0 | 23.6 | 22.4 | 25.7 | 28.6 | 26.3 |
| Total British Empire | 56.6 | 52.3 | 57.6 | 62.7 | 61.5 | 61.4 | 70.4 | 68.2 |
| Continent of Europe | 9.9 | 12.2 | 11.7 | 8.3 | 11.4 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| United States of America... | 25.1 | 25.4 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 15.5 | 18.8 | 15.7 | 21.0 |
| Japan | 3.4 | 3.7 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 0.3 |
| Other Foreign Countries ... | 5.0 | 6.4 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 9.6 | 10.0 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 43.4 | 47.7 | 42.4 | 37.3 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 29.6 | 31.8 |
| Grand Total... .. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

* See first paragraph on page 283.

During the period under review the proportion of United Kingdom produce imported into New South Wales was about 40 per cent. of the total, and there was a marked increase in respect of other British goods. The proportion of imports from United States of America has risen since 1938-39 but in 1941-42 it was lower than the average of the years 1921-22 to 1930-31.

The following comparison relates to the annual value of exports of merchandise and bullion and specie to British and foreign countries since 1921-22. The values are stated in Australian currency.

TABLE 237.—Destination of Oversea Exports from N.S.W. 1921-22 to 1941-42.*

| Country of Destination. | Value of Oversea Exports (Australian Currency). | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Annual Average—Five Years ended June. | | | | Year ended June | | | |
| | 1922 to 1926 | 1927 to 1931 | 1932 to 1936 | 1937 to 1941 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 |
| United Kingdom ... | £000 16,614 | £000 12,983 | £000 16,954 | £000 18,222 | £000 13,225 | £000 28,080 | £000 13,764 | £000 10,639 |
| Other British Countries ... | 6,217 | 5,364 | 5,027 | 9,368 | 8,394 | 10,415 | 11,573 | 13,760 |
| Total British Empire ... | 22,831 | 18,347 | 21,981 | 27,590 | 21,619 | 38,495 | 25,337 | 24,399 |
| Continent of Europe ... | 14,656 | 14,967 | 9,068 | 8,462 | 9,494 | 5,764 | 69 | 596 |
| United States of America ... | 5,109 | 5,714 | 3,018 | 14,155 | 9,436 | 19,487 | 25,370 | 28,138 |
| Japan ... | 5,066 | 5,098 | 5,472 | 2,776 | 2,005 | 2,840 | 2,871 | 256 |
| Other Foreign Countries ... | 2,002 | 2,176 | 2,224 | 3,499 | 3,349 | 3,552 | 7,010 | 5,440 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 26,833 | 27,955 | 19,782 | 28,892 | 24,284 | 31,643 | 35,320 | 34,430 |
| Not stated ... | ... | ... | ... | 606 | ... | 256 | 2,771 | 5,308 |
| Total Exports ... | 49,664 | 46,302 | 41,763 | 57,088 | 45,903 | 70,394 | 63,428 | 64,137 |
| Proportion per cent. of Total Oversea Exports. | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom ... | 33·5 | 28·0 | 40·6 | 32·3 | 28·8 | 40·0 | 22·7 | 18·1 |
| Other British Countries ... | 12·5 | 11·6 | 12·0 | 16·6 | 18·3 | 14·9 | 19·1 | 23·4 |
| Total British ... | 46·0 | 39·6 | 52·6 | 49·9 | 47·1 | 54·9 | 41·8 | 41·5 |
| Continent of Europe ... | 29·5 | 32·3 | 21·7 | 15·0 | 20·7 | 8·2 | 0·1 | 1·0 |
| United States of America ... | 10·3 | 12·3 | 7·3 | 25·0 | 20·6 | 27·8 | 41·8 | 47·8 |
| Japan ... | 10·2 | 11·0 | 13·1 | 4·9 | 4·4 | 4·0 | 4·7 | 0·4 |
| Other Foreign Countries ... | 4·0 | 4·8 | 5·3 | 6·2 | 7·2 | 5·1 | 11·6 | 9·3 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 54·0 | 60·4 | 47·4 | 51·1 | 52·9 | 45·1 | 58·2 | 58·5 |
| Grand Total ... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

* See first paragraph on page 282.

A reduction in the value of exports sent direct to the United Kingdom after the outbreak of war was partly offset by increased trade to other British countries, but the outstanding feature of the comparison is the rapid expansion, absolute and relative, in exports to the United States of America.

A classification of the overseas imports of merchandise into New South Wales during the last six years is shown in the following table. The items are grouped in accordance with a statistical classification adopted by the Department of Trade and Customs, and values are expressed in British currency.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TABLE 23S.—Classification of Oversea Imports of Merchandise into N.S.W.*

| Classification. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ... | £000 809 | £000 776 | £000 561 | £000 340 | £000 493 | £000 449 |
| Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin, Beverages (non-alcoholic) etc. | 2,099 | 2,303 | 2,473 | 2,852 | 3,373 | 2,512 |
| Spirituos and Alcoholic Liquors | 481 | 742 | 429 | 227 | 111 | 70 |
| Tobacco and Preparations thereof | 1,280 | 1,333 | 185 | 469 | 1,161 | 2,927 |
| Live Animals | 113 | 91 | 84 | 25 | 3 | 12 |
| Animal Substances not Foodstuffs | 649 | 536 | 477 | 381 | 370 | 336 |
| Vegetable Substances and Un- manufactured Fibres ... | 1,310 | 1,941 | 1,891 | 2,383 | 2,372 | 2,744 |
| Apparel | 731 | 750 | 567 | 588 | 382 | 653 |
| Textiles | 5,546 | 7,043 | 7,275 | 8,870 | 8,331 | 12,243 |
| Yarns and Manufactured Fibres | 1,170 | 2,135 | 2,030 | 1,980 | 2,304 | 2,646 |
| Oils, Fats, and Waxes | 3,040 | 4,226 | 3,255 | 4,812 | 5,452 | 7,308 |
| Paints and Varnishes | 367 | 430 | 438 | 360 | 238 | 260 |
| Stones and Minerals (including Ores and Concentrates) ... | 337 | 545 | 535 | 690 | 819 | 760 |
| Machines and Machinery | 6,730 | 6,439 | 6,381 | 6,146 | 10,242 | 10,065 |
| Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery | 6,685 | 7,957 | 8,025 | 11,406 | 22,743 | 36,249 |
| Rubber and Rubber Manufactures | 726 | 939 | 1,194 | 1,194 | 860 | 1,488 |
| Leather and Leather Manufactures | 56 | 44 | 52 | 52 | 23 | 19 |
| Wood and Wicker | 970 | 959 | 532 | 410 | 298 | 402 |
| Earthenware, China, Glass etc. | 850 | 854 | 725 | 795 | 412 | 382 |
| Paper | 1,856 | 2,619 | 2,092 | 1,220 | 517 | 1,508 |
| Stationery and Paper Manufact- ures | 833 | 837 | 643 | 672 | 492 | 697 |
| Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods | 710 | 781 | 428 | 349 | 208 | 284 |
| Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments | 1,045 | 1,057 | 1,110 | 1,134 | 842 | 954 |
| Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilisers | 2,049 | 2,424 | 2,135 | 2,232 | 2,135 | 2,655 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,524 | 1,939 | 1,579 | 3,530 | 19,765 | 9,399 |
| Outside Packages and Containers | 979 | 1,140 | 987 | 1,025 | 1,035 | 1,831 |
| Total Imports, Merchandise ... | 43,945 | 51,449 | 46,033 | 54,151 | 84,981 | 98,858 |

* See first paragraph on page 282.

Machinery, metals and metal manufactures form the most important class of imports and next in order is the group apparel, textiles and yarns. Other valuable groups are vegetable substances and unmanufactured fibres, foodstuffs, spirituous liquors and tobacco, oils, fats and waxes, and drugs, chemicals and fertilisers.

A number of the more important items of oversea imports are listed below:—

TABLE 239.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Principal Items.*

| Item. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940 41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Thousands omitted. | | | | | |
| Electrical Machinery and Appliances £ | 2,703 | 2,557 | 2,136 | 1,965 | 2,169 | 2,276 |
| Other Machinery £ | 4,027 | 3,882 | 4,245 | 4,182 | 8,073 | 7,789 |
| Motor Vehicles and Parts £ | 2,446 | 1,863 | 820 | 1,259 | 1,018 | 1,358 |
| Iron and Steel— | | | | | | |
| Plate and Sheet... .. { cwt. 715 | 688 | 740 | 710 | 569 | 596 | |
| Other { £ 918 | 977 | 1,270 | 1,277 | 915 | 1,006 | |
| Piece Goods { £ 360 | 357 | 431 | 375 | 429 | 417 | |
| Floor Coverings { £ 4,225 | 5,961 | 5,922 | 7,166 | 7,153 | 10,854 | |
| Bags and Sacks { £ 629 | 801 | 589 | 710 | 76 | 6 | |
| Yarns { £ 645 | 1,399 | 1,268 | 1,245 | 1,377 | 1,552 | |
| Fish, in tins { £ 458 | 663 | 692 | 641 | 760 | 751 | |
| Tea { lb. 12,692 | 11,436 | 9,111 | 2,609 | 8,188 | 10,426 | |
| Whisky { £ 452 | 421 | 338 | 136 | 402 | 388 | |
| Tobacco, Cigars, etc. { lb. 25,646 | 24,574 | 26,394 | 22,978 | 24,086 | 23,313 | |
| Copra { £ 1,312 | 1,438 | 1,574 | 2,047 | 1,996 | 1,817 | |
| Timber, undressed { gal. 375 | 578 | 323 | 134 | 44 | 40 | |
| Printing Paper { £ 391 | 646 | 371 | 195 | 70 | 60 | |
| Books (printed) { lb. 15,098 | 21,325 | 2,496 | 7,492 | 11,706 | 21,854 | |
| Glass and Glassware { £ 1,280 | 1,333 | 185 | 469 | 1,162 | 2,927 | |
| Cinematograph Films { £ 476 | 534 | 626 | 618 | 323 | 424 | |
| Books (printed) { sup. ft. 199,123 | 150,431 | 50,683 | 35,372 | 19,729 | 30,885 | |
| Glass and Glassware { £ 781 | 775 | 372 | 287 | 225 | 311 | |
| Cinematograph Films { tons 87 | 102 | 63 | 29 | 2 | 33 | |
| Books (printed) { £ 1,152 | 1,604 | 1,124 | 491 | 57 | 581 | |
| Glass and Glassware { £ 444 | 446 | 311 | 317 | 231 | 425 | |
| Cinematograph Films { £ 345 | 289 | 219 | 234 | 120 | 105 | |
| Cinematograph Films { £ 460 | 479 | 417 | 449 | 345 | 357 | |

* See first paragraph on page 282.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Raw materials form the great bulk of the oversea exports of Australian produce from New South Wales. In regard to such commodities as wool, wheat, etc., the quantity available for export depends mainly on local seasonal conditions, but wartime restrictions on shipping, etc., have impeded the flow of exports, particularly of wool.

The aggregate value of the oversea exports of staple products, wool, hides and skins, meat, butter, wheat and flour amounted to £25,806,000, or 71 per cent. of the total value of exports of Australian merchandise from New South Wales in 1938-39, and to £36,222,000 or 70 per cent. of the total in 1939-40. Subsequently the value fluctuated and in 1942-43 the amount was £24,724,000 and the proportion, which had been declining year by year, was only 47.8 per cent. In 1943-44 the value was £26,442,000 and the proportion 51 per cent.

The quantity and value of the principal commodities exported from New South Wales during each of the last six years are shown below.

TABLE 240.—Oversea Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce—Principal Items. (Value in Australian Currency.)*

| Item. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | Thousands omitted. | | | |
| Wool— Greasy | lb. 317,755 | 338,696 | 214,352 | 290,318 | 194,658 | 141,361 |
| | £ 15,003 | 21,365 | 14,471 | 18,859 | 14,237 | 11,254 |
| Scoured... .. | lb. 22,600 | 26,863 | 17,103 | 28,142 | 12,385 | 18,724 |
| | £ 1,633 | 2,476 | 1,714 | 2,850 | 1,373 | 2,124 |
| Tops, Noils, etc. | lb. 5,738 | 5,549 | 6,257 | 5,232 | 4,608 | 6,521 |
| | £ 585 | 721 | 943 | 827 | 692 | 1,281 |
| Total Wool (as in Grease,) | lb. 379,200 | 408,900 | 265,000 | 362,600 | 231,500 | 196,000 |
| | £ 17,221 | 24,562 | 17,128 | 22,536 | 16,302 | 14,659 |
| Hides and Skins— | | | | | | |
| Cattle and Calf ... | lb. 1,251 | 484 | 523 | 78 | 67 | 28 |
| | £ 621 | 393 | 338 | 70 | 43 | 176 |
| Rabbit and Hare... | lb. 1,662 | 3,719 | 4,445 | 4,148 | 2,736 | 5,120 |
| | £ 198 | 491 | 1,076 | 1,656 | 950 | 2,256 |
| Sheep, with Wool... | No. 2,979 | 2,378 | 807 | 1,170 | 625 | 814 |
| | £ 583 | 631 | 216 | 259 | 158 | 306 |
| Other Hides and Skins | £ 175 | 145 | 264 | 378 | 194 | 359 |
| Total Hides and Skins | £ 1,577 | 1,660 | 1,894 | 2,363 | 1,345 | 3,097 |
| Meat— | | | | | | |
| Frozen Mutton ... | lb. 10,880 | 32,311 | 11,823 | 5,006 | 7,868 | 7,224 |
| | £ 173 | 478 | 170 | 81 | 115 | 130 |
| Lamb | lb. 34,104 | 51,749 | 81,369 | 45,802 | 57,150 | 20,042 |
| | £ 932 | 1,356 | 2,172 | 1,269 | 1,631 | 597 |
| Other Meat | £ 589 | 1,503 | 1,463 | 2,182 | 2,480 | 4,654 |
| Total, Meat | £ 1,694 | 3,337 | 3,805 | 3,532 | 4,226 | 5,381 |
| Leather | £ 330 | 707 | 460 | 371 | 264 | 188 |
| Tallow... .. | cwt. 169 | 296 | 189 | 209 | 48 | 186 |
| | £ 161 | 333 | 198 | 298 | 95 | 319 |
| Butter... .. | lb. 23,966 | 31,982 | 19,564 | 9,469 | 15,937 | 9,875 |
| | £ 1,420 | 1,985 | 1,239 | 650 | 1,097 | 654 |
| Eggs in Shell ... | doz. 3,425 | 3,790 | 8,256 | 176 | 359 | 278 |
| | £ 206 | 195 | 513 | 13 | 31 | 28 |
| Wheat... .. | bush. 15,030 | 13,106 | 9,722 | 2,350 | 3,420 | 252 |
| | £ 2,041 | 2,231 | 1,882 | 478 | 712 | 100 |
| Flour | cntls. 5,863 | 6,336 | 6,140 | 2,768 | 2,033 | 4,377 |
| | £ 1,853 | 2,447 | 3,002 | 1,456 | 1,042 | 2,551 |
| Lead (pig) | cwt. 1,288 | 1,831 | 1,250 | 2,186 | 1,616 | 1,561 |
| | £ 1,305 | 1,883 | 1,227 | 2,527 | 1,740 | 1,943 |
| Iron and Steel ... | cwt. 4,571 | 8,837 | 5,737 | 2,225 | 971 | 814 |
| | £ 2,017 | 4,765 | 3,304 | 1,482 | 742 | 598 |
| Coal | tons. 382 | 264 | 330 | 241 | 254 | 158 |
| | £ 347 | 251 | 332 | 259 | 297 | 182 |
| Timber (undressed) | super. ft. 27,251 | 19,098 | 16,305 | 19,863 | 12,943 | 9,985 |
| | £ 382 | 306 | 270 | 361 | 278 | 230 |
| Other Merchandise ... | £ 5,766 | 6,992 | 12,875 | 17,774 | 23,605 | 21,912 |
| Total Exports of Merchandise. | £ 36,320 | 51,654 | 48,129 | 54,100 | 51,776 | 51,842 |

* See first paragraph on page 282.

Wool is the principal export commodity. Production has been unusually heavy in recent years, but the bulk of the clip (purchased under wartime contract by the British Government) has been stored in Australia pending shipment and the quantity exported from New South Wales in the last two years was little more than half the exports in 1938-39 and 1939-40.

COMMERCE.

The reduction in quantity was partly offset in value by reason of higher prices under the Imperial contract.

The value of exports of meat rose in the period reviewed and the value of hides and skins trended upwards. Exports of butter have been on a reduced scale in the last four years and exports of wheat have dwindled to exceptionally small proportions under wartime conditions. Trade in flour, which declined in 1941-42 and 1942-43, has improved.

Particulars are shown in the following statement regarding the destination of the exports of the staple commodities in the years 1939-40 to 1943-44:—

TABLE 241.—Destination of Principal Exports (N.S.W.)—Australian Produce.*

| Country. | Quantity. | | | | | Value (Australian Currency). | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| | 1939-40 | 1940-41 | 1941-42 | 1942-43 | 1943-44 | 1939-40 | 1940-41 | 1941-42 | 1942-43 | 1943-44 | |
| WOOL. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Thousand lb. (as in the grease). | | | | | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| United Kingdom | 273,900 | 76,800 | 83,600 | 109,400 | 99,200 | 16,323 | 4,459 | 5,217 | 7,451 | 7,087 | |
| Canada | 7,900 | 8,500 | 8,000 | 7,700 | 10,200 | 493 | 555 | 559 | 600 | 733 | |
| Continent of Europe | 82,700 | 500 | 6,000 | 300 | 1,100 | 5,011 | 31 | 347 | 17 | 101 | |
| United States | 9,100 | 134,300 | 255,700 | 110,300 | 76,600 | 585 | 8,936 | 15,784 | 7,962 | 5,264 | |
| Japan | 30,300 | 37,300 | 3,700 | ... | ... | 1,833 | 2,512 | 243 | ... | ... | |
| Other Countries | 4,700 | 7,600 | 5,600 | 3,800 | 8,900 | 317 | 585 | 386 | 272 | 801 | |
| Total | 408,600 | 265,000 | 362,600 | 231,500 | 196,000 | 24,562 | 17,128 | 22,536 | 16,302 | 18,986 | |
| HIDES AND SKINS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 350 | 393 | 144 | 89 | 219 | |
| United States | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 837 | 1,447 | 2,919 | 1,201 | 2,534 | |
| Other Countries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 473 | 49 | 230 | 47 | 344 | |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,660 | 1,394 | 2,363 | 1,345 | 3,097 | |
| FROZEN LAMB AND MUTTON. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Thousand lb. | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 79,014 | 89,051 | 47,039 | 63,880 | 22,147 | 1,733 | 2,246 | 1,275 | 1,723 | 617 | |
| Other Countries | 4,984 | 3,958 | 3,430 | 815 | 2,445 | 109 | 93 | 79 | 18 | 57 | |
| Not stated | 62 | 183 | 289 | 323 | 2,674 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 53 | |
| Total | 84,060 | 93,192 | 50,808 | 65,018 | 27,266 | 1,843 | 2,342 | 1,359 | 1,746 | 727 | |
| BUTTER. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Thousand lb. | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 24,652 | 10,208 | 1,181 | 8,585 | 6,138 | 1,507 | 609 | 71 | 518 | 372 | |
| India and the East | 3,378 | 4,572 | 2,750 | 1,551 | 1,189 | 219 | 305 | 232 | 107 | 87 | |
| Pacific Islands | 1,113 | 1,281 | 810 | 1,542 | 1,076 | 72 | 85 | 46 | 124 | 87 | |
| Other Countries | 2,722 | 3,317 | 4,286 | 1,110 | 839 | 178 | 227 | 207 | 85 | 63 | |
| Not stated | 117 | 186 | 442 | 3,149 | 633 | 9 | 13 | 34 | 263 | 45 | |
| Total | 31,932 | 19,564 | 9,469 | 15,937 | 9,875 | 1,985 | 1,239 | 650 | 1,097 | 654 | |
| WHEAT. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Thousand Centals. | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 2,897 | 4,116 | 1,271 | 1,075 | ... | 863 | 1,256 | 427 | 365 | ... | |
| Continental Europe | 512 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 161 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| India and the East | 1,583 | 683 | 7 | 653 | 185 | 432 | 215 | 4 | 223 | 73 | |
| Japan | 2,140 | 391 | ... | ... | ... | 582 | 133 | ... | ... | ... | |
| New Zealand | 550 | 570 | 126 | 314 | ... | 107 | 231 | 44 | 115 | ... | |
| Other | 181 | 73 | 6 | 10 | 67 | 56 | 27 | 3 | 4 | 27 | |
| Total | 7,863 | 5,833 | 1,410 | 2,052 | 252 | 2,231 | 1,332 | 478 | 712 | 100 | |
| FLOUR. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Thousand Centals. | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 1,661 | 595 | ... | 295 | 2,559 | 697 | 230 | ... | 141 | 1,459 | |
| India and the East | 2,923 | 4,106 | 1,435 | 622 | 170 | 1,075 | 2,074 | 894 | 320 | 95 | |
| Pacific Islands | 811 | 629 | 531 | 434 | 490 | 305 | 310 | 279 | 231 | 323 | |
| Other | 933 | 802 | 399 | 483 | 663 | 369 | 354 | 191 | 251 | 364 | |
| Not stated | 5 | 8 | 403 | 194 | 490 | 1 | 4 | 182 | 99 | 310 | |
| Total | 6,336 | 6,140 | 2,768 | 2,033 | 4,377 | 2,447 | 3,032 | 1,456 | 1,042 | 2,531 | |

* See first paragraph on page 282.

RE-EXPORTS.

The value of merchandise re-exported overseas from New South Wales was £2,482,000 in 1942-43 and £2,237,226 in 1943-44. The principal items re-exported in the last five years are shown below, values being expressed in Australian currency:—

TABLE 242.—Re-exports Oversea from New South Wales.

| Commodity. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | £A. | £A. | £A. | £A. | £A. |
| Machinery | 196,593 | 214,378 | 86,209 | 55,181 | 29,721 |
| Metals and Metal Manufactures | 129,771 | 236,403 | 118,623 | 129,202 | 94,364 |
| Tea | 48,530 | 58,317 | 94,832 | 73,283 | 110,871 |
| Tobacco, etc. | 102,559 | 71,200 | 73,112 | 41,475 | 22,745 |
| Whisky | 40,411 | 51,916 | 92,107 | 20,323 | 9,604 |
| Piece Goods | 28,538 | 90,253 | 187,288 | 66,452 | 67,578 |
| Films for Cinematographs, etc. | 106,301 | 81,751 | 40,863 | 23,783 | 19,905 |

OVERSEA EXPORTS—SHIPS' STORES.

The figures relating to overseas exports, as shown in the foregoing tables, do not include exports in the form of ships' stores. This is an important branch of the trade of the State, as will be seen from the following statement of the value of ships' stores exported from New South Wales in various years since 1921.

TABLE 243.—Ships' Stores Exported Oversea from New South Wales.

| Year ended 30th June. | Australian Produce. | Other Produce. | Total. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | £A. | £A. | £A. |
| 1921 | 2,028,728 | 300,969 | 2,329,697 |
| 1931 | 787,881 | 95,942 | 883,823 |
| 1938 | 944,252 | 161,899 | 1,106,151 |
| 1939 | 895,899 | 166,898 | 1,062,797 |
| 1940 | 1,036,001 | 336,272 | 1,372,273 |
| 1941 | 1,120,474 | 747,376 | 1,867,850 |
| 1942 | 1,320,612 | 1,434,174 | 2,754,786 |
| 1943 | 972,989 | 1,560,305 | 2,533,294 |
| 1944 | 940,356 | 2,762,689 | 3,703,045 |

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. Brazil became subject to intermediate tariff rates from 1st January, 1940, Greece from 17th June, 1940, and the United States of America from 18th February, 1943. 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.

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 certain goods under the British Preferential Tariff were reduced on 5th October, 1933.

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.

After inquiry by the Tariff Board provision was made by the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act, 1933, and subsequent amendments, 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 benefit 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., but not less than 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 of 5th March, 1942.

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 of 5th March, 1942.

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 intensified since the outbreak of war, in September, 1939.

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.

Since 30th December, 1933, a trade agreement between Australia and Switzerland has provided for reciprocal concessions on imports of specified products. Though difficulties of communication under wartime conditions have reduced trade between Australia and Switzerland to negligible proportions, the agreement remains technically operative. Its term extends to six months after denunciation by either party.

A trade agreement between Australia and Brazil became effective as from 1st January, 1940. 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 under certain conditions impose dumping duty or dumping freight duty on imports in order to protect Australian industry from the dumping of foreign goods.

Similarly an exchange special duty may be imposed 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 Australian industry.

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.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE.

The following statement shows the net amount of customs and excise revenue collected in New South Wales under each division of the tariff during the last five years. The collections include receipts on account of goods which were transferred for consumption in other States, but do not include duties on goods from other States consumed in New South Wales:—

TABLE 244.—Customs and Excise Revenue Collected in New South Wales.

| Tariff Division. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Customs— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Stimulants, Alc, Beer, etc. ... | 866,250 | 575,810 | 500,658 | 386,369 | 271,689 |
| Narcotic; (Tobacco) ... | 2,258,470 | 2,614,480 | 3,239,039 | 4,170,014 | 3,282,238 |
| Sugar ... | 1,372 | 275 | 103 | 182 | 67 |
| Agricultural Products and Groceries ... | 749,086 | 615,627 | 440,904 | 370,622 | 331,876 |
| Apparel and Textiles ... | 1,422,543 | 909,481 | 944,581 | 626,993 | 480,991 |
| Metals and Machinery ... | 1,060,839 | 603,479 | 563,647 | 407,111 | 443,721 |
| Oils, Paints, and Varnishes ... | 3,863,672 | 3,496,837 | 2,106,749 | 1,925,941 | 2,455,391 |
| Earthenware, etc. ... | 220,060 | 140,257 | 120,927 | 61,834 | 81,217 |
| Drugs and Chemicals ... | 203,690 | 146,485 | 127,201 | 136,452 | 86,533 |
| Wood, Wicker, etc. ... | 285,626 | 134,778 | 94,221 | 49,473 | 106,057 |
| Jewellery and Fancy Goods ... | 406,249 | 340,213 | 318,313 | 291,007 | 291,983 |
| Hides, Leather and Rubber ... | 237,057 | 165,860 | 173,372 | 126,680 | 127,156 |
| Paper and Stationery ... | 220,800 | 85,925 | 56,525 | 25,209 | 47,133 |
| Vehicles ... | 513,733 | 124,265 | 219,529 | (-) 33,715 | 9,862 |
| Musical Instruments ... | 10,801 | 3,871 | 1,974 | 536 | 211 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 588,900 | 396,867 | 376,623 | 287,537 | 261,449 |
| Primage Duty ... | 2,099,884 | 1,518,587 | 1,398,407 | 995,745 | 1,027,150 |
| Special War Duty ... | 156,606 | 696,371 | 575,185 | 472,118 | 383,597 |
| Other Receipts ... | 73,630 | 63,962 | 89,913 | 60,688 | 66,274 |
| Total, Customs ... | £ 15,224,273 | 12,634,373 | 11,347,871 | 10,360,796 | 9,754,595 |
| Excise— | | | | | |
| Beer ... | 3,451,483 | 4,429,096 | 5,692,477 | 7,425,262 | 8,281,821 |
| Spirits ... | 825,210 | 1,051,898 | 1,230,680 | 1,857,753 | 2,133,337 |
| Tobacco ... | 1,853,460 | 1,967,516 | 3,045,664 | 6,027,291 | 5,236,823 |
| Cigars and Cigarettes ... | 1,433,433 | 1,784,002 | 2,862,464 | 5,048,434 | 5,387,874 |
| Licenses ... | 3,966 | 3,986 | 3,888 | 4,189 | 4,888 |
| Other Excise Duty ... | 956,139 | 1,818,077 | 1,798,141 | 1,274,944 | 1,236,176 |
| Total, Excise ... | £ 8,523,691 | 11,054,575 | 14,633,314 | 21,637,873 | 22,280,919 |
| Total, Customs and Excise £ | 23,747,964 | 23,688,948 | 25,981,185 | 31,998,669 | 32,035,514 |
| Per head of population | £ s. d. 8 12 1 | £ s. d. 8 10 3 | £ s. d. 9 5 | £ s. d. 11 6 1 | £ s. d. 11 4 2 |

Excise Tariffs.

Excise duties are levied on beer, spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cigarette tubes and papers, petroleum and shale products, playing cards, matches, wireless valves, dry cells and batteries of less than 6 volt, and carbonic acid gas used for aerating beverages other than beer.

SHIPPING.

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, 1912-1942. 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 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 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 304. There is also an Advisory Committee to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Commonwealth 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 oversea 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 oversea 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 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 oversea trade.

Wartime Control of Australian Shipping.

Arrangements have been made in terms of National Security Regulations for the control of Australian shipping with a view of its most effectual use in the prosecution of the war.

A number of boards and committees have been constituted to ensure economical utilisation of the ships, building of ships, docking, repairing, chartering, etc., development and equipment of ports, expeditious handling of cargoes, efficient manning of ships, stevedoring operations and marine insurance against war risks.

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. The term tonnage, as used in this chapter means net tonnage.

Oversea and Interstate Shipping—Vessels Entered and Cleared.

In compiling the records of oversea 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 from 1920-21, with the average net tonnage per vessel, are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 245.—Shipping Entered and Cleared (N.S.W.), 1921 to 1942.

| Year ended 30th June. | Entries. | | Clearances. | | Average Tonnage per Vessel. |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Vessels. | Net Tonnage. | Vessels. | Net Tonnage. | |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 1940 | 2,947 | 9,342,559 | 2,957 | 9,326,738 | 3,162 |
| 1941 | 2,706 | 7,778,044 | 2,693 | 7,775,100 | 2,881 |
| 1942 | 2,392 | 6,476,398 | 2,387 | 6,478,265 | 2,711 |

DIRECTION OF SHIPPING TRADE.

The shipping records do not disclose the full extent of communication between New South Wales and other countries, as they relate only to terminal ports. They are exclusive of the trade with intermediate ports, and some of these are visited regularly by many vessels on both inward and outward journeys. But the following statement of the tonnage entered from and cleared for interstate ports and overseas countries, grouped according to geographical position, indicates, as far as practicable, the growth or decline of shipping along the main trade routes between 1938-39 and 1941-42:—

TABLE 246.—Shipping Entered from and Cleared for Principal Countries, 1938-39 to 1941-42.

| Country. | 1938-39. | | 1939-40. | | 1940-41. | | 1941-42. | |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Ves- sels. | Net Tonnage. | Ves- sels. | Net Tonnage. | Ves- sels. | Net Tonnage. | Ves- sels. | Net Tonnage. |
| Australian States... .. | 4,405 | 12,507,307 | 3,877 | 9,661,497 | 3,775 | 8,262,507 | 3,330 | 6,947,219 |
| New Zealand | 453 | 1,705,528 | 356 | 1,411,487 | 263 | 754,631 | 210 | 507,969 |
| U. Kingdom and Europe | 640 | 3,920,993 | 470 | 3,039,311 | 258 | 1,569,772 | 209 | 1,228,003 |
| Africa | 20 | 82,047 | 39 | 201,747 | 67 | 402,251 | 78 | 548,971 |
| Asia and Pacific Islands | 847 | 2,885,505 | 870 | 2,938,704 | 800 | 3,384,598 | 682 | 2,548,510 |
| North and Central America | 280 | 1,345,570 | 286 | 1,395,437 | 230 | 1,161,806 | 263 | 1,147,606 |
| South America | 8 | 27,128 | 6 | 21,114 | 6 | 17,579 | 7 | 26,385 |
| Total | 6,653 | 22,474,078 | 5,904 | 18,669,297 | 5,399 | 15,553,144 | 4,779 | 12,954,663 |

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEA CARGOES.

A comparative statement of the interstate and oversea cargoes discharged and shipped in New South Wales in each year from 1932-33 to 1941-42 is shown below.

TABLE 247.—Cargoes Discharged and Shipped, 1933 to 1942.

| Year ended 30th June | Cargo Discharged. | | | | | Cargo Shipped. | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------|
| | Interstate. | | Oversea. | | Total. | Interstate. | | Oversea. | | Total. |
| | Tons Weight. | Tons-Measurement. | Tons Weight. | Tons Measurement. | | Tons Weight. | Tons Measurement. | Tons Weight. | Tons Measurement. | |
| 000's omitted. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1933 | 1,171 | 365 | 780 | 567 | 2,883 | 1,878 | 419 | 1,685 | 271 | 4,253 |
| 1934 | 1,400 | 467 | 772 | 713 | 3,352 | 1,970 | 492 | 1,114 | 270 | 3,846 |
| 1935 | 2,030 | 523 | 859 | 912 | 4,324 | 2,225 | 542 | 1,477 | 341 | 4,585 |
| 1936 | 2,053 | 611 | 985 | 999 | 4,648 | 2,300 | 607 | 1,533 | 302 | 4,832 |
| 1937 | 2,459 | 629 | 1,969 | 1,061 | 5,218 | 2,733 | 674 | 1,520 | 339 | 5,266 |
| 1938 | 2,823 | 687 | 1,336 | 1,160 | 6,006 | 2,968 | 711 | 1,500 | 343 | 5,522 |
| 1939 | 3,167 | 676 | 1,179 | 1,112 | 6,134 | 2,736 | 672 | 1,679 | 359 | 5,446 |
| 1940 | 3,363 | 657 | 1,277 | 1,052 | 6,354 | 2,605 | 734 | 1,926 | 337 | 5,602 |
| 1941 | 2,950 | 722 | 1,184 | 665 | 5,501 | 3,686 | 694 | 1,543 | 494 | 6,417 |
| 1942 | 2,926 | 699 | 1,357 | 749 | 5,731 | 3,694 | 654 | 1,090 | 559 | 5,997 |

NOTE—One ton by measure=40 cubic feet.

The total weight of cargoes discharged in ports of New South Wales in 1941-42 was 5,731,000 tons as compared with 2,863,000 tons in 1932-33, and 6,134,000 tons in 1938-39. The tonnage discharged was greatest, 6,354,000 tons, in 1939-40. Cargo shipped amounted to 5,997,000 tons in 1941-42, as compared with 4,253,000 tons in 1932-33, and 5,446,000 tons in 1938-39. The tonnage shipped was greatest, 6,417,000 tons, in 1940-41.

In 1941-42 interstate cargo represented 63.2 per cent. of the total discharged, and 72.5 per cent. of the total shipped as compared with 62.6 per cent. and 62.5 per cent. respectively in 1938-39.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.

The majority of the vessels engaged in the trade of New South Wales are under the British flag, the deep-sea trade with the Mother country and the British possessions being controlled chiefly by shipowners of the United Kingdom, and the interstate trade by Australian shipping companies. In the table below, British and foreign shipping are shown under distinctive headings.

TABLE 248.—Nationality of Shipping, 1921 to 1942.

| Year ended 30th June. | Net Tonnage Entered and Cleared. | | | | Percentage. | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|-------------|----------------|----------|
| | Australian. | Other British. | Foreign. | Total. | Australian. | Other British. | Foreign. |
| 1921 | 4,739,555 | 6,739,914 | 2,766,071 | 14,245,540 | 33.3 | 47.3 | 19.4 |
| 1929 | 4,656,402 | 9,247,088 | 3,144,946 | 17,048,436 | 27.3 | 54.3 | 18.4 |
| 1931 | 4,639,497 | 7,930,626 | 3,376,868 | 15,946,991 | 29.1 | 49.7 | 21.2 |
| 1938 | 7,824,618 | 10,469,803 | 4,059,614 | 22,354,035 | 35.0 | 46.8 | 18.2 |
| 1939 | 7,997,764 | 10,508,326 | 3,967,988 | 22,474,078 | 35.6 | 46.8 | 17.6 |
| 1940 | 6,725,989 | 8,089,686 | 3,853,622 | 18,669,297 | 36.1 | 43.3 | 20.6 |
| 1941 | 5,738,391 | 5,645,037 | 4,169,716 | 15,553,144 | 36.9 | 36.3 | 26.8 |
| 1942 | 4,607,700 | 4,731,063 | 3,615,900 | 12,954,663 | 35.6 | 36.5 | 27.9 |

Between 1930-31 and 1938-39, the total tonnage entered and cleared rose gradually from 15,946,991 to 22,474,078 tons, the highest recorded, and it declined to 12,954,663 tons in 1941-42. Australian shipping represented 35.6 per cent. of the total in 1941-42, British shipping 36.5 per cent. and foreign 27.9 per cent., as compared with 35.6, 46.8, and 17.6 per cent. in 1938-39.

Particulars relating to the nationality of vessels engaged in trade with New South Wales from 1938-39 to 1941-42, are shown in greater detail in the following statement:—

TABLE 249.—Nationality of Shipping (N.S.W.), 1938-39 to 1941-42.

| Nationality of Shipping. | Entries and Clearances. | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | 1938-39. | | 1939-40. | | 1940-41. | | 1941-42. | |
| | Vessels. | Net Tonnage. | Vessels. | Net Tonnage. | Vessels. | Net Tonnage. | Vessels. | Net Tonnage. |
| British— | | | | | | | | |
| Australia ... | 3,571 | 7,997,764 | 3,297 | 6,725,989 | 3,197 | 5,738,391 | 2,777 | 4,607,700 |
| New Zealand ... | 391 | 1,076,949 | 319 | 864,993 | 329 | 598,627 | 247 | 323,997 |
| United Kingdom ... | 1,576 | 8,865,507 | 1,203 | 6,811,343 | 708 | 4,562,247 | 641 | 4,123,701 |
| Other British ... | 170 | 565,870 | 135 | 413,350 | 176 | 484,163 | 132 | 283,365 |
| Total ... | 5,708 | 18,506,090 | 4,954 | 14,815,675 | 4,410 | 11,383,428 | 3,797 | 9,338,763 |
| Foreign— | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark ... | 19 | 71,615 | 22 | 76,483 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| France ... | 125 | 195,449 | 131 | 177,914 | 123 | 154,365 | 109 | 137,042 |
| Germany ... | 116 | 504,219 | 19 | 74,596 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Italy ... | 41 | 231,435 | 28 | 155,606 | 1 | 6,015 | ... | ... |
| Netherlands ... | 144 | 671,867 | 152 | 725,328 | 151 | 936,227 | 183 | 829,690 |
| Norway ... | 135 | 543,761 | 169 | 707,456 | 254 | 1,013,976 | 200 | 797,503 |
| Sweden ... | 60 | 190,974 | 57 | 182,735 | 49 | 146,007 | 71 | 236,064 |
| Japan ... | 151 | 619,942 | 200 | 723,540 | 154 | 687,074 | 14 | 59,820 |
| United States of America ... | 97 | 711,024 | 123 | 828,247 | 181 | 968,103 | 264 | 1,120,340 |
| Other Foreign ... | 57 | 227,702 | 46 | 201,717 | 76 | 257,949 | 141 | 435,441 |
| Total ... | 945 | 3,967,988 | 950 | 3,853,622 | 989 | 4,169,716 | 982 | 3,615,900 |
| Grand Total | 6,653 | 22,474,078 | 5,904 | 18,669,297 | 5,399 | 15,553,144 | 4,779 | 12,954,663 |

In 1941-42 the tonnage owned in the United Kingdom represented 31.8 per cent. of the total. Foreign tonnage was owned chiefly in the United States, the Netherlands, and Norway.

During 1941-42 entries and clearances of Australian tonnage in the interstate trade amounted to 4,299,414 tons, and voyages in overseas trade to 308,286 tons. Entries and clearances of New Zealand ships totalled 323,997 tons. Of the other British tonnage, including ships owned in the United Kingdom, 1,471,967 tons were entered from and cleared for interstate ports, and 2,935,099 tons plied between Australia and Great Britain. The tonnage belonging to other nations was employed chiefly in the foreign trade.

During 1941-42, interstate cargoes discharged at ports in New South Wales amounted 3,624,545 tons, and oversea cargoes to 2,106,066 tons, and shipments to interstate ports represented 4,347,894 tons, and to oversea countries to 1,649,574 tons. Interstate trade is carried for the most part in Australian ships.

Particulars of oversea cargoes according to the nationality of the vessels which carried the trade in each year from 1939-40 to 1941-42 is shown below.

TABLE 250.—Oversea Cargoes according to Nationality of Shipping (N.S.W.).

| Nationality of Shipping. | 1939-40. | | 1940-41.] | | 1941-42. | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Discharged. | Shipped. | Discharged. | Shipped. | Discharged. | Shipped. |
| | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. |
| Australia | 110,966 | 210,398 | 98,224 | 129,095 | 102,360 | 176,539 |
| New Zealand | 29,010 | 192,539 | 50,272 | 281,444 | 31,755 | 230,385 |
| United Kingdom | 1,105,453 | 957,109 | 622,889 | 667,152 | 707,689 | 413,361 |
| Other British | 114,511 | 92,469 | 77,478 | 115,351 | 79,908 | 66,794 |
| Total, British | 1,359,940 | 1,452,515 | 848,863 | 1,193,042 | 921,772 | 887,079 |
| Danmark | 32,177 | 34,894 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| France | 10,143 | 149,707 | 13,538 | 144,548 | 19,042 | 123,045 |
| Germany | 6,523 | 16,019 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Italy | 12,836 | 14,384 | 1,911 | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan | 51,095 | 164,761 | 24,784 | 127,440 | 12,083 | 1,399 |
| Netherlands | 198,952 | 121,531 | 189,102 | 124,166 | 268,467 | 169,900 |
| Norway | 412,913 | 103,592 | 513,177 | 178,893 | 395,370 | 162,212 |
| Sweden | 51,325 | 42,166 | 26,901 | 52,592 | 98,200 | 51,943 |
| United States of America | 93,431 | 100,739 | 166,937 | 182,144 | 361,592 | 221,946 |
| Other Foreign | 99,422 | 56,850 | 43,730 | 34,859 | 39,540 | 32,050 |
| Total, Foreign | 968,817 | 810,643 | 980,080 | 844,542 | 1,184,294 | 762,495 |
| Total, Oversea | 2,328,757 | 2,263,158 | 1,828,943 | 2,037,684 | 2,106,066 | 1,649,574 |

Note.—Cargo recorded by measurement is converted to tons on basis of 40 cubic feet = 1 ton

In 1941-42 British vessels carried 43.7 per cent. of the oversea cargo discharged at ports in New South Wales, and 53.8 per cent. of the cargo shipped abroad. In 1938-39, the proportions were 74.6 per cent. and 73.7 per cent. respectively.

TRADE OF PRINCIPAL PORTS.

The interstate and oversea trade of New South Wales is confined practically to three centres, viz., Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla, and the distribution amongst the ports of the inward trade at intervals since 1921 is shown in the table below. On each voyage a vessel is counted as an entry only at the first port of call in New South Wales and intra-state trade is excluded, therefore the figures do not indicate the total tonnage entered at each port.

TABLE 251.—Principal Ports (N.S.W.), Inward Trade, 1920-21 to 1941-42.

| Year ended 30th June. | Port Jackson (Sydney). | | Port Hunter (Newcastle). | | Port Kembla. | | Other Ports. | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Vessels. | Net Tonnage. | Vessels. | Net Tonnage. | Vessels. | Net Tonnage. | Vessels. | Net Tonnage. |
| 1921 | 1,869 | 4,776,182 | 1,082 | 2,255,040 | 42 | 85,514 | 26 | 6,595 |
| 1929 | 2,071 | 6,768,664 | 620 | 1,355,411 | 144 | 366,401 | 30 | 25,937 |
| 1931 | 1,800 | 6,430,904 | 601 | 1,262,149 | 114 | 232,228 | 32 | 12,883 |
| 1938 | 2,121 | 8,446,581 | 957 | 2,153,553 | 232 | 528,043 | 34 | 38,502 |
| 1939 | 2,140 | 8,560,135 | 886 | 2,071,733 | 260 | 583,197 | 33 | 26,777 |
| 1940 | 1,857 | 7,023,351 | 724 | 1,578,360 | 329 | 712,712 | 37 | 28,136 |
| 1941 | 1,675 | 5,764,356 | 759 | 1,462,675 | 257 | 541,350 | 15 | 9,663 |
| 1942 | 1,434 | 4,691,727 | 670 | 1,292,008 | 222 | 480,196 | 16 | 12,467 |

Vessels which discharge cargo at Sydney, then proceed to Newcastle for coal, are counted as entries at Sydney only, therefore the inward shipping of Newcastle is in excess of the tonnage stated in the table. The trade of Port Kembla has increased as a result of the establishment of important industries in the locality.

Particulars of the cargoes shipped and discharged at the principal ports in each year from 1932-33 to 1941-42 are given in the following table. In recording cargoes certain commodities are assessed at their dead weight in tons, e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat and other grains, while others such as butter, hides, skins and drapery are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet being taken as the equivalent of one ton.

The greater part of the oversea trade is handled in the port of Sydney and the shipping concerned with coal and iron and steel industries is conducted for the most part at Newcastle and Port Kembla. The cargoes handled at the latter ports are mainly dead weight cargoes but a large proportion of the cargoes shipped and discharged at Sydney is recorded in "tons measurement." On account of this difference in the nature of the products handled the data contained in the statement show fluctuations in the annual trade of the individual ports rather than a comparison of the trade of one port with that of another.

TABLE 252.—Principal Ports, Cargoes Shipped and Discharged, 1932-33 to 1941-42.

| Year ended 30th June. | Sydney. | | | | Newcastle. | | Port Kembla. | |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Interstate. | | Oversea. | | Interstate. | | Oversea. | |
| | Tons Weight. | Tons Measure. | Tons Weight. | Tons Measure. | Tons Weight. | Tons Weight. | Tons Weight. | Tons Weight. |
| Cargoes Discharged. | | | | | | | | |
| 1933 ... | 405,844 | 364,098 | 650,369 | 567,158 | 624,015 | 79,798 | 141,162* | 30,195 |
| 1934 ... | 405,829 | 459,360 | 657,081 | 708,417 | 771,423 | 89,047 | 230,104 | 30,528 |
| 1935 ... | 443,397 | 507,262 | 726,324 | 883,538 | 1,284,051 | 134,165 | 318,124* | 27,375 |
| 1936 ... | 478,974 | 598,895 | 840,659 | 972,307 | 1,266,415 | 128,458 | 319,736 | 42,494 |
| 1937 ... | 515,416 | 612,456 | 882,932 | 1,028,270 | 1,494,937 | 159,532 | 465,497 | 59,275 |
| 1938 ... | 617,908 | 672,338 | 1,082,347 | 1,135,029 | 1,609,272 | 194,976 | 550,871 | 83,342 |
| 1939 ... | 514,815 | 654,585 | 937,513 | 1,083,432 | 1,744,625 | 205,770 | 928,397 | 64,780 |
| 1940 ... | 590,338 | 645,009 | 1,039,054 | 1,034,810 | 1,412,726 | 203,898 | 1,368,048 | 50,640 |
| 1941 ... | 587,876 | 713,250 | 992,251 | 660,395 | 1,354,553 | 126,050 | 1,015,956 | 50,247 |
| 1942 ... | 623,685 | 694,844 | 1,226,015 | 745,135 | 1,340,942 | 88,410 | 965,074 | 46,506 |
| Cargoes Shipped. | | | | | | | | |
| 1933 ... | 132,382 | 416,121 | 1,384,501 | 265,312 | 1,587,106 | 240,314 | 116,925 | 57,324 |
| 1934 ... | 132,158 | 487,593 | 798,334 | 261,147 | 1,672,330 | 242,038 | 136,961 | 70,966 |
| 1935 ... | 181,708 | 528,842 | 1,080,028 | 309,449 | 1,845,664 | 311,045 | 169,986 | 89,758 |
| 1936 ... | 190,649 | 594,713 | 1,165,737 | 284,031 | 1,990,887 | 285,981 | 171,879 | 83,523 |
| 1937 ... | 200,887 | 664,531 | 1,082,234 | 314,207 | 2,301,941 | 347,972 | 234,167 | 93,779 |
| 1938 ... | 214,354 | 695,255 | 953,573 | 313,231 | 2,500,635 | 445,305 | 254,572 | 108,301 |
| 1939 ... | 212,389 | 658,008 | 1,022,668 | 322,941 | 2,255,620 | 482,113 | 269,258 | 180,775 |
| 1940 ... | 233,713 | 710,706 | 1,213,812 | 322,444 | 2,126,255* | 431,141 | 248,465 | 283,976 |
| 1941 ... | 254,616 | 677,353 | 1,038,044 | 482,626 | 3,067,132* | 318,049 | 367,445 | 194,325 |
| 1942 ... | 257,571 | 641,214 | 674,189 | 540,270 | 2,999,065* | 243,158* | 444,360 | 178,160 |

*Includes a small number of tons measurement.

Interstate cargoes discharged and shipped at the port of Sydney in 1941-42 amounted to 2,217,314 tons as compared with 2,039,797 tons in 1938-39, an increase of 8.7 per cent. Aggregate overseas cargoes in 1941-42 and 1938-39 were 3,185,609 tons and 3,366,554 tons respectively, representing a decrease of 180,945 tons or 5.4 per cent.

In Newcastle there has been a decline since 1938-39 in cargoes discharged, both interstate and oversea. The aggregate cargoes discharged in 1941-42, amounted to 1,429,352 tons as compared with 1,950,395 tons in 1938-39, a decrease of 521,043 tons or 26.7 per cent. Interstate shipments amounted to 2,999,065 tons in 1941-42, an increase, as compared with 1938-39, of 743,445 tons or 32.9 per cent. Overseas shipments decreased during the same period from 482,113 tons to 243,158 tons, a decrease of 238,955 tons or 49.6 per cent.

Interstate cargoes, shipped and discharged, at Port Kembla have increased since 1938-39. The aggregate was 1,197,655 tons in 1938-39 and 1,409,434 tons in 1941-42, an increase of 17.7 per cent. Overseas cargoes discharged declined during the same period. In 1939-40 there was a marked upward movement in overseas cargoes shipped but the tonnage in 1941-42 was somewhat less than in 1938-39.

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 tides is about 3 feet 6½ inches. The foreshores, being irregular, extend over 188 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. Including 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 253.—Port of Sydney, Wharves and Jetties at 30th June, 1943.

| Particulars. | Maritime Services Board of New South Wales. | | Private Wharfage. | | Total. | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------|-------------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | No. of Berths. | Length. | No. of Berths. | Length. | No. of Berths. | Length. |
| Ship berths— | | feet. | | feet. | | feet. |
| 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 |
| Gross 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 |
| Total | 213 | 68,103 | 56 | 9,928 | 269 | 78,031 |

The wharves are situated on the southern shore of the port, and the northern is used mainly for residential sites.

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 for replenishing ships' bunkers with oil or coal.

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.

Ferry steamers on which traffic is carried across the harbour are certificated as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board.

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.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered Sydney Harbour during the period 1932-33 to 1941-42, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board, are shown below. The figures differ from those in table 251 because they include vessels engaged in the coastal trade of the State and vessels which do not report to the Customs authorities on return from a journey to Newcastle for bunker coal:—

TABLE 254.—Port of Sydney, Shipping Entered, 1932-33 to 1941-42.

| Year ended 30th June. | Coastal (State). | | Oversea and Interstate. | | Total Shipping. | |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Number. | Net Tonnage. | Number. | Net Tonnage. | Number. | Net Tonnage. |
| 1933 | 3,978 | 1,285,050 | 2,337 | 8,075,066 | 6,315 | 9,360,116 |
| 1934 | 4,165 | 1,333,284 | 2,333 | 8,099,493 | 6,498 | 9,432,777 |
| 1935 | 4,327 | 1,427,486 | 2,528 | 8,629,066 | 6,855 | 10,056,552 |
| 1936 | 4,398 | 1,502,746 | 2,587 | 8,977,028 | 6,985 | 10,479,774 |
| 1937 | 4,626 | 1,594,708 | 2,669 | 9,398,687 | 7,295 | 10,993,395 |
| 1938 | 4,974 | 1,699,763 | 2,781 | 9,953,364 | 7,755 | 11,653,127 |
| 1939 | 4,568 | 1,536,856 | 2,816 | 10,113,461 | 7,384 | 11,650,317 |
| 1940 | 4,029 | 1,395,581 | 2,501 | 8,508,279 | 6,530 | 9,903,860 |
| 1941 | 3,822 | 1,527,481 | 2,158 | 6,757,598 | 5,980 | 8,285,079 |
| 1942 | 3,171 | 1,401,190 | 1,903 | 5,565,599 | 5,074 | 6,966,789 |

Between 1932-33 and 1938-39 the aggregate tonnage which entered the port of Sydney expanded from 9,360,116 tons to 11,650,317 tons. In the next three years it declined by 4,683,528 tons or 40.2 per cent.

As from 1st July, 1928, the accounts of the Harbour Trust (now the Maritime Services Board) were separated from the Consolidated Revenue Account, and a special fund was established for the receipts of the port authority. The 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 255.—Port of Sydney, Revenue and Expenditure, 1934 to 1943.

| Year ended 30th June. | Capital Debt. | Income. | Expenditure. | | | | Surplus. |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| | | | Administration and Maintenance Expenses. | Interest and Sinking Fund. | Exchange, etc. | Total Ex- penditure. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 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 | 57,537 | 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 |
| 1942 | 11,201,402 | 1,192,628 | 390,763 | 490,426 | 59,356 | 940,545 | 252,083 |
| 1943 | 11,065,232 | 1,191,882 | 402,894 | 485,547 | 58,479 | 946,920 | 244,962 |

The total income during 1942-43 was £1,191,882. After the deduction of administration and maintenance expenses £402,894, interest and sinking fund charges £485,547, and exchange and loan management expenses £58,479, there was a surplus on the year's transactions of £244,962. The ratio of administration and maintenance charges to income was 34 per cent.

The principal sources of revenue were wharfage and transhipment rates, which amounted to £665,331, and rents from properties £275,752. The corresponding amounts for 1941-42 were £686,278 and £273,753.

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 535 feet of wharfage has been provided for wheat loading purposes.

At 30th June, 1943, 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, 1943, 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.

The expenditure for the construction of reservoirs, locks and other works at 30th June, 1943, amounted to £11,896,092, of which New South Wales contributed £4,007,805.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICES.

Ferry services have been established by private companies to transport passengers, etc., in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle and the Hawkesbury and Richmond Rivers. At 30th June, 1943, fifty harbour and river vessels were certificated to carry 29,791 passengers in these services.

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 overseas 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, 18 per cent. from 1st January, 1932, to 8th December, 1939, and later 25½ per cent. 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 various years since 1920-21.

TABLE 256.—Rates of Freight, Sydney to London, 1921 to 1942.

| Year ended 30th June. | Butter (per 56 lb.) | Hides (per lb.) | Frozen Mutton (per lb.) | Wheat (per ton). | Wool (per lb.) |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1921..... | 6s. 0d. | 1½d. to 1d. | 1¾d. | 120s. to 46s. 8d. | ¶1¼d. |
| 1931..... | 4s. 0d. | ¾d. | 1d. | 32s. 6d. to 20s. | ¶1⅓d. |
| 1939..... | †4s. 0d. | ½d. | §1d. | 31s. 3d. to 33s. 9d. | ¶1d. |
| 1940..... | †4s. to 5s. | ½d. to ¾d. | §1d. to 1⅝d. | 31s. 3d. to 62s. 6d. | ¶1d. to 1½d. |
| 1941* | †5s. 8d. | ‡¾d. | ‡1¼d. | 135s. 6d. | ¶1⅓d. |
| 1942* | †5s. 8d. | ‡¾d. | ‡1¼d. | 135s. 6d. | ¶1⅓d. |

* As at 30th June. † Less 11%. ‡ Plus 15% surcharge. § Less 7½%. ¶ Plus 5% package less 10% rebate, and an additional rebate of 1s. 9d. per bale in 1938-39.

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. 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 257.—Port Charges (N.S.W.), 1921 to 1943.

| Charges. | Year ended 30th June. | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1921. | 1931. | 1939. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Pilotage | 74,733 | 58,221 | 74,606 | 49,986 | 48,487 | 49,014 |
| Harbour Removal Dues ... | 10,647 | 3,786 | 3,678 | 4,330 | 5,827 | 7,304 |
| Harbour and Light Rates ... | 49,551 | 46,015 | 50,381 | 39,661 | 38,566 | 25,408 |
| Navigation Department Fees, etc | 10,839 | 1,170 | 6,146 | 7,274 | 6,832 | 6,827 |
| Harbour and Tonnage Rates (Outports) | 72,865 | 116,690 | 237,378 | 234,278 | 221,212 | 193,653 |
| Maritime Services Board— | | | | | | |
| Wharfage and Tonnage Rates | 475,230 | 499,736 | 811,681 | 769,700 | 774,857 | 764,750 |
| Rents of Wharves and Jetties | 188,473 | 192,649 | 166,215 | 165,926 | 166,125 | 165,786 |
| Rents of other Premises... | 71,666 | 102,851 | 114,165 | 110,785 | 107,628 | 109,966 |
| Miscellaneous | 61,629 | 44,841 | 63,566 | 104,041 | 144,917 | 151,380 |
| Total | 1,015,633 | 1,065,959 | 1,527,816 | 1,485,983 | 1,513,551 | 1,474,088 |

The light dues collected in Australia by the Commonwealth Government during the year ended 30th June, 1943, amounted to £82,709, and receipts under the Federal Navigation Act to £21,437.

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 (except ships exempted under the National Security Regulations). 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 1½d. 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 ¾d. 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 transshipment rates and not to inward or outward wharfage or harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt.

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 transshipment 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 and 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.

In New South Wales shipping registers are kept at the ports of Sydney and Newcastle. The following statement shows particulars regarding the shipping on the registers as at 30th June, 1942.

TABLE 258.—Shipping on Register (N.S.W.), 1941-42.

| Tonnage Class. | Steam. | | Motbr. | | Sailing. | | Total. | |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. |
| Under 50 tons | 176 | 3,747 | 336 | 4,603 | 180 | 2,004 | 692 | 10,354 |
| 50 and under 500... | 128 | 21,041 | 14 | 2,216 | 62 | 9,269 | 204 | 32,526 |
| 500 " " 1,000... | 18 | 12,528 | 2 | 1,158 | 3 | 2,537 | 23 | 16,223 |
| 1,000 " " 2,000... | 7 | 10,942 | 2 | 2,996 | 3 | 3,727 | 12 | 17,665 |
| 2,000 and over | 5 | 12,780 | 3 | 12,137 | ... | ... | 8 | 24,917 |
| Total | 334 | 61,038 | 357 | 23,110 | 248 | 17,537 | 939 | 101,635 |

Twenty-eight vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 492 tons (net) were sold during 1941-42. The sales were to British subjects and the transactions did not necessarily involve removal from the registers.

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 following statement shows the number of transactions in each year from 1937-38 to 1941-42:—

TABLE 259.—Transactions at Mercantile Marine Offices, 1938 to 1942.

| Year ended 30th June. | Engagements Registered. | | | Discharges Registered. | | | Licenses to Ship. | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Sydney. | New-castle. | Port Kembla. | Sydney. | New-castle. | Port Kembla. | Sydney. | New-castle. |
| 1938 | 20,468 | 3,831 | 217 | 20,429 | 3,827 | 203 | 444 | 90 |
| 1939 | 20,856 | 3,723 | 285 | 21,231 | 3,699 | 280 | 450 | 66 |
| 1940 | 18,866 | 4,352 | 571 | 19,497 | 4,230 | 570 | 532 | 109 |
| 1941 | 17,426 | 5,337 | 479 | 17,044 | 5,196 | 459 | 643 | 164 |
| 1942 | 16,862 | 5,402 | 718 | 16,794 | 5,298 | 690 | 761 | 206 |

The rates of wages, hours of labour, and conditions under which crews work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia have been fixed by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

In January, 1942, the Marine Industry Commission was constituted in terms of National Security Regulations to secure adequate and efficient manning of Australian merchant ships and the improvement and safeguarding of conditions of employment therein. The Commission may make orders regarding such matters as hours of work (maximum

ordinary hours being 44 per week), accommodation, preference of employment, amount to be paid to employees by reason of war risks, etc. Orders of the Commission prevail over State and Federal laws or industrial awards and agreements.

The rates ruling at December, 1943, were as follows, victualling and accommodation being provided in addition to wages. The rates shown include a war risk bonus of 33½ per cent. as fixed by the Maritime Industry Commission. After a seaman has been in the service of the same employer for a continuous period of six months, or where his services are terminated by the employer for any reason other than misconduct after a continuous period of three months, the war risk bonus is increased to 50 per cent., payable retrospectively from the beginning of the period.

TABLE 260.—Wages of Seamen, Coastal and Interstate Vessels, December, 1943.

| Occupation. | Rates of Wages per Month. | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|----|----|-------------|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ s. d. |
| Masters... .. | 45 | 11 | 4 | to 125 14 8 |
| Officers—Chief | 38 | 2 | 0 | „ 56 8 0 |
| Second | 35 | 6 | 0 | „ 50 18 8 |
| Third | 36 | 10 | 0 | „ 44 16 0 |
| Junior | | | | 35 0 8 |
| Engineers—Chief | 40 | 2 | 0 | to 96 8 0 |
| Second | 38 | 2 | 0 | „ 63 12 0 |
| Third | 35 | 6 | 0 | „ 52 5 4 |
| Fourth | 36 | 10 | 0 | „ 45 18 8 |
| Fifth | | | | 35 0 8 |
| Firemen | | | | 30 6 0 |
| Trimmers | | | | 27 12 8 |
| Able Seamen | | | | 27 12 8 |
| Ordinary Seamen | 14 | 15 | 4 | to 16 2 0 |
| Cooks | 23 | 9 | 4 | „ 37 16 0 |
| Stewards | 23 | 9 | 4 | „ 50 9 4 |
| Stewardesses | 16 | 19 | 4 | „ 18 16 0 |

The monthly rates payable to officers and engineers vary according to the size of the vessels on which they are engaged.

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, and National Security Regulations issued in August, 1942, for the payment of war pensions in respect of Australian seaman, 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 310.

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. The majority of wrecks reported are of small coasters under 200 tons. The following statement shows the wrecks reported in each year from 1933 to 1942. No wrecks were reported in 1935-36. The figures relate to vessels with crews who were domiciled in New South Wales:—

TABLE 261.—Shipwrecks, 1933 to 1942.

| Year. ended 30th June. | British Vessels. | | | | Tonnage. (Net). | Crews and Passen- gers. | Lives Lost. |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------|----------|--------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | Steam. | Motor. | Sailing. | Total. | | | |
| 1933 | 4 | 1 | ... | 5 | 539 | 9 | 1 |
| 1934 | 8 | ... | 1 | 9 | 1,233 | 75 | 17 |
| 1935 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 18 | 43 | 3 |
| 1937 | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 | 1,084 | 41 | 8 |
| 1938 | 3 | 5 | ... | 8 | 218 | 112 | 23 |
| 1939 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 97 | 11 | ... |
| 1940 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 432 | 26 | ... |
| 1941 | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 | 1,612 | 66 | 15 |
| 1942 | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 | 1,342 | 57 | 1 |

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 1942-43 amounted to £717.

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 New Zealand. Most of these services receive subsidy from the Commonwealth on the basis of mileage flown or poundage of mails.

The postage rate for ordinary 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. Air mail services are available from Australia and the United Kingdom and certain other countries. For letters written on special forms the charge is 7d. each, and for airgraphs 4d. each.

Particulars relating to aircraft registered and licensed pilots, etc., in New South Wales in 1942 and 1943, are shown below:—

TABLE 262.—Aviation Licenses in New South Wales.

| Particulars. | At 30th June. | |
|--|---------------|-------|
| | 1942. | 1943. |
| Registered Aircraft Owners | 49 | 47 |
| Registered Aircraft | 71 | 70 |
| Licensed Pilots— | | |
| Private | 120 | 90 |
| Commercial | 59 | 83 |
| Licensed Ground Engineers | 282 | 345 |
| Licensed Navigators | 19 | 22 |
| Licensed Aircraft Radio Telegraph Operators | 17 | 23 |
| Aerodromes— | | |
| Government | 7 | 8 |
| Public | 48 | 45 |
| Government Emergency Grounds | 17 | 12 |

The following statement relates to operations within New South Wales by the major aviation companies; owing to interstate flying the information does not cover all the civil aviation which has taken place in the State.

TABLE 263.—Aviation Operations in New South Wales.

| Operations by Major Companies. | Year ended 30th June. | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|
| | 1942. | 1943. |
| Flights carried on | 22,296 | 14,317 |
| Hours Flown | 20,225 | 11,044 |
| Mileage (approx.) | 2,438,869 | 1,198,282 |
| Passengers carried— | | |
| Paying | 39,220 | 22,077 |
| Non-paying | 2,216 | 648 |
| Total | 41,436 | 22,725 |
| Goods Carried, Weight | lb. 793,510 | 356,423 |
| Mails carried, Weight (excluding Oversea Mails in transit) | lb. 130,693 | 193,276 |

Twelve persons were killed in aviation accidents in New South Wales in 1941-42, but no person was reported killed or injured during the following year.

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 the aerial transportation of mails and other problems relating to its activities.

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. There were 2,503 post offices in the State at 30th June, 1943, of which 455 were official, 12 semi-official, and 2,036 non-official. The number at 30th June, 1942, was 2,519. 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 and coastwise mail services in operation in New South Wales in 1942-43 was 2,039. The cost of road and coastwise services amounted to £282,877, and of railway services to £159,461. In 1941-42 the number of services was 2,045, and the cost of services—inland and coastal £257,523, and railway £160,036.

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 1938-39. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

TABLE 264.—Letters, etc., Posted and Received in New South Wales.*
1939 to 1943.

| Particulars. | Year ended 30th June. | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. |
| | Thousands omitted. | | | | |
| Letters, Post Cards, Letter Cards and Packets— | | | | | |
| Posted for delivery within the Commonwealth | 333,132 | 326,985 | 347,484 | 352,747 | 333,184 |
| Despatched to and received from places beyond the Commonwealth | 27,159 | 21,566 | 26,092 | 23,231 | 15,264 |
| Total | 360,291 | 348,541 | 373,576 | 375,978 | 348,448 |
| Registered Articles (except Parcels)— | | | | | |
| Posted for delivery within the Commonwealth | 2,795 | 2,875 | 3,311 | 4,122 | 5,684 |
| Despatched to and received from places beyond the Commonwealth | 452 | 382 | 368 | 254 | 148 |
| Total | 3,247 | 3,257 | 3,679 | 4,376 | 5,832 |
| Newspapers— | | | | | |
| Posted for delivery within the Commonwealth | 68,130 | 66,873 | 52,969 | 75,179 | 66,951 |
| Despatched to and received from places beyond the Commonwealth | 12,195 | 9,664 | 8,376 | 11,561 | 7,340 |
| Total | 80,325 | 76,537 | 61,345 | 86,740 | 74,291 |
| Parcels (including those Registered)— | | | | | |
| Posted for delivery within the Commonwealth | 3,810 | 3,798 | 4,190 | 4,229 | 5,061 |
| Despatched to and received from places beyond the Commonwealth | 270 | 216 | 702 | 919 | 557 |
| Total | 4,080 | 4,014 | 4,892 | 5,148 | 5,618 |

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

The Dead Letter Office in New South Wales handled 1,021,080 letters and postcards and 133,064 packets and circulars during 1942-43. Of these 966,069 were returned direct to the writers or delivered, 162,169 were destroyed, and 25,906 were returned as unclaimed to other countries. Money and valuables amounting to £61,168 were contained in postal articles sent to the Dead Letter Office. In 1941-42 the Dead Letter Office handled 1,164,621 postal articles and the money and valuables contained therein amounted to £57,253.

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 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, 1943, the number of such articles posted in New South Wales was 325,967. The value collected was £464,996, and the revenue, that is, postage and commission, £41,476. In 1941-42 the number of articles was 398,459, value collected £515,672 and revenue £53,027.

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 315.

TELEGRAPHS.

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.

Telegraphic communication with oversea countries is effected by wireless service and submarine cables operated by companies approved by the Commonwealth Government.

For a telegraphic message to any part of the British Empire the ordinary rate is 1s. 3d. per word and for a deferred message half the ordinary rate, with a minimum charge for five words in plain language. Daily letter telegrams with normal delivery on the morning of the second day after the date of lodgment are accepted for transmission to certain places beyond Australia at one-third of the ordinary rate, with a minimum charge as for twenty-five words. Social letter-telegrams for transmission within the Empire are charged at the rate of 5d. per word, with a minimum charge as for thirteen words. Press telegrams are handled by telegraph or cable at cheap rates under special conditions. Concessional rates are charged for telegrams to or from the Commonwealth and Allied Military Forces, also a special service between Australia and other parts of the British Empire, as well as Egypt, in respect of telegrams composed of standard phrases to and from members of the military forces serving oversea. For telegrams to naval personnel on seagoing ships and to members of the military forces in India the charge is 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 1921. 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 265.—New South Wales, Telegrams, 1921 to 1943.

| Year ended 30th June. | Telegraph Stations. | Telegrams despatched for delivery in Australia. | International Telegrams. | | Revenue Received. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | | Despatched. | Received. | |
| 1921 | 2,252 | 5,906,243 | 249,705 | 263,482 | £ 489,805 |
| 1929 | 3,069 | 5,972,606 | 415,813 | 388,093 | 526,508 |
| 1931 | 3,055 | 4,609,851 | 326,857 | 282,253 | 384,452 |
| 1938 | 3,056 | 6,260,793 | 373,575 | 380,210 | 481,922 |
| 1939 | 3,061 | 6,242,494 | 375,198 | 391,250 | 471,710 |
| 1940 | 3,072 | 6,198,437 | 360,670 | 396,440 | 479,690 |
| 1941 | 3,075 | 6,873,167 | 414,781 | 460,632 | 519,654 |
| 1942 | 3,085 | 8,213,968 | 557,055 | 574,535 | 659,558 |
| 1943 | 3,128 | 9,967,562 | 553,186 | 613,531 | 794,325 |

The revenue from telegraph business in 1942-43 amounted to £794,325, and is the highest amount recorded.

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 the 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. The following table shows particulars of radio messages for each year since 1934:—

TABLE 266.—New South Wales—Radio Traffic, 1934 to 1943.

| Year ended 30th June. | Coastal. | | Beam Wireless. | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Messages. | Words. | Originating in New South Wales. | | Terminating in N.S. Wales. | |
| | | | Messages. | Words. | Messages. | Words. |
| 1934 | 77,086 | 1,278,916 | 141,907 | 3,152,191 | 116,646 | 3,389,993 |
| 1935 | 84,940 | 1,631,637 | 144,521 | 3,452,981 | 116,303 | 3,374,323 |
| 1936 | 101,095 | 1,848,543 | 144,807 | 3,192,797 | 114,664 | 3,436,931 |
| 1937 | 110,917 | 1,998,878 | 158,179 | 3,541,542 | 134,925 | 4,247,742 |
| 1938 | 112,751 | 1,782,459 | 221,012 | 3,536,206 | 191,831 | 4,603,933 |
| 1939 | 117,980 | 1,862,339 | 146,538 | 3,216,674 | 139,432 | 4,430,537 |
| 1940 | 78,764 | 1,777,451 | 140,492 | 3,982,406 | 149,180 | 6,574,070 |
| 1941 | 91,477 | 2,239,665 | 136,022 | 4,269,365 | 171,953 | 7,709,102 |
| 1942 | 68,967 | 2,681,636 | 168,364 | 5,338,765 | 210,203 | 11,818,293 |
| 1943 | 46,768 | 1,351,971 | 198,803 | 5,725,792 | 286,973 | 14,765,251 |

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 Licences 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 7 national and 33 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, 1929, and later dates is shown below:—

TABLE 267.—Broadcast Listeners' Licences, 1929 to 1944.

| At 30th June. | | | Licenses in Force. | At 30th June. | | | Licenses in Force. |
|---------------|-----|-----|--------------------|---------------|-----|-----|--------------------|
| 1929 | ... | ... | 100,798 | 1940 | ... | ... | 458,155 |
| 1932 | ... | ... | 141,450 | 1941 | ... | ... | 494,884 |
| 1936 | ... | ... | 315,731 | 1942 | ... | ... | 500,451 |
| 1937 | ... | ... | 358,292 | 1943 | ... | ... | 552,044 |
| 1938 | ... | ... | 403,978 | 1944 | ... | ... | 560,032 |
| 1939 | ... | ... | 433,029 | | | | |

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 1921:—

TABLE 268.—Telephones, 1921 to 1943.

| Year ended 30th June. | Exchanges. | Number of Lines Connected. | Public Telephones. | Telephone Instruments connected. |
|-----------------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 1941 | 2,018 | 205,097 | 4,469 | 280,161 |
| 1942 | 2,025 | 206,103 | 4,653 | 285,243 |
| 1943 | 2,014 | 210,112 | 4,885 | 295,266 |

† Offices with only one line connected are not included.

At 30th June, 1943, there were in New South Wales 2,014 telephone exchanges with which 210,112 lines were connected. The instruments in use numbered 295,266, including 287,141 subscribers' instruments, 4,885 public telephones, and 3,240 connected with other exchange services. The revenue derived from the telephone services during the year amounted to £4,443,038.

The annual ground rent for an exclusive telephone service ranges from £3 5s. in respect of country exchanges where the number of subscribers' lines in the local call area 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 (local) call where the number of lines in the area 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, 1943, are as follows:—

TABLE 269.—Postmaster-General's Department, Revenue and Expenditure in New South Wales, 1942-43.

| Branch. | Earnings. | Working Expenses. | Surplus. | Interest on Capital and Exchange Charges. | Net Profit. |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|---|-------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Postal | 3,992,902 | 2,825,536 | 1,167,366 | 63,823 | 1,103,543 |
| Telegraph | 1,095,070 | 761,775 | 333,295 | 38,645 | 294,650 |
| Telephone | 4,443,038 | 2,750,013 | 1,693,020 | 630,372 | 1,062,648 |
| Wireless | 251,935 | 282,667 | (-) 30,732 | 6,563 | (-) 37,295 |
| Total, All Branches | 9,782,945 | 6,619,996 | 3,162,949 | 739,403 | 2,423,546 |

The total net profit amounted to £2,423,546 in 1942-43 as compared with £1,621,934 in 1938-39. Increases in the various branches between 1938-39 and 1942-43 were: postal £224,506, telegraph £290,953, and telephone £377,471. There was a net profit of £54,023 in the wireless branch in 1938-39, and a loss in 1942-43.

A comparative statement of finances for the five years ended 1942-43 is shown below:—

TABLE 270.—Postmaster-General's Department Revenue and Expenditure in New South Wales, 1939-1943.

| Year ended 30th June. | Earnings. | Working Expenses. | Surplus. | Interest on Capital and Exchange Charges. | Net Profit. |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|---|-------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 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 |
| 1941 | 7,854,733 | 5,231,777 | 2,622,956 | 756,495 | 1,866,461 |
| 1942 | 8,884,043 | 5,769,583 | 3,114,460 | 757,644 | 2,356,816 |
| 1943 | 9,782,945 | 6,619,996 | 3,162,949 | 739,403 | 2,423,546 |

POSTAL DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES.

At 30th June, 1943, there were 23,953 persons employed by the Postal Department in New South Wales. Of these, 10,903 were permanent employees, 2,048 non-official postmasters, 561 telephone office keepers, 2,411 mail contractors (including drivers) and there were 8,030 other employees.

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 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, and 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. Authority was given for the appointment of an assistant commissioner in each department.

War-time Control of Land Transport.

By National Security (Land Transport) Regulations provision is made for control by the Commonwealth of rail and road transport during war-time.

The regulations are administered by the Federal Minister for Transport and control is exercised through the Land Transport Board. The Director-General of Land Transport is chief executive officer and there is a number of advisory bodies with membership including chief executive officers of State Transport Departments.

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 271.—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. The length of roads in the Western Division was 7,766 miles in 1939, and 7,943 miles in 1943.

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 were formed under various Acts to supervise expenditure of certain grants for the maintenance of roads.

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.

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 close of 1924, when the main roads were brought 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 functions of the Board were transferred in 1932 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 324).

The Main Roads Department exercises control over 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, 1943, is shown below:—

TABLE 272.—Length of Proclaimed Main Roads.

| Class of Road. | County of Cumberland. | Country. | Total. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|--------|
| | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. |
| State Highways | 193 | 4,965 | 5,158 |
| Trunk Roads | ... | 2,370 | 2,370 |
| Ordinary Main Roads | 571 | 9,022 | 9,593 |
| Total | 764 | 16,357 | 17,121 |

There were, in addition, 2,739 miles of developmental roads and 80 miles of secondary roads; two miles 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, the shire of the Blue Mountains, and 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 (until May, 1942), from a share of motor taxes. Substantial grants were made to the fund 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 366) are distributed amongst the Roads funds. The Developmental Roads Fund received, from 1st December, 1939, to 14th May, 1942, 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 earlier date mentioned) and was required to pay annually £5,000 to the Cumberland Main Roads Fund, and £52,000 to the Country Main Roads Fund. This arrangement was terminated when the rates of tax were reduced by approximately 20 per cent., as from 5th May, 1942. The proceeds of the tax (less the amount payable to the Public Vehicles Fund) have since been distributed between the Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds. The tax on vehicles owned by residents of the metropolitan district is apportioned in equal shares between these two 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, these proportions were increased to three-quarters in respect of trunk roads and two-thirds for ordinary main roads. Since 1st November, 1932, the Department has paid in addition, the whole cost of bridges over 20 feet span on trunk roads and three-fourths of the cost of bridges on ordinary main roads.

The cost of constructing developmental roads and works is borne in full by the Main Roads Department but 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. Subsequently, until 30th June, 1942, the fund was debited with charges on all loans expended on developmental roads and works; in 1942-43 the charges were paid from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

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 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.

Since 1926-27 the Commonwealth Government has distributed to the States annual grants for roads in terms of agreements under the Federal Aid Roads Act. Particulars of the original agreement, signed in June, 1927, and subsequent amendments were published in previous issues of the Year Book.

Under the existing agreement which relates to a period of ten years from 1st July, 1937, the Commonwealth provides for annual distribution among the States a sum equivalent to 3d. per gallon of the custom duties on imported petrol and 2d. per gallon of excise duties on petrol locally refined. Of these amounts a sum equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon of petrol may be applied to road and other works connected with transport, and the Commonwealth Government may require that one-twelfth of such sum be expended upon the maintenance of roads giving access to Commonwealth properties.

In the annual distribution, Tasmania receives 5 per cent. and the balance is allocated to the other States on a basis of three-fifths population (as at 30th June, 1936), and two fifths area. The grants are payable monthly subject to the retention by the Commonwealth of State sinking fund contribution at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on State loan expenditure under the original agreement.

In October, 1943, with a view to assist the Commonwealth in dealing with war-time financial problems, the Government of New South Wales agreed to forego its share of the grants for the nine months ended 30th June, 1944.

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 under the agreement. In subsequent years such receipts were apportioned between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds in the same ratio as the receipts from State motor-taxation.

Following the outbreak of war in 1939, the Department undertook the construction of extensive defence works in New South Wales and elsewhere, funds being provided for the most part by the Commonwealth Government.

Main Roads Funds—Income and Expenditure.

The accounts of the Main Roads Department were presented on an "income and expenditure" basis to 1940-41 and on a "receipts and payments" basis in 1941-42 and 1942-43, and they include particulars of defence works constructed by the Department in New South Wales and elsewhere in the years ended June, 1940 to 1943. Nevertheless the following tables have been compiled with a view to present comparable data as to the principal sources of funds and expenditure on the main roads system of New South Wales.

TABLE 273.—Main Roads Department, Aggregate Income and Expenditure.

| Particulars. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | Total to 30th June, 1943. |
|---|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|
| <i>Income.</i> | | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Motor taxes, fees, etc. ... | 2,018,556 | 2,119,268 | 2,193,856 | 1,879,297 | 1,644,126 | 23,187,330 |
| Contributions by Councils ... | 250,679 | 232,491 | 242,474 | 221,085 | 242,652 | 5,200,215 |
| Loans raised by Councils ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 693,613 |
| State Appropriations— | | | | | | |
| From Revenue ... | ... | ... | 809,375 | 383,633 | (-) 1,461 | 1,937,485 |
| From Loans ... | 302,643 | 1,003,133 | 160,692 | 120,514 | 50,000 | 8,266,400 |
| Defence Works ... | ... | 13,000 | 879,248 | 523,990 | ... | 1,416,238 |
| Federal Appropriations— | | | | | | |
| Petrol Tax ... | 1,176,039 | 1,229,230 | 956,352 | 599,294 | 440,031 | 12,552,225 |
| Defence Works ... | ... | 295,200 | 160,420 | 1,220,708 | 3,776,425 | 5,452,753 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 63,331 | 70,683 | 79,883 | 99,790 | 193,821 | 1,262,933 |
| Total ... | £ 3,816,248 | 4,963,005 | 5,482,300 | 5,048,311 | 6,344,994 | 64,969,192 |
| <i>Expenditure.</i> | | | | | | |
| Roads in New South Wales— | | | | | | |
| Construction ... | 1,736,898 | 2,608,083 | 2,909,998 | 1,811,078 | 596,302 | 29,665,099 |
| Maintenance ... | 1,519,929 | 1,540,745 | 1,454,246 | 1,293,451 | 1,121,456 | 20,801,185 |
| Defence Works (New South Wales and elsewhere) ... | ... | 29,076 | 153,992 | 1,126,398 | 3,717,719 | 5,027,185 |
| Loans— | | | | | | |
| Repayments and Sinking Fund ... | 200,591 | 174,316 | 181,204 | 159,095 | 129,735 | 2,897,908 |
| Interest ... | 135,678 | 184,771 | 202,507 | 215,211 | 156,698 | 2,613,597 |
| Exchange and Management ... | 16,791 | 24,752 | 34,081 | 29,782 | 21,801 | 286,417 |
| Administrative Expenses ... | 100,583 | 103,078 | 107,178 | 103,013 | 115,818 | 1,484,221 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 914 | 36,609 | 18,347 | 115,001 | 118,853 | 361,926 |
| Total ... | £ 3,711,384 | 4,796,430 | 5,061,553 | 4,858,029 | 5,978,387 | 63,137,538 |

The chief sources of income to 1938-39 were proceeds of motor taxation and grants from petrol tax. These amounted to £3,194,595 or 83.7 per cent. of total income in 1938-39. Subsequently there was a decline in these items, but receipts were augmented by large Government appropriations for defence and other works. In 1942-43 receipts from motor and petrol taxes were £2,084,157 and funds provided by the Commonwealth for defence works amounted to £3,776,425.

Expenditure on construction and maintenance of roads and bridges decreased from £3,256,827 to £1,717,758 or by £1,539,069 between 1938-39 and 1942-43. In the latter year expenditure on defence works in New South Wales and elsewhere amounted to £3,717,719.

Of the aggregate expenditure to 30th June, 1943, the sum of £2,897,908 was utilised for the redemption of loans, which had been already included as expenditure on construction.

Details of the receipts and payments of each of the funds during the years 1941-42 and 1942-43 are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 274.—Main Roads Department—Receipts and Payments, Various Funds, 1941-42 and 1942-43.

| Particulars. | 1941-42. | | | | 1942-43. | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | Cumber-land Main Roads. | Country Main Roads. | Develop-mental Roads. | Total, All Funds. | Cumber-land Main Roads. | Country Main Roads. | Develop-mental Roads. | Total All Funds. |
| <i>Receipts.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Motor Taxes, Fees, etc. | £ 406,941 | £ 1,325,108 | £ 147,248 | £ 1,879,297 | £ 399,161 | £ 1,244,980 | £ 15 | £ 1,644,126 |
| Contributions by Councils | 217,451 | 3,634 | ... | 221,085 | 238,906 | 3,146 | ... | 242,052 |
| State Appropriations— | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue | 75,432 | 284,701 | 23,500 | 383,633 | (-) 6,416 | 9,201 | (-) 4,246 | (-) 1,461 |
| Loans | 50,000 | 70,514 | ... | 120,514 | (-) 14,057 | 64,057 | ... | 50,000 |
| Defence Works | 224,260 | 299,730 | ... | 523,990 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Federal Grants— | | | | | | | | |
| Petrol Tax | 140,834 | 458,460 | ... | 599,294 | 103,407 | 336,624 | ... | 440,031 |
| Defence Works | 176,507 | 1,044,201 | ... | 1,220,708 | 548,011 | 3,228,414 | ... | 3,776,425 |
| Miscellaneous | 72,560 | 26,534 | 696 | 99,790 | 58,026 | 135,795 | ... | 193,821 |
| Total | £ 1,363,985 | £ 3,512,882 | £ 171,444 | £ 5,048,311 | £ 1,327,038 | £ 5,022,217 | (-) 4,261 | £ 6,344,094 |
| <i>Payments.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Roads in New South Wales— | | | | | | | | |
| Construction | 654,381 | 1,071,365 | 85,332 | 1,811,078 | 156,867 | 422,542 | 16,893 | 596,302 |
| Maintenance | 218,235 | 1,075,216 | ... | 1,293,451 | 195,958 | 925,498 | ... | 1,121,456 |
| Defence Works (N.S.W. and elsewhere) | 200,943 | 925,455 | ... | 1,126,398 | 471,178 | 3,246,541 | ... | 3,717,719 |
| Loans— | | | | | | | | |
| Repayment and Sinking Fund | 89,076 | 57,650 | 12,369 | 159,095 | 71,024 | 58,711 | ... | 129,735 |
| Interest | 41,660 | 120,781 | 52,770 | 215,211 | 37,862 | 118,836 | ... | 156,698 |
| Exchange and Man-agement | 4,548 | 17,731 | 7,568 | 29,782 | 5,014 | 16,787 | ... | 21,801 |
| Administrative Expenses | 28,641 | 75,672 | 3,700 | 108,013 | 22,654 | 94,386 | (-) 1,222 | 115,818 |
| Miscellaneous | 17,875 | 91,030 | 6,096 | 115,001 | 161,747 | (-) 43,021 | 132 | 118,858 |
| Total | £ 1,255,359 | £ 3,434,900 | £ 167,770 | £ 4,858,029 | £ 1,122,304 | £ 4,840,280 | £ 15,803 | £ 5,978,387 |

The Cumberland Main Roads Fund received 21.7 per cent. of the motor tax, fees, etc., paid to the roads funds in 1941-42, the Country Main Roads Fund 70.5 per cent., and Developmental Roads Fund 7.8 per cent. In the following year the Developmental Fund had ceased to share in the distribution and the Cumberland received 24.3 per cent. and the Country Fund 75.7 per cent. The Cumberland Fund has received 23.5 per cent. of the Federal grant from petrol tax and the Country Fund, 76.5 per cent. in recent years.

Expenditure from the various funds of the Main Roads Department on construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in New South Wales to 30th June, 1943, is shown in the following statement; expenditure of Federal Aid Roads monies between July, 1927, and June, 1934, has been

allocated in the table to existing funds, according to the class of roads on which the moneys were expended. Loan interest and repayments, administrative expenses, and expenditure on defence works are not included.

TABLE 275.—Main Roads Department—Expenditure on Construction and Maintenance of Roads in N.S.W. to 30th June, 1943.

| Year. | Cumberland Main Roads. | | Country Main Roads. | | Developmental Roads—Construction (a). | Total All Funds. | |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Construction. | Maintenance. | Construction. | Maintenance. | | Construction. | Maintenance. |
| To 30th June, 1934* | £ 4,446,988 | £ 1,877,846 | £ 8,433,184 | £ 6,189,166 | £ 1,588,372 | £ 14,467,541 | £ 8,068,015 |
| 1934-35 | 297,475 | 353,174 | 721,648 | 1,027,891 | 279,526 | 1,298,284 | 1,381,430 |
| 1935-36 | 281,175 | 246,254 | 648,799 | 1,122,135 | 172,431 | 1,102,219 | 1,368,575 |
| 1936-37 | 259,297 | 281,002 | 990,797 | 1,288,717 | 98,445 | 1,348,539 | 1,569,719 |
| 1937-38 | 431,347 | 299,983 | 1,181,485 | 1,183,636 | 83,325 | 1,696,157 | 1,483,619 |
| 1938-39 | 504,668 | 286,474 | 1,129,741 | 1,233,455 | 102,489 | 1,736,898 | 1,519,929 |
| 1939-40 | 822,558 | 281,420 | 1,725,624 | 1,259,325 | 149,901 | 2,698,083 | 1,540,745 |
| 1940-41 | 902,312 | 261,888 | 1,836,296 | 1,192,358 | 171,390 | 2,909,998 | 1,454,246 |
| 1941-42 | 654,381 | 218,235 | 1,071,365 | 1,075,216 | 85,332 | 1,811,078 | 1,293,451 |
| 1942-43 | 156,867 | 195,958 | 422,542 | 925,498 | 16,893 | 596,302 | 1,121,456 |
| Total to 30-6-43 ... | 8,757,068 | 4,302,234 | 18,161,481 | 16,497,397 | { 2,746,550 } { (a) 1,554 } | 29,665,099 | 20,801,185 |

* From 12th March, 1925, to 30th June, 1934.

(a) Maintenance of Developmental roads £1,003 to June, 1934; £365 in 1934-35, and £186 in 1935-36.

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.

Tolls are charged on the George's River bridge, built by the Sutherland Shire Council, and the Parramatta River bridge, built by the Ryde Municipal Council. Tolls collected were £27,611 and £10,531 respectively in 1941 and £15,540 and £6,658 in 1942.

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 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 amounted to £9,289 and £2,235 respectively in 1941-42 and to £7,606 and £1,755 in 1942-43.

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 51,990 tons, of which 36,860 tons are in the main span.

The total capital cost of the bridge to 30th June, 1943, was £9,778,746, but the final cost will probably approximate £9,600,000 upon realisation of surplus resumed lands. The expenditure to 30th June, 1943, included £4,802,634 paid to the contractors in respect of the main bridge and steel approaches, £2,335,558 expended by the Public Works Department on the bridge and approaches, £1,052,505 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.

| | 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 |

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, 1939; the fare for children was 2d. until 1st January, 1939, 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 five years ended June, 1943, and the total from 19th March, 1932, to 30th June, 1943, are shown below:—

TABLE 276.—Sydney Harbour Bridge, Income and Expenditure.

| Particulars. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | Total to 30th June, 1943. |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Income— | | | | | | |
| Road Tolls | 278,297 | 283,762 | 254,012 | 165,654 | 126,411 | 2,380,856 |
| Railway Tolls | 103,697 | 80,538 | 85,700 | 98,821 | 111,336 | 1,061,264 |
| Tramway „ | 33,991 | 14,042 | 14,608 | 16,545 | 17,822 | 417,422 |
| Omnibus „ | 4,746 | 3,967 | 6,022 | 6,913 | 6,582 | 33,272 |
| Councils' Contributions | 154 | 38 | 104 | 101 | 49 | 734,215 |
| Other | 8,213 | 8,842 | 8,927 | 8,175 | 8,761 | 82,429 |
| Total Income ... | £ 429,098 | 391,189 | 369,373 | 296,209 | 270,961 | 4,709,458 |
| Expenditure— | | | | | | |
| Maintenance | 36,739 | 37,367 | 34,305 | 28,227 | 25,485 | 346,056 |
| Collection of Road Tolls | 10,520 | 10,494 | 10,509 | 10,111 | 9,400 | 103,071 |
| Loan Charges— | | | | | | |
| Interest | 294,748 | 292,535 | 267,120 | 285,638 | 279,452 | 3,487,015 |
| Exchange | 38,454 | 39,892 | 36,790 | 39,155 | 38,418 | 502,942 |
| Management | 1,596 | 1,540 | 1,274 | 1,386 | 1,554 | 31,172 |
| Sinking Fund | 40,563 | 43,868 | 43,919 | 49,173 | 52,279 | 439,433 |
| Other | 1,674 | 1,340 | 10,597 | 21,678 | 17,132 | 68,615 |
| Total Expenditure | £ 424,294 | 427,036 | 404,514 | 435,368 | 423,720 | 4,978,304 |

In the year ended 30th June, 1944, income amounted to £281,235, and expenditure to £412,769, including loan charges £368,760.

Tolls from rail traffic declined in 1939-40 in consequence of reductions in charges per passenger as from 1st January, 1939, and expenditure on the bridge has exceeded income in each of the last four years. The amount of deficiency rose from £35,141 to £139,159 in 1941-42 and further in 1942-43 in consequence of restrictions on motor traffic which under normal conditions is the chief source of income.

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 were 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 277.—Total Expenditure on Roads, Streets and Bridges in New South Wales, 1933 to 1943.

| Year ended 30th June. | State Government. | | Local Government (Municipalities and Shires.)* | Total. |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|
| | Main Roads Department. | Other. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1933 | 2,026,227 | 584,618 | 1,964,733 | 4,575,578 |
| 1934 | 2,215,741 | 1,562,618 | 1,837,102 | 5,615,461 |
| 1935 | 2,758,653 | 2,115,765 | 1,879,644 | 6,754,062 |
| 1936 | 2,552,580 | 2,082,645 | 2,071,576 | 6,706,801 |
| 1937 | 3,005,649 | 1,401,421 | 2,359,104 | 6,766,174 |
| 1938 | 3,281,898 | 1,457,751 | 3,397,590 | 8,137,239 |
| 1939 | 3,358,324 | 2,019,138 | 3,516,637 | 8,894,099 |
| 1940 | 4,346,905 | 1,352,047 | 2,831,486 | 8,530,438 |
| 1941 | 4,471,422 | 544,549 | † | † |
| 1942 | 3,212,542 | 256,679 | † | † |
| 1943 | 1,833,576 | 319,824 | † | † |

* Calendar year ended six months earlier.

† Not available.

Expenditure on the Sydney Harbour Bridge is not included in the table.

RAILWAYS.

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales at 30th June, 1944, was 6,440 miles, including 6,128 miles of line vested in the Railway Commissioner of New South Wales; a line 2 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 69 miles of private railways available for general traffic. The length of State railways laid with one or more tracks is shown in Table 279.

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.

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 discussed 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 contribution 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, 1944, was 6,128 miles, distributed as follows:—Southern system, 2,188 miles; Western, 2,194 miles; and Northern, 1,746 miles. In addition there were 1,404 miles of sidings and crossovers.

The growth of the State railway system is illustrated in the following table:—

TABLE 278.—Railways, Lines Open and Capital Cost, 1855 to 1944.

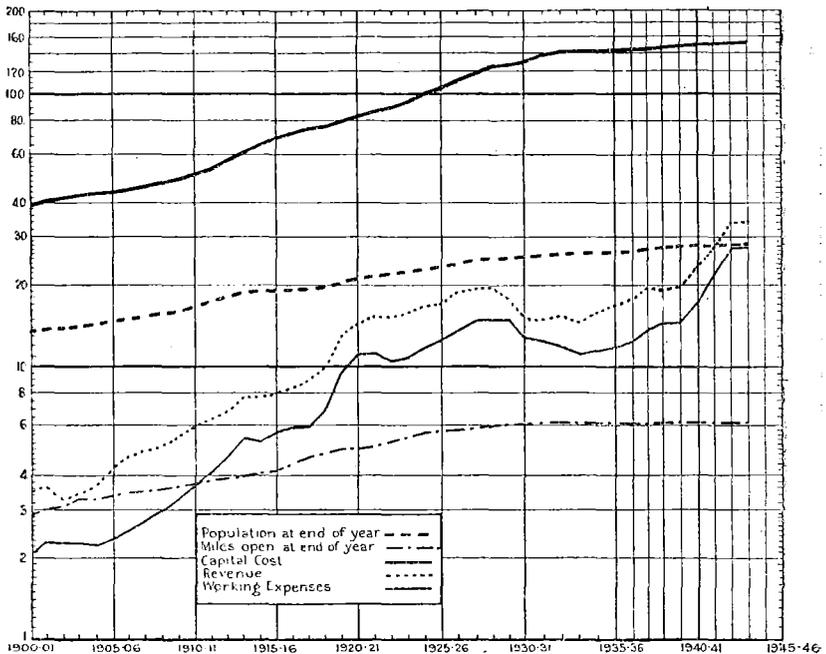
| Period.* | Lines opened for traffic during the period. | Lines open for traffic at end of period. | | | Capital expenditure on lines open for traffic— | |
|---------------|---|--|----------------------|----------------|--|-------------------------|
| | | Total length. | Population per mile. | Area 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 |
| 1935-44 ... | (-) 36 | 6,128 | 449 | 50 | 11,211,347 | 152,144,668 |

* 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 the period 1925 to 1934 was applied.

RAILWAYS, 1903-01 TO 1940-44.

(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 279.—Railways, Length and Classification of Tracks, 1901 to 1943.

| At 30th June. | Single. | Double. | Triple. | Quadruple. | Sextuple. | Total. |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|-----------|--------|
| | miles. | miles. | miles. | miles. | miles | miles. |
| 1901 | 2,678 | 158½ | ... | 8½ | ... | 2,845 |
| 1911 | 3,476½ | 276 | ... | 8½ | ... | 3,761 |
| 1921 | 4,425 | 572 | 7½ | 34½ | 1* | 5,043 |
| 1931 | 5,381 | 612 | 8 | 35 | 8† | 6,044 |
| 1941 | 5,458 | 617 | 7 | 37 | 8† | 6,127 |
| 1942 | 5,445 | 630 | 7 | 37 | 8† | 6,127 |
| 1943 | 5,426 | 650 | 7 | 37 | 8† | 6,128 |

*Five tracks. †Includes 47 chains with eight tracks.

There was no change in the classification of tracks in 1943-44.

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 Junee (except a short section south of Cootamundra), the northern line as far as Branxton, and the south coast line to Port Kembla North, 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 the eastern 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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, 1943, was 110 miles 32 chains. 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, 1943, amounted to £152,144,668, excluding the cost of the line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, from Wynyard across the Sydney Harbour Bridge to Waverton. The cost of construction was £104,294,130, and the expenditure on rolling stock and other equipment £47,850,538, viz.: Rolling stock, £29,583,127; electric power stations, substations and plant, £9,965,753; machinery, £2,589,460; workshops, £2,953,062; reconditioning of track, £874,100; other items, £1,885,036.

The average cost of the railways per mile open for traffic at 30th June, 1944 was £24,840 for construction, rolling stock and other equipment, including £17,028 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.

Of £152,144,668 expended to 30th June, 1944, an amount of £666,864 was provided from consolidated revenue, and £874,100 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. The latter was subject to repayment in annual instalments of £165,000 over a period of twenty years, commencing in 1935-36, but the Railway Department repaid £495,000 per annum in three of the last four years and £330,000 in 1942-43.

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 was 3.62519 per cent. in 1941-42, 3.59375 per cent. in 1942-43, and 3.61055 in 1943-44.

The capital expenditure on railways open for traffic, the interest charges and net earnings in various years since 1921 are shown below:—

TABLE 280.—Railways, Capital Charges and Net Earnings, 1921 to 1944.

| 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 and Sinking Fund. † | Total. | | | |
| | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. |
| 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 |
| 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* |
| 1942 | 150,661 | 5,389 | 1,181 | 6,570 | 5,974 | 800 | 204* |
| 1943 | 151,850 | 5,350 | 1,404 | 6,754 | 6,729 | 800 | 775* |
| 1944 | 152,145 | 5,328 | 1,684 | 7,012 | 6,966 | 800 | 754* |

* Surplus.

† Sinking fund contributions are included in 1937-38 and later years, see Table 281.

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 1939-40, notwithstanding the disorganisation caused by a prolonged industrial dispute in coal mining. There was further improvement during the three years 1941 to 1943 and there was a surplus after provision had been made for such matters as accruing maintenance, wages commitments, etc., deferred on account of war conditions. The amount included in working expenses for these purposes was £720,000 in 1940-41, £2,276,000 in 1941-42, £4,884,000 in 1942-43, and £3,020,000 in 1943-44; details are shown in Table 284.

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 in each year since 1937-38 and the manner in which they were charged in the accounts are shown below:—

TABLE 281.—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 |
| 1942 | 520,479 | 416,240 | 936,719 |
| 1943 | 350,312 | 624,688 | 975,000 |
| 1944 | 159,736 | 928,264 | 1,088,000 |

Capital charges, comprising interest, exchange and debt management—less the Treasury contribution of £800,000 towards the loss on non-paying lines—absorbed 15.6 per cent. of earnings in 1942-43, and the contribution for sinking fund purposes, including the portion charged as working expenses, absorbed 2.9 per cent. The ratios in 1943-44 were 17.6 per cent. and 3.2 per cent. respectively.

A statement of earnings and working expenses at intervals since 1921 appears hereunder:—

TABLE 282.—Railways, Gross Earnings and Working Expenses, 1921 to 1944.

| Year Ended 30th June. | Gross Earnings. | Working Expenses. | | Net Earnings. | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Amount. | Proportion to Gross Earnings. | Amount. | Per cent. on Capital. |
| | £ | £ | per cent. | £ | per cent. |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 1942 | 27,686,332 | 21,712,560 | 78.4 | 5,973,772 | 3.98 |
| 1943 | 34,071,958 | 27,343,105 | 80.3 | 6,728,853 | 4.45 |
| 1944 | 34,501,192 | 27,535,343 | 79.8 | 6,965,849 | 4.58 |

Gross earnings increased by 78 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1942-43. The increase was due to higher fares and freight charges introduced in March, 1939, expansion of traffic resulting from wartime industrial activity, restriction of motor transport and coastal shipping, and the movement of defence forces and supplies.

In 1938-39 the ratio of working expenses to gross earnings was much higher than in the preceding five years. There was a decline in 1939-40, then a rapid rise to a ratio higher than in any year since 1931-32. In working expenses of the last four years were included reserves for deferred expenses (see Table 284), equivalent to 3.1 per cent. of gross earnings in 1940-41, 7.8 per cent. in 1941-42, 14.4 per cent. in 1942-43, and 8.8 per cent. in 1943-44.

Net earnings represented 4.45 per cent. on capital in 1942-43 and 4.58 per cent. in 1943-44, the highest return since 1926-27.

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 the years 1938-39 to 1943-44 is shown below:—

TABLE 283—Railways, Classification of Earnings and Expenses.

| Particulars. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>Earnings.</i> | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Coaching | 6,877,146 | 7,174,555 | 8,499,073 | 10,638,485 | 12,766,227 | 12,866,613 |
| Goods | 10,356,048 | 10,851,393 | 12,414,964 | 14,386,476 | 18,240,240 | 18,407,761 |
| Refreshment-rooms | 649,419 | 653,542 | 852,345 | 1,060,649 | 1,239,899 | 1,237,766 |
| Rents | 195,833 | 195,601 | 196,470 | 153,059 | 150,068 | 161,101 |
| Sale of Electrical | | | | | | |
| Energy | 955,629 | 1,024,821 | 1,128,885 | 1,334,597 | 1,508,403 | 1,575,237 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 112,366 | 54,849 | 123,873 | 113,066 | 167,121 | 252,714 |
| Total Earnings £ | 19,146,441 | 19,954,851 | 23,215,610 | 27,686,332 | 34,071,958 | 34,501,192 |
| <i>Working Expenses.</i> | | | | | | |
| Maintenance of way and works ... | 2,971,814 | 2,834,631 | 4,178,186 | 4,481,912 | 6,700,380 | 5,948,028 |
| Rolling Stock— | | | | | | |
| Maintenance ... | 3,001,134 | 3,047,026 | 3,320,489 | 4,874,300 | 6,580,287 | 6,778,547 |
| Motive power— | | | | | | |
| Coal, etc. ... | 721,280 | 796,161 | 918,091 | 1,219,957 | 1,527,473 | 1,594,460 |
| Other | 1,705,414 | 1,713,617 | 1,938,046 | 2,395,290 | 2,841,108 | 2,860,937 |
| Other Rolling stock | 194,113 | 186,798 | 189,131 | 205,277 | 223,034 | 259,310 |
| Transportation and traffic | 3,501,654 | 3,484,182 | 3,706,268 | 4,414,275 | 5,198,019 | 5,598,451 |
| Electrical | 934,393 | 1,007,475 | 1,054,531 | 1,252,921 | 1,510,586 | 1,618,207 |
| General charges and stores | 559,374 | 575,803 | 713,573 | 865,548 | 684,092 | 771,211 |
| Refreshment-rooms | 646,290 | 645,241 | 816,609 | 1,020,147 | 1,188,519 | 1,189,385 |
| Contribution to Superannuation Fund | 307,500 | 356,000 | 387,000 | 379,000 | 333,000 | 377,000 |
| Pay roll tax ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 296,495 | 336,682 | 405,258 |
| War damage liability ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 307,438 | 214,925 | 134,549 |
| Total working expenses ... £ | 14,542,930 | 14,646,934 | 17,161,924* | 21,712,560* | 27,343,105* | 27,535,343* |
| Net Earnings £ | 4,603,461 | 5,307,917 | 6,053,686 | 5,973,772 | 6,728,853 | 6,965,849 |

* Includes provision for deferred expenses, etc.—See Table 284.

Earnings in 1942-43 reached the highest level yet recorded. The increase as compared with 1938-39 was £14,925,517. The increase in earnings from coaching traffic was £5,889,081, and from goods £7,884,192.

During 1942-43 the earnings derived from the carriage of passengers, mails, parcels, represented 37.5 per cent. of the total; goods, 53.5 per cent.; refreshment rooms, 3.6 per cent.; sales of electricity to tramways, etc., 4.4 per cent.; rent and miscellaneous items, 1 per cent.

The working expenses in the years 1940-41 to 1943-44, as shown in Tables 282 and 283 included the following amounts reserved for deferred maintenance, accrued wages, etc:—

TABLE 284.—Railways, Working Expenses—Provision for Deferred Maintenance, etc., 1940-41 to 1943-44.

| Items. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Maintenance of Way and Works ... | 450,000 | 748,000 | 2,133,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Maintenance of Rolling Stock ... | 250,000 | 914,000 | 2,302,000 | ..... |
| Provision of Rolling Stock and Equipment ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000,000 |
| Motive Power ... .. | ..... | 98,000 | 134,000 | ..... |
| Transportation and Traffic ... .. | ..... | 164,000 | 237,000 | ..... |
| Electrical ... .. | ..... | 20,000 | 28,000 | ..... |
| General Charges and Stores ... .. | ..... | 100,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Refreshment Rooms | 20,000 | 32,000 | 50,000 | 20,000 |
| War Damage Liability... .. | ..... | 200,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 720,000 | 2,276,000 | 4,884,000 | 3,020,000 |

COACHING AND GOODS TRAFFIC.

Statistics of train mileage and tonnage of livestock and details of the various classes of freight were not compiled by the Department of Railways for the years 1941-42 to 1943-44. Therefore a number of tables relating to coaching and goods traffic usually published in the Year Book have been omitted from this issue.

Particulars of passenger and goods traffic in various years from 1920-21 to 1940-41 are summarized below:—

TABLE 285.—Railways Passenger and Goods Traffic, 1921 to 1941.

| Year ended 30th June | Passenger Traffic. | | | | Goods Traffic. | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Train Mileage. | Number of Journeys. | Miles Travelled. | Amount received from Passengers. | Train Mileage. | Goods and Live stock Tonnage. | Ton Mileage. | Gross Earnings. |
| Thousands omitted. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | £ | | | | £ |
| 1921 | 11,301 | 120,735 | * | 5,736 | 11,491 | 15,563 | 1,418,386 | 7,271 |
| 1929 | 16,738 | 151,116 | 1,820,701 | 7,238 | 10,645 | 14,517 | 1,690,560 | 10,379 |
| 1931 | 16,496 | 126,812 | 1,414,061 | 5,172 | 8,997 | 10,743 | 1,425,184 | 7,841 |
| 1932 | 17,148 | 128,359 | 1,366,764 | 4,944 | 8,700 | 10,211 | 1,407,450 | 7,853 |
| 1938 | 18,742 | 189,349 | 2,132,966 | 5,995 | 11,461 | 16,480 | 1,854,936 | 10,831 |
| 1939 | 19,173 | 186,720 | 2,149,154 | 6,024 | 10,933 | 15,417 | 1,760,534 | 10,356 |
| 1940 | 18,338 | 179,066 | 2,199,564 | 6,347 | 11,082 | 14,620 | 1,827,662 | 10,851 |
| 1941 | 19,890 | 194,146 | 2,716,377 | 7,636 | 12,395 | 18,032 | 2,115,786 | 12,415 |

* Not available on comparable basis.

Goods traffic was exceptionally heavy in 1937-38; it declined by 1,000,000 tons in the following year, and by 800,000 tons in 1939-40. In each of the next three years the number of passengers and tonnage of goods were greater than in any earlier year, the increase as compared with 1938-39 being 27 per cent. The increase in passenger traffic continued during 1943-44 and goods tonnage declined slightly.

Particulars (as far as available for the last three years) are contained in the following statement:—

TABLE 286.—Railways, Passenger and Goods Traffic, 1939 to 1944.

| Year ended 30th June. | Coaching Traffic. | | Goods Traffic. | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Number of Journeys. | Gross Earnings— Passengers, Mails etc. | Goods and Livestock Tonnage. | Gross Earnings. |
| | | £ | | £ |
| 1939..... | 186,719,964 | 6,877,146 | 15,417,297 | 10,356,048 |
| 1940..... | 179,066,505 | 7,174,555 | 14,619,716 | 10,851,393 |
| 1941..... | 194,145,738 | 8,499,073 | 18,031,611 | 12,414,964 |
| 1942..... | 218,846,454 | 10,638,485 | *18,650,000 | 14,386,476 |
| 1943..... | 237,441,277 | 12,766,227 | *19,680,000 | 18,240,240 |
| 1944..... | 250,565,758 | 12,866,613 | *19,420,000 | 18,407,761 |

*Tonnage of livestock estimated.

Variations in the tonnage of goods result from seasonal conditions which affect the size of the wheat harvest and wool clip and the movement of livestock from drought-affected areas to more favourable pastures. The tonnage of coal and coke represents about half the volume of goods traffic in each year.

The following statement shows the tonnage of the several classes of goods carried on the railways in various years from 1920-21 to 1940-41.

TABLE 287.—Railways, Classification of Goods Tonnage, 1921 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. | Tors. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 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 |
| 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 | 738,386 | 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. Particulars are not available for later years.

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. Usually cheap fares are available for journeys to tourist districts and holiday resorts, but the issue of special excursion tickets has been restricted during the last two years. Since November, 1933, concession fares have been 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 288.—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 June, 1944, except first-class fares in suburban areas.

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 289.—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 | 33 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 | 48 0 | 54 3 | 70 9 | 98 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 June, 1944 (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. 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-Cooerwull section of the western line. The tickets are available for one journey each way per day, including Sunday; the forward journey is restricted to trains which reach the passenger's destination within specified hours, with due regard to the hours of shift workers. 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 290.—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 | | |

* Current June, 1944.

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.

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 291.—Railway Freight Charges.

| 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 | 30 1 | 20 10 | 37 6 | 120 9 | 7 1 |
| 1944 January† | 84 4 | 5 11 | 12 0 | 27 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† |
| 1944 January† | 217 3 | 10 10 | 19 11 | 62 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 £50 in value.

‡ Current June, 1944.

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, 1943:—

TABLE 292.—Railway Gradients, June, 1943.

| Gradients. | Southern System. | Western System. | Northern System. | Total. |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------|
| 1 in | miles. | miles. | miles. | miles. |
| 18 to 30 | 16½ | 4½ | 3½ | 24½ |
| 31 " 40 | 75½ | 61 | 55½ | 192½ |
| 41 " 50 | 74½ | 52 | 88 | 214½ |
| 51 " 60 | 71½ | 77½ | 66½ | 216½ |
| 61 " 70 | 68½ | 68½ | 42½ | 179½ |
| 71 " 80 | 188½ | 138½ | 181½ | 509 |
| 81 " 90 | 49½ | 58 | 52½ | 160 |
| 91 " 100 | 120½ | 177½ | 98 | 396½ |
| 101 " 150 | 261 | 284½ | 177½ | 722½ |
| 151 " 200 | 141½ | 122½ | 98½ | 362½ |
| 201 " 250 | 72½ | 77½ | 50½ | 201 |
| 251 " 300 | 102½ | 110½ | 72½ | 285½ |
| 301 " level | 945½ | 959½ | 758½ | 2,664 |
| Total | 2,188½ | 2,193 | 1,745½ | 6,127½ |

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 1933 and 1943 are shown below:—

| | Single Track. | 1933. | | 1943. | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | | Mls. | Chs. | Mls. | Chs. |
| By automatic or track block system | ... | 83 | 43 | 10 | 79 |
| electric train tablet | ... | 165 | 42 | 131 | 17 |
| electric train staff | ... | 3,010 | 68 | 3,050 | 38 |
| train staff and ticket | ... | 2,293 | 41 | 2,304 | 38 |
| train staff and one engine only | ... | 3 | 39 | 17 | 13 |
| | | 5,556 | 73 | 5,514 | 25 |
| | Double Track. | | | | |
| By automatic or track block system | ... | 399 | 22 | 477 | 69 |
| absolute manual block system | ... | 317 | 31 | 276 | 12 |
| permissive manual block system | ... | 3 | 41 | 3 | 41 |
| | | 720 | 14 | 757 | 42 |

ROLLING STOCK.

A classification of the rolling stock of the State railways is shown in the following table:—

TABLE 293.—Railways, Rolling Stock.

| Classification. | June, 1923. | | June, 1933. | | June, 1943. | |
|---|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| | No. | Capacity. | No. | Capacity. | No. | Capacity. |
| Locomotive—Steam | 1,341 | Tractive power. 000 lb. 31,970 | 1,432 | Tractive power. 000 lb. 37,737 | 1,146 | Tractive power. 000 lb. 32,354 |
| Diesel Power Vans | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 50 |
| Coaching— | | Pas'gers. | | Pas'gers. | | Pas'gers. |
| Passenger | 1,673 | 97,290 | 2,183 | 137,463 | 2,334 | 140,801 |
| Motor Passenger | 2 | 82 | 37 | 1,924 | 55 | 2,747 |
| Sleeping and Special | 99 | 2,288 | 124 | 2,733 | 123 | 2,490 |
| Horse Boxes, Brake Vans, etc. | 414 | 78 | 366 | 631 | 327 | 202 |
| Total | 2,188 | 99,738 | 2,710 | 142,751 | 2,839 | 146,240 |
| Goods— | | tons. | | tons. | | tons. |
| Open Waggons | 16,598 | 268,296 | 17,210 | 281,948 | 18,722 | 314,042 |
| Livestock Waggons | 2,957 | 18,370 | 2,998 | 19,010 | 2,882 | 18,208 |
| Louvred Vans | 1,006 | 12,598 | 1,024 | 16,400 | 1,131 | 18,328 |
| Refrigerator Vans | 241 | 3,494 | 248 | 3,676 | 296 | 4,896 |
| Brake Vans... .. | 644 | ... | 703 | ... | 693 | ... |
| Other | 131 | 1,175 | 64 | 767 | 246 | 2,385 |
| Total | 21,577 | 303,933 | 22,247 | 321,801 | 23,970 | 357,859 |
| Service Stock | 1,906 | ... | 1,458 | ... | 1,310 | ... |

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.

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, 1943, was £1,458,712. During the year ended February, 1943, the revenue amounted to £63,385, working expenses to £63,991, and interest to £54,269. The train mileage was 80,663, the number of passengers 36,581, and the goods traffic 134,181 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 69 miles of private lines open for general traffic.

During the year 1888 a line of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge was laid down from Silverton 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, 1942, 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 294.—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 | 6,159 | 241 | 6,437 |
| Victoria ... | ... | 122 | 11 | ... | ... | 4,417 | 4,550 |
| 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 ... | 6 | ... | ... | 752 | ... | ... | 758 |
| Australian Capital ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 |
| Total ... | 139 | 122 | 11 | 14,211 | 7,341 | 6,138 | 27,962 |

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 and Newcastle districts. All the tramways 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 369. 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 172 miles, viz., 143 miles of tramways and 9 miles of trolley bus routes in the Metropolitan district and 20½ miles of tramways 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, 1943, is shown below, the figures being exclusive of 45 miles 32 chains of sidings, loops and crossovers.

TABLE 295.—Tramways, Length of Lines, June, 1943.

| Line. | Route Mileage.* | Track Mileage. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Metropolitan— | mls. ch. | mls. ch. |
| City and Suburban | (a) 113 11 | 215 5 |
| North Sydney | 22 8 | 42 54 |
| Ashfield to Mortlake and Cabarita ... | 8 33 | 15 5 |
| Rockdale to Brighton-le-Sands ... | 1 50 | 1 50 |
| Kogarah-Rockdale-Sans Souci ... | (b) 6 32 | 11 10 |
| Total, Metropolitan | (c) 151 54 | 285 44 |
| Newcastle City and Suburban | 20 31 | 36 61 |
| Total Tramways, June, 1943 ... | (c) 172 5 | 322 25 |

* Includes Trolley Bus Routes (a) 2 mls. 18 chns.; (b) 6 mls. 32 chns.; (c) 3 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, 1944.

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, 1944, the capital debt of the tramways as represented by repayable advances, amounted to £7,814,732, consisting of £7,774,211 owing to the General Loan Account and £40,521 to the Consolidated Revenue Fund; capital reserves amounted to £142,331, viz., profits from the sale of assets £54,969 and receipts from the Public Vehicles Fund, £87,362. The capital debt of the motor omnibus services amounting to £389,086 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, 1933, and later 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 296.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Capital Cost, 1933 to 1944.

| 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 |
| 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 ... | 8,079,887† | 1,007,089 | 830,036 | 109,923 | 8,909,923† | 1,117,012 | 10,026,935 |
| 1942 ... | 7,943,095 | 984,607 | 815,978 | 131,535 | 8,759,073 | 1,116,142 | 9,875,215 |
| 1943 ... | 7,922,562 | 954,616 | 793,969 | 147,506 | 8,716,531 | 1,102,122 | 9,818,653 |
| 1944 ... | 7,918,147 | 985,980 | 793,348 | 158,093 | 8,711,495 | 1,144,073 | 9,855,568 |

* Small amount included in Tramways. † Revised

The capital cost of the tramways at 30th June, 1944, comprised cost of construction £4,808,242, rolling stock £2,855,402, machinery, workshops and substations £897,851 and stores £150,000. The capital cost of the omnibuses consisted of land and buildings £62,418, omnibuses £1,062,284, and plant and machinery £19,371.

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 amount stated for 1932-33 relates to omnibuses only:—

TABLE 297.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Gross Earnings and Working Expenses, 1933 to 1944.

| 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 |
| 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 |
| 1942 ... | 3,802,494 | 1,626,918 | 5,429,412 | 4,646,224 | 222,043 | 4,868,267 | 561,145 |
| 1943 ... | 4,114,175 | 1,467,670 | 5,581,845 | 4,946,017 | 191,173 | 5,137,190 | 444,655 |
| 1944 ... | 4,301,530 | 1,398,790 | 5,700,320 | 5,145,515 | 190,900 | 5,336,415 | 363,905 |

* From 25th December, 1932.

Gross earnings of the tramways, which had been fairly constant since 1932-33, increased substantially in the last three years. Omnibus earnings on the other hand had been increasing year by year as services were extended, until 1941-42. Then it became necessary owing to war-time conditions to reduce omnibus services and earnings declined, though earnings in 1942-43 and 1943-44 were greater than in any other year except 1941-42. Gross earnings of the omnibuses represented 17.8 per cent. of the total in 1937-38, 30 per cent. in 1941-42, and 24.5 per cent. in 1943-44.

The increase of £1,213,572 in operating expenses of tramways and omnibuses during the last three years was due mainly to higher cost of salaries and wages. This increase is reflected in net earnings which declined from £600,935 in 1940-41 to £363,905 in 1943-44.

Provision for current depreciation of the tramways amounted to £116,626 in 1941-42 and £106,330 in 1942-43; in respect of omnibuses the amounts were £105,417 and £84,843 in the respective years.

The net financial results of the tramways and omnibuses after the payment of capital debt charges are shown below:—

TABLE 298.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Capital Charges and Net Results, 1933 to 1944.

| 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 |
| 1938 ... | 477,529 | 336,872 | 42,573 | 38,349 | 417,794 | 59,735 |
| 1939 ... | 424,672 | 320,154 | 42,271 | 41,537 | 403,962 | 20,710 |
| 1940 ... | 434,973 | 316,949 | 44,542 | 44,592 | 406,083 | 28,890 |
| 1941 ... | 600,935 | 313,918 | 44,216 | 46,522 | 404,656 | 196,279 |
| 1942 ... | 561,145 | 294,777 | 41,465 | 47,179 | 383,421 | 177,724 |
| 1943 ... | 444,655 | 280,737 | 40,016 | 57,145 | 377,898 | 66,757 |
| 1944 ... | 363,905 | 271,246 | 38,082 | 46,453 | 355,781 | 8,124 |

* Includes Loan Management Expenses in 1938-39 and later years.

† Subject to further appropriations for arrears of depreciation—see below.

Substantial sums are set aside from revenue with the object of preserving the capital of the tramways and omnibuses. These sums consist of charges for current depreciation and contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund (treated in Tables 297 and 298 as working expenses and capital charges respectively) also appropriations from the surpluses shown in Table 298 towards arrears of depreciation of tramway assets.

The amounts reserved in each of the last six years are shown below:—

TABLE 299.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Provision for Depreciation and Sinking Fund.

| Year ended 30th June. | Depreciation. | | Sinking Fund Contribution. | Total. |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| | Current. | Arrears (Tramways). | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1939 ... | 242,523 | 6,205 | 41,537 | 290,265 |
| 1940 ... | 265,103 | 17,385 | 44,592 | 327,080 |
| 1941 ... | 257,208 | 181,713 | 46,522 | 485,443 |
| 1942 ... | 222,043 | 150,884 | 47,179 | 420,106 |
| 1943 ... | 191,173 | 32,809 | 57,145 | 281,127 |
| 1944 ... | 190,900 | ..... | 46,453 | 237,353 |

Details of the financial results of the State tramways and omnibuses in the Metropolitan district are shown below:—

TABLE 300.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Metropolitan Services, 1933 to 1944.

| 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 |
| 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 | 2,560,060 | 195,415 |
| 1942 ... | 3,575,724 | 1,411,155 | 4,298,910 | 204,097 | 334,592 | 4,837,599 | 149,280 |
| 1943 ... | 3,841,406 | 1,238,066 | 4,530,722 | 172,908 | 330,470 | 5,034,100 | 45,372 |
| 1944 ... | 4,004,484 | 1,164,968 | 4,682,422 | 174,014 | 307,368 | 5,163,804 | 5,648 |

Since 1st July, 1932, a sum of £2,202,980 has been reserved for current depreciation of tramways and omnibuses, £923,949 for arrears of depreciation in respect of tramways and £481,154 for sinking fund. The capital cost of displaced and abandoned tramways in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts was finally written off during 1942-43; the total amount repaid to the Treasury was £1,710,000.

The metropolitan tramway and omnibus services have earned a surplus over operating expenses, current depreciation and capital debt charges in each of the years 1932-33 to 1943-44.

In Newcastle the transport services earned a small surplus in 1940-42 (the first surplus since 1933-34), a substantial amount in the next two years and another small surplus in 1943-44.

TABLE 301.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Newcastle Services, 1933 to 1944.

| 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 |
| 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 |
| 1942 ... | 226,770 | 215,762 | 347,314 | 17,946 | 48,828 | 414,088 | †28,444 |
| 1943 ... | 272,769 | 229,604 | 415,295 | 18,265 | 47,428 | 480,988 | †27,385 |
| 1944 ... | 297,046 | 233,822 | 463,093 | 16,886 | 48,413 | 528,392 | †2,476 |

* 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 302.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Passenger Traffic, 1929 to 1944.

| 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 |
| 1938 ... | 297,400 | 20,671 | 49,134 | 2,557 | 369,762 |
| 1939 ... | 292,118 | 18,666 | 57,518 | 5,269 | 373,571 |
| 1940 ... | 281,717 | 16,999 | 68,005 | 7,683 | 374,494 |
| 1941 ... | 293,746 | 17,782 | 85,752 | 9,609 | 406,889 |
| 1942 ... | 339,648 | 20,905 | 102,334 | 13,750 | 476,637 |
| 1943 ... | 362,224 | 24,913 | 98,751 | 15,064 | 500,952 |
| 1944 ... | 390,684 | 28,063 | 100,412 | 15,363 | 534,522 |

* Excluding passengers across the Sydney Harbour Bridge whose journeys did not extend beyond the bridge section—see next table.

The reduction in tramway traffic in 1939-40, which was a result of limitation of coal supplies during a protracted stoppage in mining, was offset by an increase in omnibus passengers. There was extraordinary expansion in 1941-42, and it continued in tramway services in later years when omnibus services were curtailed. The total number of passengers (excluding Sydney Harbour Bridge section) in 1943-44 was greater by 160,951,000 or 43 per cent., than in 1938-39.

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 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 and omnibuses across the bridge is stated below; those whose journey extended beyond the bridge section are included also in Table 302.

TABLE 303.—Sydney Harbour Bridge, Passenger Traffic.

| Year. | Tramways. | Year. | Tramways. | Omnibuses. | Total. |
|----------------|------------|---------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1932* | 2,143,000 | 1937-38 | 10,396,000 | 962,000 | 11,358,000 |
| 1932-33 | 8,344,000 | 1938-39 | 11,453,000 | 1,628,000 | 13,081,000 |
| 1933-34 | 9,638,000 | 1939-40 | 12,823,000 | 3,847,000 | 16,670,000 |
| 1934-35 | 9,793,000 | 1940-41 | 13,323,000 | 5,492,000 | 18,815,000 |
| 1935-36 | 10,254,000 | 1941-42 | 15,089,000 | 6,304,000 | 21,393,000 |
| 1936-37 | 10,375,000 | 1942-43 | 16,254,000 | 6,003,000 | 22,257,000 |
| | | 1943-44 | 17,302,000 | 5,394,000 | 22,696,000 |

* 19th March to 30th June.

Statistics of tram car mileage have not been available since 1939-40. In 1942-43 the mileage of omnibuses was 14,089,000 miles in the metropolitan district and 3,103,000 in Newcastle. Average earnings per omnibus mile in the metropolitan district were 20d. in 1940-41 and 17.8d. in 1942-43. In Newcastle the average was 19.1d. in 1940-41 and 21.1d. in 1942-43.

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 304.—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. | |
| One | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| Two | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Three | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Four | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4† | 4 |
| Five | 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, 1930.

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.

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 the fare for children is 1d. for each 8d. or part thereof of the corresponding adult fare.

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY WORKSHOPS.

A number of workshops has 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, 1923, 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 305.—Electricity Generated and Used for Railways and Tramways.

| Particulars. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Units Generated— | kilowatt hours. | kilowatt hours | kilowatt hours. | kilowatt hours. |
| White Bay | 320,767,640 | 354,827,750 | 343,419,220 | 295,767,520 |
| Ultimo | 218,566,030 | 245,039,329 | 268,356,461 | 271,822,614 |
| Newcastle | 169,809,862 | 194,995,834 | 224,411,375 | 265,328,550 |
| Lithgow | 24,808,550 | 26,749,121 | 29,428,135 | 33,674,805 |
| Units Purchased ... .. | ..... | 6,563,480 | 25,859,729 | 39,509,931 |
| Total | 733,952,082 | 828,175,514 | 891,474,920 | 906,103,420 |
| Purpose of Supply— | | | | |
| Tramways | 139,121,900 | 150,892,897 | 153,322,303 | 155,585,600 |
| Outside Bodies, etc.... | 282,515,834 | 339,108,319 | 378,906,851 | 381,605,860 |
| Suburban Railways... } | 231,615,678 | 338,174,298 | 359,245,766 | 368,911,960 |
| Departmental Uses .. } | 80,698,670 | | | |
| Total | 733,952,082 | 828,175,514 | 891,474,920 | 906,103,420 |

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS COAL SUPPLIES.

Particulars of coal used in connection with the State railways and tramways in recent years are shown below:—

TABLE 306.—Railways and Tramways, Coal Used, 1929 to 1944.

| 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 |
| 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 |
| 1942 | 1,274,056 | 618,581 | 6,248 | 28,659 | 1,927,544 |
| 1943 | 1,447,122 | 649,180 | 6,073 | 27,416 | 2,129,791 |
| 1944 | 1,462,085 | 644,341 | 6,137 | 27,354 | 2,139,917 |

Since 1938-39, consumption of coal has increased from 1,477,783 to 2,139,917 tons, an increase of 662,134 tons or 44.8 per cent.

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. Employees serving with the defence forces are included in 1940 and later years.

TABLE 307.—State Land and Transport Services, Employees and Wages. 1921 to 1944.

| Year ended 30th June. | Number of Employees. | | | Salaries and Wages Paid. | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Railways, Annual Average. | Road Transport Dept. at 30th June. | 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 |
| 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 | 2,932,731 | 15,145,919 |
| 1942 ... | 48,332 | 12,808 | 61,140 | 14,637,323 | 3,463,950 | 18,101,273 |
| 1943 ... | 51,168 | 13,380 | 64,548 | 17,035,415 | 3,802,574 | 20,837,989 |
| 1944 ... | 52,030 | 13,365 | 65,395 | 18,101,252 | 3,922,124 | 22,023,376 |

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 six years except railway accidents since 1940-41, for which information is not available, are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 308.—State Railways, Tramways and Omnibuses, Accidents, 1939 to 1944.

| Year ended 30th June. | Passengers. | | Employees. | | Others. | | Total. | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------|------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| <i>Railway Accidents.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 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> | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1942 ... | 17 | 558 | 7 | 1,819 | 30 | 316 | 54 | 2,693 |
| 1943 ... | 30 | 824 | 4 | 2,702 | 36 | 241 | 70 | 3,767 |
| 1944 ... | 37 | 599 | 4 | 3,237 | 19 | 236 | 60 | 4,072 |
| <i>Motor Omnibus Accidents.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 1939 ... | 1 | 244 | ... | 276 | 2 | 39 | ... | 559 |
| 1940 ... | 4 | 265 | ... | 350 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 665 |
| 1941 ... | 3 | 281 | ... | 414 | 3 | 35 | 6 | 730 |
| 1942 ... | 5 | 221 | 1 | 585 | 9 | 46 | 15 | 852 |
| 1943 ... | 1 | 215 | ... | 782 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 1,003 |
| 1944 ... | 4 | 127 | ... | 1,044 | 7 | 21 | 11 | 1,192 |

Nearly all the deaths and most of the injuries are due to accidents caused by the movement of vehicles. During the last six years all the deaths in tramway accidents except four (one in each year but 1940-41), and all in omnibus accidents, except one in 1941-42, were due to such causes. The persons injured in tramway accidents of this kind numbered 2,068 in 1941-42, 3,028 in 1942-43, and 3,168 in 1943-44; in omnibus accidents the numbers were 677, 797 and 940 in the respective years.

The amount of compensation paid in respect of injuries to passengers and damage to goods was as follows:—

TABLE 309.—State Railways, Tramways and Omnibuses, Compensation for Accidents, 1939 to 1943.

| Accidents. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42 | 1942-43. |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| Railway— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Passengers, etc. | 8,972 | 3,058 | 5,142 | 6,157 | 4,420 |
| Goods ... | 20,882 | 18,586 | 24,323 | 32,734 | 69,939 |
| Tramway... ... | 27,940 | 18,912 | 15,357 | 17,061 | 16,212 |
| Omnibus ... | 4,130 | 3,135 | 9,887 | 4,160 | 8,410 |
| Total ... | 61,924 | 43,691 | 54,709 | 60,112 | 98,981 |

The amount of compensation in 1943-44 was £163,802 viz., railway-passengers etc. £8,429 and goods £127,807; tramway £20,524, and omnibus £7,042.

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; drivers of such vehicles must be licensed. 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.

In terms of the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1942, owners and drivers of motor vehicles must be insured against liability in respect of injury to persons arising out of the use of the vehicles. This provision of the law commenced on 1st February, 1943. Particulars are shown in the chapter Private Finance.

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 plus 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.

WARTIME CONTROL OF MOTOR SPIRIT, RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES.

Supplies of petrol and other liquid fuel for motor vehicles have been rationed in terms of National Security Regulations since 1st October, 1940. The ration scales are related to the horse power or weight of the vehicles and the purpose for which they are used. Consumers must obtain a license from a Liquid Fuel Control Board and, in the case of petrol, ration tickets corresponding to the quantity of motor spirit authorised by a license are issued monthly to licensees. Fuels other than motor spirit required for the running of motor vehicles are controlled by license only; ration tickets are not required.

When rationing was introduced the allowance for private motor cars other than vehicles used for essential activities ranged from 10 gallons per month for cars of 8 h.p. to 23 gallons for cars over 30 h.p. Subsequently variations in the ration scale were as follows:—

| Date. | Cars of 8 h.p. gallons | Cars over 30 h.p. gallons |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1941—1st April | 7 | 17 |
| 1st June | 5 | 11 |
| 1st July | 2 | 6 |
| 1942—1st February | 1½ | 4 |

A number of motor vehicles have been fitted for operation by substitute fuels—*e.g.*, producer gas, town gas or electricity. The number of registered motor vehicles using such fuels in June, 1944, as recorded by the Department of Road Transport and Tramways, was:—producer gas, 16,740; town gas, 2,020, and electric batteries, 51. The corresponding particulars for June, 1942, were:—producer gas, 8,886; town gas, 700, and electric batteries, 47.

Production and distribution of motor vehicle tyres and tubes have been regulated in terms of National Security Regulations since December, 1942.

MOTOR VEHICLES—REGISTRATIONS.

The number of vehicles on the register at intervals since 1921 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 310.—Motor Vehicles on Register, 1921 to 1944.

| End of year or month. | Registrations in force. | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | Car. | Van, Lorry, Trailer or Tractor. | Cycle. | Metropolitan Public Vehicles*. | | Trader's Plate. | All Motor Vehicles. | Per 100 of population. | |
| | | | | Taxi-cab. | Omnibus. | | | Cars only. | All Motor Vehicles. |
| 1921. ... | 28,665 | 3,900 | 11,291 | 407 | 180 | 413 | 44,856 | 1·34 | 2·10 |
| 1929. ... | 170,039 | 44,868 | 30,655 | 1,364 | 612 | 2,022 | 249,660 | 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 |
| 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 | 7·56 | 11·48 |
| Dec. | 207,446 | 84,408 | 21,275 | 1,357 | 870 | 1,007 | 316,363 | 7·45 | 11·36 |
| 1941—June | 202,601 | 84,383 | 20,759 | 1,359 | 880 | 900 | 310,882 | 7·26 | 11·14 |
| Dec. | 188,561 | 84,511 | 18,946 | 1,359 | 881 | 901 | 295,159 | 6·73 | 10·53 |
| 1942—June | 169,916 | 79,579 | 15,323 | 1,352 | 890 | 708 | 267,768 | 6·03 | 9·51 |
| Dec. | 172,028 | 79,469 | 14,822 | 1,350 | 901 | 649 | 269,219 | 6·07 | 9·50 |
| 1943—June | 173,188 | 80,414 | 14,164 | 1,349 | 913 | 610 | 270,638 | 6·09 | 9·53 |
| Dec. | 177,245 | 83,906 | 14,360 | 1,348 | 913 | 634 | 278,406 | 6·21 | 9·75 |
| 1944—June | 180,938 | 87,161 | 14,897 | 1,349 | 977 | 624 | 285,940 | 6·30 | 9·96 |

* Includes Newcastle Transport District in 1931 and later years.

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 and reached the peak 329,075 in September, 1939. Between this date and October, 1942, there was a decrease of 62,005 to 267,070, then a slow rise to 285,946 by June, 1944.

The proportion of vehicles registered for quarterly periods was 14 per cent. in 1933, 30 per cent. in 1940 and 41 per cent. in 1943. The proportion of quarterly registrations is higher in the case of cars than commercial vehicles.

The number of tractors on the register was 1,517 in June, 1944. Tractors used solely on farms are not required to be registered; particulars of farm tractors, numbering 14,330 in March, 1944, 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 registrations and registrations after a change of ownership. Renewals of registration are not included:—

TABLE 311.—Motor Registrations, New and Old Vehicles, 1929 to 1943.

| Year. | Registrations of Motor Vehicles (excluding renewals). | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|--------|----------------|--------|-------------------------------|------|----------|------|---------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| | Car. | | Lorry and Van. | | Metropolitan Public Vehicles* | | | | Total (excluding Cycles). | | Cycle (new and old). |
| | | | | | Cab. | | Omnibus. | | | | |
| | New. | Old. | New. | Old. | New. | Old. | New. | Old. | 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 | 7,804 |
| 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 | 68 | 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 |
| 1942 | 1,366 | 18,456 | 1,334 | 8,264 | 49 | 341 | 22 | 45 | 2,771 | 27,106 | 3,386 |
| 1943 | 730 | 19,567 | 3,008 | 8,138 | 20 | 329 | 34 | 38 | 3,792 | 28,072 | 3,428 |

* Registrations in Newcastle District included in 1932 and later years.

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. New registrations of lorries and vans increased substantially in 1943.

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 1921:—

TABLE 312.—Motor Drivers' Licenses, 1921 to 1944.

| Year ended 30th June. | Annual Licenses Issued. | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | Metropolitan Public Motor Vehicles.* | | | Other Motor Vehicles. | |
| | Cab drivers. | Omnibus. | | Car, Van and Lorry drivers. | Cycle riders. |
| Drivers. | | Conductors. | | | |
| 1921† | 627 | 441 | 200 | 53,061 | 16,115 |
| 1931 | 1,744 | 1,977 | 913 | 294,009 | 31,946 |
| 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 |
| 1942 | 3,893 | 1,911 | 875 | 396,500 | 25,606 |
| 1943 | 3,344 | 3,063 | 1,161 | 384,822 | 23,743 |
| 1944 | 1,888 | 2,723 | 1,336 | 394,537 | 24,304 |

* Newcastle district included in 1931 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 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 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.

Motor Taxes.—The tax levied on a motor vehicle is 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 were increased by 12½ per cent. as from 1st December, 1939, and reduced by approximately 20 per cent. as from 15th May, 1942. The rates on motor vehicles of foreign manufacture are as follows. If vehicle is of British manufacture the tax at rates shown is reduced by 6d. per ½ cwt.—

| | Pneumatic tyres. | | Solid tyres. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------|
| | s. | d. | s. d. |
| Motor-cycle—solo each | 20 | 3 | ..... |
| with side car or box | 36 | 0 | ..... |
| Car per ½ cwt. | 2 | 6 | 2 11 |
| Omnibus | 3 | 10 | 5 0 |
| Lorry, tractor* or other vehicle .. | 2 | 6 | 3 2 |

* Maximum tax on a tractor is £13 10s.

Tractors and motor lorries 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, other exemptions are 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 1941-42 amounted to £1,912,927, of which £63,408 was credited to the Public Vehicles Fund and £1,849,519 to the funds of the Main Roads Department. Corresponding amounts in 1942-43 were collections £1,674,813, to Public Vehicles Fund £56,866 and to Main Roads Department £1,617,947.

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 annual fees for trader's registration, previously £2 for motor cycles and £8 for other vehicles, were reduced to £1 15s. and £7 respectively as from 15th May, 1942. 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 £288,229 in 1941-42 and £285,633 in 1942-43 were 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 and paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund amounted to £214,745 in 1941-42 and to £208,776 in 1942-43.

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 £12,259 in 1941-42 and to £11,833 in 1942-43, 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 363. Collections amounting to £16,170 in 1941-42 and to £14,582 in 1942-43 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 363. 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 license fees amounted to £26,032 in 1941-42 and to £25,762 in 1942-43.

Charges imposed in respect of passengers and goods, for which the maximum rates are stated on page 363, amounted to £33,165 in 1941-42 and to £22,014 in 1942-43, of these sums £8,065 and £7,008 were charged for passengers in the respective years and £25,100 and £15,006 for goods. Other receipts amounted to £568 in 1941-42 and £345 in 1942-43.

The total receipts from taxes, fees and charges during the past ten years are summarised in the following table:—

TABLE 313.—Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.—Receipts, 1935 to 1944.

| Year ended 30th June. | Tax. | Fees for Registration of Vehicles and Licensing of Drivers. | Additional fees, etc., in respect of Commercial Motor Vehicles. | | | Miscellaneous Col- lections— Exchange, Search Fees, etc. | Total Collections. |
|--------------------------|-----------|--|---|--|--------|--|-----------------------|
| | | | License Fees. | Charges for Pas- sengers and Goods. | Other. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1935 | 1,488,232 | 445,930 | 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 | 2,170,387 |
| 1937 | 1,750,886 | 525,815 | 33,377 | 42,977 | 1,496 | 4,006 | 2,358,557 |
| 1938 | 1,925,774 | 572,088 | 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 | 2,867,310 |
| 1941 | 2,241,030 | 587,404 | 43,617 | 52,013 | 1,244 | 5,407 | 2,930,715 |
| 1942 | 1,912,927 | 515,233 | 42,202 | 33,166 | 568 | 4,665 | 2,508,761 |
| 1943 | 1,674,813 | 506,291 | 40,344 | 22,014 | 345 | 4,567 | 2,248,374 |
| 1944 | 1,747,223 | 521,224 | 37,100 | 20,263 | 376 | 8,748 | 2,334,934 |

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 366. 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.

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 328 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 314.—Expenditure from Motor Taxes, Fees, etc., 1935 to 1944.

| 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. | Total. |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|---|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 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 | 621,259 | 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 |
| 1942 | 1,907,686 | 29,400 | 523,362 | 7,970 | 2,468,418 |
| 1943 | 1,677,576 | 10,282 | 511,792 | 44,024 | 2,243,674 |
| 1944 | 1,794,792 | 9,142 | 474,726 | 33,661 | 2,312,321 |

At 30th June, 1944, a credit balance of £302,195 was held in the Public Vehicles Fund and £29,790 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 315, and information relating to the Government services which are operated in conjunction with the tramways in Tables 296 to 303. 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 315.—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. |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Metropolitan Transport District. | | | | | | | |
| | No. | No. | Thousand. | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1931 ... | 219 | 483 | 19,548 | 92,125 | 486,797 | 1,357,505 | 1,352,649 |
| 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 |
| 1942 ... | 131 | 299 | 8,123 | 40,447 | 195,104 | 496,279 | 435,023 |
| 1943 ... | 131 | 331 | 8,309 | 46,940 | 224,260 | 640,463 | 509,168 |
| Newcastle Transport District. | | | | | | | |
| | No. | No. | Thousand. | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1931 ... | 64 | 83 | 3,113 | 8,248 | 76,448 | 140,110 | 139,914 |
| 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 |
| 1942 ... | 24 | 47 | 1,931 | 3,458 | 53,381 | 88,763 | 75,671 |
| 1943 ... | 24 | 64 | 1,640 | 4,195 | 61,033 | 100,291 | 96,507 |

* 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 is 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 recent years, and the casualties resulting therefrom, are shown below:—

TABLE 316.—Traffic Accidents, 1939 to 1944.

| 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. | |
| 1939 | ... | 11,906 | 275 | 5,759 | 35 | 439 | 242 | 2,190 | 552 | 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 |
| 1942 | ... | 7,773 | 273 | 3,991 | 27 | 257 | 180 | 1,300 | 480 | 5,548 |
| 1943 | ... | 7,085 | 257 | 3,717 | 20 | 204 | 152 | 1,175 | 429 | 5,096 |
| 1944 | ... | 6,935 | 232 | 3,534 | 15 | 138 | 124 | 1,047 | 371 | 4,719 |

Since 1937-38 the number of deaths reported has declined by 39.3 per cent. and the number of persons injured by 45.2 per cent.

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 317.—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. | |
| 1939 | ... | 1.74 | 25.60 | 27.34 | 2.02 | 30.68 | 32.70 |
| 1940 | ... | 1.67 | 25.62 | 27.29 | 1.98 | 30.42 | 32.40 |
| 1941 | ... | 1.50 | 23.80 | 25.30 | 1.69 | 26.85 | 28.54 |
| 1942 | ... | 1.66 | 19.21 | 20.87 | 1.71 | 19.80 | 21.51 |
| 1943 | ... | 1.60 | 18.97 | 20.57 | 1.52 | 18.00 | 19.52 |
| 1944 | ... | 1.30 | 16.50 | 17.80 | 1.30 | 16.53 | 17.83 |

The foregoing ratios are based upon the number of vehicles registered and no account is taken of the mileage travelled.

Occupants of vehicles outnumber other persons killed and injured in traffic accidents, though pedestrians represent more than 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, is shown below:—

TABLE 318.—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. |
| 1939 | 307 | 5,046 | 80 | 1,297 | 165 | 2,054 | Per cent. | Per cent |
| 1940 | 312 | 5,166 | 67 | 1,305 | 168 | 1,927 | 29·9 | 24·4 |
| 1941 | 253 | 4,366 | 51 | 1,180 | 167 | 1,925 | 30·7 | 22·9 |
| 1942 | 230 | 2,947 | 57 | 823 | 193 | 1,778 | 35·5 | 25·8 |
| 1943 | 215 | 2,961 | 35 | 548 | 179 | 1,597 | 40·2 | 32·1 |
| 1944 | 199 | 2,668 | 43 | 546 | 129 | 1,505 | 41·7 | 31·3 |
| | | | | | | | 34·5 | 41·9 |

The proportion of deaths in each of these classes to total deaths in the traffic accidents during the past ten years was as follows:—Drivers and passengers 53.8 per cent.; pedestrians 34.3 per cent.; pedal cyclists, 11.9 per cent. Of the persons injured the proportions in these groups were 57.5 per cent.; 28.3 per cent.; and 14.2 per cent., respectively.

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; 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 largely from customs and excise duties and income tax. Its expenditure is mainly in connection with war, defence and repatriation services, old age and invalid pensions, maternity and child allowances, navigation (in part), bounties on production, the control of customs, post office, 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 421 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, 1944. Particulars for 1942-43 and 1943-44 include reimbursements by the Commonwealth under arrangements for uniform income and entertainments taxes, which are described later.

TABLE 319.—State and Local Taxation in New South Wales.

| Head of Taxation or Charge. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| STATE. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Income Tax | 7,031,961 | 7,777,938 | 16,935,928 | \$15,493,592 | \$15,356,000 |
| Unemployment Relief and Social Services Taxes | 8,252,321 | 8,917,621 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Family Endowment Tax | 955 | 848 | 98 | 267 | 63 |
| Land Tax | 2,169 | 2,411 | 2,137 | 2,130 | 3,140 |
| Probate | 2,201,268 | 2,316,161 | 2,775,752 | 2,882,050 | 2,710,824 |
| Stamp Duties | 1,422,851 | 1,475,192 | 1,446,042 | 1,203,885 | 1,214,661 |
| Entertainments and Race-courses Admission Taxes | 154,180 | 161,176 | 160,830 | \$167,530 | \$160,830 |
| Other Racing and Betting Taxes | 362,475 | 390,607 | 338,578 | 329,329 | 547,457 |
| Liquor Licenses | 320,208 | 497,554 | 552,926 | 627,991 | 624,842 |
| Other Licenses | 72,397 | 70,312 | 81,796 | 70,963 | 67,858 |
| Total Gov'nmental Taxation £ | 19,820,785 | 21,609,820 | 22,294,087 | 20,777,737 | 20,685,675 |
| Motor Tax, Licenses, etc.*— | 2,860,742 | 2,925,307 | 2,504,095 | 2,243,807 | 2,326,186 |
| Total, State Taxation £ | 22,681,527 | 24,535,127 | 24,798,182 | 23,021,544 | 23,011,861 |
| LOCAL, ETC. | | | | | |
| Wharfrage and Tonnage Rates | 1,080,463 | 1,010,214 | 1,002,152 | 964,672 | 1,069,527 |
| Municipal Rates†— | | | | | |
| City of Sydney | 958,652 | 1,014,084 | 1,013,181 | 1,012,495 | 1,012,730 |
| Suburban and Country | 3,564,285 | 3,625,809 | 3,725,093 | 3,794,770 | 3,855,429 |
| Shire Rates† | 1,539,281 | 1,589,573 | 1,604,778 | 1,618,987 | 1,602,698 |
| Water and Sewerage Rates, etc. | 3,430,404 | 3,643,538 | 3,719,670 | 3,916,746 | 4,030,000 |
| Total, Local Rates and Charges | £ 10,623,085 | 10,883,218 | 11,064,874 | 11,307,670 | 11,570,384 |
| Grand Total | £ 33,304,612 | 35,418,345 | 35,863,056 | 34,329,214 | 34,582,245 |

* Motor taxes, etc., are credited to special Road and Transport Funds. (See page 399.)

† Year ended 31st December preceding.

‡ Subject to revision.

§ Includes reimbursements by Commonwealth under uniform tax schemes—(See pages 376 and 389.)

The amount of Federal taxation which is borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined definitely. Portion of customs and excise revenue collected in the State 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 are not allocated to the individual States. The average amount of Federal taxation per head of population in the Commonwealth was £12 17s. 4d. in 1939-40, £17 14s. 9d. in 1940-41 and £25 2s. 10d. in 1941-42. In later years Federal taxation included receipts under the uniform income and entertainments tax schemes: total collections amounted to £35 14s. 5d. per head of population in 1942-43 and £41 15s. 10d. in 1943-44, reimbursements to States were £3 15s. and £4 10s. 4d. per head and the net amount of taxation retained by the Commonwealth was £31 19s. 5d. and £37 5s. 6d. in the respective years.

Taxation per Head of Population.

The amounts stated in Table 319 are shown below at their equivalent rates per head of population:—

TABLE 320.—State and Local Taxation per Head of Population.

| Head of Taxation, or Charge. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| STATE. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Income Tax | 2 10 11 | 2 15 11 | 6 0 10 | †5 9 6 | †5 7 7 |
| Unemployment Relief and Social Services Taxes ... | 2 19 9 | 3 4 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Probate | 0 15 11 | 0 16 8 | 0 19 10 | 1 0 4 | 0 19 0 |
| Stamp Duties | 0 10 4 | 0 10 7 | 0 10 4 | 0 8 6 | 0 8 6 |
| Entertainments and Race-courses Admission Taxes ... | 0 1 2 | 0 1 2 | 0 1 2 | †0 1 2 | †0 1 1 |
| Other Racing and Betting Taxes | 0 2 7 | 0 2 10 | 0 2 5 | 0 2 4 | 0 3 10 |
| Liquor Licenses | 0 2 4 | 0 3 7 | 0 4 0 | 0 4 5 | 0 4 5 |
| Other Licenses | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 7 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 |
| Total Governmental Taxation | 7 3 6 | 7 15 4 | 7 19 2 | 7 6 9 | 7 4 11 |
| Motor Tax, Licenses, etc. ... | 1 0 8 | 1 1 0 | 0 17 10 | 0 15 10 | 0 16 4 |
| Total State Taxation ... | 8 4 2 | 8 16 4 | 8 17 0 | 8 2 7 | 8 1 3 |
| LOCAL, ETC. | | | | | |
| Wharfage and Tonnage Rates | 0 7 10 | 0 7 3 | 0 7 2 | 0 6 10 | 0 7 6 |
| Municipal Rates*-- | | | | | |
| City of Sydney | 0 6 11 | 0 7 3 | 0 7 2 | 0 7 2 | 0 7 1 |
| Suburban and Country ... | 1 5 10 | 1 6 1 | 1 6 7 | 1 6 10 | 1 7 0 |
| Shire Rates* | 0 11 2 | 0 11 5 | 0 11 5 | 0 11 5 | 0 11 3 |
| Water and Sewerage Rates, etc. | 1 5 2 | 1 6 2 | 1 6 7 | 1 7 8 | †1 8 3 |
| Total, Local Rates and Charges | 3 16 11 | 3 13 2 | 3 18 11 | 3 19 11 | †4 1 1 |
| Total, State and Local Taxation | 12 1 1 | 12 14 6 | 12 15 11 | 12 2 6 | †12 2 4 |

* Amounts for year ended 31st December preceding. † Includes reimbursements by Commonwealth under uniform tax schemes.—See pages 376 and 389. ‡ Subject to revision.

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, 1944, was £3,140.

State Income Tax.

Income tax was first levied by the State of New South Wales in 1896. In the years 1930-31 to 1940-41 the State imposed, in addition to general income tax, special taxation on incomes for purposes of unemployment relief and social services.

A wartime arrangement between Commonwealth and States for uniform income taxation throughout Australia provides for the suspension of State taxation on incomes and reimbursement to the States by annual grant from the Commonwealth. The agreement which is described on page 381 commenced on 1st July, 1942, and the Commonwealth became the sole authority to levy income tax. The last year of State tax was 1941-42 (levied on income derived in 1940-41).

The annual grant payable to New South Wales under the plan is £15,356,000 less arrears of State tax collected by or on behalf of the State. The receipts in 1942-43 and 1943-44, as shown in Table 319, were as follows:—

| | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Commonwealth Grant | 11,146,135 | 14,558,253 |
| Arrears of State tax collected | 4,209,865 | 797,747 |

Receipts in 1942-43 included also State income tax £137,592 collected in 1941-42 but not credited until the following year.

The Commonwealth is to pay to the State after the termination of the war a sum equivalent to the arrears of State tax collected (less refunds) with interest at a rate not less than 3 per cent. per annum. The amount of the principal sum as at 30th June, 1944 was £4,273,845.

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 in any part of His Majesty's Dominions, outside New South Wales, a refund is allowed of the duty paid in the Dominions 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 4½ per cent.; on the portion passing to widow or lineal issue 5½ per cent., or to widower, brother or sister or issue of such, 7½ per cent.; and on other property 10½ 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 321.—State Probate Duties (N.S.W.)—Rates.

| Final Balance of Estate. | Rates of Duty Payable on Property— | | | |
|--|--|--|---|-----------|
| | 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. | Other. |
| £ | 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 ½ per cent. per £1,000 to— | | | |
| 3,001 to 4,000 ... | 2½ | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| | Rising by ½ per cent. per £1,000 to— | | | |
| 60,001 to 61,000 ... | 17 | 18½ | 20½ | 23½ |
| | Rising by ½ per cent. per £1,000 to— | | | |
| 75,001 to 76,000 ... | 20 | 22 | 24 | 27 |
| | Rising by ½ 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 ... | 3½ | | | 8½ |
| | Rising by ½ per cent. per £1,000 to— | | | |
| 50,001 to 51,000 ... | 20 | | | 25 |
| | Rising by ½ per cent. per £1,000 to— | | | |
| 65,001 to 66,000 ... | 23 | | | 30 |
| | Rising by ½ 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 ½ per cent. per £1,000. ‡ The rate in column A rises by ½ 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. | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------------|---|---|
| £ | £ | | | | | Exempt. | | |
| 501 to 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | rates in Column B of Table 321 | | |
| 1,001 to 2,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1/2 | " | " |
| 2,001 to 3,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5/8 | " | " |
| 3,001 to 4,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3/4 | " | " |
| 4,001 to 5,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7/8 | " | " |

Particulars of the amount of probate duty collected in each of the past five years are shown in Table 319. 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 319.

State Taxes on Racing and Betting.

Taxes in respect of horse and greyhound racing and trotting contests include taxes on racing clubs and associations and on bookmakers which 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.

Greyhound racing clubs which conduct meetings within 40 miles of the General Post Office Sydney are required to pay tax at the rate of 15 per cent on their gross income arising out of the conduct of these meetings.

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 1/4 per cent. on 1st January, 1938, and increased to 1/2 per cent. on 4th November, 1939.

Totalisator Tax is payable by registered racing clubs and associations which, 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 as tax 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 taxes on admissions to racecourses were levied under the Racecourses Admission Tax Act (to 31st December, 1937), the Greyhound Racing Admission Tax and the Entertainments Tax Acts. Taxation by the State on these admissions was discontinued as from 1st October 1942 in accordance with a plan for uniform entertainments tax levied by the Commonwealth—see page 389.

The following table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with betting, horse and greyhound racing in the last six years.

TABLE 322.—State Taxes on Racing and Betting, 1939 to 1944.

| Year ended 30th June. | Racing Clubs and Associations. | Book makers Licenses. | Book-makers Turnover. | Betting Tickets. | Totalisator. | Race-courses Admissions.† | | Total. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | Greyhound Meetings (Sydney and Newcastle.) | Other Meetings (Entertainments Tax) | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1939 | 94,125 | 35,579 | 53,453 | 58,996 | 94,155 | 14,371 | 44,716 | 395,425 |
| 1940 | 91,622 | 32,749 | 80,454 | 53,142 | 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 |
| 1942 | 65,779 | 31,409 | 82,369 | 46,421 | 112,600 | 10,348 | 49,644 | 398,570 |
| 1943 | 40,969 | 31,134 | 73,863 | 40,295 | 143,068 | 1,723† | 24,811† | 355,863 |
| 1944 | 49,483 | 34,894 | 142,515 | 57,877 | 262,687 | ... | ... | 547,456 |

* Calendar year ended six months earlier.

† Discontinued on 1st October, 1942.

Collections by the Commonwealth of entertainments tax on admissions to race meetings in New South Wales amounted to £81,371 in the nine months ended 30th June, 1943, and to £168,013 in the year 1943-44; these amounts are exclusive of tax on periodical and season tickets.

Further references to taxes on betting and racing are contained in the chapter "Social Condition."

State Entertainments Tax.

A tax on admissions to entertainments was imposed by the State Government as from 1st January, 1930, and was extended in January, 1938, to admissions to horse race meetings in Sydney and Newcastle, which were formerly subject to the racecourses admission tax.

State taxation on entertainments was discontinued on 1st October, 1942, in accordance with the uniform tax plan described on page 389.

Details regarding the number of taxable admissions and the tax paid thereon are shown in the chapter "Social Condition."

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. See also Tables 319 and 333 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 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. for the first £ of value in excess of £5,000, then it increases uniformly by $\frac{1}{8}$ 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 a State 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 insurance 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, 1937 to 1941.

TABLE 323.—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 |
| 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 |
| 1940 | 163,751 | 123,589 | 72,365 | 56,933 | 1,142,123 | 471,573 | 34,335 |
| 1941 | 173,918 | 124,277 | 71,977 | 57,123 | 1,368,264 | 545,829 | 35,133 |

The tax assessed in the Commonwealth on land held at 30th June was £1,277,585 in 1937, £3,264,843 in 1940 and £3,812,663 in 1941. Ordinary rates of tax were increased by 11.1 per cent. in 1938 and 100 per cent. in 1940, and a super tax was imposed in 1941.

In terms of National Security Regulations land values for purposes of assessments of land tax after 13th March, 1942, have been "pegged" at the values assessed for the financial year 1939-40.

Commonwealth Income Tax.

Income tax has been levied by the Commonwealth since 1915-16. In this and subsequent years each of the States also levied tax on incomes. In 1942-43 a plan for uniform income tax was introduced and the Commonwealth became the sole authority levying income tax in Australia, the States having agreed to vacate this field of taxation until the end of the first full financial year following the termination of the war. As compensation the Commonwealth pays an annual grant which, with arrears of State income tax collected, will provide each State with a fixed sum calculated on the basis of its annual receipts from income tax in the two years ended 30th June, 1941. The aggregate sum for all the States is £33,489,000 per annum, viz.:—New South Wales £15,356,000, Victoria £6,517,000, Queensland £5,821,000, South Australia £2,361,000, Western Australia £2,546,000, and Tasmania £888,000. Immediately prior to the expiration of the agreement the Commonwealth is to pay to each State an additional amount equivalent to the arrears of the State's income tax collected (less refunds) while the agreement was in operation, with interest at a rate not less than 3 per cent. per annum.

Commonwealth tax on income derived in 1943-44 and earlier years was assessed and payable in the year following year of income and since January, 1941, employers have been required to deduct instalments from salaries and wages, etc., paid to their employees (see page 384). In July 1944, a system of "pay as you earn" taxation was introduced in respect of individual taxpayers (not companies), so that payments during the year of income will be credited to tax levied for that year.

To facilitate transition from former arrangements to the new system, provision was made for the remission of 75 per cent. of tax on income derived in 1943-44 (subject to certain limitation where 1943-44 income exceeded £500 and was more than 20 per cent. higher than in the preceding year). Where 1943-44 income consisted of salary, wages, etc. (and other income up to £50), the balance (25 per cent.) of tax is payable when assessed during 1944-45, instalments deducted by employers during the three months, April to June, 1944, being used for the purpose. Where the tax is attributable to other income (in excess of £50) the balance (25 per cent.) is payable in three annual instalments.

Tax on income derived in 1944-45 and subsequent years, if derived from employment, i.e., salary, wages, commissions, bonuses, etc., is payable by deductions made at the source by employers and tax on other income is payable on provisional assessment issued during the year of income. The provisional assessment is based as a general rule on income of the preceding year. In all cases, whether tax has been deducted by employers or paid according to provisional assessment, adjustment for deficiency or overpayment will be made according to the annual returns which taxpayers must supply to the Commissioner of Taxation after the close of the income year.

Exemptions. The incomes exempt from income tax include the official salary of the Governor-General, the State Governors and official representatives of other countries; the revenue of local authorities and of charitable, religious, scientific and similar institutions not carried on for gain; income from gold mining; war pensions and invalid, old age and widows' pensions; child endowment.

Members of the Forces. The pay of members of the Forces earned while serving abroad and for some time before embarkation and after returning to Australia is exempt. Dependants' allowances and deferred pay of members also are exempt. Otherwise the pay of members serving in Australia is subject to tax, but a special deduction is allowed where income includes such pay. Where such income (i.e., assessable income less all other deductions) does not exceed £250 the deduction is the amount of income; where the income is £251 to £258 the deduction is £146 and it diminishes with rising income to vanish at £587; the maximum deduction was £94 and the vanishing point £355 in respect 1941-42 income. The special deduction is allowed also where income derived after 1941-42 includes pay and allowances earned by merchant seamen on sea-going ships, but the deduction may not exceed the amount of such pay and allowances.

Residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived in Australia and on dividends from sources outside Australia. Other income from ex-Australian sources is exempt if subject to income tax in the country where it is derived or if royalty or export duty is chargeable in another country on goods from the sale of which the income is derived.

Non-Residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived from sources within Australia and provision is made for rebates where the income is taxable also in another country.

Taxable Income is gross income less expenses incurred in earning it. Concessional rebates of tax for dependants, etc., are described later.

Rates of Tax. The rates of tax on income derived from property are generally higher than the rates on income from personal exertion and in the case of composite incomes the rate applicable to each class of income is that which would have applied if the whole income had been derived from that class.

Where income is derived from agricultural or pastoral pursuits the rate of tax is determined by averaging the taxable income from all sources over a period of five years ending with the year of income.

Rates.—1941-42 Income. Incomes derived in 1941-42 which did not exceed £156 are not subject to tax and the rates of tax on the taxable incomes are as follows:

Taxable
Income.

Rates of Tax per £ of Taxable Income.

| | | Personal Exertion. | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------|-----------|------------|---------|--------|-----------------------------|
| £ | £ | £ | d. | d. | d. | £ | |
| 200 and under | | 150 at | 8, | balance at | 8 plus | ·12 | for each £ in excess of 150 |
| 201 to 250 | | 200 " | 9·5, | " | 50 " | ·08 | " " |
| 251 " 600 | | 250 " | 18·4, | " | 58 " | ·02 | " " |
| 601 " 2,500 | | 600 " | 45·5833, | " | 72 " | ·033 | " " |
| 2,501 " 4,000 | | 2,500 " | 113·312, | " | 198 " | ·006 | " " |
| 4,001 and over | | 4,000 " | 148·445, | " | 216 | | " " |
| | | Property. | | | | | |
| £ | £ | £ | d. | d. | d. | £ | |
| 200 and under | | 150 at | 10, | balance at | 10 plus | ·15 | for each £ in excess of 150 |
| 201 to 250 | | 200 " | 11·875, | " | 62·5 " | ·1 | " " |
| 251 " 600 | | 250 " | 23, | " | 72·5 " | ·025 | " " |
| 601 " 2,100 | | 600 " | 56·9791, | " | 90 " | ·04125 | " " |
| 2,101 and over | | 2,100 " | 124·7619, | " | 216 | | " " |

Rates.—1942-43 to 1944-45 Incomes. Incomes derived in these years which did not exceed £104 are not liable to taxation. The rates of tax on taxable incomes are shown below; tax on incomes derived in 1943-44 assessed according to these rates were partly remitted in consequence of the introduction of the "pay as you earn" plan described above.

| Taxable Income. | | Rate of Tax per £ of Taxable Income. | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------------|---------|------------------------------|-------|--|
| | | Personal Exertion. | | | | | |
| £ | £ | £ | d. | d. | d. | £ | |
| 300 and under | 100 at | 6, | balance at | 30 plus | ·165 for each £ in excess of | 100 | |
| 301 to 1,000 | 300 " | 44, | " | 96 " | ·01 " | 300 | |
| 1,001 " 2,000 | 1,000 " | 85·3, | " | 110 " | ·033 " | 1,000 | |
| 2,001 " 3,000 | 2,000 " | 114·15, | " | 176 " | ·015 " | 2,000 | |
| 3,001 " 5,000 | 3,000 " | 139·76, | " | 206 " | ·004 " | 3,000 | |
| 5,001 and over | 5,000 " | 169·46, | " | 222 | | | |

| | | Property. | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----------|------------|---------|------------------------------|-------|--|
| £ | £ | £ | d. | d. | d. | £ | |
| 200 and under | 100 at | 6, | balance at | 30 plus | ·165 for each £ in excess of | 100 | |
| 201 to 300 | 200 " | 26·25, | " | 75·5 " | ·24 " | 200 | |
| 301 " 1,000 | 300 " | 50·6, | " | 123·5 " | ·01 " | 300 | |
| 1,001 " 2,000 | 1,000 " | 106·55, | " | 137·5 " | ·034 " | 1,000 | |
| 2,001 " 5,000 | 2,000 " | 139·025, | " | 205·5 " | ·00275 " | 2,000 | |
| 5,001 and over | 5,000 " | 183·86, | " | 222 | | | |

The rates of tax applicable to the taxable income of an individual according to the scales for 1942-43 to 1944-45 incomes shown above may be calculated by means of the following formula, in which T = total taxable income in £'s:—

| Total Taxable Income. | Rate of Tax per £ in Pence. | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Personal Exertion. | Property. |
| £ 200 and under | } ·165T - 3 - $\frac{750}{T}$ | } ·165T - 3 - $\frac{750}{T}$ |
| £ 201 to 300 | | |
| £ 301 " 1,000 | } ·01T + 90 - $\frac{14,700}{T}$ | } ·01T + 117·5 - $\frac{20,950}{T}$ |
| £ 1,001 " 2,000 | | |
| £ 2,001 " 3,000 | } ·033T + 44 + $\frac{8,300}{T}$ | } ·034T + 69·5 + $\frac{3,050}{T}$ |
| £ 3,001 " 5,000 | | |
| £ 5,001 and over | 222 - $\frac{262,700}{T}$ | 222 - $\frac{190,700}{T}$ |

Minimum Tax. The minimum amount of tax is 10s. and the tax payable on incomes less than £113 (£170 of 1941-42 income) may not exceed half the difference between £104 (£156 in 1941-42) and taxable income.

Concessional Rebates of Tax calculated at the personal exertion rate appropriate to total taxable income are allowed to resident taxpayers in respect of dependants and certain items of expenditure. The amounts on which rebates are calculated and maximum rebates for dependants are indicated below:—

| Dependants. | Rebate of Tax calculated on. | |
|--|------------------------------|----|
| | £ | £ |
| a. Spouse (or female relative caring for widowed taxpayer's children) | 100* | 45 |
| b. Daughter keeping house for widowed taxpayer, wholly maintained | 100 | 45 |
| c. Housekeeper having care of widowed taxpayer's children | 100 | 45 |
| d. Mother, wholly maintained by taxpayer | 100 | 45 |
| e. Children under age 16 years— | | |
| One child | 75 | 45 |
| Each other child | 30 | 8 |
| f. Invalid children age 16 years or over, each | 75† | 45 |
| g. Children age 16 to 18 years, at School or University (full time) each | 75‡ | 45 |

* Up to £125 where taxable income is between £200 and £300.

† Less amount of any invalid pension received.

‡ Less value of any Government assistance for education.

Rebate of tax is not allowed in respect of spouse (or female relative) or daughter-housekeeper whose separate income exceeds £50.

Concessional rebates of tax are allowed also to resident taxpayers on the actual payments in respect of the taxpayer, spouse and children under age 21 years for the following:—

(a) Medical and hospital expenses (including dental expenses up to £10) up to a maximum of £50 for each member of the family (prior to 1944-45 this rebate was limited to tax on an aggregate amount of £50 for the family, and dental expenses were not included); (b) artificial limbs and eyes; (c) funeral expenses up to £20; (d) payments for life assurance, superannuation and friendly society benefits, up to £100.

Rebates are allowed to resident and non-resident taxpayers in respect of annual rates and land tax on non-income producing property and on gifts of £1 or more for certain philanthropic or educational objects or defence purposes (not exceeding taxable income).

Other rebates are the excess of tax at current rates over tax at 1930-31 rates on interest from Commonwealth loans issued prior to 1st March, 1940; 2s. in the £ on interest from Commonwealth loans of later issue and State and semi-Governmental loans issued free of State income tax; one-third of tax at personal exertion rate on calls paid to gold-mining, afforestation and oil prospecting companies.

War Tax on Incomes of individuals imposed by the Commonwealth on incomes derived in 1940-41, as described in the 1940-41 issue of the Year Book, was not levied in later years.

Payment of Tax by Instalments. Employers are required to deduct instalments of tax when paying salaries and wages where earnings in any week or part thereof exceed a prescribed rate, i.e., the limit of exemption. Sustenance, if provided by the employer, is taken into account at 15s. per week and quarters at 5s. per week.

Usually where there are more than ten employees the employer is registered as a group employer and he must remit to the Commissioner of Taxation each month the amount deducted from the wages etc., of his employees. Other employers purchase stamps and attach them on paydays to a card for each employee and a copy of the card is supplied to the Commissioner. At the end of the year or on leaving his employment the employee receives a group certificate, or his card with stamps attached, which indicates the amount of deductions made and is used to meet his assessment when issued.

The scales of deductions in force since 1st April, 1943, are illustrated by the following examples. The scales are designed to provide by instalments throughout the whole year an amount approximately equal to the amount of tax payable by the employee. (Earlier scales were designed for instalments during a period of about forty weeks).

TABLE 324.—Commonwealth Income Tax—Deductions from Salaries and Wages, as from 1st April, 1943.

| Salary or Wages—Weekly Rate. | | No De- pendants. | One De- pendant. | Two De- pendants. | Three De- pendants. | Four De- pendants. |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| £ s. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Exceeding 2 0 | not exceeding 2 2 6 | 0 0 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ 2 10 | „ 2 12 6 | 0 2 0 | 0 0 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| „ 3 0 | „ 3 2 6 | 0 4 0 | 0 1 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| „ 3 10 | „ 3 12 6 | 0 6 0 | 0 2 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| „ 4 0 | „ 4 2 6 | 0 8 6 | 0 3 9 | 0 0 6 | ... | ... |
| „ 4 10 | „ 4 12 6 | 0 11 6 | 0 5 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 3 | ... |
| „ 5 0 | „ 5 2 6 | 0 14 6 | 0 7 6 | 0 3 0 | 0 1 3 | ... |
| „ 5 10 | „ 5 12 6 | 0 18 0 | 0 11 0 | 0 6 0 | 0 3 9 | 0 1 6 |
| „ 6 0 | „ 6 2 6 | 1 2 0 | 0 14 6 | 0 8 6 | 0 6 3 | 0 4 0 |
| „ 6 10 | „ 6 12 6 | 1 6 0 | 0 18 0 | 0 12 0 | 0 9 0 | 0 6 3 |
| „ 7 0 | „ 7 2 6 | 1 9 0 | 1 1 0 | 0 14 0 | 0 11 0 | 0 8 3 |
| „ 7 10 | „ 7 12 6 | 1 13 0 | 1 4 0 | 0 17 0 | 0 14 0 | 0 11 0 |
| „ 8 0 | „ 8 2 6 | 1 17 0 | 1 7 0 | 1 0 0 | 0 17 0 | 0 14 0 |
| „ 8 10 | „ 8 12 6 | 2 1 0 | 1 11 0 | 1 3 0 | 1 0 0 | 0 17 0 |
| „ 9 0 | „ 9 2 6 | 2 4 0 | 1 14 0 | 1 6 0 | 1 3 0 | 1 0 0 |
| „ 10 0 | „ 10 2 6 | 2 12 0 | 2 1 6 | 1 12 6 | 1 9 6 | 1 6 6 |
| „ 12 10 | „ 12 12 6 | 3 12 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 11 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 5 0 |
| „ 15 0 | „ 15 2 6 | 4 12 9 | 3 19 9 | 3 9 9 | 3 6 9 | 3 3 9 |
| „ 20 0 | „ 20 2 6 | 6 15 3 | 6 1 0 | 5 9 9 | 5 6 9 | 5 3 9 |
| „ 30 0 | „ 30 2 6 | 11 19 6 | 11 3 6 | 10 11 0 | 10 8 0 | 10 5 0 |

Commonwealth Taxation of Companies.

Companies Tax is levied on the net income of a company derived in the year preceding the year of tax. 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 3 per cent. of a

part of the calculated liabilities. Dividends paid by companies to shareholders are not allowed as a deduction and are assessable in the hands of the shareholder, but a resident company receives a rebate of the tax on dividends included in 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*.

Ordinary Company Tax at the rate of 6s. in the £ is payable on taxable income derived in the years 1941-42 to 1943-44. The rate payable by mutual life assurance companies and on profit of non-mutual companies distributed to policy holders is 5s. in the £.

Undistributed Profits Tax is payable by companies on taxable income less dividends paid out of that taxable income, income taxes (including wartime company tax and supertax in the case of a public company), any tax paid outside Australia on that income, and the net loss incurred in ex-Australian business. *Public Companies* are assessed at the rate of 2s. in the £ on undistributed income of the years 1939-40 to 1943-44. *Private Companies* are required to pay the additional amount of tax which would have been payable by shareholders had the taxable income been distributed in full.

Companies Super Tax at the rate of 1s. in the £ is payable on the taxable income in excess of £5,000 derived in the years 1939-40 to 1943-44 by companies except the following, viz., private companies; co-operative companies; life assurance companies the profits of which are divisible only among policy holders 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 was first imposed on taxable profits derived in 1939-40. 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 the income years 1940-41 to 1943-44, 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 325.—Commonwealth Wartime Company Tax—Rates of Tax
(Income years, 1940-41 to 1943-44).

| 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 Wartime 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 " " |

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.

Income Tax Collected by the Commonwealth.

The amount of Commonwealth income tax, including wartime company tax, collected in Australia was £141,027,271 in the year ended 30th June, 1943, and £183,779,169 in 1943-44, as shown below. These figures include considerable sums in respect of tax instalment stamps in hands of the public and group scheme deductions not applied in payment of tax at the end of the financial year. In addition, the Commonwealth collected on behalf of the States arrears of State income taxes, £7,057,458 in 1942-43 and £1,441,658 in 1943-44.

| Commonwealth Income Tax. | | | | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | £ | £ |
| Individuals | ... | ... | ... | 93,031,183 | 132,464,710 |
| Companies | ... | ... | ... | 47,996,088 | 51,334,459 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | £141,027,271 | £183,799,169 |

The foregoing amounts represent collections after deduction of refunds, which included refunds of State income taxes amounting to £891,650 in 1942-43 and £186,037 in 1943-44.

The annual grant payable by the Commonwealth as reimbursement to the States under the uniform tax plan was £26,431,542 in 1942-43 and £32,047,342 in 1943-44, representing £33,489,000, less arrears of State tax collected. Immediately before the expiration of the plan the Commonwealth is to pay to the States a sum equivalent to arrears of State tax, less refunds, collected during the period of the agreement, with interest at a rate not less than 3 per cent. The principal sum repayable was £7,421,429, as at 30th June, 1944.

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 who die during the war or within three years thereafter, as a result of injury received or disease contracted on active service, are exempt, to the extent of £5,000, in respect of such part of the estate as passes to certain next of kin.

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. |
| £10,001 to £20,000 | 3 per cent. increasing by $\frac{3}{100}$ per cent. for every £100 of value in excess of £10,000. |
| £20,001 to £120,000 | 6 per cent. increasing by $\frac{2}{100}$ per cent. for every £100 of value in excess of £20,000. |
| £120,001 to £499,999 | 26 per cent. increasing by $\frac{1}{200}$ per cent. for every £1,000 of value in excess of £120,000. |
| £500,000 or more | 27·9 per cent. |

The amount of Federal estate duty collected in the Commonwealth was £2,845,005 in 1941-42, £2,696,000 in 1942-43, and £2,761,562 in 1943-44.

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 money's 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.

Commonwealth receipts from gift duty were £144,429 in 1942-43 and £221,878 in 1943-44.

Commonwealth Entertainments Tax.

Commonwealth Entertainments Tax was levied for the first time in January, 1917, and discontinued in October, 1933. The Commonwealth reimposed the tax (at higher rates) as from 1st October, 1942, when the States—except Queensland, where the tax was not levied—suspended taxation of this nature until the close of the first full financial year after the end of the war. The Commonwealth compensates each of these States by annual grant equal to its receipts from such tax in the year 1941-42. The total annual grant is £765,787, distributed as follows:—New South Wales, £160,830; Victoria, £373,259; South Australia, £97,043; Western Australia, £98,186; and Tasmania, £36,469. The proportionate payments in the nine months, October, 1942, to June, 1943, amounted to £574,341, of which New South Wales received £120,623.

Exemptions from the Commonwealth tax include, generally, admissions to entertainments conducted for purely public, patriotic, philanthropic, religious or charitable purposes, also to entertainments which are wholly educational in character or partly educational and partly scientific and conducted by a body not carried on for profit.

The tax is payable on admissions for which the charge is 1s. or more, and rates of tax where all the performers are actually present and performing are approximately 25 per cent. below the general rates.

A special scale of rates is payable where a separate charge of 3d. or more is made for refreshments at dances, etc., or for the use of facilities for participation in entertainments at amusement parks.

The amount of Commonwealth Entertainments Tax collected in Australia was £2,994,426, including about £1,236,000 collected in New South Wales, in the nine months, October, 1942, to June, 1943, and £4,704,242, including £1,936,600 in New South Wales, in 1943-44.

Further particulars are shown in the chapter "Social Condition" on page 192.

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 wages paid by the Governor-General or State Governors or wages paid to official staffs of British or Dominion trade commissioners or of diplomatic or consular 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Receipts from pay roll tax in Australia amounted to £8,912,464 in 1941-42, £10,450,667 in 1942-43, and £10,902,535 in 1943-44.

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, 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 wholesale merchants to other manufacturers or merchants (unless the goods are for use by the purchaser).

Certain goods are exempt from the tax and the list of exemptions has been varied from time to time. The general exemptions include primary products produced in Australia, goods sold for export and goods sold to a Government or statutory authority.

Since November, 1940, taxable goods have been classified into groups, each with a different rate of sales tax.

The rate of tax was $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of sale value, as from 1st August, 1930. Subsequent changes were as follows:

| Date. | Per cent. | Date. | Per cent. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1930—1st August | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 1940—3rd May | $8\frac{1}{3}$ |
| 1931—11th July | 6 | 1940—22nd November | 5, 10 or 15 |
| 1933—26th October | 5 | 1941—30th October... | 5, 10 or 20 |
| 1936—11th September | 4 | 1942—1st May | $12\frac{1}{2}$ or 25 |
| 1938—22nd September | 5 | 1943—21st July | $7\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ or 25 |
| 1939—9th September | 6 | | |

As from 21st July, 1943, the rate payable on clothing and softgoods rationed by coupons was reduced from 12½ per cent. to 7½ per cent. as part of a plan for stabilisation of prices.

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was £26,830,085 in 1941-42, £28,846,255 in 1942-43, and £27,908,691 in 1943-44.

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 shown.

Flour tax collected in Australia amounted to £1,651,717 in 1941-42, £1,708,543 in 1942-43, and £1,940,481 in 1943-44.

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 was 6d. per bale, 3d. per fadge or butt, or 1d. per bag until increased to 2s. per bale, 1s. per fadge or butt, or 4d. per bag of wool delivered to brokers or exported after 31st May, 1945. The proceeds of the tax are allocated to special funds to be used for publicity and research for the benefit of the wool growing industry. The amount collected in Australia was £85,934 in 1941-42, £81,783 in 1942-43, and £80,958 in 1943-44.

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 and from this fund the amount derived from gold produced in the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, 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 was £1,030,425 in 1941-42, £524,694 in 1942-43, and £317,720 in 1943-44.

STATE FINANCE.

The divisions of the public accounts of the State of New South Wales at 30th June, 1944, are listed in Table 339. 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 changes 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 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 402.

The *Road Transport and Traffic Fund* and the *State Transport (Coordination) 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 326. 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 399.

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 326.—State Revenue and Expenditure, 1929 to 1944.

| Year ended 30th June. | Revenue. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Governmental. | Business Undertakings. | | | | Road Transport and Traffic Fund. | Total State Revenue. |
| | | Railways. | Tramways and Omnibuses. | Sydney Harbour. | Hunter District Water and Sewerage. | | |
| | £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 |
| 1942 ... | 31,038 | 27,686 | 5,429 | 1,193 | ... | 519 | 65,865 |
| 1943 ... | 30,178 | 34,072 | 5,682 | 1,192 | ... | 510 | 71,534 |
| 1944 ... | 30,425 | 34,501 | 5,700 | 1,315 | ... | 529 | 72,470 |

| | Expenditure. | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|--|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Governmental (Ordinary Departmental).* | Business Undertakings (Working Expenses).* | | | | Road Transport and Traffic Fund. | Public Debt Charges. † | Total State Expenditure. |
| | | Railways. | Tramways and Omnibuses. | Sydney Harbour. | Hunter District Water and Sewerage. | | | |
| | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. | |
| 1929 ... | 17,458 | 14,978 | 3,836 | 369 | 119 | ... | 48,160 | |
| 1930 ... | 17,591 | 14,962 | 3,626 | 381 | 118 | ... | 48,691 | |
| 1931 ... | 19,866 | 12,900 | 3,106 | 275 | 105 | 415 | 50,028 | |
| 1932 ... | 21,386 | 12,533 | 3,047 | 246 | 95 | 366 | 56,195 | |
| 1933 ... | 18,868 | 12,021 | 2,829 | 223 | 91 | 382 | 49,062 | |
| 1934 ... | 16,889 | 11,295 | 2,751 | 233 | 93 | 425 | 44,977 | |
| 1935 ... | 15,935 | 11,606 | 2,997 | 275 | 92 | 450 | 45,073 | |
| 1936 ... | 17,370 | 11,946 | 3,155 | 288 | 100 | 489 | 47,410 | |
| 1937 ... | 18,219 | 12,406 | 3,305 | 298 | 108 | 529 | 49,082 | |
| 1938 ... | 20,429 | 13,655 | 3,821 | 349 | 123 | 577 | 53,496 | |
| 1939 ... | 20,430 | 14,321 | 3,956 | 380 | ‡ | 611 | 54,163 | |
| 1940 ... | 22,571 | 14,359 | 4,040 | 359 | ... | 606 | 57,050 | |
| 1941 ... | 23,069 | 16,770 | 4,196 | 375 | ... | 592 | 60,319 | |
| 1942 ... | 22,290 | 21,218 | 4,875 | 393 | ... | 519 | 64,824 | |
| 1943 ... | 21,455 | 27,023 | 5,142 | 405 | ... | 510 | 69,989 | |
| 1944 ... | 21,629 | 27,391 | 5,341 | 451 | ... | 529 | 70,960 | |

* Excluding interest, exchange and sinking fund charges. † Interest, exchange and sinking fund.
‡ Removed from State Accounts, 1st July, 1938.

In combining the several accounts forming the above aggregate statement, certain items have been omitted to avoid duplication and, in special instances, to preserve comparison where the method of presenting accounts has been changed. Items omitted include the following:—(a) From Governmental expenditure and railway revenue, £800,000 contributed annually from Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Railway Fund; (b) from Governmental expenditure, amounts voted (viz., £250,000 in 1940-41, £367,446 in 1942-43, and £325,000 in 1943-44) from Consolidated Revenue Fund to reduce the overdrafts of special accounts (Advances for Departmental Working Accounts, see page 405) the actual expenditure being included in earlier years; (c) from tramway and omnibus working expenses, appropriations from current surpluses made annually from 1933-34 to 1942-43 to provide for arrears of depreciation, which amounted in the aggregate to £923,949, including £150,884 in 1941-42, and £32,809 in 1942-43.

Included in the working expenses of the railways in recent years are large reserves for deferred or accruing maintenance of track, rolling stock and equipment, holidays accumulated by staff, etc. These amounted to £720,000 in 1940-41, £2,276,000 in 1941-42, £4,884,000 in 1942-43, and £3,020,000 in 1943-44. Particulars are shown in the chapter "Railways."

The annual surpluses and deficiencies based on the foregoing aggregate statement of revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

TABLE 327.—State Revenue, Annual Surplus or Deficit, 1929 to 1944.

| Year ended 30th June. | Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) | Year ended 30th June. | Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) | Year ended 30th June. | Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | £ | | £ | | £ |
| 1929 | (-) 1,919,033 | 1935 | (-) 2,301,170 | 1941 | (-) 423,465 |
| 1930 | (-) 3,732,194 | 1936 | (-) 1,690,781 | 1942 | (+) 1,041,485 |
| 1931 | (-) 7,852,443 | 1937 | (+) 77,124 | 1943 | (+) 1,544,610 |
| 1932 | (-) 14,651,253 | 1938 | (+) 49,839 | 1944 | (+) 1,510,051 |
| 1933 | (-) 3,707,015 | 1939 | (-) 2,453,329 | | |
| 1934 | (-) 3,208,391 | 1940 | (-) 2,294,951 | | |

In the period under review surpluses in five years amounted to £4,223,109 and deficits in eleven years to £44,234,025, so that the net deficit was £40,010,916. Of this, £5,916,818 has been funded and the remainder was obtained from cash balances of other Treasury accounts and by short-term deficiency treasury bills, on account of which £22,130,000 was outstanding at 30th June, 1944.

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 £2,085,918 in 1941-42, £2,247,564 in 1942-43, and £2,439,960 in 1943-44; the aggregate for the sixteen years was £21,272,360. The total payments to the sinking fund, including those from road and other funds, Commonwealth contributions and interest earnings, are shown in Table 357.

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 328.—Governmental Receipts, 1940 to 1944.

| Classification. | Year ended 30th June. | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| | Amount. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Contribution by Commonwealth towards | | | | | |
| Interest | 2,917,411 | 2,917,411 | 2,917,411 | 2,917,411 | 2,917,411 |
| Taxes | 19,820,785 | 21,609,820 | 22,294,087 | *20,777,737 | *20,685,676 |
| Land Revenue | 1,627,974 | 1,633,415 | 1,673,764 | 1,755,010 | 1,690,629 |
| Receipts for Services Rendered | 1,739,361 | 1,592,894 | 1,539,384 | 1,426,830 | 1,581,655 |
| General Miscellaneous | 2,416,824 | 2,393,624 | 2,613,217 | 3,300,813 | 3,549,382 |
| Total | 28,522,355 | 30,147,164 | 31,037,863 | 30,177,801 | 30,424,752 |
| | Per Head of Population. | | | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Contribution by Commonwealth towards | | | | | |
| Interest | 1 1 2 | 1 1 0 | 1 0 10 | 1 0 7 | 1 0 5 |
| Taxes | 7 3 7 | 7 15 4 | 7 19 1 | *7 6 9 | *7 4 11 |
| Land Revenue | 0 11 10 | 0 11 9 | 0 11 11 | 0 12 5 | 0 11 10 |
| Receipts for Services Rendered | 0 12 7 | 0 11 5 | 0 11 0 | 0 10 1 | 0 11 1 |
| General Miscellaneous | 0 17 6 | 0 17 2 | 0 18 8 | 1 3 4 | 1 4 11 |
| Total | 10 6 8 | 10 16 8 | 11 1 6 | 10 13 2 | 10 13 2 |

* Includes Commonwealth reimbursements under uniform tax schemes, see pages 376 and 389.

Taxes represent approximately 70 per cent. of the receipts. Details of these taxes are shown in Table 319, together with motor taxes, fees, etc., which are paid into special funds.

The Commonwealth grant, £2,917,411, towards interest on the public debt is made annually in terms of the Financial Agreement, referred to on page 421. Other receipts from the Commonwealth are included under the headings "Services Rendered" and "General Miscellaneous." Certain Commonwealth grants are paid into special funds, the principal being grants for roads and contributions to sinking fund for repayment of the State debt. 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 329.—Governmental Revenue, Receipts from Land, Minerals and Forests.

| Particulars. | Year ended 30th June— | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Alienations | 708,070 | 675,437 | 621,584 | 606,555 | 580,689 |
| Leases | 387,032 | 388,909 | 384,882 | 405,081 | 425,259 |
| Western Lands (Leases, etc.) | 119,917 | 121,288 | 116,634 | 119,495 | 118,621 |
| Mining Occupation... .. | 259,912 | 252,328 | 323,825 | 374,797 | 318,265 |
| Forestry | 112,416 | 154,708 | 196,486 | 224,369 | 225,825 |
| Miscellaneous | 45,627 | 40,745 | 30,353 | 24,713 | 21,970 |
| Total, Land Revenue ... | 1,627,974 | 1,633,415 | 1,673,764 | 1,755,010 | 1,690,629 |

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 £183,243 in 1941-42, £210,508 in 1942-43, and £203,919 in 1943-44.

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 330.—Governmental Revenue, Receipts for Services Rendered.

| Particulars. | Year ended 30th June— | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Harbour Rates and Fees, Pilotage, etc.... | 369,338 | 355,892 | 331,632 | 317,026 | 279,298 | 291,510 |
| Fees— | | | | | | |
| Registrar-General | 192,367 | 173,095 | 163,101 | 148,409 | 109,492 | 115,617 |
| Law Courts | 246,525 | 244,678 | 227,175 | 203,082 | 193,406 | 190,555 |
| Valuation of Land | 47,822 | 52,540 | 52,824 | 47,690 | 53,749 | 54,354 |
| Public Instruction Department | 114,097 | 115,587 | 117,807 | 111,900 | 118,906 | 149,458 |
| Grain Elevators—Handling Fees, etc. | 389,419 | 443,120 | 337,073 | 353,162 | 234,013 | 304,186 |
| Maintenance of Inmates of Public Institutions | 23,512 | 24,240 | 29,138 | 32,666 | 49,913 | 58,220 |
| Maintenance of Patients in Mental Hospitals | 108,748 | 128,502 | 135,436 | 134,059 | 147,663 | 155,505 |
| Commonwealth Contributions— | | | | | | |
| Maintenance of Pensioners in Institutions | 42,027 | 44,030 | 49,170 | 35,539 | 57,809 | 56,712 |
| Other Services | 3,233 | 5,552 | 4,586 | 6,562 | 5,024 | 17,804 |
| Other | 151,513 | 151,525 | 144,952 | 148,689 | 177,557 | 187,734 |
| Total... .. | 1,688,601 | 1,739,361 | 1,592,894 | 1,539,384 | 1,426,830 | 1,581,655 |

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 (Maritime Services Board) Fund,

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.

General Miscellaneous Receipts.

All items not placed under headings already shown are included in the general miscellaneous group:—

TABLE 331.—Governmental Revenue, General Miscellaneous Receipts.

| Particulars. | Year ended 30th June— | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| Miscellaneous Interest Collections— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board Advances | 179,709 | 177,483 | 175,179 | 172,794 | 170,326 |
| Country Towns Water Supply & Sewerage Works | 45,402 | 48,229 | 24,322 | 24,848 | 21,110 |
| Rural Bank Agencies | 117,789 | 113,127 | 107,216 | 130,845 | 126,879 |
| Daily Credit Balances with Banks | 19,260 | 21,494 | 22,449 | 22,154 | 25,933 |
| Advances to Necessitous Farmers | 10,378 | 5,748 | 5,036 | 6,674 | 5,643 |
| Advances for Wire-netting | 11,044 | 10,529 | 8,478 | 9,884 | 9,816 |
| Other Interest | 70,972 | 62,146 | 47,955 | 55,146 | 44,272 |
| Rents of Buildings, Wharves, etc. | 23,764 | 34,476 | 34,306 | 34,998 | 37,763 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 80,851 | 87,366 | 83,492 | 103,209 | 101,890 |
| Darling Harbour Resumed Area | 47,241 | 47,533 | 47,017 | 47,091 | 47,284 |
| Repayments—Advances for Unemployment Relief | 3,574 | 5,854 | 68,442 | 21,923 | 19,189 |
| Repayment—Balances not required | 1,421 | 10,784 | 20,219 | 9,545 | 14,191 |
| Repayments to Credit of Votes, previous years | 233,983 | 227,588 | 353,354 | 550,666 | 846,240 |
| State Lotteries (Gross Profit) | 865,650 | 835,795 | 815,895 | 945,250 | 1,203,930 |
| State Superannuation Board—Repayment of part Employers' contributions and Interest thereon | 328,728 | 328,728 | 328,728 | 328,728 | 322,024 |
| Tourist Bureau Collections | 112,059 | 115,706 | 95,136 | 42,445 | 49,609 |
| Prison Industries | 64,499 | 67,751 | 62,216 | 77,724 | 74,534 |
| Sale of Products, etc., of Departments | 81,427 | 102,977 | 91,985 | 84,737 | 98,824 |
| Water Conservation and Irrigation—Rents, Rates, etc. | 23,274 | 30,239 | 18,019 | 6,861 | 7,549 |
| Commonwealth Government—Special grants | ... | ... | 116,000 | 551,696 | 226,798 |
| Other Miscellaneous Receipts | 90,799 | 60,071 | 87,773 | 73,595 | 95,573 |
| Total | 2,416,824 | 2,393,624 | 2,613,217 | 3,300,813 | 3,549,382 |

Recoveries of amounts expended in previous years are usually taken to account as revenue in the item "Repayments to Credit of Votes, Previous Years." Such recoveries included recoups to the Governmental account of public debt charges due but not paid by business undertakings in earlier years, viz., £93,941, £48,971, £76,204, £137,392, and £263,360 in each of the last five years.

Special grants by the Commonwealth consist of contributions towards the cost of free rail passes to members of the defence forces £116,000 in 1941-42, £125,000 in 1942-43, and £158,000 in 1943-44, emergency hospitalisation, £50,000 in 1942-43, and national emergency services, £376,696 in 1942-43 and £68,798 in 1943-44.

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 326.

TABLE 332.—Governmental Expenditure, Functional Classification, 1940 to 1944.

| Classification. | Year ended 30th June— | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| | Amount. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Ordinary Departmental— | | | | | |
| Legislative and General Administration (exclusive of Interest, etc., shown below) | 1,622,048 | 1,772,047 | 2,090,170 | 2,038,795 | 2,091,242 |
| Maintenance of Law, Order, and Public Safety | 2,820,806 | 2,829,683 | 2,820,816 | 2,892,770 | 3,057,997 |
| Regulation of Trade and Industry | 116,277 | 112,440 | 117,568 | 115,929 | 128,966 |
| Education | 5,372,953 | 5,537,410 | 5,799,728 | 6,030,539 | 6,292,174 |
| Science, Art and Research | 70,995 | 72,423 | 74,828 | 91,784 | 92,062 |
| Public Health and Recreation | 2,591,666 | 2,636,720 | 2,975,951 | 3,291,035 | 3,666,929 |
| Social Amelioration | 6,992,953 | 7,065,044 | 7,623,765 | 1,765,853 | 1,632,641 |
| Development and Maintenance of State Resources | 3,335,496 | 3,288,151 | 4,699,156 | 3,980,793 | 4,089,701 |
| Local Government | 307,790 | 253,246 | 440,788 | 441,884 | 426,132 |
| War Obligations— | | | | | |
| National Emergency Services, etc. | 67,333 | 43,412 | 1,039,068 | 1,357,972 | 363,332 |
| Other | 72,482 | 258,564 | 408,692 | 297,464 | 588,207 |
| Total Ordinary Departmental | 23,370,799 | 23,869,140 | 23,090,545 | 22,254,818 | 22,429,383 |
| Public Debt Charges*— | | | | | |
| Interest | 5,675,104 | 5,682,172 | 5,681,482 | 5,537,034 | 5,531,178 |
| Exchange on Interest | 837,897 | 789,219 | 832,795 | 788,874 | 811,007 |
| Sinking Fund | 1,206,285 | 904,335 | 1,030,144 | 1,141,151 | 1,223,514 |
| Total Public Debt Charges | 7,719,286 | 7,375,726 | 7,544,421 | 7,467,119 | 7,565,699 |
| Total Governmental | 31,090,085 | 31,244,866 | 30,634,966 | 29,721,937 | 29,995,082 |
| | Per Head of Population. | | | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Ordinary Departmental— | | | | | |
| Legislative and General Administration | 0 11 9 | 0 12 9 | 0 14 11 | 0 14 5 | 0 14 8 |
| Maintenance of Law, Order and Public Safety | 1 0 5 | 1 0 4 | 1 0 1 | 1 0 5 | 1 1 5 |
| Regulation of Trade and Industry | 0 0 10 | 0 0 10 | 0 0 10 | 0 0 10 | 0 0 11 |
| Education | 1 18 11 | 1 19 10 | 2 1 5 | 2 2 7 | 2 4 1 |
| Science, Art and Research | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 3 |
| Public Health and Recreation | 0 18 10 | 0 18 11 | 1 1 3 | 1 3 3 | 1 5 8 |
| Social Amelioration | 2 10 8 | 2 10 9 | 0 18 9 | 0 12 6 | 0 11 5 |
| Development and Maintenance of State Resources | 1 4 2 | 1 3 8 | 1 13 6 | 1 7 9 | 1 8 8 |
| Local Government | 0 2 3 | 0 1 10 | 0 3 2 | 0 3 1 | 0 3 0 |
| War Obligations | 0 1 0 | 0 2 2 | 0 10 4 | 0 11 9 | 0 6 8 |
| Total Ordinary Departmental | 8 9 4 | 8 11 7 | 8 4 9 | 7 17 3 | 7 17 2 |
| Public Debt Charges* — | | | | | |
| Interest | 2 1 1 | 2 0 10 | 2 0 7 | 1 19 1 | 1 18 9 |
| Exchange on Interest | 0 6 1 | 0 5 8 | 0 5 11 | 0 5 7 | 0 5 8 |
| Sinking Fund | 0 8 9 | 0 6 6 | 0 7 4 | 0 8 1 | 0 8 7 |
| Total Public Debt Charges | 2 15 11 | 2 13 0 | 2 13 10 | 2 12 9 | 2 13 0 |
| Total Governmental | 11 5 3 | 11 4 7 | 10 18 7 | 10 10 0 | 10 10 2 |

* See comment following this table.

There was a steep decline in expenditure on social amelioration after 1940-41, in consequence of a reduction in unemployment and discontinuance of States schemes of family endowment (from 1st July, 1941) and widows pensions, apart from children's allowances (from 30th June, 1942) when Commonwealth schemes were introduced. Details of State expenditure on these and other social services, including health, education, and the maintenance of law and order are given in the relevant chapters of this Year Book.

Increase in expenditure on "Legislative and General Administration" was due to new items, viz., Federal Pay Roll Tax, £257,558 in 1941-42, £255,196 in 1942-43, and £262,655 in 1943-44; and War Damage Insurance, £60,070, £61,260 and £17,805 in the respective years.

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 354, which relates to interest and exchange, and Table 357, 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 331.

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 years ended 30th June, 1942 to 1944. The Road Transport and Traffic Fund, which is included in the aggregate statement of State revenue and expenditure shown in Table 326 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 333.—Motor Taxes, Fees, etc., Receipts and Disbursements.

| Receipts. | Year ended June. | | | Disbursements. | Year ended June. | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 |
| Road Transport and Traffic Fund. | | | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | | £ | £ | £ |
| Registration, Drivers' Licenses, etc. ... | 515,233 | 506,291 | 521,224 | Administration and Control ... | 497,658 | 490,540 | 457,542 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 4,211 | 4,151 | 7,591 | Traffic Facilities ... | 6,011 | 4,175 | 3,361 |
| | | | | Paid to Road Making Authorities ... | 15,775 | 15,727 | 67,912 |
| Total ... | 519,444 | 510,442 | 528,815 | Total ... | 519,444 | 510,442 | 528,815 |
| Public Vehicles Fund (Special Deposits Account). | | | | | | | |
| Motor Tax, Public Vehicles ... | 63,408 | 56,866 | 62,097 | Traffic Facilities ... | 23,389 | 6,107 | 5,782 |
| Omnibus Service License | 16,170 | 14,582 | 11,923 | Paid to Road Making Authorities ... | 42,392 | 43,902 | 41,754 |
| | | | | Paid to Tramways ... | 7,567 | 7,819 | 6,376 |
| Total ... | 79,578 | 71,448 | 74,020 | Total ... | 73,348 | 57,828 | 58,912 |
| State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund. | | | | | | | |
| Licenses... .. | 26,032 | 25,762 | 25,177 | Administration and Transport Control ... | 25,704 | 21,252 | 17,184 |
| Commercial Motor Charges— | | | | Paid to Railways ... | 401 | 36,172 | 27,245 |
| Passenger ... | 8,065 | 7,008 | 6,423 | Paid to Tramways ... | 2 | 33 | 40 |
| Goods ... | 25,100 | 15,006 | 13,840 | | | | |
| Permits, etc. ... | 568 | 343 | 376 | | | | |
| Miscellaneous ... | 455 | 416 | 1,157 | | | | |
| Total ... | 60,220 | 48,537 | 46,973 | Total ... | 26,107 | 57,457 | 44,409 |
| Main Roads Special Deposits Accounts. | | | | | | | |
| Motor Tax (except Public Vehicles) ... | 1,849,519 | 1,617,947 | 1,685,126 | Paid to Road Making Authorities ... | 1,849,519 | 1,617,947 | 1,685,126 |
| Total All Funds. | | | | | | | |
| Motor Tax ... | 1,912,927 | 1,674,813 | 1,747,223 | Administration and Control ... | 523,362 | 511,792 | 474,726 |
| Registration, Drivers' Licenses etc. ... | 515,233 | 506,291 | 521,224 | Traffic Facilities ... | 29,400 | 10,282 | 9,143 |
| Special Licenses, Charges | | | | Paid to Road Making Authorities ... | 1,907,686 | 1,677,576 | 1,704,792 |
| Commercial Motor Vehicles ... | 75,935 | 62,703 | 57,739 | Paid to Railways and Tramways ... | 7,970 | 44,024 | 33,661 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 4,666 | 4,567 | 8,748 | | | | |
| Total Receipts | 2,508,761 | 2,248,374 | 2,334,934 | Total Payments ... | 2,468,418 | 2,243,674 | 2,312,322 |

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 and motor omnibus services, 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.

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, 1944, are summarised in the following table:—

TABLE 334.—State Business Undertakings, Revenue and Expenditure, 1943-44.

| Service. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | | | | Surplus. | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Working Expenses | Capital Debt Charges. | | | | Total. |
| | | | Interest. * | Ex- change. * | Sinking Fund. * | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| Business Undertakings— | | | | | | | |
| Railways ... | 35,301,192 | 27,390,738 | 5,328,400 | 740,000 | 1,088,000 | 34,547,138 | 754,054 |
| Trams and Omnibuses | | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan— | | | | | | | |
| Tramways ... | 4,004,484 | 4,857,114 | 224,092 9,907 | 31,462 1,182 | 38,863 1,184 | 5,163,804 | 5,648 |
| Omnibuses ... | 1,164,968 | | | | | | |
| Total, Metropolitan. | 5,169,452 | 4,857,114 | 233,999 | 32,644 | 40,047 | 5,163,804 | 5,648 |
| Newcastle— | | | | | | | |
| Tramways ... | 297,046 | 483,666 | 30,327 3,327 | 4,210 454 | 6,001 407 | 528,392 | 2,476 |
| Omnibuses ... | 233,822 | | | | | | |
| Total, Newcastle ... | 530,868 | 483,666 | 33,654 | 4,664 | 6,408 | 528,392 | 2,476 |
| Total, Trams and Buses | 5,700,320 | 5,340,780 | 267,653 | 37,308 | 46,455 | 5,692,196 | 8,124 |
| Sydney Harbour ... | 1,315,448 | 451,414 | 408,588 | 57,146 | 81,800 | 998,948 | 316,500 |
| Total, Business Undertakings ... | 42,316,960 | 33,182,932 | 6,004,641 | 834,454 | 1,216,255 | 41,238,282 | 1,078,678 |

* Amounts chargeable for Year.

The railway revenue, as shown in the table, includes a contribution from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of £800,000—made annually since 1928-29—towards losses incurred on developmental country lines. The working expenses include reserve provisions for accruing maintenance of track, rolling stock, etc., £1,000,000, renewal of rolling stock and equipment £2,000,000, and refreshment-rooms £20,000. 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 (£27,535,343) portion of the sinking fund charge used in writing off discarded assets, £159,736, but does not include loan management expenses £15,131 which the Commissioner appropriates from net earnings.

The working expenses of the tramways and omnibuses include interest on a temporary loan, £3,592, and loan management expenses, £773, 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 £190,900 being distributed as follows, viz.: metropolitan tramways £114,195 and omnibuses £59,819, and Newcastle tramways £2,823 and omnibuses £14,063.

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 1943-44:—

TABLE 335.—State Enterprises, Revenue and Expenditure, 1943-44.

| Enterprise. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | | | Surplus. | Deficit. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|
| | | Working Expenses. | Interest and Exchange. | Sinking Fund. | | |
| Water Supply— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| June* | 11,800 | 8,656 | 8,482 | 1,414 | ... | 6,752 |
| South-West Tablelands *... | 38,431 | 30,832 | 28,515 | 3,861 | ... | 24,777 |
| Southern Electricity Supply ... | 497,572 | 305,541 | 105,070 | 5,999 | 80,962 | ... |
| Metropolitan Meat Industry ... | 1,183,887 | 1,124,073 | 31,829 | ... | 27,985 | ... |
| Port Kembla Shipment, etc., †... | 61,731 | 60,142 | 5,469 | ... | ... | 3,880 |
| State Coal Mine | 280,090 | 263,808 | 11,956 | 1,917 | 2,409 | ... |
| Engineering and Shipbuilding †.. | 835,462 | 758,301 | 17,324 | 172 | 59,665 | ... |

* Year ended 31st December, 1943.

† Year ended 31st March, 1944.

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 336.—Closer Settlement Fund, Receipts and Payments, 1940 to 1944.

| Particulars. | Year ended 30th June. | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Receipts— | | | | | |
| Repay* of Principal, Interest and Fire Insurance | | | | | |
| Premiums | 975,447 | 508,468 | 479,069 | 699,250 | 737,933 |
| Fees under Real Property Act | 21,855 | 10,400 | 119 | 91 | 67 |
| Sale of Inscribed Stock (Renewal) ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82,200 | 1,100 |
| Total Receipts | 997,302 | 518,868 | 479,188 | 781,541 | 730,100 |
| Payments— | | | | | |
| Acquisitions, Improvements, etc. | 26,070 | 2,940 | 2,476 | 1,175 | 917 |
| Fire Insurance Premiums | 2,693 | 2,714 | 2,782 | 2,283 | 2,483 |
| Claims under Real Property Act | 206 | 172 | 468 | 115 | 9 |
| Administration | 24,235 | 21,686 | 20,872 | 20,010 | 18,473 |
| Interest | 425,771 | 422,594 | 420,055 | 420,001 | 412,582 |
| Contribution to Sinking Fund | 66,438 | 66,397 | 68,781 | 72,481 | 79,793 |
| Redemption of Closer Settlement Debentures | 34,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Repayment of Inscribed Stock and Bonds ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82,200 | 1,100 |
| Total Payments | 579,813 | 516,503 | 515,434 | 598,265 | 515,357 |
| Excess of Receipts | 417,489 | 2,365 | *36,246 | 183,276 | 223,743 |

* Excess of payments.

The fund has been in overdraft since 1929-30; the amount was £136,103 at 30th June, 1944.

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 accounts compiled on an income and expenditure basis disclose a deficiency of £2,470,221 at 30th June, 1944. Particulars of the losses in the last three years are summarised below:—

TABLE 337.—Closer Settlement Fund, Income and Expenditure.

| Income. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | Expenditure. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | | £ | £ | £ |
| Interest | 382,266 | 376,906 | 360,147 | Interest | 420,055 | 420,001 | 412,582 |
| Rentals | 16,304 | 20,911 | 19,431 | Administration, etc. | 21,215 | 25,660 | 19,806 |
| Other | 852 | 9,556 | 5,317 | Debts written off | 376,239 | 334,547 | 273,479 |
| Total | 399,422 | 407,373 | 384,895 | Forfeitures, etc. | 60,375 | 58,775 | 14,292 |
| Deficiency | 478,462 | 431,510 | 335,264 | Total | 877,884 | 838,883 | 720,159 |

A summary of the balance-sheet at 30th June, 1944, is set out below:—

TABLE 338.—Closer Settlement Fund, Balance-sheet, 30th June, 1944.

| Liabilities. | | Assets. | |
|--------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| Capital Funds— | | | |
| Loan—Commonwealth | | Debtors | 11,149,851 |
| Inscribed Stock | 12,441,549 | Land | 1,078,550 |
| Less—Repaid, including | | Buildings, Plant, etc. ... | 42,163 |
| Sinking Fund | 626,656 | | 12,270,564 |
| | 11,814,893 | | |
| Consolidated Revenue | | Accumulated Deficiency | 2,470,221 |
| Fund | 1,635,000 | | 14,740,785 |
| Crown Lands | 367,588 | | |
| Real Property Act | | | |
| Assurance Fund | 787,201 | | |
| | 14,604,632 | | |
| Overdraft | 136,103 | | |
| Total Liabilities | 14,740,785 | Total Assets | 14,740,785 |

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, 1944, 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 339.—State Accounts, Balance at 30th June, 1944.

| Account. | Balance. | Account. | Balance. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Credit Balances. | | Debit Balances. | |
| | £ | | £ |
| Special Deposits Account | 18,593,655 | Consolidated Revenue Fund | 30,941,811 |
| Special Accounts | 500,863 | Closer Settlement Account | 136,103 |
| Government Railways Fund | 10,319,504 | General Loan Account | 1,675,359 |
| Metropolitan Transport Trust General | | Advances for Departmental Working | |
| Fund | 1,099,647 | Accounts and Other Purposes and | |
| Newcastle and District Transport | | Advances to be recovered | 9,074,690 |
| Trust General Fund | 89,596 | Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and | |
| Sydney Harbour Trust Fund | 2,001,758 | Drainage Board Advance Account ... | 4,793,463 |
| Road Transport and Traffic Fund ... | 3,357 | Treasurer's Investment Account ... | 21,841 |
| State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund | 30,657 | Debits not Transferred to Treasurer's | |
| Miners' Accident Relief Account ... | 77,000 | Public Accounts | 201,057 |
| Commonwealth Treasury Bills (Sydney) | | | |
| Account | 22,130,000 | | |
| Total Credit Balances | 54,845,497 | Total Debit Balances | 46,844,324 |

At 30th June, 1944, there was a net credit balance of £8,001,173, comprised by cash balances £5,204,883, and securities in Special Deposits Accounts £2,719,290, 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. The Treasury Bill issue amounted to £31,925,876 at 30th June, 1944, including £9,795,876 credited to General Loan Account.

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 certain advances of a recoverable nature. The debit balances at 30th June, 1944, consisted largely of sums advanced to Government accounts, the chief being the Railways Fund £6,150,000, Family Endowment Fund £2,498,984, and Newcastle and District Transport Trust General Fund, £100,000. The Family Endowment Fund was merged into the Consolidated Revenue Fund on 1st July, 1932, but liability for 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 April, 1925 and June, 1929, 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 340.—State Accounts, Net Credit Balances, 1940 to 1944.

| Net Balances. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Cash— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| London | 24,557 | 51,210 | 22,488 | 112,837 | 33,181 |
| Remittances in Transit to London | 1,452,500 | 1,707,500 | 1,725,000 | 1,872,000 | 1,856,000 |
| Sydney | 824,248 | 2,751,813 | 2,918,848 | 3,232,400 | 3,315,702 |
| Total Cash | 2,301,305 | 4,510,523 | 4,666,331 | 5,217,237 | 5,204,883 |
| Securities | 1,969,613 | 2,184,626 | 2,452,984 | 2,592,821 | 2,796,290 |
| Total Cash and Securities | 4,270,918 | 6,695,149 | 7,119,315 | 7,810,058 | 8,001,173 |

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 in each of the last five years.

TABLE 341.—Special Deposits and Special Accounts, 1940 to 1944.

| Balance. | At 30th June. | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| Cash | £ 14,193,660 | £ 14,321,008 | £ 15,837,442 | £ 15,581,576 | £ 16,375,228 |
| Securities | 1,892,613 | 2,107,626 | 2,375,984 | 2,515,821 | 2,719,290 |
| Total ... | 16,086,273 | 16,428,634 | 18,213,426 | 18,097,397 | 19,094,518 |

At the 30th June, 1944, the amount at the credit of the Special Deposits Account was £18,593,655, and the Special Accounts £500,863.

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 1940 and the annual amounts during the last 10 years. 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 342.—Annual Loan Expenditure on Works and Services, 1901 to 1944.

| 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 | 1936 | 9,491,108 | 1,512,288 | 7,978,820 |
| 1906-10* | 2,248,947 | 157,127 | 2,091,820 | 1937 | 7,182,523 | 846,445 | 6,336,078 |
| 1911-15* | 7,032,586 | 357,577 | 6,675,009 | 1938 | 8,110,740 | 3,009,875 | 5,100,865 |
| 1916-20* | 6,996,935 | 479,126 | 6,517,809 | 1939 | 8,788,604 | 3,380,748 | 5,407,856 |
| 1921-25* | 11,829,369 | 1,220,688 | 10,608,681 | 1940 | 6,945,371 | 1,059,105 | 5,886,266 |
| 1926-30* | 12,594,670 | 1,183,143 | 11,411,527 | 1941 | 5,361,838 | 1,019,258 | 4,342,580 |
| 1931-35* | 6,700,108 | 712,895 | 5,987,213 | 1942 | 4,618,410 | 1,400,388 | 3,158,031 |
| 1936-40* | 8,836,010 | 1,926,334 | 6,909,676 | 1943 | 2,789,311 | 887,789 | 1,901,522 |
| 1935 | 10,607,075 | 882,313 | 9,724,762 | 1944 | 3,029,172 | 1,617,633 | 1,411,539 |

* 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 £94,202 in 1941-42, £48,159 in 1942-43, and £34,869 in 1943-44.

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 342. 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 343.—Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure, 1940 to 1944.

| Work or Service. | Year ended 30th June. | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| | Gross Loan Expenditure. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Railways | 1,502,328 | 1,750,000 | 2,242,500 | 1,990,051 | 2,227,664 |
| Tramways | 3,469 | ... | 5,033 | ... | 825 |
| Omnibuses | 120,364 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage | 417,673 | 162,300 | 101,573 | 80,594 | 49,157 |
| Water Conservation and Irrigation— | | | | | |
| Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area | 258,276 | 357,509 | 225,664 | 71,821 | 54,544 |
| River Murray Commission and Settlement... | 56,869 | 20,501 | 13,100 | 300 | ... |
| Water and Drainage Trusts, etc. | 425,380 | 331,511 | 204,973 | 44,622 | 45,572 |
| Keppit Storage Reservoir | 44,922 | 140,447 | 130,000 | 11,685 | 7,346 |
| Other | 572 | 7,853 | 9,736 | 3,032 | 1,005 |
| Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc.— | | | | | |
| Sydney Harbour | 66,606 | 58,500 | 79,315 | 57,556 | 53,000 |
| Other | 410,689 | 107,821 | 74,650 | 38,125 | 94,270 |
| Roads, Bridges and Punts | 550,055 | 240,235 | 679,701 | 64,330 | 14,103 |
| Circular Quay Improvements... .. | 75,072 | 59,170 | 2,081 | 950 | 46 |
| Industrial Undertakings, etc.— | | | | | |
| Electricity | 201,054 | 203,043 | 162,501 | 74,326 | 95,151 |
| Abattoirs, Tourist Resorts, Dredge Repair Shop, etc. | ... | 118,000 | 101,741 | 21,884 | 20,816 |
| Agriculture— | | | | | |
| Grain Elevators | 17,573 | 93,628 | 5,267 | 30 | ... |
| Other, including Advances to Farmers | 40,893 | 100,155 | 2 | ... | 2,750 |
| Land, including Closer Settlement and wire netting | 155,892 | 10,407 | 107 | 23 | 3 |
| Housing | 682 | 5,423 | 204 | 62 | ... |
| Public Buildings, Sites, etc.— | | | | | |
| Courts, Police Stations and Gaols | 9,973 | 12,101 | 13,703 | 4,848 | 11,738 |
| Educational and Scientific | 487,971 | 290,450 | 332,863 | 136,560 | 179,937 |
| Hospitals and Charitable | 287,944 | 221,514 | 112,119 | 118,876 | 136,362 |
| Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc. | 70,788 | 45,638 | 19,000 | 6,662 | 7,747 |
| Administrative | 2,748 | 668 | 3,020 | 4,348 | 880 |
| Miscellaneous | 159,761 | 7,589 | 14,367 | 12,616 | 7,298 |
| Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities | 349,143 | 138,127 | 84,547 | 46,310 | 9,778 |
| Unemployment Relief Works | 838,674 | 879,248 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Gross Loan Expenditure on Works and Services | 6,945,371 | 5,361,838 | 4,618,419 | 2,789,311 | 3,029,172 |
| | Repayments to Loan Account. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Railways | 255,867 | 452,359 | 562,450 | 439,320 | 718,234 |
| Tramways | 111,402 | 229,800 | 203,892 | 20,388 | 269,891 |
| Omnibuses | 4,108 | 2,455 | ... | 718 | 51,758 |
| Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage | 146,859 | 35,761 | 138,242 | 23,470 | 13,315 |
| Water Conservation and Irrigation | 104,200 | 59,038 | 98,750 | 144,227 | 168,000 |
| Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc. | 24,649 | 14,436 | 30,940 | 17,315 | 17,264 |
| Roads, Bridges and Punts | 99,481 | 91,382 | 73,090 | 54,146 | 83,010 |
| Industrial Undertakings, etc. | 23,729 | 44,870 | 35,648 | 24,471 | 72,178 |
| Agriculture | 151 | 55 | 160,005 | ... | ... |
| Land | 66,924 | 287 | 71 | 767 | 25,182 |
| Housing | 163 | 8 | 9 | 20,916 | 28,989 |
| Public Buildings, Sites, etc. | 34,629 | 33,820 | 8,455 | 5,362 | 5,212 |
| Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities | 4,832 | 1,616 | 611 | 2,583 | 17,263 |
| Unemployment Relief Works | 177,111 | 53,371 | 148,225 | 134,106 | *147,328 |
| Total Repayments | 1,059,105 | 1,019,258 | 1,460,388 | 887,789 | 1,617,633 |
| Net Loan Expenditure on Works and Services | 5,886,266 | 4,342,580 | 3,158,031 | 1,901,522 | 1,411,539 |

* Includes other works £370.

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 1944. 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 49.1 per cent. of the total loan expenditure; water, sewerage and drainage works represent 12 per cent., harbours and rivers 6.5 per cent., roads and bridges 6.1 per cent., and water conservation and irrigation 5.7 per cent.

TABLE 344.—Accumulated Loan Expenditure on Works and Services, 1853 to 1944.

| Work or Service. | £ | Work or Service. | £ |
|--|-------------|---|-------------|
| Railways | 158,663,375 | Agriculture— | |
| Tramways | 7,987,338 | Grain Elevators | 5,301,844 |
| Omnibuses | 389,086 | Other, including Advances to Farmers | 1,939,136 |
| Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage— | | Land— | |
| Metropolitan | 28,620,947 | Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers Settlement | 11,678,802 |
| Hunter District | 7,408,359 | Advances for Wire Netting, etc. | 338,075 |
| Country Towns | 4,955,946 | Crown Lands and Forests Improvements | 258,223 |
| Water Conservation and Irrigation— | | Other | 26,895 |
| Water and Drainage Trusts, etc. | 4,527,604 | Housing— | |
| Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area | 10,101,228 | Observatory Hill Resumed Area | 944,654 |
| River Murray Commission | 3,016,204 | Other | 943,254 |
| River Murray Settlement and Coomealla Irrigation Area | 212,796 | Public Buildings, Sites, etc.— | |
| Wyangala Storage Reservoir | 1,211,704 | Courts, Gaols, Police and Fire Stations | 1,511,309 |
| Wentworth Irrigation Area | 31,511 | Educational and Scientific | 8,673,054 |
| Keepit Storage Reservoir | 287,958 | Hospitals and Charitable | 4,968,538 |
| Investigations of New Schemes | 16,944 | Recreation, Reserves Parks, Baths, etc. | 962,615 |
| Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc.— | | Administrative | 869,810 |
| Sydney Harbour | 12,168,328 | Other | 1,189,990 |
| Other | 10,044,922 | Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities | 1,731,804 |
| Roads, Bridges and Punts (Harbour Bridge £8,085,766) | 20,856,419 | Unemployment Relief (including Grants and Repayable Advances to Shires and Municipalities) | 17,010,284 |
| Circular Quay Improvements | 151,085 | Immigration | 569,930 |
| Industrial Undertakings— | | Other | 89,282 |
| Newcastle Dockyard, Dredge, Repair etc. | 1,125,733 | Works transferred to Commonwealth | 3,965,734 |
| Tourist Bureau and Resorts | 174,052 | Works in Queensland prior to Separation | 49,855 |
| Abattoirs and Meat Distributing | 1,754,441 | Total Loan Expenditure on Works and Services to 30th June, 1944 | 340,190,395 |
| Electricity | 2,567,980 | | |
| Coal Mine | 586,071 | | |
| Other | 307,016 | | |

At 30th June, 1944, the accumulated loan expenditure on works and services amounted to £340,190,395, and the public debt of the State was £351,971,024. 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 345.—Reconciliation of Accumulated Loan Expenditure with Public Debt of State, 30th June, 1944.

| | £ | £ |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Accumulated Loan Expenditure from General Loan Account on Works and Services (Table 344)... | ..... | 340,190,395 |
| Add—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 | 10,900,007 | |
| Short Term Loans | 22,130,000 | |
| Flotation and Negotiation Expenses (including Discounts on Issue) in respect of Loans credited to General Loan Account | 18,161,621 | |
| | | 53,636,090 |
| | | 393,826,485 |
| Less—Redemptions of Public Debt from Revenue and Sinking Funds | 35,392,097 | |
| Debt cancelled by Commonwealth in respect of Properties transferred from State to Commonwealth | 4,788,005 | |
| Overdraft, General Loan Account | 1,675,359 | |
| | | 41,855,461 |
| Public Debt at 30th June, 1944 (Tables 347 to 351) ... | ..... | 351,971,024 |

Thus the State loan expenditure to 30th June, 1944, consists of £342,634,857 expended on works and services of various kinds, £33,030,007 expended to meet revenue and general cash deficiencies and £18,161,621 being discounts allowed to lenders and loan flotation expenses. Of the total liability in respect of this expenditure £1,675,359 was covered by overdraft and the remainder, £392,151,126, by loans which have been offset to the extent of £40,180,102 by redemptions 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 421. 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, 1944, the loans outstanding on account of the State of New South Wales amounted to £351,971,024, of which £186,888,244 was owing in Australia, £153,413,716 in London and £11,669,064 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 £186,888,164 in Australia, £99,494,592 in London and £3,892,633 in New York; and New South Wales securities £80 in Australia, £53,919,124 in London and £7,776,431 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 was £54,650 in 1941-42, £53,617 in 1942-43, and £45,126 in 1943-44.

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 1943-44 is shown on page 407.

The following table shows particulars of loan placed on the market by the Commonwealth Government since 1940 for public subscription in Australia, and the amounts allotted therefrom to New South Wales. These 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. The total amount of loans raised by or on behalf of the State in the last five years is shown in Table 352.

TABLE 346.—Loans Raised by Public Subscription in Australia, 1940 to 1944.

| Date of Flotation. | Floated by Commonwealth on Account of all Australian Governments. | | | | | Share Allocated to N.S.W. (Face Value). |
|--------------------|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| | Face Value. | | Price of Issue. | Interest Rate. | Date of Maturity. | |
| | New. | Conversions. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | per cent. | | £ |
| 1940—March ... | 8,957,640 | ... | 100 | 3½ | 1945 | 1,879,000 |
| | 9,207,100 | ... | 100 | 3½ | 1950-56 | 1,931,000 |
| May ... | 6,746,790 | ... | 100 | 2½ | 1945 | ... |
| | 13,835,700 | ... | 100 | 3½ | 1950-56 | ... |
| November ... | 7,692,180 | ... | 100 | 2½ | 1945 | 787,000 |
| | 20,813,140 | ... | 100 | 3½ | 1950-56 | 2,129,000 |
| 1941—April ... | 13,641,800 | ... | 100 | 2½ | 1946 | 989,000 |
| | 22,229,650 | ... | 100 | 3½ | 1950-56 | 1,611,000 |
| October ... | 5,385,300 | 5,342,830 | 100 | 2½ | 1945-46 | *1,546,224 |
| | 28,769,900 | 60,637,140 | 100 | 3½ | 1950-57 | *17,603,946 |
| 1942—February ... | 12,868,980 | ... | 100 | 2½ | 1945-46 | ... |
| | 35,462,330 | ... | 100 | 3½ | 1950-58 | ... |
| June ... | 7,032,310 | ... | 100 | 2½ | 1946-47 | ... |
| | 30,341,280 | ... | 100 | 3½ | 1950-58 | ... |
| November ... | 22,000,630 | 650,440 | 100 | 2½ | 1946-47 | *362,000 |
| | 60,577,280 | 21,132,470 | 100 | 3½ | 1950-58 | *11,806,350 |
| 1943—March ... | 18,662,140 | ... | 100 | 2½ | 1947-48 | ... |
| | 83,145,690 | ... | 100 | 3½ | 1950-59 | ... |
| October ... | 24,501,950 | ... | 100 | 2½ | 1947-48 | ... |
| | 101,908,580 | ... | 100 | 3½ | 1950-59 | ... |
| 1944—March ... | 25,699,480 | ... | 100 | 2½ | 1948-49 | ... |
| | 124,838,890 | ... | 100 | 3½ | 1950-60 | ... |
| September ... | 15,349,510 | 6,938,960 | 100 | 2½ | 1948-49 | ... |
| | 98,564,200 | 33,349,070 | 100 | 3½ | 1950-60 | ... |

* For conversions only.

The State of New South Wales has not shared in any of the new loans raised publicly by the Commonwealth since April 1941. Public works programmes, on a somewhat restricted scale during the war, have been financed from Treasury cash resources and small loans resulting from direct negotiation with lenders.

No new loan money has been raised overseas by the State since 1931.

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, less redemptions, was £539,479 in 1941-42, £231,069 in 1942-43, and £91,324 in 1943-44, and the total to 30th June, 1944, was £6,004,580.

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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Individual holdings may not exceed £250 face value. Sale of the certificates was commenced on 18th March, 1940, and the net amount sold in Australia up to 30th June, 1944, was £43,721,314 with a face value of £54,651,642.

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 first overseas loan was raised in London in 1854.

The growth of the debt to 1895 is described in earlier issues of the Year Book. Subsequent movements are shown in the following table, which indicates the nature of the liabilities comprising the debt.

TABLE 347.—Public Debt of New South Wales, 1900 to 1944.

| 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 | 92,525,005 | ... | ... | ... | 92,525,005 | 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 | 38,422,770 | 337,232,969 | 127 10 2 |
| 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 | 42,805,276 | 359,878,390 | 131 0 3 |
| 1940 | 320,813,500 | ... | 1,416,762 | 42,095,276 | 364,325,538 | 131 0 6 |
| 1941 | 325,667,910 | ... | 1,416,762 | 41,890,276 | 368,974,948 | 132 6 0 |
| 1942 | 320,059,275 | ... | 1,416,762 | 43,618,776 | 365,094,813 | 129 13 1 |
| 1943 | 319,666,752 | ... | 1,416,762 | 39,169,776 | 360,253,290 | 126 15 10 |
| 1944 | 318,628,386 | ... | 1,416,762 | 31,925,876 | 351,971,024 | 122 11 11 |

* Includes oversea debt at book values, unadjusted for changes in relationship between Australian and overseas currencies, see page 414.

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 the amount of Treasury Bills was relatively small but they 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, 1944, was for construction of the Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane railway.

Closer Settlement Debentures were issued in part payment for large rural estates acquired by the Government for subdivision.

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 productivity, 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. Since 1931 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 from 1939.

TABLE 348.—Public Debt of New South Wales, Place of Domicile, 1900 to 1944.

| At 30th Junc. | 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 |
| 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 |
| 1942 | 197,506,999 | 155,517,949 | 12,069,865 | 365,094,813 | 54.10 | 45.90 |
| 1943 | 194,047,014 | 154,342,616 | 11,863,660 | 360,253,290 | 53.86 | 46.14 |
| 1944 | 186,888,244 | 153,413,716 | 11,669,064 | 351,971,024 | 53.10 | 46.90 |

* Repayable in "Dollars"—converted at rate of 4.8665 dollars to £.

The public debt as shown in Tables 347 to 351 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, 1944:—

TABLE 349.—Public Debt of New South Wales at 30th June, 1944.

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 | ... | 9,795,876 | ... | 9,795,876 | 220,407 |
| 1 5 0 | 22,130,000 | ... | ... | 22,130,000 | 276,625 |
| Total, Short Term | 22,130,000 | 9,795,876 | ... | 31,925,876 | 497,032 |
| Long Term Securities— | | | | | |
| 5 5 0 | ... | 17,870,500 | ... | 17,870,500 | 938,201 |
| 5 0 0 | ... | 17,013,816 | 7,776,431 | 24,790,247 | 1,239,512 |
| Total, £5 and over | ... | 34,884,316 | 7,776,431 | 42,660,747 | 2,177,713 |
| 4 10 0 | ... | ... | 3,892,633 | 3,892,633 | 175,169 |
| 4 0 0 | 37,571,898 | 28,988,931 | ... | 66,560,829 | 2,662,433 |
| Total, £4 and under £5 | 37,571,898 | 28,988,931 | 3,892,633 | 70,453,462 | 2,837,602 |
| 3 17 6 | 23,095,050 | ... | ... | 23,095,050 | 894,933 |
| 3 15 0 | 16,197,890 | 7,607,633 | ... | 23,805,523 | 892,707 |
| 3 12 6 | 1,931,000 | ... | ... | 1,931,000 | 69,999 |
| 3 10 0 | 1,214,000 | 33,477,901 | ... | 34,691,901 | 1,214,217 |
| Total, £3 10s. and under £4 | 42,437,940 | 41,085,534 | ... | 83,523,474 | 3,071,856 |
| 3 9 9 | 30,300 | ... | ... | 30,300 | 1,057 |
| 3 7 6 | 9,141,870 | ... | ... | 9,141,870 | 308,538 |
| 3 5 0 | 53,062,126 | ... | ... | 53,062,126 | 1,724,519 |
| 3 2 6 | 2,000 | ... | ... | 2,000 | 62 |
| 3 2 0 | 476,410 | ... | ... | 476,410 | 14,769 |
| 3 0 0 | 12,724,022 | 38,657,109 | ... | 51,381,131 | 1,541,434 |
| 2 15 0 | 787,000 | ... | ... | 787,000 | 21,643 |
| 2 14 3 | 291,421 | ... | ... | 291,421 | 7,905 |
| 2 10 0 | 7,587,124 | ... | ... | 7,587,124 | 189,678 |
| 2 6 6 | 645,653 | ... | ... | 645,653 | 15,011 |
| Matured | 480 | 1,950 | ... | 2,430 | ... |
| Total, under £3 10s. | 84,748,406 | 38,659,059 | ... | 123,407,465 | 3,824,616 |
| Total Long Term | 164,758,244 | 143,617,840 | 11,669,064 | 320,045,148 | 11,911,787 |
| Total Public Debt | 186,888,244 | 153,413,716 | 11,669,064 | 351,971,024 | 12,408,819 |

* Repayable in "Dollars"—Converted at the rate of 4·8665 dollars to £.

The rates of interest at 30th June, 1944, were from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. on £155,446,566 or 83 per cent. of the New South Wales debt registered in Australia and on £108,731,574 or 71 per cent. of the loans registered in London. All the securities with interest at 5 per cent. or 5½ per cent. were registered in London or New York.

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, 1944, the maximum rate was 5½ per cent., 12.1 per cent. of the loans bore interest at rates of 5 per cent. or over, and 44.2 per cent. were at rates under 3½ per cent.

A comparative statement illustrating the decline since 1931 is shown below:—

TABLE 350.—Public Debt of New South Wales—Rates of Interest, 1931 to 1944.

| 30th June. | Rate of Interest. | | | | | Total Public Debt. |
|------------|--|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 5½ to 6½ per cent. | 5 to 5½ per cent. | 4 and under 5 per cent. | 3½ and under 4 per cent. | under 3½ per cent. | |
| | Amount of Debt outstanding—£ Millions. | | | | | |
| 1931 | 88·5 | 120·7 | 38·7 | 20·2 | 19·2 | 287·3 |
| 1932 | 36·2 | 75·3 | 153·6 | 19·7 | 21·7 | 306·5 |
| 1933 | 17·4 | 69·5 | 123·4 | 46·4 | 58·3 | 315·0 |
| 1934 | ... | 65·4 | 133·2 | 59·3 | 67·6 | 325·5 |
| 1935 | ... | 65·3 | 127·2 | 59·1 | 85·5 | 337·1 |
| 1936 | ... | 43·6 | 115·6 | 67·5 | 119·9 | 346·6 |
| 1937 | ... | 43·5 | 115·0 | 73·2 | 118·6 | 350·3 |
| 1938 | ... | 43·3 | 115·0 | 77·8 | 118·1 | 354·2 |
| 1939 | ... | 43·2 | 104·7 | 95·0 | 117·0 | 356·9 |
| 1940 | ... | 43·3 | 103·3 | 104·7 | 113·0 | 364·3 |
| 1941 | ... | 43·3 | 102·9 | 103·9 | 118·9 | 369·0 |
| 1942 | ... | 43·1 | 72·8 | 104·1 | 145·1 | 365·1 |
| 1943 | ... | 42·9 | 71·1 | 90·3 | 156·0 | 360·3 |
| 1944 | ... | 42·7 | 70·5 | 83·5 | 155·3 | 352·0 |
| | Proportion to Total Public Debt. | | | | | |
| 1931 | per cent. 30·8 | per cent. 42·0 | per cent. 13·5 | per cent. 7·0 | per cent. 6·7 | per cent. 100 |
| 1932 | 11·8 | 24·6 | 50·1 | 6·4 | 7·1 | 100 |
| 1936 | ... | 12·6 | 33·3 | 19·5 | 34·6 | 100 |
| 1940 | ... | 11·9 | 28·4 | 28·7 | 31·0 | 100 |
| 1944 | ... | 12·1 | 20·0 | 23·7 | 44·2 | 100 |

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, 1944, in Australia, in London and in New York, according to the latest due dates for repayment:—

TABLE 351.—Public Debt of New South Wales, at 30th June, 1944, 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. | 22,130 | 9,796 | ... | 31,926 |
| Long Term Debt— | | | | |
| 1945 | 7,818 | 7,492 | ... | 15,310 |
| 1946 | 2,667 | 10,865 | ... | 2,667 |
| 1947 | 2,535 | ... | ... | 13,400 |
| 1948 | 7,132 | ... | ... | 7,132 |
| 1949 | 16,279 | 12,174 | ... | 28,453 |
| 1950 | 11,115 | ... | ... | 11,115 |
| 1951 | 4,673 | 11,707 | ... | 16,380 |
| 1952 | 9,925 | ... | ... | 9,925 |
| 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 | 11,942 | ... | 3,862 | 15,804 |
| 1958 | 21,921 | 38,171 | 3,914 | 64,006 |
| 1959 | 17,767 | 3,829 | ... | 21,596 |
| 1960 | 8,764 | ... | ... | 8,764 |
| 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 or Overdue Government Option ... | 1 6,071 | 3 ... | ... | 4 6,071 |
| Total, Long Term. | 164,758 | 143,618 | 11,669 | 320,045 |
| Total Public Debt. | 186,888 | 153,414 | 11,669 | 351,971 |

* 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, 1944, loans amounting to £50,729,043 had passed the earliest maturity date, and £6,070,723 was issued on terms placing redemption within the option of the Government. These loans comprise £6,214,379 in Australia, £38,916,322 in London and £11,669,065 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 346; 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 352.—Transactions on Public Debt of New South Wales, 1940 to 1944.

| Particulars. | Year ended 30th June— | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| Long Term Loans raised— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Conversion or Renewal Loans— | | | | | |
| London— | | | | | |
| Cash Subscribed and Con- verted Stocks | ... | ... | 7,480,054 | 10,735,508 | ... |
| Discounts | ... | ... | 37,588 | 219,092 | ... |
| Australia— | | | | | |
| Cash Subscribed and Con- verted Stocks | 4,760,395 | 270,000 | 29,783,430 | 15,196,630 | 6,734,610 |
| Discounts | 48,085 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Conversions (Face Value) | 4,808,480 | 270,000 | 37,801,072 | 26,151,230 | 6,734,610 |
| New Loans— | | | | | |
| Australia— | | | | | |
| Cash subscribed | 7,479,700 | 5,615,000 | 95,000 | 1,408,000 | 105,000 |
| Discounts | 300 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total New Loans (Face Value) | 7,480,000 | 5,615,000 | 95,000 | 1,408,000 | 105,000 |
| Total Long Term Loans Raised | 12,288,480 | 5,885,000 | 37,396,072 | 27,559,230 | 6,839,610 |
| Long Term Loans Repaid from— | | | | | |
| Conversion and Renewal Loans— | | | | | |
| London | ... | ... | †9,766,564 | 10,735,508 | ... |
| Australia | 4,760,395 | 270,000 | 29,783,430 | 15,196,630 | 6,734,610 |
| Sinking Fund and Revenue A/c's— | | | | | |
| London and New York* | 222,262 | 223,364 | 2,899,928 | 451,331 | 379,596 |
| Australia... .. | 1,974,042 | 537,126 | 554,780 | 1,567,980 | 763,770 |
| Loan Accounts | 84,633 | 100 | 5 | 305 | ... |
| Total Long Term Loans Re- paid | 7,041,332 | 1,030,590 | 43,004,707 | 27,951,754 | 7,877,976 |
| Net Increase in Long Term Debt | 5,247,148 | 4,854,410 | (-)5,608,635 | (-)392,524 | (-)1,038,366 |
| Net Increase in Short Term Debt | (-)800,000 | (-)205,000 | 1,728,500 | (-)4,449,000 | (-)7,243,900 |
| Net Increase in Public Debt | 4,447,148 | 4,649,410 | (-)3,880,135 | (-)4,841,524 | (-)8,282,266 |

*Exclusive of Short Term Debt repaid: £574,500 in 1941-42, £1,149,000 in 1942-43, and £574,500 in 1943-44. †Includes £2,286,510 converted into 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, 1944, 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, 1934-1943, represent the limit of overdrafts and not the amount outstanding.

TABLE 353.—Loans Guaranteed by State, 30th June, 1944.

| Loans Issued by— | £ | £ |
|---|------------|------------|
| Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board ... | 27,672,094 | |
| Hunter District Water Board | 3,300,000 | |
| Broken Hill Water Board | 269,864 | |
| Rural Bank of New South Wales | 23,010,273 | |
| Public Hospitals | 2,208,274 | |
| Shire and County Councils | 668,040 | |
| Fire Commissioners | 47,500 | |
| | ----- | 57,176,045 |
| Overdrafts and Advances (under Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1943—Limit of Guarantee)— | | |
| Hospitals | 575,489 | |
| Co-operative Building Societies | 15,004,825 | |
| Other Co-operative Societies, Marketing Boards, etc. ... | 985,811 | |
| Film Producing Companies... .. | 25,000 | |
| Miscellaneous | 5,250 | |
| | ----- | 16,596,375 |
| Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-1934— | | |
| Rural Bank Borrowers ... .. | ..... | 233,220 |

Of the loans issued by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, £2,000,000 is repayable in sterling in London and £1,323,744 in New York in dollars (converted at the rate of \$4.86 to the £). An amount of £98,410 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, 1944, is shown in Table 349 as £12,408,819. 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, 1944 was £12,849,479, viz., £11,978,442 on Debentures and Funded Stocks, £583,661 on Treasury Bills, £287,376 on moneys held temporarily by the Government. The amount paid overseas was £6,340,512, viz., £5,767,198 in London and £573,314 in New York; and £6,508,967 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 £1,756,858 during the year ended 30th June, 1944.

The following table shows the amount of interest *actually paid* on the public debt in Australia, London and New York at intervals since 1900; 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 354.—Interest and Exchange on Public Debt and Temporary Advances, Amount Paid, 1900 to 1944.

| Year ended 30th June. | Interest Paid on— | | | | Total Interest Paid. | Exchange on Overseas Interest Payments. | Total Interest and Exchange. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---|----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| | Public Debt. | | | Moneys in Temporary Possession of Government. | | | |
| | Australia. | London. | New York. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1900 | 337,691 | 1,972,580 | ... | 99,544 | 2,409,815 | ... | 2,409,815 |
| 1910 | 825,892 | 2,309,513 | ... | 62,538 | 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 | 686,966 | 13,796,713 | ... | 13,796,713 |
| 1935 | 5,386,675 | 6,552,542 | 646,313 | 309,587 | 12,875,117 | 1,871,765 | 14,746,882 |
| 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 | 13,104,054 | 1,666,828 | 14,771,782 |
| 1940 | 6,591,090 | 5,863,005 | 614,016 | 349,582 | 13,418,296 | 1,781,816 | 15,200,112 |
| 1941 | 6,593,214 | 5,875,452 | 604,339 | 346,566 | 13,414,621 | 1,801,558 | 15,216,179 |
| 1942 | 6,594,663 | 5,840,331 | 592,622 | 299,149 | 13,327,276 | 1,785,608 | 15,112,885 |
| 1943 | 6,415,918 | 5,712,759 | 581,354 | 321,404 | 13,031,435 | 1,747,394 | 14,778,769 |
| 1944 | 6,221,591 | 5,767,198 | 573,314 | 237,376 | 12,849,479 | 1,756,358 | 14,606,337 |

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 Consolidated Revenue Fund. Payments by the undertakings in respect of the current year's charges amounted in 1941-42 to £7,645,795 for interest and £952,813 for exchange, in 1942-43 to £7,494,341 and £958,461, and in 1943-44 to £7,318,301 and £945,850, respectively. In addition a considerable amount of interest, etc., accrued to the Consolidated Revenue Fund as revenues from various other objects on which loan moneys have been expended. Payments of interest and exchange in the last two years included the following:—

TABLE 355.—Public Debt, Interest and Exchange Payments by State Undertakings.

| Undertakings, etc. | 1942-43. | | 1943-44. | |
|--|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | Interest. | Exchange on Interest. | Interest. | Exchange on Interest. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Railways | 5,350,000 | 750,000 | 5,328,400 | 740,000 |
| Tramways and Motor Omnibuses | 277,197 | 38,465 | 267,599 | 37,298 |
| Closer Settlement Fund | 420,000 | ..... | 412,582 | ..... |
| Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board | 461,519 | 62,500 | 458,421 | 63,500 |
| Hunter District Water Board | 112,921 | 15,489 | 113,000 | 15,700 |
| Maritime Services Board (Sydney Harbour) | 408,000 | 57,000 | 408,000 | 55,904 |
| Sydney Harbour Bridge | 166,612 | ..... | 48,862 | ..... |
| Main Roads Department | 152,195 | 20,970 | 142,444 | 19,626 |
| Southern Electricity Supply | 92,032 | 12,001 | 92,266 | 12,884 |

Rates of Interest on Public Debt.

A classification of the public debt of New South Wales as at 30th June, 1944, according to the nominal rates of interest payable, is shown in Tables 349 and 350.

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 1912-13. During the next ten years there was a gradual rise to 5.1606 per cent. in 1922-23. Variations since 1928-29 are shown below:—

TABLE 356.—Interest on Public Debt of New South Wales, Average Effective Rates, 1929 to 1944.

| Year ended 30th June. | Rate. Per cent. | Year ended 30th June. | Rate. Per cent. | Year ended 30th June. | Rate. Per cent. |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1929 | 5.14062 | 1935 | 3.92041 | 1940 | 3.67829 |
| 1930 | 5.17204 | 1936 | 3.81666 | 1941 | 3.66042 |
| 1931 | 5.14421 | 1937 | 3.70787 | 1942 | 3.62519 |
| 1932 | 4.85673 | 1938 | 3.66774 | 1943 | 3.59375 |
| 1933 | 4.37804 | 1939 | 3.67296 | 1944 | 3.61055 |
| 1934 | 4.12554 | | | | |

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 RELATIONSHIPS 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 borrowings 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. A National Works Council, representative of the Commonwealth and States, was established in July, 1943, to prepare the public works programmes to be undertaken in the post-war period.

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 of the last ten years, and the aggregate since 1st July, 1928, are shown below:—

TABLE 357.—National Debt Sinking Fund, Transactions on Account of New South Wales.

| Year ended 30th June. | Receipts. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------|
| | Contributions by— | | | | Interest. | Total Receipts. | |
| | Common- wealth. | State of New South Wales— | | | | | |
| | | On Loans Issued. | 4½% on Cancelled Securities. | Total New South Wales. | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| 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 | 1,940,614 | |
| 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 | |
| 1942 | 674,652 | 1,314,615 | 989,653 | 2,304,268 | 18,268 | 2,997,188 | |
| 1943 | 678,303 | 1,340,663 | 1,124,258 | 2,464,921 | 14,037 | 3,157,261 | |
| 1944 | 670,184 | 1,426,078 | 1,262,975 | 2,689,053 | 7,914 | 3,367,151 | |
| Total, 1928 to 1944 ... | 9,398,219 | 16,107,665 | 8,498,078 | 24,605,743 | 239,798 | 34,248,760 | |
| | 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. | £* |
| 1935 | 780,275 | 119,389 | 145,209 | 1,042,873 | 779,902 | 95,000 | 119,799 |
| 1936 | 790,944 | 1,404,891 | 87,943 | 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 | 173,431 |
| 1941 | 541,220 | ... | 214,905 | 756,125 | 541,045 | ... | 223,364 |
| 1942 | 557,127 | 4,047,167 | 279,512 | 4,883,806 | 554,780 | 3,228,050 | 246,378 |
| 1943 | 1,567,955 | 1,747,335 | 272,706 | 3,587,996 | 1,567,980 | 1,394,125 | 206,206 |
| 1944 | 763,785 | 1,165,620 | 288,170 | 2,217,575 | 763,770 | 928,900 | 194,596 |
| Total, 1928 to 1944 ... | 12,568,234 | 20,320,557 | 3,288,791 | 32,888,791 | 12,533,641 | 14,597,597 | 2,560,875 |

* Face value of securities in Dollars converted at \$48665 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 347 to 351), as described on page 414. During the seventeen 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 5s. 6d. in Australia, £118 8s. 7d. in London and New York, and £110 15s. 4d. in the three centres. In 1943-44 the average price per £100

face value was £100 in Australia, £129 8s. in London and New York, and the general average was £117 10s. The balance at credit of the sinking fund as at 30th June, 1944, was £1,354,969. The following table indicates the source of contributions by New South Wales:—

TABLE 358.—National Debt Sinking Fund, Source of Contributions by New South Wales.

| Source. | Contributions in respect of year— | | | Total, 1923 to 1944. |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Railways | 936,719 | 975,000 | 1,088,000 | 4,826,569 |
| Road Transport and Tramways | 47,055 | 56,413 | 46,047 | 601,760 |
| State Coal Mine | 1,700 | 1,782 | 957 | 15,943 |
| Closer Settlement Fund | 68,600 | 71,500 | 77,000 | 863,456 |
| Metrop. Water, Sew'ge & Drainage Board | 73,000 | 80,500 | 85,500 | 1,272,573 |
| Hunter District Water Board | 12,265 | 18,500 | 21,000 | 277,210 |
| Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Works | 1,252 | 3,015 | 3,964 | 155,400 |
| Water and Drainage Trusts | ... | 600 | 700 | 12,922 |
| Main Roads Department | 49,290 | 41,460 | 44,610 | 396,081 |
| Sydney Harbour Bridge | ... | ... | ... | 338,439 |
| Sydney Harbour Services | 72,000 | 75,000 | 82,400 | 847,086 |
| Southern Electricity Supply | 6,584 | ... | 11,500 | 102,446 |
| Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner | 2,593 | ... | ... | 46,114 |
| State Metal Quarries | ... | ... | ... | 2,233 |
| Tourist Bureau | ... | ... | ... | 797 |
| South-West Tablelands Water Supply ... | 3,066 | ... | 3,861 | 13,922 |
| Unemployment Relief Fund | ... | ... | ... | 331,273 |
| Consolidated Revenue Fund | 1,030,144 | 1,141,151 | 1,223,514 | 14,501,519 |
| Total | 2,304,268 | 2,464,921 | 2,689,053 | 24,605,743 |

PRIVATE FINANCE.

WARTIME REGULATIONS.

Since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the Commonwealth, by regulations under the National Security Act, has introduced far-reaching economic controls to secure the utilisation of national resources for wartime needs. Measures for the control of materials, manpower, prices, rationing and organisation of industry are discussed elsewhere in this Year Book. The salient features of regulations directly related to financial controls are described below.

By regulations relating to overseas exchange and monetary control, provision is made for the control of transactions in foreign exchange and restrictions have been placed upon the transmission of money (including Australian notes and gold) to places outside Australia. Overseas currency is made available to importers for transactions under import licenses. A system of licensing is applied also to exports to ensure that foreign currency arising from the sale of Australian products overseas is placed at the disposal of the Commonwealth Bank; the Bank pays an equivalent amount in Australian currency to the persons entitled thereto.

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 foreign securities, including gold and bank balances or other credits, may not dispose of or otherwise deal with them if they are situated outside the sterling area, or if the principal and interest thereon are payable in the currency of any country outside the sterling area. Particulars of such foreign securities must be furnished to the Commonwealth Bank, and the Treasurer is empowered to acquire them for national purposes.

The Capital Issues Regulations empower the Commonwealth Treasurer to control the registration of new companies and the increase of capital by existing companies, the issue of securities, mortgages and charges upon property, and the acceptance of deposits by certain bodies (including building societies, pastoral companies and co-operative societies). Advances by banks made in the ordinary course of business and payable on demand are exempt from such control; also similar advances by declared pastoral companies for purposes other than the acquisition of land, securities issued by a local authority to the State Government or (with approval of the State Treasurer and to a limit of £25,000 in a year) to other persons or bodies, and mortgages where the total amount given by the one person in the preceding twelve months does not exceed a certain sum (£500 since August, 1942).

The capital issues regulations also imposed limits on rates of interest in certain instances and placed restrictions upon 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. Control over these matters was extended in February, 1942, in terms of the Economic Organisation Regulations described below.

In implementing wartime financial policy the banks in Australia co-operated with the Government on a voluntary basis until the Wartime Banking Control Regulations were formulated in November, 1941. By these, trading 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 trading 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 trading 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; particulars of individual accounts are not to be disclosed in these returns. The books and transactions are subject to investigation by the Auditor-General of the Commonwealth.

Establishments other than trading banks which provide banking services, in making advances or loans, are required to observe the policy determined by the Commonwealth Bank and, together with all persons and corporations which accept money on deposit, may be required to furnish returns to the Commonwealth Bank and the Treasurer.

The Building Control Regulations for the wartime control of investment in building projects are described in the chapter Social Condition of this Year Book. Consent of the Minister for War Organisation is required before any building operation may be undertaken, unless the cost is within a prescribed limit. Control has been extended over this form of investment by reductions in the limits of expenditure on various classes of buildings.

The Economic Organisation Regulations are designed to prevent speculation in real property and shares and to stabilise values, control interest rates and stabilize rates of wages.

As promulgated on 20th February, 1942, the regulations prohibited the sale of land and company shares, stock and debentures, except with the consent of the Commonwealth Treasurer. There were certain exemptions from this rule, *e.g.*, dispositions in pursuance of contracts made prior to 10th February, 1942, by trustees or liquidators of property of deceased or bankrupt persons or companies in liquidation, and mortgage transactions.

The regulations as applied to real estate were amended by orders issued on 26th and 27th February to permit the sale, subject to limitations as to price, of land used for rural purposes and 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, or were in course of erection on, or were commenced after, 10th February, 1942. There was another amendment operative from 11th March, 1942, to permit the sale, at a price not more than 10 per cent. above valuation at 10th February, 1942, of rural land and of other land which had been owned by the seller for twelve months prior to sale. Under further amendment dating from 5th October, 1942, the prohibition, except with consent of the Treasurer, was placed upon the purchase or acquisition of land (and not the sale as previously). Purchases to which the Commonwealth or a State, or an authority of either, is a party are exempt from the regulations; also those in pursuance of contracts made prior to 10th February, 1942, and sales under a writ of a Court.

The restrictions on dealings in company shares, stock and debentures, introduced on 20th February, 1942, were modified on 11th March. From this date the sale of scrip has been permitted within maximum and minimum price limits approved by the Treasurer, provided it has been registered in the name of the seller for not less than five months. The limits of prices were first fixed at levels 10 per cent. above and below the prices current on 19th February, 1942, and for a time adjustments were made fortnightly where market quotations were at either limit. Because there was steady appreciation in share values, a system of "ceiling" prices was inaugurated in November, 1942, and the maximum and minimum rates have since been revised, usually at monthly intervals, within the upper limits thus established. Ceiling prices were fixed in the first place at the levels ruling in September, 1941, par value being taken when the price was at a discount. Apart from a few amendments these remained unchanged until October, 1944, when the ceiling prices of an extensive list of shares were increased on the basis of average prices in the three years preceding the war, with the proviso that no increase should exceed 10 per cent. of the existing ceiling price or 10s. per share, whichever was the less. A further increase on the same basis was sanctioned in February, 1945.

Certain company securities have been removed from the maximum and ceiling price restrictions, viz., from July, 1943, debentures and preference shares bearing fixed rates of interest or dividend, and from November, 1943, ordinary shares (*e.g.*, of gas companies) on which dividends are limited by State action. Since 30th June, 1944, the Treasurer's consent has been required for the sale of shares officially listed on a Stock Exchange unless made through a member of the exchange, and for the sale of unlisted shares where the purchaser thereby gains control of more than one-fourth in nominal value of the shares, or a particular class of shares, issued by a company.

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.

Industrial provisions of the Economic Organisation Regulations are designed to stabilize rates of wages at the level existing on 10th February, 1942. Adjustment of wages following variations in the cost of living and periodical increments under 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 is forbidden, except in case of illness, customary leave of absence, or pressing emergency.

Regulations for the control of cash order business and hire purchase agreements, war service moratorium, debtors' relief and war risks insurance are described later in this chapter.

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, 1944, was: Gold £17,426, silver £1,283,920, and bronze £65,639.

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 halfpenny. 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, 1909-1936, is as follows; viz., gold coins $\frac{11}{12}$ fine gold, $\frac{1}{12}$ alloy; silver coins $\frac{27}{10}$ fine silver, $\frac{3}{10}$ alloy; bronze coins are of mixed metal—copper, tin, and zinc. Standard or sovereign gold has a fineness of 22 carats and the standard weight of a sovereign is 123.27447 grains.

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 1944. London prices are expressed in sterling and Australian prices in local currency:—

TABLE 359.—Prices of Gold in London and Australia.

| Year ended 30th June. | London. | | Australia. | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--|
| | Average Price per Oz. Fine. | Average Value of Sovereign. | Average per Oz. Fine. | | Average Value of Sovereign. | |
| | | | Price. | Premium. | | |
| | Stg. | Stg. | A | | A | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Per cent. | £ s. d. | |
| 1929 | 4 4 11 | 1 0 0 | 4 4 11 | ..... | 1 0 0 | |
| 1930 | 4 4 11 | 1 0 0 | 4 6 3 | 1.5 | 1 0 4 | |
| 1931 | 4 4 11 | 1 0 0 | 4 10 4 | 16.9 | 1 3 5 | |
| 1932 | 5 7 7 | 1 5 4 | 6 11 4 | 54.6 | 1 10 11 | |
| 1933 | 6 1 7 | 1 8 7 | 7 9 9 | 76.2 | 1 15 3 | |
| 1934 | 6 11 8 | 1 11 0 | 8 2 0 | 90.6 | 1 18 2 | |
| 1935 | 7 1 3 | 1 13 3 | 8 14 10 | 105.7 | 2 1 2 | |
| 1936 | 7 0 8 | 1 13 1 | 8 14 0 | 104.8 | 2 1 0 | |
| 1937 | 7 0 10 | 1 13 2 | 8 15 3 | 106.2 | 2 1 3 | |
| 1938 | 7 0 0 | 1 12 11 | 8 13 10 | 104.6 | 2 0 11 | |
| 1939 | 7 6 9 | 1 14 7 | 9 2 9 | 115.1 | 2 3 0 | |
| 1940 | 8 4 9 | 1 18 9 | 10 8 4 | 145.2 | 2 9 1 | |
| 1941 | 8 8 0 | 1 19 7 | 10 13 5 | 151.2 | 2 9 2 | |
| 1942 | 8 8 0 | 1 19 7 | 10 11 3 | 148.6 | 2 8 7 | |
| 1943 | 8 8 0 | 1 19 7 | 10 9 0 | 146.0 | 2 8 0 | |
| 1944 | 8 8 0 | 1 19 -7 | 10 9 0 | 146.0 | 2 8 0 | |

Stg.—Sterling.

A.—Australian Currency (see exchange rates, page 451).

Current Australian gold prices are published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics."

The price per oz. of fine gold in Australia was unchanged at £10 9s. from January, 1942, until it rose to £10 10s. in June, 1944; there were further rises to £10 12s. in September, 1944, £10 13s. 6d. in May, 1945, and £10 15s. 3d. in June, 1945.

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. per annum on the notes of the trading banks issued or re-issued after 1st July, 1911, with the object of forcing them out of circulation. In June quarter, 1944, bank notes outstanding in New South Wales amounted to £48,817, all issued prior to July, 1911.

Australian Notes.

In 1910 the Federal Treasurer was authorised to issue Australian notes, and notes issued by any of the States were declared not to be legal tender and their circulation by the banks was prohibited.

Since December, 1920, the issue of Australian notes has been controlled by the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank. 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 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 Board is required to hold a reserve of gold and/or English sterling, the amount of such reserve to be not less than 25 per cent. of the notes in circulation. 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. In 1943-44 the Commonwealth Bank Act was amended to authorise the transfer of £1,000,000 from this special reserve to the capital account of the Mortgage Bank Department.

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 360.—Australian Note Issue, 1914 to 1944.

| 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 | ‡23,844,394 | 40·95 |
| 1931 ... | 25,302,258 | 25,351,168 | 50,653,426 | ‡15,226,530 | 30·06 |
| 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 |
| 1942 ... | 16,125,894 | 86,488,144 | 102,614,038 | 26,610,566 | 25·93 |
| 1943 ... | 14,491,985 | 123,864,383 | 138,356,368 | 35,141,463 | 25·40 |
| 1944 ... | 15,253,829 | 174,258,239 | 189,512,068 | 49,293,497 | 26·01 |

* Banks held £5,032,149 and public £4,822,774 at 3rd August, 1914 (earliest figures available).

† Consisting solely of gold until July, 1932, thereafter gold and English Sterling.

‡ Valued in gold and Sterling currency. From 1936 values are in Australian currency.

A statement of the profits earned by the Note Issue Department and the provisions governing their distribution is shown on page 434.

The following table shows particulars of the balance-sheets of the Department at 30th June in each year of the last six years.

TABLE 361.—Australian Note Issue, Balance Sheets, 1939 to 1944.

| Liabilities and Assets. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Liabilities— | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| Notes in Circulation ... | 47,525 | 61,619 | 67,864 | 102,607 | 140,012 | 190,994 |
| Reserve for Notes not Presented ... | 28 | 34 | 39 | 47 | 141 | 160 |
| Special Reserve— | | | | | | |
| Premium on Gold ... | 7,753 | 7,753 | 7,755 | 7,755 | 7,755 | 6,755 |
| Other ... | 1,327 | 1,442 | 1,487 | 1,542 | 1,589 | 1,627 |
| Assets— | | | | | | |
| Gold and English Sterling Reserve... | 16,029 | 16,082 | 17,705 | 26,610 | 36,391 | 49,294 |
| Debentures and Other Securities ... | 40,504. | 54,311 | 51,367 | 85,179 | 112,975 | 150,101 |
| Other ... | 100 | 455 | 8,073 | 162 | 131 | 141 |
| | | | | 0 | | |
| Total ... | 56,633 | 70,848 | 77,145 | 111,951 | 149,497 | 199,536 |

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, 1943:—

TABLE 362.—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. |
| 1939 ... | £ 7,837,252 | £ 716,693 | £ 180,152 | £ 8,734,097 | £ 753,010 | £ 337,205 | £ 1,090,215 |
| 1940 ... | 8,131,617 | 696,685 | 135,900 | 8,964,202 | 794,754 | 179,433 | 974,187 |
| 1941 ... | 8,833,896 | 744,239 | 86,730 | 9,664,865 | 849,912 | 148,107 | 998,019 |
| 1942 ... | 9,810,878 | 785,491 | 56,051 | 10,652,420 | 966,563 | 121,290 | 1,087,853 |
| 1943 ... | 11,678,941 | 1,079,187 | 49,250 | 12,807,378 | 1,481,044 | 80,034 | 1,561,078 |

The amount of money orders issued in other Australian States and overseas 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 363.—Postal Note Business in New South Wales.

| Year ended 30th June. | Postal Notes issued in New South Wales. | Postal Notes paid in New South Wales. | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | Issued in New South Wales. | Issued in other States. | Total. |
| 1939 ... | £ 3,491,630 | £ 2,971,205 | £ 306,022 | £ 3,277,227 |
| 1940 ... | 3,489,945 | 2,976,563 | 306,664 | 3,283,227 |
| 1941 ... | 3,483,637 | 3,060,646 | 325,606 | 3,386,252 |
| 1942 ... | 3,721,851 | 3,269,304 | 357,322 | 3,626,626 |
| 1943 ... | 3,641,680 | 3,202,280 | 634,600 | 3,836,880 |

The number of postal notes issued in New South Wales was 9,185,135 in 1941-42 and 8,624,790 in 1942-43. The number paid in New South Wales was 8,906,241 and 8,732,330 in the respective years, of which 912,544 and 1,202,300 were issued in other States.

BANKING.

A comprehensive review of the banking system is contained in the Report of the Royal Commission appointed in November, 1935, to report upon the monetary and banking systems of Australia.

There were fourteen trading banks operating in New South Wales in 1944, viz., the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, which functions also as a central bank, nine private trading banks, the Rural Bank of New South Wales, which is conducted by the State Government, a New Zealand bank and two foreign banks. The nine private trading banks transact the bulk of the trading bank business in the State; they hold 84 per cent. of the total deposits in trading banks and the Commonwealth Bank holds 14 per cent.

The number of branches and agencies at 30th June, 1944, of the fourteen trading banks operating in New South Wales are shown below:—

TABLE 364.—Trading Banks, Number of Branches and Agencies at 30th June, 1944.

| Banks. | Branches in | | | | | Agencies in Australia. | |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | N.S.W. | Other A/lian States. | New Zealand. | Else-where. | Total Branches. | N.S.W. | Other States. |
| Commonwealth | 197 | 83 | ... | 4 | 284 | ... | ... |
| Nine Private Banks | 712 | 1,315 | 187 | 13 | 2,227 | 114 | 386 |
| Rural Bank | 57 | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 42 | ... |
| Bank of New Zealand and | 1 | 1 | 135 | 3 | 140 | ... | ... |
| Two Foreign Banks | 2 | 1 | ... | * | * | ... | ... |
| Total | 969 | 1,400 | 322 | * | * | 156 | 386 |

* Not available.

With a view to war-time economy of manpower, the trading banks operating in New South Wales have by mutual agreement closed a number of branches and agencies. Consequently the number of their branches in New South Wales was reduced from 1,097 in June, 1941, to 969 in 1944, and their agencies from 223 to 156; in the other States their branches 1,702 and agencies 595 were reduced to 1,400 and 386 respectively.

THE COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia was constituted under an Act passed by the Federal Parliament in 1911. It commenced savings bank business on 15th July, 1912, and general trading bank business on 20th January, 1913. The Savings Bank Department was separated from the Bank in 1928, but is still managed by the Commonwealth Bank Board. Details regarding the Savings Bank are given on page 443.

The Bank 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 re-appointment. The Governor of the Bank is its chief Executive Officer and is appointed for a term of seven years, with eligibility for reappointment.

The Commonwealth Bank performs important functions as central reserve bank and since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, has exercised far reaching powers in respect of National Security Regulations described on page 425 *et seq.* The Bank transacts the banking business of the Commonwealth Government and some State Governments, underwrites loans floated in Australia by the Commonwealth Government and keeps the Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Registries and, since December, 1931, has controlled the overseas exchange rate. The trading banks maintain deposits with the Commonwealth Bank.

The operations of the Bank are conducted in four departments, viz., Note Issue (see page 430), General Bank, Rural Credits and Mortgage Bank Departments.

The Rural Credits Department was formed in 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.

The Mortgage Bank Department was opened on 27th September, 1943. It makes long-term loans to primary producers upon the security of a first mortgage of land used for primary production. The money lent may be used only in connection with the borrower's business of primary production or to discharge a prior encumbrance on land used for such purpose. Subject to a maximum of £5,000, loans may be granted up to 70 per cent. of the Bank's valuation of security for periods not less than five nor more than forty-one years. Borrowers are required to pay equal half-yearly instalments on account of principal and interest and such instalments may not be less than an amount calculated on the original loan at a rate 1 per cent. per annum above the rate of interest chargeable, shown on page 449.

Capital.

The capital of the Commonwealth Bank has been derived from profits. At 30th June, 1944, the capital accounts of the various departments consisted of the following, viz., General Bank, £4,000,000 transferred from the reserve fund in 1924; Rural Credits, £2,000,000, obtained from profits of the Note Issue between 1925 and 1932; and Mortgage Bank, £1,360,420, comprising transfers from the special reserve "Premium on Gold Sold" of the Note Issue, £1,000,000, and profits in 1943-44 of the Note Issue, £114,144, and General Bank, £246,276. The capital account of the Mortgage Bank Department is to be increased to £4,000,000 by annual appropriations from the profits of the Note Issue and General Bank as described below.

The reserve funds at 30th June, 1944, amounted to £4,130,010 in the General Bank and £427,182 in the Rural Credits Department; in the Mortgage Bank Department there was a debit balance of £13,186 in the profit and loss account.

Under authority to borrow loan capital—not yet exercised—£16,000,000 may be raised for the General Bank Department, viz., £6,000,000 by the Commonwealth Government and £10,000,000 by the issue of debentures. In the Rural Credits Department additional capital may be provided by loans from the Commonwealth Government up to a limit of £3,000,000 and, subject to certain limitations, further sums may be obtained by the issue of debentures redeemable when advances are repaid. The Mortgage Bank Department may obtain further funds by way of advances from the Federal Treasurer, the Commonwealth Savings Bank and, to the limit of £1,000,000, from the General Bank Department.

Profits.

The net profits of the Note Issue Department have been paid generally to the Commonwealth Treasury. Between 1925 and 1932 one quarter of such profits was utilised in providing capital for the Rural Credits Department, and from 1st July, 1943, an annual appropriation at the rate of £150,000 became payable to the newly-formed Mortgage Bank Department for capital purposes.

The profits of the General Bank Department were credited to reserves until 30th June, 1923, and later were divided equally between the reserve fund and the National Debt Sinking Fund. From 1st July, 1943, the distribution has been one-quarter to reserve fund, one-quarter to Mortgage Bank Department and half to National Debt Sinking Fund. The profits of the Rural Credits Department are retained by the Department and divided equally between the reserve fund and the development fund.

The following statement shows the net profits earned during each of the last six years and the manner in which they were distributed. For convenience, the profits of the Commonwealth Savings Bank, which were credited to reserve until 30th June, 1923, and later divided equally between the reserve fund and the National Debt Sinking Fund, are included in the statement.

TABLE 365.—Commonwealth Bank and Savings Bank, Net Profits, 1939 to 1943.

| Department, etc. | Year ended 30th June— | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | <i>Profits.</i> | | | | | |
| General Bank | 356,579 | 456,793 | 385,680 | 526,907 | 873,135 | 985,104 |
| Rural Credits | 31,580 | 37,732 | 48,406 | 47,385 | 44,281 | 37,827 |
| Mortgage Bank | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (-)13,186 |
| Note Issue | 766,731 | 985,993 | 1,461,839 | 1,658,141 | 2,247,702 | 2,743,115 |
| Savings Bank | 316,282 | 372,941 | 387,451 | 268,754 | 392,599 | 498,782 |
| Total ... | 1,471,172 | 1,853,459 | 2,283,376 | 2,601,187 | 3,557,717 | 4,251,642 |
| | <i>Distribution of Profits.</i> | | | | | |
| Capital and Reserves* ... | 368,011 | 452,599 | 434,972 | 495,215 | 677,148 | 880,728 |
| Commonwealth Treasury | 766,730 | 985,993 | 1,461,839 | 1,658,141 | 2,247,702 | 2,828,971 |
| National Debt Sinking Fund | 336,431 | 414,867 | 386,565 | 447,831 | 632,867 | 741,943 |
| Total ... | 1,471,172 | 1,853,459 | 2,283,376 | 2,601,187 | 3,557,717 | 4,251,642 |

* Including half profits of Rural Credit Department paid to Development Fund. (-) Net Loss.

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 the profits paid to State authorities was £240,532 in 1941-42, £260,742 in 1942-43, and £350,152 in 1943-44.

Balance Sheets.

A comparison of the aggregate balance sheets of the General Bank, Rural Credits and Mortgage Bank Departments at 30th June in each of the last six years is shown below. Details of the balance sheets of the Note Issue Department are shown on page 431, and of the Commonwealth Savings Bank on page 443.

TABLE 366.—Commonwealth Bank, General Bank, Rural Credits and Mortgage Bank Departments, Balance Sheets at 30th June, 1939, to 1944.

| Liabilities and Assets. | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 |
|---|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| LIABILITIES. | | | | | | |
| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| General Bank—Capital ... | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Reserve ... | 2,762 | 2,991 | 3,184 | 3,447 | 3,884 | 4,130 |
| Rural Credits—Capital ... | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Reserve ... | 319 | 338 | 362 | 386 | 408 | 427 |
| Development Fund ... | 22 | 18 | 27 | 35 | 56 | 45 |
| Mortgage Bank—Capital ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,360 |
| Reserve ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (-) 13 |
| Special War-time Deposits by Banks ... | ... | ... | ... | 36,886 | 102,896 | 184,977 |
| Deposits, Bills Payable and Other ... | 89,319 | 116,346 | 130,752 | 144,844 | 184,677 | 214,124 |
| ASSETS. | | | | | | |
| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| Coin, Bullion and Cash ... | 1,453 | 6,067 | 4,171 | 5,128 | 5,981 | 10,592 |
| Australian Notes ... | 3,049 | 2,295 | 2,519 | 3,756 | 2,750 | 2,296 |
| Money at Short Call in London ... | 16,738 | 41,630 | 53,999 | 33,774 | 42,081 | 119,466 |
| Commonwealth Government Securities (including Treasury Bills) ... | 38,592 | 22,506 | 37,745 | 91,419 | 199,723 | 223,349 |
| British, Colonial and Government Securities ... | 15,888 | 12,358 | 11,895 | 11,432 | 6,012 | *5,549 |
| Bills Receivable in London and Remittances in Transit ... | 2,768 | 3,068 | 4,403 | 9,922 | 12,337 | 13,047 |
| Loans, Advances and Other... Mortgage Bank Loans ... | 19,023 | 36,961 | 24,855 | 35,524 | 28,429 | 35,446 |
| Bank Premises ... | 911 | 808 | 738 | 643 | 608 | 682 |
| Bank Premises ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 682 |
| Bank Premises ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 623 |
| Total ... | 98,422 | 125,693 | 140,325 | 191,598 | 297,921 | 411,050 |

*Other Government, Semi-Governmental and Municipal Securities.

NINE PRIVATE TRADING BANKS.

Of the nine private trading banks in New South Wales two were incorporated in this State, two in Victoria, and one each in Queensland and South Australia and three in England. Six of the banks have branches in all the Australian States, and the remaining three have

branches in three, four and five States, respectively. Four of the banks operate in New Zealand, but by far the greater proportion of their business is transacted in Australia. The aggregate amount of shareholders' funds employed in the business of the nine banks, as disclosed by accounts published in 1943, was £70,013,525, of which paid-up capital represented £37,136,362 and reserves £32,877,163.

Because the trading bank operations are conducted on an Australia-wide basis the banking statistics reviewed in this chapter relate for the most part to Australia as a whole. The following table shows in respect of the nine trading banks the amount of deposits, liquid assets, investments and advances in Australia in the June quarter of certain years since 1929:—

TABLE 367.—Nine Private Trading Banks, Average Deposits, Cash, Advances, etc., in Australia, June Quarter, 1929 to 1944.

| June Quarter. | Deposits. | | | Coin, Bullion, Notes and Cash with Commonwealth Bank. | Commonwealth Treasury Bills. | Government and Municipal Securities. | Special War Time Deposits with Commonwealth Bank. | Advances Discounts, etc. |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | Not Bearing Interest. | Bearing Interest. | Total Deposits. | | | | | |
| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| 1929 | 107,508 | 176,945 | 284,453 | 46,977 | ... | 17,838 | ... | 246,659 |
| 1930 | 89,387 | 176,544 | 265,931 | 37,206 | 2,021 | 12,406 | ... | 260,192 |
| 1931 | 89,607 | 178,106 | 258,713 | 52,892 | 6,844 | 9,701 | ... | 238,844 |
| 1935 | 106,067 | 184,500 | 290,567 | 38,417 | 23,952 | 23,358 | ... | 252,230 |
| 1938 | 120,408 | 198,866 | 319,274 | 33,520 | 19,395 | 22,070 | ... | 284,101 |
| 1939 | 120,112 | 201,214 | 321,326 | 30,455 | 25,041 | 22,257 | ... | 290,776 |
| 1940 | 138,438 | 212,059 | 350,497 | 38,586 | 41,760 | 41,857 | ... | 286,784 |
| 1941 | 157,746 | 207,342 | 365,088 | 36,364 | 41,103 | 61,251 | ... | 283,054 |
| 1942 | 193,619 | 192,883 | 386,502 | 38,581 | 39,559 | 56,278 | 36,797 | 269,944 |
| 1943 | 258,441 | 196,925 | 455,366 | 32,392 | 60,792 | 72,993 | 100,401 | 244,776 |
| 1944 | 319,928 | 218,341 | 538,269 | 38,467 | 64,400 | 84,313 | 178,600 | 224,858 |

Interest-bearing deposits, for the most part, represent amounts deposited with the banks for fixed periods—usually three, six, twelve and twenty-four months. Deposits not bearing interest are on current account and may be withdrawn on demand.

The cash reserves of the banks comprise coin, bullion, Australian notes and cash with the Commonwealth Bank; Commonwealth Treasury Bills also are grouped with cash items in calculating the cash ratios shown in Table 369. "London Funds" is a further item within the category of cash reserves, but the amounts have been omitted from the table as they are not available for all years. According to particulars published in 1937 by the Royal Commission on banking, "London Funds" of the private trading banks in June quarter amounted to £32,600,000 in 1929, £21,200,000 in 1930, £20,700,000 in 1931 and £22,400,000 in 1935.

Special wartime deposits are made with the Commonwealth Bank in terms of National Security Regulations introduced on 26th November, 1941. Each trading bank is required to deposit such part of its surplus investible funds as is directed by the Commonwealth Bank in accordance with a plan approved by the Commonwealth Treasurer. The surplus investible funds of a bank are represented by the excess of its total assets in Australia at any time over the average amount on weekly balancing days in August, 1939. The deposits may be withdrawn only with the consent of the Commonwealth Bank.

Advances, discounts, etc., are comprised mainly by overdrafts repayable on demand.

Following heavy depletion in 1929-30, deposits and cash reserves of the private trading banks were restored chiefly as a result of the issue of short-dated Commonwealth Treasury Bills to provide finance for Australian Governments in the depression period. After 1941 a large amount of Treasury Bills was issued also for war finance. Prior to this expansion, however, the operations of private trading banks became subject to a measure of control by the Commonwealth Bank, as described on page 426.

The Commonwealth Bank and the private trading banks discount Treasury Bills and the Commonwealth Bank undertakes to rediscount bills held by the trading banks.

The total amount of Commonwealth Treasury Bills outstanding in Australia at 30th June in each year, 1930 to 1944, is shown below:—

TABLE 368.—Commonwealth Treasury Bills Outstanding in Australia.

| At 30th June. | Amount. | At 30th June. | Amount. | At 30th June. | Amount. |
|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | £000. | | £000. | | £000. |
| 1930... .. | 2,300 | 1935 | 45,124 | 1940 | 45,463 |
| 1931... .. | 20,620 | 1936 | 47,013 | 1941 | 47,173 |
| 1932... .. | 44,990 | 1937 | 46,408 | 1942 | 125,564 |
| 1933... .. | 48,875 | 1938 | 46,598 | 1943 | 298,450 |
| 1934... .. | 48,469 | 1939 | 50,228 | 1944 | 376,355 |

The following table shows the ratio of non-interest bearing and interest bearing deposits and of the various classes of assets specified in Table 367 to total deposits in Australia:—

TABLE 369.—Nine Private Trading Banks, Ratios in Australia.

| June Quarter. | Ratio to Total Deposits. | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| | Deposits. | | Cash and Investments in Australia. | | | |
| | Not Bearing Interest. | Bearing Interest. | Cash and Commonwealth Treasury Bills. | Special Wartime Deposits in Commonwealth Bank. | Government and Municipal Securities. | Advances, etc. |
| | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. |
| 1929 | 37·8 | 62·2 | 16·5 | ... | 6·3 | 86·7 |
| 1930 | 33·6 | 66·4 | 14·8 | ... | 4·7 | 97·8 |
| 1931 | 31·2 | 68·8 | 23·1 | ... | 3·8 | 92·3 |
| 1935 | 36·5 | 63·5 | 21·5 | ... | 8·0 | 86·8 |
| 1938 | 37·7 | 62·3 | 16·6 | ... | 6·9 | 89·0 |
| 1939 | 37·4 | 62·6 | 17·3 | ... | 6·9 | 90·5 |
| 1940 | 39·5 | 60·5 | 23·0 | ... | 11·9 | 81·8 |
| 1941 | 43·2 | 56·8 | 21·2 | ... | 16·8 | 77·6 |
| 1942 | 50·1 | 49·9 | 20·2 | 9·5 | 14·6 | 69·8 |
| 1943 | 56·7 | 43·3 | 20·5 | 22·0 | 16·0 | 53·7 |
| 1944 | 59·4 | 40·6 | 19·1 | 33·2 | 15·7 | 41·8 |

London Funds of the banks are not taken to account in calculating the cash ratios shown in the table. For the relevant years for which particulars are available, the ratio of London Funds to total deposits was 11.5 per cent. in 1929, 8.0 per cent. in 1930 and 1931, and 7.7 per cent. in 1935. Including London Funds with cash and Treasury Bills in Australia, the ratio of total cash reserves to deposits was 28.0 per cent. in 1929, 22.8 per cent. in 1930, 31.1 per cent. in 1931, and 29.2 per cent. in 1935.

TRADING BANK DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars of trading bank deposits and advances in New South Wales are shown in the following table. The particulars relate to the fourteen institutions transacting trading bank business in the State, viz., nine trading banks for which Australian figures are shown in Table 367, the Commonwealth Bank, the Rural Bank of N.S.W., a New Zealand Bank and two foreign banks. The three last-mentioned banks do not operate extensively in the State and are concerned largely in facilitating trade with their respective countries. The special wartime and other deposits of the trading banks with the Commonwealth Bank are not included in the table.

Table 370.—All Trading Banks—Deposits and Advances in N.S.W.

| June Quarter. | Deposits. | | | | | Advances. |
|---------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Not Bearing Interest. | | Bearing Interest. | | Total Deposits. | |
| | Government. | Other. | Government. | Other. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1929 | 2,369 | 53,914 | 5,086 | 73,247 | 134,616 | 119,574 |
| 1930 | 2,145 | 46,143 | 4,136 | 78,269 | 130,693 | 128,851 |
| 1931 | 1,110 | 40,133 | 1,993 | 78,380 | 121,616 | 127,007 |
| 1935 | 662 | 49,584 | 4,090 | 70,774 | 125,110 | 118,030 |
| 1938 | 641 | 59,163 | 7,605 | 80,402 | 147,811 | 147,158 |
| 1939 | 313 | 58,742 | 10,434 | 81,112 | 150,601 | 152,986 |
| 1940 | 2,290 | 71,212 | 11,886 | 86,459 | 171,847 | 147,511 |
| 1941 | 1,063 | 82,248 | 6,963 | 87,197 | 177,471 | 146,559 |
| 1942 | 701 | 94,739 | 3,489 | 78,895 | 177,824 | 144,131 |
| 1943 | 1,299 | 124,208 | 7,532 | 82,319 | 215,358 | 123,804 |
| 1944 | 1,045 | 153,088 | 3,685 | 87,400 | 245,218 | 116,834 |

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 three departments, viz., the Rural Bank Department, Advances for Homes Department, and (since July, 1944) Personal Loans 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 age 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, 1944, 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, 1944, was as follows:—

TABLE 371.—Rural Bank of New South Wales, Rural Bank Department Balance-sheet.

| <i>Liabilities.</i> | | <i>Assets.</i> | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| Stock and Debentures Issued | 12,427,902 | Cash and Bank Balances ... | 1,103,294 |
| Reserve Fund | 992,067 | Investments— | |
| Special Reserve | 1,945,099 | Commonwealth Government | |
| Deposits, Other Liabilities and | | Securities... .. | 4,351,435 |
| Reserves for Contingencies | 5,482,963 | Metropolitan Water Board | |
| Government Agency Dept.— | | Securities | 394,894 |
| Capital Accounts | 353,083 | Fixed Deposits | 851,141 |
| Guarantee and Other Funds | 139,206 | Other Securities | 34,837 |
| | | Loans and Advances to | |
| | | Customers | 13,483,934 |
| | | Sundry Debtors and other | |
| | | Assets | 442,502 |
| | | Bank Premises | 678,283 |
| Total | 21,340,320 | Total | 21,340,320 |

The net profit amounting to £39,227 in 1941-42, £39,596 in 1942-43 and £40,571 in 1943-44 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, 1944, amounted to £1,945,099. The share of the profits was £97,083 in 1941-42, £178,978 in 1942-43 and £189,091 in 1943-44.

Advances for Homes Department.

An account of the operations of the Advances for Homes Department is published in the chapter "Social Condition" (page 185) 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, 1944, was as follows:—

TABLE 372.—Rural Bank of New South Wales, Advances for Homes Department Balance-sheet.

| Liabilities. | | Assets. | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | £. | | £. |
| Stock and Debentures | | Cash at Bankers | 131,665 |
| Issued | 10,716,551 | Commonwealth Government | |
| Reserve Fund | 1,027,258 | Securities | 3,765,990 |
| Deposits, other Liabilities and | | Metropolitan Water Board | |
| Reserves for Contingencies | 1,586,401 | Securities | 154,052 |
| Amounts due to Other | | Fixed Deposits with other | |
| Departments | 3,913 | Banks | 200,925 |
| | | Rural Bank Depart. Stock | 100,000 |
| | | Other Assets... .. | 7,467 |
| | | Loans on Mortgage and Con- | |
| | | tracts of Sale | 8,973,924 |
| Total ... | 13,334,023 | Total ... | 13,334,023 |

The net profit amounted to £39,570 in 1941-42, £40,348 in 1942-43 and £40,101 in 1943-44, which was transferred to the reserve fund.

Personal Loans Department.

The Personal Loans Department was created on 1st July, 1944, to provide facilities for small loans on terms and conditions more reasonable than are generally obtainable by persons requiring them. Loans are made usually for sums ranging from £10 to £100, but may exceed this limit. Interest is charged at a discount rate (fixed in the first place at 5 per cent. per annum) and deducted from the amount of the loan.

Funds for the purposes of the Department may be obtained by way of advance from the Rural Bank Department.

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) Act, 1934, as amended. In terms of this Act 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. In four agencies concerned with building and housing the Bank ceased to make new advances as from 31st October, 1942, when this function was transferred to the Housing Commission. 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 (except for building and housing), 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, 1944, are summarised in the following table. Further particulars of the loans for building purposes and the housing of soldier's 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 373.—Rural Bank of New South Wales, Government Agency Department, 1943-44.

| Agency. | Revenue Collections. | Adminis- trative Expenses. | Particulars of Advances. | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Made during Year. | Repaid during Year. | Outstanding at 30th June. |
| | £ | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Building Relief | 5,286 | 5,323 | 115 | 43,938 | 128,400 |
| Government Housing | 13,391 | 1,616 | 514 | 29,746 | 249,199 |
| Home Building Scheme | 3,332 | 4,889 | ..... | 27,922 | 55,676 |
| Soldiers Families Housing | 321 | 89 | 89 | 320 | 6,461 |
| Advances to Settlers | 18,323 | 12,369 | 14,309 | 73,472 | 584,167 |
| Rural Reconstruction | 73,163 | 72,025 | 553,528 | 348,141 | 3,262,466 |
| Government Guarantee ... .. | ..... | 143 | 10,804 | 103 | 6,051 |
| Irrigation | 314,026 | 26,758 | 49,312 | 139,676 | 1,651,643 |
| Rural Industries | 16,194 | 24,291 | 125,174 | 207,800 | 1,226,749 |
| Closer Settlement | 5,222 | 511 | ..... | 574 | 166,944 |
| Total 1943-44 | 449,258 | 148,014 | 753,845 | 871,692 | 7,337,656 |
| „ 1942-43 | 485,026 | 152,690 | 693,711 | 826,308 | 7,631,126 |
| „ 1941-42 | 377,676 | 167,288 | 841,408 | 727,878 | 7,940,034 |

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 since the savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with that institution on 15th December, 1931. At 30th June, 1944, savings bank business was transacted at 214 branches of the Bank and at numerous

post offices and other agencies in New South Wales. 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 386.

The following statement shows the operations on savings bank accounts and the amount of depositors' balances in New South Wales in various years.

TABLE 374.—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 |
| 1931 | 58,179,625 | 2,799,637 | 73,652,380 | (—)12,654,661 | 69,810,769 | 27 6 6 |
| 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 12 7 |
| 1941 | 66,567,655 | 1,577,770 | 62,754,320 | 5,639,308 | 87,750,208 | 31 9 3 |
| 1942 | 81,633,010 | 1,539,529 | 76,384,815 | 6,787,724 | 94,537,932 | 33 11 5 |
| 1943 | 102,234,510 | 1,927,348 | 76,294,244 | 27,867,614 | 122,405,546 | 43 1 8 |
| 1944 | 131,404,836 | 2,558,376 | 93,501,460 | 40,461,752 | 162,867,298 | 56 14 7 |

(—) Decrease in Deposits.

* Interstate transfers have been included in 1941-42 and later years.

There was a decrease in the amount of depositors' balances in 1939-40, due in part to the transfer of savings to Government funds for war purposes. Subsequently, as war industries were developed and business activity and employment expanded, there was a rapid rise in savings bank deposits, the increase being £6,787,724 in 1941-42, £27,867,614 in 1942-43, and £40,461,750 in 1943-44. Scarcity of civilian supplies of foods and services contributed, in some measure, to the increase.

On 18th March, 1940, the Federal Government introduced War Savings Certificates as described on page 412. The net sales in New South Wales to 30th June, 1944, are shown below:—

| | Net Sales.* | | | Net Sales.* | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| | In Year. £ | Accumulated Total £ | | In Year. £ | Accumulated Total £ |
| 1939-40 ... | 2,439,917 | 2,439,917 | 1942-43 ... | 3,054,076 | 12,538,651 |
| 1940-41 ... | 4,040,026 | 6,479,943 | 1943-44 ... | 3,150,898 | 15,689,549 |
| 1941-42 ... | 3,004,632 | 9,484,575 | | | |

*After deducting redemptions.

The number of savings bank accounts in active operation as at 30th June, 1937, and each succeeding year is shown below, together with the average amount of deposit per account.

TABLE 375.—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. |
| 1937 | 1,218,245 | 67 5 5 | 1941 | 1,339,740 | 65 10 0 |
| 1938 | 1,288,515 | 66 15 1 | 1942 | 1,378,612 | 68 11 5 |
| 1939 | 1,330,404 | 65 15 0 | 1943 | 1,535,650 | 79 14 1 |
| 1940 | 1,312,697 | 62 11 0 | 1944 | 1,702,273 | 95 13 6 |

The number of accounts does not represent individual depositors, as many are joint accounts or accounts of societies, trusts, etc., whose members have also personal accounts. It is apparent, however, that a large proportion of the people practise thrift through the medium of the savings bank.

Commonwealth Savings Bank.

The Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank—opened in Victoria on 15th July, 1912, and in the other States within six months—commenced operations in New South Wales on 13th January, 1913. 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 by reason of the magnitude of its funds this has an important bearing upon the central banking functions of the Commonwealth Bank. The savings bank 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, advances to the Rural Credits and Mortgage Bank Departments of the Commonwealth Bank and on fixed deposits with the Commonwealth Bank.

The following statement is a summary of the balance-sheets of the Commonwealth Savings Bank at 30th June in the years 1939 to 1944.

TABLE 376.—Commonwealth Savings Bank, Balance-sheets, 30th June, 1939 to 1944.

| Liabilities and Assets. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
|---|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| Liabilities— | | | | | | |
| Reserve Fund | 2,713 | 2,900 | 3,093 | 3,278 | 3,474 | 3,724 |
| Deposits | 146,881 | 140,534 | 150,554 | 164,620 | 221,005 | 300,287 |
| Other, including Contingency | 7,091 | 8,052 | 8,185 | 8,062 | 8,925 | 9,235 |
| Assets— | | | | | | |
| Coin, Cash and Money at Short Call | 11,144 | 5,662 | 17,033 | 17,528 | 44,074 | 40,261 |
| Australian Notes | 237 | 307 | 278 | 368 | 437 | 418 |
| Securities—Government | 108,430 | 107,691 | 107,152 | 121,990 | 153,951 | *233,824 |
| Municipal, etc. | 32,720 | 33,723 | 33,349 | 32,073 | 30,591 | †33,685 |
| Other | 3,282 | 3,356 | 3,294 | 3,348 | 3,728 | 4,438 |
| Bank Premises | 872 | 767 | 726 | 653 | 623 | 610 |
| Total | 156,685. | 151,486 | 161,832 | 175,960 | 233,404 | 313,246 |

* Commonwealth Government Securities. † Other Government, Semi-Governmental and Municipal Securities.

DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In June, 1944, the net amount of deposits at credit of private and public accounts in the savings and the trading banks in New South Wales was £401,128,944 or £139 14s. 5d. per head of population. These amounts are exclusive of deposits lodged by savings banks with trading banks and special war-time and other deposits of the trading banks with the Commonwealth Bank. 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 377.—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 |
| 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 11 4 |
| 1941 ... | 87,750,208 | 89,958,286 | 177,708,494 | 79,886,968 | 257,595,462 | 92 7 3 |
| 1942 ... | 94,537,932 | 81,476,613 | 176,014,545 | 94,618,098 | 270,632,643 | 96 2 2 |
| 1943 ... | 122,405,546 | 86,978,764 | 209,384,310 | 122,985,778 | 332,370,088 | 116 19 7 |
| 1944 ... | 162,867,298 | 88,059,634 | 250,926,932 | 150,202,012 | 401,128,944 | 139 14 5 |

* Excluding deposits lodged by Savings Banks in Trading Banks.

BANKS' EXCHANGE SETTLEMENT.

The Banks' Exchange Settlement Office was established in Sydney on the 18th January, 1894. 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 378.—Inter-bank Clearings, Sydney, 1911 to 1944.

| Year. | Amount of Exchanges. | Year. | Amount of Exchanges. | Year. | Amount of Exchanges. |
|-------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|
| | £000 | | £000 | | £000 |
| 1911 | 304,488 | 1937 | 937,334 | 1941 | 1,139,354 |
| 1921 | 709,735 | 1938 | 942,423 | 1942 | 1,248,500 |
| 1929 | 1,043,325 | 1939 | 932,367 | 1943 | 1,442,344 |
| 1931 | *683,176 | 1940 | 1,074,824 | 1944 | 1,499,603 |
| 1936 | 842,610 | | | | |

* 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.

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 379.—Index of Bank Clearings, Sydney.

| Month. | Average, 1926-1930. | 1929. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
|------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| January | 100 | 107 | 82 | 63 | 97 | 98 | 110 | 117 | 123 | 136 | 150 |
| February | 100 | 107 | 82 | 62 | 96 | 96 | 110 | 114 | 123 | 139 | 147 |
| March | 100 | 106 | 81 | * | 95 | 93 | 107 | 110 | 119 | 138 | 146 |
| April | 100 | 104 | 82 | * | 102 | 98 | 111 | 111 | 125 | 150 | 150 |
| May | 100 | 104 | 77 | * | 103 | 100 | 111 | 117 | 125 | 155 | 158 |
| June | 100 | 104 | 75 | 66 | 106 | 101 | 115 | 123 | 133 | 163 | 166 |
| July | 100 | 106 | 66 | 62 | 101 | 98 | 116 | 125 | 130 | 155 | 168 |
| August | 100 | 108 | 65 | 64 | 101 | 99 | 118 | 123 | 135 | 160 | 169 |
| September | 100 | 107 | 64 | 65 | 99 | 99 | 117 | 124 | 134 | 155 | 163 |
| October | 100 | 106 | 65 | 66 | 101 | 100 | 113 | 123 | 138 | 152 | 159 |
| November | 100 | 103 | 66 | 68 | 102 | 102 | 114 | 124 | 135 | 149 | 153 |
| December | 100 | 104 | 64 | 69 | 102 | 106 | 115 | 124 | 136 | 150 | 152 |
| Year | 100 | 106 | 72 | 65 | 101 | 100 | 113 | 120 | 131 | 151 | 156 |

* 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.

INTEREST RATES.

As part of a plan for economic rehabilitation measures were adopted by Commonwealth and State Governments in 1931 to effect a reduction in rates of interest. By conversion, interest rates on existing internal debts of the Governments were reduced by 22½ per cent. and legislation was enacted to effect, as far as practicable, a corresponding reduction in respect of private indebtedness. The rates payable on debts due to the Crown also were reduced.

During the war period the Commonwealth Government established control over interest rates in terms of National Security Regulations to which reference is made at the beginning of this chapter. By orders dated 13th March, 1942, and 12th January and 9th August, 1944, maximum rates of interest were prescribed for bank overdrafts, fixed deposits and savings bank deposits as shown in tables 383 to 386; also for certain other loans listed below—

| Date of Order. | Loans by Pastoral Co's. | Loans Guaranteed by Gov't. | Loans to Local Bodies. Other. | Loans by Building & Co-op. Societies. | Loans to Building Societies Guaranteed by Govt. | Loans by Life Assurance Co's. on Own Policies. |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| 13 March, 1942 | 5½ | 3½ | 3½ | 5½ | 3½ | 5 |
| 9 August, 1944 | 5½ | 3½ | 3½ | 5½ | 3½ | 4½ |

The maximum rates as fixed applied only to new loans made after the order was issued, with the exception that the rate fixed for loans by pastoral companies was applied also to existing loans if by way of overdraft payable on demand.

YIELD ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The yield on Government securities sold on the Stock Exchange is an important determinant of interest rates in other spheres. Since 15th June, 1940, the Stock Exchanges in Australia have fixed minimum prices for the sale of Government securities and have prohibited their members from selling at lower than the fixed prices. This has the effect of imposing an upper limit on interest yields on the securities. The average yield, including redemption, at current market prices of Commonwealth Government securities maturing in Australia at the end of June was 5.52 per cent. in 1928, 5.26 per cent. in 1929 and 6.06 per cent. in 1930. These rates are indicative of the general level of yields prior to the depression. The trend, at appreciably lower levels, following the general conversion of the internal Government debt in 1931, is illustrated by the following statement which shows the annual average yields (i.e., the mean of the yields at or about the end of each month) in the years 1932 to 1941.

TABLE 380.—Average Yields on Commonwealth Securities in Australia, 1932 to 1941.

| Year. | Maturing. | | Year. | Maturing. | | |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | 5 and under 10 Years. | 10 Years and over. | | Under 5 Years. | 5 and under 10 Years. | 10 Years and over. |
| | per cent. | per cent. | | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. |
| 1932 | 4·57 | 4·44 | 1937 | 3·44 | 3·75 | 3·86 |
| 1933 | 3·60 | 3·75 | 1938 | 3·38 | 3·71 | 3·76 |
| 1934 | 3·20 | 3·32 | 1939 | 3·84 | 3·87 | 3·92 |
| 1935 | 3·51 | 3·59 | 1940 | 3·14 | 3·25 | 3·30 |
| 1936 | 3·83 | 3·89 | 1941 | 2·45 | 2·95 | 3·10 |

The yields quoted in the table are weighted averages and relate to Commonwealth securities issued prior to 1st January, 1940. In classifying the securities and calculating yields, securities with optional dates of maturity have been assumed to mature on earliest date when the price is above par and on latest date when the price is below par. Interest on the securities is free of State taxes on income and was exempt from a special Commonwealth tax levied until 1935-36 on income derived from property. It is subject to other Commonwealth taxes on income, but at rates of tax not exceeding those imposed by the Income Tax Act, 1930.

The limitation of Commonwealth income taxation of interest on securities issued prior to 1st January, 1940, does not apply to subsequent issues. Therefore distinction is made in the following statement between yields on securities with restricted taxation of interest and those with interest taxable at current rates (which have been increased considerably in recent years). The statement shows the yields as estimated by the Commonwealth Bank on securities maturing in 2 years, 7 years and 12 years. The yields are estimated from the rates on securities maturing in respective periods up to 5 years, from 5 to 10 years, and 10 years and over.

TABLE 381.—Yield on Commonwealth Securities in Australia, 1941 to 1944.

| Last Wednesday in Month, | Interest subject to Commonwealth Income Tax. | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | At Current Rates. | | At Rates not exceeding those in 1930. | | |
| | Short-dated 2 years. | Long-dated 12 years. | Short-dated 2 years. | Medium-dated 7 years. | Long-dated 12 years. |
| Average for year : | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. |
| 1941 | 2·47 | 3·23 | 2·42 | 2·87 | 3·13 |
| 1942 | 2·45 | 3·24 | 2·39 | 2·89 | 3·11 |
| 1943 | 2·48 | 3·23 | 2·43 | 2·72 | * |
| 1944 | 2·45 | 3·24 | 2·30 | 2·60 | * |
| Month : | | | | | |
| 1944, July | 2·44 | 3·24 | 2·31 | 2·60 | * |
| August ... | 2·43 | 3·24 | 2·30 | 2·52 | * |
| September | 2·47 | 3·24 | 2·34 | 2·49 | * |
| October ... | 2·48 | 3·24 | 2·22 | 2·49 | * |
| November | 2·48 | 3·24 | 2·09 | 2·52 | * |
| December | 2·49 | 3·24 | 2·19 | 2·51 | * |

* Calculation of yield discontinued.

Rate of Discount, Commonwealth Treasury Bills.

Commonwealth Treasury Bills were first issued in 1927. They are discounted exclusively by the Commonwealth Bank and the trading banks, although in 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 382.—Rate of Discount on Commonwealth Treasury Bills, 1927 to 1944.

| Month of Change. | Rate of Discount. |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1927—June | Per cent. 4 |
| 1928—February | 4½ |
| 1929—October | 5½ |
| 1930—October | 6 |
| 1931—July | 4 |
| 1932—November | 3½ |
| 1933—January | 3½ |
| February | 2½ |
| June | 2½ |
| 1934—April | 2½ |
| October | 2 |
| 1935—January | 1½ |
| 1940—May | 1½ |
| 1943—November | 1½ |
| 1945—March* | 1 |

* Rate unchanged, June, 1945.

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. Variations in the rates of interest paid by trading banks to such customers in New South Wales in recent years are shown below:—

TABLE 383.—Trading Banks, Fixed Deposit Rates, 1920 to 1944.

| Month of Change. | Fixed Deposit Rates—Period of Deposit. | | | |
|-----------------------|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | 3 months. | 6 months. | 12 months. | 24 months. |
| 1920—July | Per cent. 3½ | Per cent. 4 | Per cent. 4½ | Per cent. 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 |
| 1944—January* | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 2 |
| August* | 1 | ½ | 1½ | 1½ |

* 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.

Overdraft and Discount Rates.

According to information supplied by trading banks, the rates of interest on overdrafts and discounts charged by certain trading banks and dates of changes since 1920 were as follows. The rates are quoted as a range between the minimum and maximum rates charged.

TABLE 384.—Trading Banks, Overdraft and Discount Rates, 1920 to 1944.

| 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 6½ | 4½ to 5½ | 4½ to 5½ |
| October ... | 4½ to 6½ | 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 |
| 1944—August ... | 4½ to 4½ | 4½ to 4½ | 4½ to 4½ |

The maximum rates charged by trading banks, 5 per cent. from March, 1942, and 4½ per cent. from August, 1944, were fixed by orders under National Security Regulations. They apply to overdrafts repayable on demand and to other loans made by trading banks after the date of the order.

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 385.—Rates of Interest Charged by Commonwealth Bank and Rural Bank of New South Wales.

| Date of Change. | Commonwealth Bank. | | | | Rural Bank of New South Wales. | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| | Overdrafts. | | M'tgage Bank Loans. | | Rural Bank Department. | | Advances for Homes Department. |
| | General Bank. | Rural Credits. | To 20 years. | 21 to 41 years. | Long Term Loans. | Overdrafts. | |
| 1930—Jan. ... | *6½ | *5½ | ... | ... | 6½ | 6½ | *6½ |
| July ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1931—July ... | 5½ | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oct. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | † | 5½ | † |
| 1932—July ... | 5 | 4½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dec. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 1933—Jan. ... | 4½ | 4½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| July ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1934—April ... | 4½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| July ... | ... | 3½ | ... | ... | ... | 4½ | ... |
| Sept. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4½ |
| Oct. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4½ | ... | ... |
| Nov. ... | 4½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1935—Jan. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4½ | ... |
| April ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4½ | ... | 4½ |
| 1937—Jan. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 1940—July ... | ... | 3½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1943—Sept. † | ... | ... | 4 | 4½ | ... | ... | ... |

* Rates prevailing in January, 1930.

† Rates reduced in terms of Interest Reduction Act, 1931.

† Rates unchanged, June, 1945.

The rate charged by the General Bank Department on overdrafts of local and semi-Governmental authorities has been 4 per cent. since July, 1940.

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.

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 386.—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 ... | 2¼ | 1¾ | 1½ | 2¼ |
| January, 1935 ... | 2 | 1¾ | 1½ | 2 |
| April, 1942† ... | 2 | 1½ | Nil | 2 |
| September, 1944† ... | 2 | 1¼ | 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 1935 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. Where identifiable, renewals and collateral mortgages are omitted, as also are mortgages taken by banks and Governmental agencies.

TABLE 387.—Interest Rates on Mortgages, 1935 to 1944.

| Year. | Weighted Average Rate of Interest on First Mortgages Registered. | | Quarter. | Weighted Average Rate of Interest on First Mortgages Registered. | |
|----------|--|-------------------|----------------|--|-------------------|
| | Rural Securities. | Urban Securities. | | Rural Securities. | Urban Securities. |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| 1935 ... | 4.8 | 5.2 | 1942—March ... | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| 1936 ... | 4.9 | 5.2 | June ... | 4.9 | 5.4 |
| 1937 ... | 5.0 | 5.3 | September ... | 5.0 | 5.3 |
| 1938 ... | 5.0 | 5.4 | December... .. | 4.6 | 5.3 |
| 1939 ... | 5.2 | 5.6 | 1943—March ... | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| 1940 ... | 5.1 | 5.6 | June ... | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| 1941 ... | 4.9 | 5.5 | September ... | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| 1942 ... | 4.9 | 5.4 | December... .. | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| 1943 ... | 4.7 | 5.0 | 1944—March ... | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| 1944 ... | 4.4 | 5.0 | June ... | 4.4 | 5.0 |
| | | | September ... | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| | | | December... .. | 4.3 | 5.0 |

Interest on mortgages chargeable by the trading banks is usually stated as being at "prevalent rate," corresponding with the overdraft rates shown in Table 384. Particulars of rates of interest charged by the Rural Bank are shown in Table 385. Advances by the Government of New South Wales, mainly to primary producers, are made usually at lower rates than advances from other sources.

RATES OF EXCHANGE—AUSTRALIA ON LONDON.

On 29th April, 1925, the Commonwealth Government withdrew an embargo on the export of gold, which had been imposed during the Great War. At the same time the gold standard was restored in Great Britain, and the rate of exchange between the currencies of the two countries moved to parity.

As a result of sudden shrinkage in the value of exports and cessation of oversea borrowing, Australia departed from the gold standard late in 1929. The buying rate of the Australian banks, £101 5s. for £100 British currency in October, 1929, rose to £108 10s. in October, 1930, then to £130 in January, 1931. It was reduced to £125 in December, 1931, when the Commonwealth Bank assumed the function of exchange control, and has since remained constant.

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 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 388.—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, June, 1945.

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, as amended.

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.

Particulars relating to the registration of limited companies in New South Wales in each year since 1937, are shown below:—

TABLE 389.—Registrations of Limited Companies in New South Wales.

| Year. | New Registrations. | | | | | Increases of Capital. | | Existing Companies certified as Proprietary. |
|-------|--|------------------------------|------------------|--------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--|
| | Companies limited by Guarantee N o. | Companies limited by Shares. | | | | No. | Nominal Amount. | |
| | | Proprietary. | | Other. | | | | |
| | | No. | Nominal Capital. | No. | Nominal Capital. | | | |
| | | | £ | | £ | | £ | |
| 1937 | 23 | 925 | 5,678,415 | 75 | 13,904,000 | 136 | 9,106,000 | 4,180 |
| 1938 | 16 | 786 | 11,746,903 | 58 | 7,309,500 | 105 | 9,009,014 | 140 |
| 1939 | 27 | 811 | 12,840,725 | 34 | 3,268,500 | 99 | 5,977,300 | 25 |
| 1940 | 13 | 539 | 5,861,095 | 14 | 484,500 | 78 | 7,365,350 | 17 |
| 1941 | 8 | 152 | 1,636,405 | 5 | 1,321,250 | 44 | 3,122,079 | 9 |
| 1942 | 19 | 31 | 310,100 | 1 | ... | 12 | 2,369,400 | 10 |
| 1943 | 11 | 30 | 469,500 | 2 | 35,000 | 12 | 834,300 | 9 |
| 1944 | 11 | 51 | 1,511,010 | 4 | 227,000 | 12 | 2,660,000 | 9 |

Following the commencement of the Companies Act, 1936, which provided, for the first time, for the registration of proprietary companies in New South Wales, there was a marked increase in new registrations of limited companies and a large number of existing companies were certified as proprietary companies.

There has been no registration of a no-liability mining company since 1939; the number registered in the three years 1937 to 1939 was eight and nominal capital £383,525.

The number of registrations of foreign companies (*i.e.*, those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 20 in 1942, 21 in 1943 and 25 in 1944.

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 390.—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 | 1940 | 8,837 | 1,145 |
| 1932 | 5,750 | 902 | 1941 | 8,757 | 1,154 |
| 1936 | 7,234 | 974 | 1942 | 8,613 | 1,163 |
| 1937 | 7,867 | 1,035 | 1943 | 8,563 | 1,175 |
| 1938 | 8,204 | 1,090 | 1944 | 8,573 | 1,195 |
| 1939 | 8,639 | 1,123 | | | |

The local companies in 1944 consisted of 1,426 public and 6,930 proprietary companies and 217 associations limited by guarantee not carrying on business for profit. There were also 39 no-liability companies.

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 in 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.

The prices of shares on the Stock Exchange have been controlled since February, 1942, in terms of National Security (Economic Organisation) Regulations, described on page 427.

TABLE 391.—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. |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 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 |
| 1942 | 196·9 | 151·5 | 124·3 | 119·3 | 227·2 | 154·1 | 166·2 |
| 1943 | 234·7 | 184·3 | 142·4 | 133·5 | 253·2 | 180·8 | 197·4 |
| 1944 | 238·0 | 196·6 | 153·0 | 139·4 | 256·5 | 187·5 | 202·6 |
| 1944— | | | | | | | |
| January ... | 237·1 | 193·8 | 148·3 | 135·0 | 254·1 | 185·4 | 200·4 |
| February ... | 237·0 | 193·8 | 149·3 | 135·0 | 254·1 | 185·6 | 200·6 |
| March ... | 237·1 | 194·0 | 149·7 | 135·1 | 254·1 | 185·7 | 200·7 |
| April ... | 237·2 | 194·0 | 150·1 | 136·9 | 254·1 | 185·8 | 201·0 |
| May ... | 237·1 | 193·8 | 150·1 | 138·7 | 254·1 | 185·9 | 201·1 |
| June ... | 237·2 | 194·3 | 150·4 | 138·7 | 254·1 | 186·0 | 201·4 |
| July ... | 237·3 | 195·3 | 150·4 | 138·8 | 254·1 | 186·1 | 201·5 |
| August ... | 237·3 | 195·8 | 150·2 | 139·1 | 254·1 | 186·3 | 201·7 |
| September... | 237·5 | 196·2 | 150·6 | 135·3 | 254·1 | 186·6 | 202·0 |
| October ... | 240·2 | 202·3 | 160·9 | 145·0 | 263·3 | 192·0 | 206·6 |
| November .. | 240·3 | 202·6 | 162·8 | 145·4 | 264·1 | 192·5 | 207·1 |
| December... | 240·4 | 203·0 | 162·5 | 146·0 | 264·1 | 192·6 | 207·0 |

Current indexes of share prices are 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, 1936-1937.

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, 1944, was 704, including 7 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act of 1901. There were 87 trading, 189 rural, 385 building, 3 investment and 33 community advancement societies; also 9 associations of co-operative societies and one union of co-operative associations.

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 392.—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 | 48 | 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 | 435,810 | 1,000,440 | 1,026,739 | 1,148,546 |
| Total | 951,354 | 1,014,153 | 1,076,968 | 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 393.—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 | 361,292 | 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 | 224,983 | 53,658 |
| Total Assets | 1,814,595 | 1,685,381 | 10,741,783 |
| Liabilities— | | | |
| Paid up Capital | 630,003 | ..... | ..... |
| Members' Subscriptions ... .. | ..... | 1,386,709 | 937,483 |
| Reserve Funds and Surplus | 376,506 | 216,347 | 179,973 |
| Deposits | 764,619 | ..... | ..... |
| Advances from Lending Institution | 32,943 | ..... | 9,580,297 |
| Other | 10,524 | 81,825 | 44,030 |
| Total Liabilities | 1,814,595 | 1,685,381 | 10,741,783 |

(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 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 £1,883,730 and advances amounting to £1,858,080 were made. The expansion of their activities prior to the war-time restriction of homebuilding is illustrated below:—

TABLE 394.—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 | 8,653,440 | 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 were ten societies operating without Government guarantee.

Further details of these societies are contained in the chapter Social Condition of this volume.

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 between 1911 and 1939; later information is not available:—

TABLE 395.—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 | 16.58 |
| 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 from 1929 to 1939 are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 396.—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 | 349,381 | 161,300 | 42,628 | 945,034 |
| 1931 | 765,113 | 210,164 | 49,290 | 1,024,567 | 307,970 | 75,747 | 298,299 | 171,820 | 71,076 | 929,921 |
| 1935 | 712,140 | 176,254 | 30,676 | 919,070 | 251,803 | 85,853 | 277,997 | 147,455 | 83,364 | 848,472 |
| 1936 | 731,637 | 187,867 | 94,807 | 1,014,311 | 260,745 | 91,672 | 285,891 | 153,636 | 88,721 | 893,665 |
| 1937 | 750,764 | 194,192 | 45,544 | 990,500 | 251,279 | 86,406 | 295,605 | 157,976 | 54,211 | 845,492 |
| 1938 | 769,100 | 202,036 | 31,884 | 1,003,020 | 280,815 | 87,947 | 307,417 | 163,744 | 45,540 | 865,463 |
| 1939 | 767,621 | 208,651 | 38,264 | 1,014,536 | 273,738 | 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 is mainly the province of private organisations. Social benefits, such as those provided by friendly societies, pensions for widows, aged persons, invalids, etc., provided by State or Commonwealth Government and the Government pension funds are described in the chapter Social Condition of this Year Book.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

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.

There are twenty institutions accepting new business in New South Wales, of which eighteen are Australian, one is English and one New Zealand. In addition, three institutions (viz., an Australian, English and American) carry a small amount of business contracted in earlier years.

Statistics of life assurance shown in the following table have been compiled from returns furnished by each institution in relation to the period of twelve months ended on its balance-date (which, in most instances, occurs between June and December) in the years specified in the tables. Returns were not collected in respect of the year 1941.

Life Assurance Business in Force in New South Wales.

The aggregate sum assured under ordinary and industrial policies in force in New South Wales amounted to £238,882,000 in 1942. Bonus additions amounted to £29,689,000 in 1940; later information is not available.

A comparative statement of the ordinary and industrial business in force in New South Wales is shown below:—

TABLE 397.—Life Assurances in Force* in New South Wales, 1921 to 1943.

| Year. | Ordinary Branch. | | | | Industrial Branch. | | | |
|-------|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Policies. | Sum Assured. | Bonus Additions. | Annual Premiums. | Policies. | Sum Assured. | Bonus Additions. | Annual Premiums. |
| | No. | £000. | £000 | £000 | No. | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| 1921 | 236,973 | 64,018 | 8,048 | 2,155 | 358,493 | 11,711 | † | 731 |
| 1929 | 283,516 | 100,130 | 17,285 | 3,323 | 620,027 | 27,801 | 720 | 1,696 |
| 1931 | 269,653 | 97,240 | 19,231 | 3,198 | 576,053 | 25,490 | 769 | 1,518 |
| 1936 | 359,169 | 123,384 | 23,396 | 4,042 | 785,467 | 34,161 | 1,406 | 2,044 |
| 1937 | 370,049 | 134,207 | 24,265 | 4,409 | 854,504 | 37,649 | 1,491 | 2,254 |
| 1938 | 396,335 | 143,760 | 25,762 | 4,726 | 907,905 | 40,422 | 1,683 | 2,421 |
| 1939 | 421,219 | 153,272 | 27,127 | 5,004 | 962,499 | 43,202 | 1,870 | 2,591 |
| 1940 | 438,116 | 159,144 | 27,691 | 5,186 | 1,010,828 | 45,548 | 1,999 | 2,727 |
| 1942 | 486,028 | 174,833 | † | 5,720 | 1,123,511 | 51,883 | † | 2,079 |
| 1943 | 510,294 | 183,799 | † | 6,092 | 1,170,071 | 55,083 | † | 3,252 |

* After deducting reassurances. † Not available.

According to a broad classification of the business in 1940, the sum assured in the ordinary branch consisted of "whole-life" assurances payable at death only £92,185,000, endowment assurances payable at the end of a specified period, or prior death £62,640,000, and pure endowment payable on survival for a specified period £4,319,000. In the industrial branch the corresponding classes were £1,700,000, £42,237,000 and £1,611,000 respectively.

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 398.—Life Assurance in New South Wales, Average per Head and per Policy, 1921 to 1943.

| Year. | Policies per 1,000 of Population. | | Sum Assured per Head of Population. | | Average Sum 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. |
| 1921 | 111 | 168 | 30 1 3 | 5 10 0 | 270 | 33 | 9 1 10 | 2 0 9 |
| 1929 | 112 | 245 | 39 11 8 | 10 19 10 | 353 | 45 | 11 14 5 | 2 14 8 |
| 1931 | 105 | 223 | 37 14 3 | 9 17 9 | 361 | 44 | 11 17 2 | 2 12 8 |
| 1938 | 146 | 334 | 52 17 6 | 14 17 4 | 363 | 45 | 11 18 6 | 2 13 4 |
| 1939 | 153 | 350 | 55 16 0 | 15 14 7 | 364 | 45 | 11 17 7 | 2 13 10 |
| 1940 | 158 | 365 | 57 8 7 | 16 8 9 | 363 | 45 | 11 16 9 | 2 13 11 |
| 1942 | 173 | 399 | 62 1 9 | 18 8 6 | 360 | 46 | 11 15 4 | 2 14 10 |
| 1943 | 180 | 412 | 64 13 10 | 19 7 9 | 360 | 48 | 11 18 9 | 2 15 7 |

As compared with the year 1929 the amount per head of ordinary assurances (exclusive of bonuses) was higher by £25 2s. 2d., or 63 per cent., in 1943. The increase in industrial assurances per head was £8 7s. 11d., or 76 per cent.

Annuities.

Transactions in annuities are not numerous, the business in force in New South Wales in 1940 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 in New South Wales.

Particulars of the new life assurance business, ordinary and industrial, effected in New South Wales in various years since 1929 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 399.—Life Assurances, New Business in New South Wales, 1929 to 1943.

| Year. | Ordinary Branch. | | | Industrial Branch. | | |
|-------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | Number of Policies. | Sum Assured. | Annual Premiums Payable. | Number of Policies. | Sum Assured. | Annual Premiums Payable. |
| | | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1929 | 26,422 | 11,650,396 | 405,031 | 124,013 | 6,821,670 | 405,139 |
| 1931 | 18,784 | 7,460,868 | 263,102 | 89,736 | 4,203,452 | 252,045 |
| 1936 | 51,073 | 16,802,436 | 572,551 | 158,681 | 6,892,344 | 436,237 |
| 1937 | 54,933 | 18,251,496 | 625,795 | 168,996 | 7,810,204 | 484,746 |
| 1938 | 50,820 | 17,329,790 | 593,735 | 158,675 | 7,522,170 | 466,463 |
| 1939 | 50,520 | 18,179,537 | 595,366 | 156,737 | 7,539,660 | 471,618 |
| 1940 | 42,869 | 14,581,759 | 492,344 | 149,103 | 7,095,873 | 437,583 |
| 1942 | 45,766 | 15,441,838 | 543,964 | 122,077 | 6,583,572 | 387,863 |
| 1943 | 43,218 | 15,746,924 | 590,965 | 105,018 | 6,159,221 | 358,200 |

The sum of £26,061,700 assured under new ordinary and industrial policies issued in 1937 is the largest recorded in any year. In 1943 the total sum assured was £21,906,145, of which 72 per cent. was in ordinary assurances and 28 per cent. in industrial assurances. The average amount per policy was £364 and £59 in the respective branches.

Discontinuances in New South Wales.

Causes of discontinuance of policies in New South Wales in 1942 (the first year for which this information is available) and 1943 are shown below. Policies transferred from New South Wales registers to registers outside the State are not included.

TABLE 400.—Life Assurance in New South Wales, Causes of Discontinuances, 1942 and 1943.

| Year. | Death. | | Maturity. | | Surrender. | | Lapse. | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Policies. | Sum Assured. | Policies. | Sum Assured. | Policies. | Sum Assured. | Policies. | Sum Assured. |
| Ordinary Branch. | | | | | | | | |
| 1942 ... | No. 3,841 | £ 1,586,505 | No. 5,060 | £ 939,752 | No. 6,386 | £ 2,527,362 | No. 7,960 | £ 3,109,899 |
| 1943 ... | 4,319 | 1,860,860 | 5,135 | 902,844 | 4,910 | 1,869,017 | 5,212 | 1,855,412 |
| Industrial Branch. | | | | | | | | |
| 1942 ... | No. 8,276 | £ 297,873 | No. 21,193 | £ 917,734 | No. 5,684 | £ 280,660 | No. 37,523 | £ 2,088,735 |
| 1943 ... | 8,621 | 323,008 | 23,584 | 1,073,884 | 3,512 | 174,691 | 22,815 | 1,379,713 |

A comparative statement showing the amount of claims paid in New South Wales by reason of death, maturity and surrender, in various years 1929 to 1940, was published at page 463 of the 1940-41 issue of the Year Book. The particulars relate to actual settlements, including bonus additions, and are not comparable with those shown above.

Revenue and Expenditure in New South Wales and Elsewhere.

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 review of the revenue and expenditure of the societies operating in New South Wales, contained in the following table, relates to the aggregate business of the Australian societies and one New Zealand society, and the Australian business of other overseas societies.

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 overseas societies is insignificant in comparison with their total business.

TABLE 401.—Life Assurance Societies, Revenue and Expenditure, 1921 to 1943.

(Including business outside New South Wales.)

| Year. | Revenue. | | | Expenditure. | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Premiums. | Interest, Dividends, etc. | Total. | Claims, Surrenders, Annuities. | Cash Bonuses and Dividends. | Expenses. | License Fees and Taxes. | Other. | Total. |
| Ordinary Branch. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1921 | £000 8,485 | £000 4,264 | £000 12,749 | £000 5,289 | £000 234 | £000 1,582 | £000 187 | £000 334 | £000 7,626 |
| 1929 | 14,285 | 7,938 | 22,223 | 9,315 | 456 | 2,328 | 622 | 460 | 13,181 |
| 1939 | 21,442 | 9,732 | 31,174 | 14,734 | 504 | 3,093 | 580 | 1,380 | 20,291 |
| 1942 | 23,659 | 10,860 | 34,519 | 17,175 | 314 | 3,035 | 945 | 679 | 22,149 |
| 1943 | 24,911 | 11,217 | 36,128 | 17,241 | 230 | 2,984 | 916 | 1,218 | 22,589 |
| Industrial Branch. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1921 | £000 2,233 | £000 421 | £000 2,654 | £000 441 | £000 67 | £000 868 | £000 19 | £000 26 | £000 1,421 |
| 1929 | 5,044 | 1,274 | 6,318 | 1,938 | 89 | 1,795 | 93 | 147 | 4,062 |
| 1939 | 7,844 | 2,188 | 10,032 | 4,334 | 73 | 2,485 | 120 | 281 | 7,293 |
| 1942 | 9,237 | 2,481 | 11,718 | 4,908 | 59 | 2,636 | 264 | 238 | 8,105 |
| 1943 | 9,746 | 2,572 | 12,318 | 5,045 | 58 | 2,647 | 265 | 270 | 8,285 |

*Includes consideration for annuities.

FIRE, MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE.

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in Tables 402 and 403 which were compiled from returns furnished to the Bureau of Statistics by insurance companies with offices situated within the State. The annual return of each company relates to the period of twelve months ended on its balancing date between 1st July and 30th June. In 1943-44 there were 141 companies with offices in New South Wales.

Owing to a change in the form of return, introduced with a view to reduce the work of compilation, statistics of general insurance business during the last three years are not strictly comparable with those for years up to 1940-41 as published in earlier issues of the Year Book.

The amount of premium income and claims in each of the years 1941-42 to 1943-44, according to 21 classes of insurance, is shown in Table 402. Premium income, as returned by the individual companies, represents the gross premiums in respect of insurances completed in the State, less any bonuses credited to policy holders and amounts paid to re-insurers in Australia. Claims are shown as the amounts paid and outstanding, less sums recoverable under re-insurances in Australia. The companies also contribute towards the cost of maintaining the fire brigade services; their contributions amounted to £249,123 in 1941-42, £266,518 in 1942-43 and £277,052 in 1943-44.

TABLE 402.—General Insurances* Transacted in New South Wales, Premiums and Claims, 1941-42 to 1943-44.

| Group. | Class of Insurance. | 1941-42. | | 1942-43. | | 1943-44. | |
|--------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | | Premiums. | Claims. | Premiums. | Claims. | Premiums | Claims. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| A | Fire | 2,409,520 | 661,002 | 2,498,290 | 826,371 | 2,554,185 | 681,232 |
| | Householders' Comprehensive | 150,772 | 40,751 | 165,482 | 38,629 | 184,791 | 48,798 |
| | Sprinkler Leakage | 4,834 | 1,174 | 5,411 | 241 | 5,827 | 237 |
| | Loss of Profits | 81,340 | 11,527 | 100,047 | 24,103 | 116,472 | 16,075 |
| | Hailstone | 84,022 | 31,000 | 104,460 | 85,527 | 95,562 | 61,545 |
| B | Marine | 1,665,866 | 708,330 | 2,088,043 | 506,350 | 1,428,669 | 255,478 |
| C | Motor Vehicle | 945,917 | 609,839 | 795,843 | 458,726 | 728,811 | 323,344 |
| | „ Cycle | 13,637 | 5,916 | 9,238 | 3,563 | 6,827 | 1,945 |
| | „ Compulsory Third Party ... .. | ..... | ..... | 161,166 | 29,814 | 382,970 | 189,996 |
| D | Worker's Compensation | 2,308,503 | 1,677,823 | †2,731,683 | 2,028,144 | †2,061,737 | 2,126,703 |
| E | Public Risk Third Party | 78,734 | 21,153 | 80,471 | 20,474 | 85,872 | 12,173 |
| | General Property | 15,759 | 781 | 1,821 | 662 | 1,001 | 508 |
| | Plate Glass | 70,554 | 24,458 | 66,703 | 19,637 | 68,560 | 19,777 |
| | Boiler | 15,724 | 747 | 15,396 | 3,848 | 16,927 | 3,926 |
| | Livestock | 12,409 | 4,440 | 13,752 | 5,332 | 22,070 | 5,298 |
| | Burglary | 92,444 | 19,351 | 110,704 | 26,989 | 126,616 | 24,377 |
| | Guarantee | 24,825 | 3,256 | 27,098 | (-) 414 | 29,766 | 2,200 |
| | Pluvius | 15,061 | 4,838 | 6,927 | 7,262 | 11,649 | 7,272 |
| | Aviation | 9,337 | 8,112 | 29,603 | 1,387 | 33,220 | 125,986 |
| | All Risks | 35,048 | 22,572 | 46,459 | 19,345 | 50,667 | 18,504 |
| | Other | 317,427 | 119,839 | 292,313 | 111,293 | 293,712 | 128,018 |
| | Total... .. | 8,352,393 | 3,977,809 | †9,350,915 | 4,217,283 | †9,205,911 | 4,053,442 |

* Exclusive of Life Insurances. † See note † Table 403.

Fire, workers' compensation, marine and motor vehicles are the principal classes of insurance. They yielded approximately 88 per cent. of the premiums in each of the three years. For all classes of insurance the proportion of claims to premiums was 47.6 per cent. in 1941-42, 45.1 per cent. in 1942-43 and 44 per cent. in 1943-44.

In the following statement the separate classes of insurance are combined to form five groups as indicated in the first column of Table 402. For each group the amounts of premiums and claims are shown, also a proportion of charges for commission, agents' charges and expenses of management in accordance with an allocation made by the companies. Investment income and taxation charges are not distributed among the groups.

TABLE 403.—General Insurances Transacted in New South Wales, Premiums, Claims, Expenses, etc., 1941-42 to 1943-44.

| Revenue and Expenditure. | Class of Insurance. * | | | | | Total. |
|---|--|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | A Fire, Sprinkler, Loss of Profits, etc.* | B Marine. | C Motor Vehicles. | D Workers' Com- pensation. | E Other. | |
| Year 1941-42. | | | | | | |
| Premiums | £ 2,730,488 | £ 1,665,866 | £ 959,554 | £ 2,308,503 | £ 687,082 | £ 8,352,393 |
| Interest, Dividends, Rents, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 375,315 |
| Total Revenue | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,727,708 |
| Claims | 746,354 | 708,330 | 615,755 | 1,677,823 | 229,547 | 3,977,809 |
| Contribution to Fire Brigades | 248,448 | 677 | ... | ... | ... | 249,123 |
| Commission and Agents' Charges | 450,390 | 116,108 | 127,094 | 82,320 | 125,194 | 901,106 |
| Management Expenses | 575,687 | 162,682 | 195,651 | 293,578 | 128,421 | 1,356,019 |
| Taxation—Income Tax, Pay-roll Tax, License Fees and Stamp Duty | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 608,604 |
| Total Expenditure | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,092,661 |
| Year 1942-43. | | | | | | |
| Premiums | £ 2,873,690 | £ 2,088,043 | £ 966,241 | £ 2,731,688 | £ 691,253 | £ 9,350,915 |
| Interest, Dividends, Rents, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 405,292 |
| Total Revenue | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,756,207 |
| Claims | 974,871 | 506,350 | 492,103 | 2,028,144 | 215,815 | 4,217,283 |
| Contribution to Fire Brigades | 265,778 | 740 | ... | ... | ... | 266,518 |
| Commission and Agents' Charges | 452,106 | 124,068 | 120,530 | 91,548 | 104,742 | 892,984 |
| Management Expenses | 569,758 | 183,596 | 195,858 | 321,054 | 121,159 | 1,391,425 |
| Taxation—Income Tax, Pay-roll Tax, License Fees and Stamp Duty | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 735,908 |
| Total Expenditure | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,504,118 |
| Year 1943-44. | | | | | | |
| Premiums | £ 2,956,837 | £ 1,428,669 | £ 1,118,608 | £ 2,961,737 | £ 740,060 | £ 9,205,911 |
| Interest, Dividends, Rents, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469,523 |
| Total Revenue | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,665,434 |
| Claims | 807,037 | 255,478 | 515,285 | 2,126,703 | 348,039 | 4,053,442 |
| Contribution to Fire Brigades | 276,219 | 833 | ... | ... | ... | 277,052 |
| Commission and Agents' Charges | 464,080 | 97,905 | 120,328 | 93,869 | 115,435 | 891,707 |
| Management Expenses | 542,030 | 140,126 | 197,775 | 324,364 | 123,844 | 1,328,139 |
| Taxation—Income Tax, Pay-roll Tax, License Fees and Stamp Duty | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 882,205 |
| Total Expenditure | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,432,545 |

* Groups as in Table 402. † Under price stabilisation plan the Commonwealth Government assumed part liability for workers' compensation in coal mining and a sum equivalent to Commonwealth's share of claims is included with premiums above.

The income from interest, dividends, rents, etc., is derived from investments within the State. Such investments are made from capital funds and reserves accumulated in past years, and these cannot be apportioned equitably over the different States and countries in which the companies operate. The investment income recorded in New South Wales, therefore, does not necessarily represent the amount attributable to general insurance business in New South Wales.

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 owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1st February, 1943. Only authorised insurers may undertake the compulsory third-party insurance. The form of policy and maximum rates of premium are prescribed. Indemnity provided under the policy is unlimited and it extends to claims made by guest passengers and members of the family of an owner or driver of an insured motor vehicle. Claims for damages in respect of uninsured or unidentified motor vehicles, which cannot be recovered from the owner or driver, are payable from a pool to which authorised insurers are required to contribute in proportion to premium income.

The premium income for marine insurance increased from £498,217 in 1938-39 to £1,665,866 in 1941-42, and £2,088,043 in 1942-43, as a result of higher charges to cover war risks. It declined to £1,428,669 in 1943-44, due mainly to diminution in the insurances effected with the insurance companies as a result of the operations of the Commonwealth Marine War Risks Insurance Board (see page 468), and the direct procurement by the Commonwealth Government of an increasing proportion of the goods imported into Australia.

Government Insurance Office.

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales commenced business in July, 1926. It was authorised to undertake workers' compensation insurance for all employers and other classes of general insurance for Government departments, semi-Governmental authorities and Government employees and contractors. In November, 1942, its powers were widened to embrace all classes of general and life insurance.—Government and non-Governmental.

The Government Insurance Office is conducted on the mutual principle, profit bonuses being paid to policy holders from available surplus funds. Policies issued by the office are guaranteed by the State.

A summary of the general insurance business transacted in 1941-42 and 1942-43 is shown below.

TABLE 404.—Government Insurance Office, General Insurance Branch, Revenue and Expenditure, 1941-42 and 1942-43.

| Particulars. | Year ended 30th June, 1942. | | | | | Year ended 30th June, 1943. | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | Workers' Compensation. | Fire. | Motor. | Other. | Total. | Workers' Compensation. | Fire. | Motor. † | Other. | Total. |
| Premiums | £ 318,865 | £ 23,004 | £ 20,407 | £ 10,591 | £ 372,867 | £ 411,771 | £ 27,651 | £ 42,703 | £ 14,803 | £ 496,928 |
| Interest | 14,100 | 15,259 | 2,142 | 2,121 | 33,028 | 13,924 | 14,520 | 2,112 | 2,338 | 32,894 |
| Revenue | 332,971 | 38,263 | 22,549 | 12,712 | 406,495 | 425,695 | 42,171 | 44,815 | 17,141 | 529,822 |
| Claims | 275,197 | 2,131 | 9,534 | 3,102 | 289,964 | 379,008 | 6,105 | 18,023 | 2,621 | 405,757 |
| Fire Brigade... .. | ... | 1,335 | ... | ... | 1,335 | ... | 1,178 | ... | 100 | 1,278 |
| Expenses | 19,366 | 2,816 | 2,741 | 1,351 | 26,274 | 23,559 | 4,173 | 9,352 | 2,536 | 39,620 |
| Taxation | 1,836 | 7,979 | 1,890 | 852 | 12,557 | 1,391 | 2,681 | 3,873 | 2,208 | 10,153 |
| Expenditure | 296,399 | 14,261 | 14,165 | 5,305 | 330,130 | 403,958 | 14,137 | 31,248 | 7,465 | 456,808 |
| Surplus | 36,572 | 24,002 | 8,384 | 7,407 | 76,365 | 21,737 | 28,034 | 13,567 | 9,676 | 73,014 |

† Includes Motor Vehicles Compulsory Third Party Insurances from 1st February, 1943.

The total profits amounted to £78,020 in 1941-42 and £77,481 in 1942-43, including surpluses from the realisation of investment securities, £1,655 and £4,467 in the respective years. These profits were distributed as follows:—Contingent liability reserve (unpaid premiums of Government Departments) £24,998 and £24,665, bonuses to policy holders £22,580 and £21,440, general reserves £30,442 and £6,226, and in respect of 1942-43 only, £11,650 was transferred to bonus equalisation reserve and £13,500 to a special account at the State Treasury. The lastmentioned allocation was made in terms of the Government Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1941, which provides that funds at the close of each year in excess of the amount determined as reasonably required, are to be paid to the Treasury for use in extending and improving hospital facilities. During 1942-43 the sum of £163,789 was paid to the Treasury in respect of surplus reserves accumulated to the beginning of the year.

Assets of the departments transacting general insurance business at 30th June, 1943 amounted to £1,058,113, including Commonwealth securities £710,282, advances to Life Department, £50,000, and balances at State Treasury, £218,073. Accumulated funds in general reserve accounts totalled £545,226, and in bonus equalisation reserve, £11,650.

The life assurance department was established on 16th November, 1942, with funds consisting of £50,000, granted by the State Government, and £50,000 advanced on loan at interest by other departments. In the period ended 30th June, 1943, income amounted to £5,814, viz., premiums £4,661, consideration for annuities £1,000, and interest, £153; expenditure was £3,244, viz., claims £32, commission £1,489 and management £1,723. Assets, £104,451 at 30th June, 1943 included Commonwealth securities £90,683, and the credit balance of Assurance Fund was £27,570, and of Contingency Reserve Fund £25,000.

COMPENSATION FOR WAR RISKS.

The Commonwealth Government has introduced schemes, in terms of National Security Regulations, for compensation in respect of war injuries sustained by members of civil defence organisations and by civilians, and 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 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. Compensation may be paid also for loss or damage to clothing or to personal property, or for injury sustained whilst travelling to or from training.

The scheme of compensation for civilians who have sustained war injuries 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. Compensation is in the form of pension, and is determined in accordance with the income and property of the person or family concerned; compensation is not payable if income or accumulated property exceeds a certain limit.

War Damage to Property.

A scheme for insurance against war damage to property was brought into operation in terms of National Security Regulations issued on 23rd February, 1942. Contributions to the War Damage Fund, as indicated below, were payable until 31st December, 1944. After this date contributions were discontinued, but cover against war damage was continued in respect of all classes of insurable property, even if not previously insured.

Insurance was compulsory in respect of (a) buildings and other fixed property, (b) plant, machinery and equipment exceeding £1,000 in value, (c) stocks of goods, merchandise, etc., exceeding £1,000 in value, and (d) wool awaiting appraisalment in possession of a wool selling broker. Voluntary insurance was 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, live stock, and agricultural fencing.

The first contribution period ended on 31st December, 1942, and the rates of contribution per £100 of value were 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.; and wool awaiting appraisalment—from sheep's back to broker's store, 6d., or in broker's possession 2s. 6d.

Similar rates of contribution were fixed for the second contribution period—originally the year 1943, but extended to 31st December, 1944. The extension applied to all who contributed in 1943; automatic cover was granted for fixed property and chattels to the value upon which contribution was paid in 1943 and automatic cover for full value to owners of all other property covered in 1943, even if value increased in 1944. Reduced rates of contribution—one-fourth of the rates stated above—were provided for owners whose property or goods came within compulsory or voluntary provisions of the scheme for the first time in 1944.

Free insurance was provided for fixed property (and stock, as from 1st January, 1943), owned by religious societies and used as or in a church, school, or residence for clergy, also 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 was insurable, with certain exceptions, such as railway and tramway tracks, high-tension electrical transmission lines, roads, trunk water mains, outfall sewers, open flumes and harbour breakwaters.

Payment of claims will not be made until the cessation of hostilities, except in cases of distress (up to £100) or where necessary for defence or the efficient prosecution of the war.

The War Damage Fund amounted to £14,088,675 at 31st December, 1943. Contributions received by the Commission were as follows:—

TABLE 405.—War Damage Fund, Contributions.

| Particulars. | 1942. | | | 1943. | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | N.S.W. | Other States. | Total all States. | N.S.W. | Other States. | Total all States. |
| Fixed Property | £ 1,420,300 | £ 2,021,000 | £ 3,441,300 | £ 1,497,500 | £ 2,082,100 | £ 3,579,600 |
| Plant and Stock—compulsory | 1,385,700 | 1,748,900 | 2,934,600 | 1,171,800 | 1,811,000 | 2,982,800 |
| Voluntary Cover | 382,600 | 514,800 | 897,400 | 255,900 | 352,100 | 608,000 |
| Total | 2,988,600 | 4,284,700 | 7,273,300 | 2,925,200 | 4,245,200 | 7,170,400 |

Marine War Risks Insurance.

The Commonwealth Marine Risks Insurance Board was constituted in terms of National Security Regulations which commenced on 27th February, 1941. Insurance may be obtained against war risks in respect of Australian ships, British or Allied ships in Australian waters, liabilities of shipowners to crews arising out of capture or detention by the enemy, personal effects of seamen, cargoes of certain goods specified by order of the Federal Treasurer, and goods transported by sea from one Australian port to another. 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.

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 is not less than £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 406.—Bankruptcies in New South Wales, 1938 to 1944.

| Particulars. | Year ended 31st July— | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | 1938. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| Sequestration Orders— | | | | | | | |
| Number | 268 | 277 | 322 | 258 | 174 | 116 | 69 |
| Liabilities | £ 270,720 | 281,280 | 260,412 | 661,151 | 138,840 | 155,889 | 133,506 |
| Assets... .. | £ 92,932 | 109,328 | 117,727 | 204,820 | 53,732 | 75,184 | 54,944 |
| Orders for Administration, Deceased Debtors' Estates— | | | | | | | |
| Number | 12 | 18 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 5 |
| Liabilities | £ 9,074 | 24,920 | 56,777 | 22,578 | 38,101 | 167,439 | 11,032 |
| Assets | £ 5,901 | 18,385 | 29,867 | 15,472 | 28,245 | 162,274 | 7,854 |
| Composition and Assignments without Sequestration— | | | | | | | |
| Number | 2 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Liabilities | £ 1,072 | 1,402 | 19,232 | 9,559 | 8,111 | 1,382 | 745 |
| Assets | £ 358 | 758 | 10,266 | 2,460 | 2,511 | 1,638 | 152 |
| Deeds of Arrangement— | | | | | | | |
| Number | 172 | 217 | 301 | 226 | 135 | 31 | 15 |
| Liabilities | £ 258,564 | 377,529 | 465,039 | 362,027 | 203,567 | 49,767 | 26,775 |
| Assets... .. | £ 230,078 | 318,932 | 426,249 | 310,682 | 195,360 | 54,525 | 29,293 |
| Total—Number ... | 454 | 516 | 649 | 501 | 321 | 161 | 90 |
| Liabilities | £ 539,430 | 685,131 | 801,466 | 1,055,315 | 388,619 | 374,477 | 172,058 |
| Assets | £ 329,269 | 447,403 | 584,109 | 533,434 | 279,848 | 293,621 | 92,243 |

In cases in which sequestration orders were granted assets amounted to 41 per cent. of liabilities in 1943-44, and the average over the past seven years was 37 per cent. Corresponding ratios in respect of all bankruptcies were 54 per cent. in 1943-44 and 64 per cent. in the seven-year period.

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 mortgagor 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 unexceptionable. 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 six years are shown below, also the area and value of private lands brought under the Act:—

TABLE 407.—Titles granted under Real Property Act, 1939 to 1944.

| Year. | Area. | | | Value. | | |
|-------|------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Crown Land | Private Lands. | Total. | Crown Lands. | Private Lands. | Total. |
| | acres. | acres. | acres. | £ | £ | £ |
| 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 |
| 1942 | 348,441 | 8,153 | 356,594 | 376,355 | 1,665,907 | 2,042,262 |
| 1943 | 154,056 | 4,356 | 158,412 | 183,514 | 802,831 | 991,345 |
| 1944 | 241,307 | 26,599 | 267,906 | 300,627 | 1,483,117 | 1,788,744 |

At the close of 1944 land of an aggregate area of 57,700,813 acres was registered under the Act, the declared value as at date of registration being £141,713,470. The great part of this land consists of Crown grants issued since 1863, and it includes 3,006,136 acres of land originally under the Registration of Deeds Act.

The following table shows for certain years since 1929 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 408.—Real Estate, Conveyances and Transfers, 1929 to 1944.

| 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 | 1940 | 4,566 | 26,487 | 31,053 |
| 1932 | 2,255 | 9,987 | 12,242 | 1941 | 4,421 | 28,822 | 33,243 |
| 1937 | 7,671 | 29,682 | 37,353 | 1942 | 4,371 | 17,237 | 21,608 |
| 1938 | 6,159 | 31,260 | 37,419 | 1943 | 2,511 | 15,031 | 17,542 |
| 1939 | 4,936 | 27,221 | 32,157 | 1944 | 3,153 | 16,309 | 19,462 |

Monthly statistics of sales of real estate are published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics."

Since 20th February, 1942, the Commonwealth Treasurer has exercised control over dealings in real estate in terms of the National Security (Economic Organisation) Regulations, described at the beginning of this chapter. These regulations amended provisions of the Capital Issues Regulations, dated 4th July, 1941, which prescribed that the approval of the Treasurer must be obtained for contracts for the sale of land in Sydney or Newcastle where the purchase money exceeded £10,000, and was not payable within a year or the contract gave the seller right of repurchase.

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. At the beginning of 1942 the Act was replaced by a new law which prescribes that money-lenders must obtain a license 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.

The National Security (Cash Orders and Hire Purchase Agreements) Regulations provide for Commonwealth control of cash order transactions and hire purchase agreements and are supplementary to State legislation regarding these matters. Persons conducting cash order business must obtain a license from the Federal Treasurer, and cash orders or loans by a cash order trader may be issued only at the licensee's business premises, or on application, in writing, received otherwise than through an employee or agent of the cash order trader.

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 first obtained.

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 illustrated below:—

| | Minimum Deposit —Per cent. of purchase price. | Maximum term of hiring. |
|--|---|----------------------------|
| | | Years. |
| Motor vehicle—Second hand | 33½ | 1½ |
| Other | 33½ | 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 |
| Unspecified | 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 stated in the document 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 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 (Capital Issues) 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, to £1,500 on 28th January, 1942, to £1,000 on 27th April, 1942, and to £500 on 25th August, 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 six years are shown below.

TABLE 409.—Mortgages Registered, 1929 to 1944.

| 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 |
| 1939 | 31,225 | 22,448,703 | 4,662 | 4,564 | 4,530 | 5,979,670 |
| 1940 | 25,298 | 16,497,222 | 3,923 | 4,804 | 4,107 | 5,886,844 |
| 1941 | 25,701 | 15,631,316 | 4,735 | 4,581 | 3,910 | 5,489,488 |
| 1942 | 13,514 | 8,007,229 | 4,019 | 3,816 | 2,391 | 4,517,753 |
| 1943 | 10,689 | 5,756,174 | 3,197 | 3,005 | 2,272 | 3,692,181 |
| 1944 | 11,812 | 6,865,766 | 2,414 | 2,393 | 1,924 | 2,764,557 |

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 409 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 six years is shown below:—

TABLE 410.—Mortgages of Real Estate, 1939 to 1944.

| Mortgages of Real Estate. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| First Mortgages— | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| Urban Securities ... | 13,052 | 8,486 | 8,832 | 4,854 | 3,168 | 2,619 |
| Rural | 3,952 | 2,734 | 2,101 | 1,219 | 1,136 | 2,696 |
| Unspecified ... | 820 | 311 | 277 | 69 | 68 | 173 |
| Total First | 17,824 | 11,531 | 11,210 | 6,142 | 4,372 | 5,488 |
| Collaterals | 2,293 | 3,696 | 3,382 | 1,282 | 1,003 | 914 |
| Second & Other | 2,326 | 1,270 | 1,039 | 583 | 381 | 464 |
| Total ... | 22,443 | 16,497 | 15,631 | 8,007 | 5,756 | 6,866 |

The chief sources of the funds invested on the security of real estate are indicated by the following table in which the first mortgages 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 411.—First Mortgages of Real Estate, Classification of Mortgagees, 1939 to 1944.

| Year ended 31st December. | Mortgagees under Registered First Mortgages. | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | Government. | Banks. * | Institutions. * | Private and Other. | Total. |
| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| 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 | 3,947 | 11,210 |
| 1942 | 563 | 527 | 2,866 | 2,186 | 6,142 |
| 1943 | 454 | 680 | 1,551 | 1,687 | 4,372 |
| 1944 | 473 | 1,593 | 1,355 | 2,067 | 5,488 |

* These do not represent the total amount lent, as many of the mortgages are fluctuating overdrafts, the amount of which is not stated.

The trend of interest rates on loans secured by the mortgage of real estate is shown in Table 387.

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 1946 corresponding to the day of the month specified in the mortgage, or to 28th February, 1946, if payable on demand. The court may grant a further extension upon the application of a mortgagor.

War Service Moratorium.

The war service moratorium, in terms of National Security Regulations, is designed to protect the interests of members of the Forces and their female dependants. For instance, the time of payment of principal or purchase money due under mortgage or agreement for purchase may be postponed where liability arose after commencement of war service; except by leave of a court, creditors may not execute certain judgments against them and their goods may not be seized under certain hire purchase agreements or legal processes; certain life assurance policies may not be forfeited for non-payment of premiums; a measure of protection is provided in respect of the tenancy of their dwellings, farming lands, etc., and they are granted priority in regard to the leasing of vacant dwellings.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

The following table shows the number of estates and the value as assessed for probate duty in New South Wales in each of the last ten years, including intestate and other estates administered by the Public Trustee:—

TABLE 412.—Estates of Deceased Persons.

| Year ended 30th June. | Estates. | Amount. | Year ended 30th June. | Estates. | Amount. |
|--------------------------|----------|------------|--------------------------|----------|------------|
| | No. | £ | | No. | £ |
| 1935 | 8,544 | 20,300,912 | 1940 | 10,828 | 26,598,763 |
| 1936 | 9,644 | 22,263,665 | 1941 | 11,438 | 24,782,013 |
| 1937 | 9,420 | 23,194,706 | 1942 | 11,588 | 26,158,401 |
| 1938 | 9,904 | 25,776,575 | 1943 | 12,479 | 27,286,958 |
| 1939 | 10,668 | 26,202,317 | 1944 | 13,590 | 28,351,563 |

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. In the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the estates include also personal property outside New South Wales.

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, 1944, have been graded according to value:—

TABLE 413.—Estates of Deceased Persons, Ten Years ended June, 1944.
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 | 70,220 | 24,415,326 | 64·96 | 9·73 |
| £1,001 to £5,000 | 27,514 | 62,478,454 | 25·45 | 24·90 |
| £5,001 to £12,000 | 6,553 | 49,658,962 | 6·06 | 19·79 |
| £12,001 to £25,000 | 2,467 | 41,656,861 | 2·28 | 16·60 |
| £25,001 to £50,000 | 962 | 33,145,773 | 0·89 | 13·21 |
| Over £50,000 | 387 | 39,560,497 | 0·36 | 15·77 |
| Total | 108,103 | 250,915,873 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

The average value per estate during the period was £2,321, but of the property-owners who died 65 per cent. possessed less than £1,000, the total value of their property being 9·7 per cent. of the aggregate. More than 45 per cent. of the property devised was contained in 3·5 per cent. of the estates.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The basis of the existing system of Local Government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1905 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 part of another municipality, 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.

There are two main kinds of local government areas, viz., municipalities and shires. The municipality, the earlier form of incorporation, is usually a centre of population, smaller in extent than a shire. The shires are for the most part country areas embracing tracts of rural lands as well as one or more towns or villages.

There were 193 municipalities when shires, numbering 134, were first incorporated in 1906, and in 1944 there were 152 municipalities and 137 shires. In a number of cases there has been amalgamation of a municipality and the adjacent shire or between municipalities as in Greater Newcastle noted below. In 1944 the areas of three municipalities and three shires in the Hunter-Manning Division were rearranged to form one municipality and two shires; the municipality, Maitland, embraces the former municipalities of West Maitland (except a small portion), East Maitland and Morpeth.

The principal groups of Local Government bodies at the end of 1944 were as follows:—

The City of Sydney, embracing five square miles containing the principal commercial parts of the metropolis and abutting on 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 102 are in the country. The suburban municipalities cover an area of 240 square miles, and the country municipalities, which include most of the principal towns of the State, 1,755 square miles.

Shires (137 in number, with an area of 181,988 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 thirteen, 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 expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. In March, 1942, there were 31 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 thirteen County Councils at the end of 1944. Three were formed to administer water supply, viz., the Central Tablelands, Northern Riverina and Rous, and six were constituted to conduct electricity undertakings, viz., Sydney, St. George, Clarence River, Bega Valley, Brisbane Water, and Oxley. The Southern Riverina County Council administers both electricity and water supply services, and the Blue Mountains County Council (incorporated in July, 1944) is empowered to conduct electricity, gas, water and sewerage undertakings and transport services, to advertise for the purpose of attracting tourists and settlers, and to erect dwellings, shops and other buildings for sale or lease. 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.

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.

Statistics of Local Government.

Owing to wartime conditions the compilation of statistics of Local Government in New South Wales since 1939 has been restricted to data regarding valuations of land and rating 1940 to 1942 (pages 481 to 488) and indebtedness in 1942 (pages 508 and 509). Other information regarding the finances of municipalities, shires and county councils contained in this chapter relates, for the most part, to the year 1939, as published in the previous issue of the Year Book.

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, 1942, were as stated below:—

TABLE 414.—Municipalities and Shires, Area, Population and Value of Ratable Property, 1942.

| Local Area. | Area. | Population. | Unimproved Capital Value. | Improved Capital Value. | Assessed Annual Value. |
|--|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| City of Sydney ... | acres. 3,220 | No. 84,460 | £ 50,427,427 | £ 174,759,880 | £ 7,864,195 |
| Suburban Municipalities | 151,283 | 1,282,060 | 106,585,585 | 331,519,583 | 27,319,050 |
| Total, Metropolitan | 154,503 | 1,366,520 | 157,013,012 | 506,279,463 | 35,183,245 |
| City of Greater Newcastle | 22,945 | 127,660 | 8,641,311 | 28,723,867 | 2,329,523 |
| Country— Municipalities ... | 1,176,961 | 511,700 | 28,424,801 | 103,304,599 | 8,537,725 |
| Shires ... | 116,420,613 | 808,480 | 148,162,619 | 300,282,000† | † |
| Total Country ... | 117,597,574 | 1,320,180 | 176,587,420 | 403,586,599† | † |
| Total Municipalities and Shires ... | 117,775,022 | 2,814,360 | 342,241,743 | 938,589,929† | † |

* Excluding non-ratable properties (see page 482).

† 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 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 490 to 502, and loan accounts pages 504 to 507.

TABLE 415.—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 the end of 1944 the valuations in force in 104 municipalities and 48 shires were made by the Valuer-General, and in 48 municipalities and 87 shires by valuers appointed by the councils. In two shires the valuations were made partly by the Valuer-General and partly by the council's valuers.

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 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 council's 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 1942. 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 416.—Municipalities and Shires, Ratable Property, Unimproved Value, and Value of Improvements, 1942.

| 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. |
| City of Sydney ... | £000 50,427 | £ 597 | £ s. 15,660 14 | £000 124,332 | £ 1,472 | £ s. 38,612 11 |
| Suburban Municipalities ... | 106,586 | 83 | 704 11 | 224,934 | 175 | 1,486 17 |
| Total Metropolitan | 157,013 | 115 | 1,016 5 | 349,266 | 255 | 2,260 12 |
| City of Greater Newcastle ... | 8,641 | 68 | 376 1 | 20,083 | 157 | 875 5 |
| Country— | | | | | | |
| Municipalities ... | 28,425 | 55 | 24 3 | 74,880 | 146 | 63 12 |
| Shires ... | 148,163 | 183 | 1 5 | *152,119 | 188 | 1 6 |
| Total Incorporated Areas ... | 342,242 | 122 | 2 18 | *596,348 | 212 | 5 1 |

*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 417.—Municipalities and Shires, Valuations of Ratable Property, 1921 to 1942.

| At 31st December. | Metropolitan Area. | | | City of Greater Newcastle. | Country. | | Total. |
|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|
| | City of Sydney. | Suburban Municipal- ities. | Total Metro- politan. | | Municipal- ities. | Shires. | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1936 | 45,799 | 90,367 | 136,166 | 7,379 | 23,658 | 139,213 | 306,416 |
| 1939 | 47,766 | 98,655 | 146,421 | 8,356 | 27,377 | 143,882 | 326,036 |
| 1940 | 50,474 | 102,705 | 153,179 | 8,581 | 28,600 | 145,094 | 335,454 |
| 1941 | 50,349 | 104,869 | 155,218 | 8,596 | 28,201 | 146,850 | 338,865 |
| 1942 | 50,427 | 106,586 | 157,013 | 8,641 | 28,425 | 148,163 | 342,242 |
| 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 | * | * |
| 1936 | 139,818 | 275,031 | 414,849 | 22,327 | 84,479 | * | * |
| 1939 | 155,776 | 300,724 | 456,500 | 25,371 | 97,629 | * | * |
| 1940 | 171,705 | 316,068 | 487,773 | 28,241 | 99,494 | * | * |
| 1941 | 173,547 | 325,587 | 499,134 | 28,586 | 102,245 | * | * |
| 1942 | 174,759 | 331,520 | 506,279 | 28,724 | 103,305 | * | * |
| 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 | * | * |
| 1936 | 6,292 | 19,873 | 26,165 | 1,670 | 6,590 | * | * |
| 1939 | 7,010 | 23,149 | 30,159 | 2,058 | 7,697 | * | * |
| 1940 | 7,727 | 25,012 | 32,739 | 2,296 | 7,965 | * | * |
| 1941 | 7,810 | 25,910 | 33,720 | 2,321 | 8,252 | * | * |
| 1942 | 7,864 | 27,319 | 35,183 | 2,330 | 8,538 | * | * |

* 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.

The decline after 1931 was due in part to the exclusion from valuation lists of a large number of Crown and other properties which were exempted from rating in 1932.

The ratio of assessed annual value to improved capital value in 1942 was 4.5 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 8.2 per cent. in the suburbs, 8.1 per cent. in Newcastle and 8.2 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., 9.1 per cent., 9.0 per cent., and 9.1 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 418.—Municipalities, Ratable Property, Value of Improvements, 1921 to 1942.

| Areas. | Value of Improvements on Ratable Lands. | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1921. | 1931. | 1936. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. |
| Metropolitan— | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| City of Sydney ... | 63,760 | 135,233 | 94,019 | 108,010 | 121,231 | 123,198 | 124,332 |
| Suburban ... | 99,558 | 216,141 | 184,664 | 202,069 | 213,363 | 220,718 | 224,934 |
| Total Metropolitan ... | 163,318 | 351,374 | 278,683 | 310,079 | 334,594 | 343,916 | 349,266 |
| City of Greater Newcastle. | 9,410 | 17,845 | 14,948 | 17,015 | 19,660 | 19,990 | 20,083 |
| Country Municipalities | 38,150 | 72,922 | 60,821 | 70,252 | 70,894 | 74,044 | 74,880 |
| Total Municipalities ... | 210,878 | 442,141 | 354,452 | 397,346 | 425,148 | 437,950 | 444,229 |

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 the years 1939 to 1942 is shown in Tables 319 and 320 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 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 419.—Municipalities and Shires, Rates Levied, 1921 to 1942.

| 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 |
| 1936 | 4,969,623 | 47,732 | 2,526 | 260,318 | 109,786 | 5,389,985 |
| 1939 | 5,558,528 | 35,147 | 2,469 | 292,885 | 173,189 | 6,062,218 |
| 1940 | 5,696,196 | 35,462 | 2,373 | 305,381 | 190,054 | 6,229,466 |
| 1941 | 5,796,255 | 33,030 | 2,866 | 307,804 | 203,097 | 6,343,052 |
| 1942 | 5,864,778 | 38,045 | 2,193 | 315,188 | 207,388 | 6,427,592 |

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 5s. 11d. in 1942, *viz.*, £2 10s. 5d. in the metropolitan area, £1 10s. 10d. in Newcastle, £2 7s. 9d. in country municipalities and £1 19s. 8d. 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 420.—City of Sydney, Rates Levied, 1921 to 1942.

| 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 |
| 1936 | 4½ | 856,438 | 41,636 | 42,278 | 940,352 |
| 1939 | 4 ²⁷ / ₃₂ | 958,652 | ... | ... | 958,652 |
| 1940 | 4 ²⁷ / ₃₂ | 1,014,084 | ... | ... | 1,014,084 |
| 1941 | 4 ²⁷ / ₃₂ | 1,013,181 | ... | ... | 1,013,181 |
| 1942 | 4 ²⁷ / ₃₂ | 1,012,495 | ... | ... | 1,012,495 |

*Exclusive of ¼d. for main roads covered by City Fund Rate which was ¾d.

The City Fund rate levied in the years 1943 and 1944 was 4²⁷/₃₂d.

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 421.—Municipalities and Shires (Excluding City of Sydney), Rates Levied, 1908 to 1942.

| 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 |
| 1931 | 2,497,057 | 198,066 | 1,056,566 | 1,420,061 | 5,171,750 |
| 1936 | 1,994,540 | 170,522 | 954,151 | 1,330,420 | 4,449,633 |
| 1939 | 2,228,194 | 189,012 | 1,147,079 | 1,539,281 | 5,103,566 |
| 1940 | 2,261,238 | 195,664 | 1,168,907 | 1,589,573 | 5,215,382 |
| 1941 | 2,331,259 | 195,926 | 1,197,908 | 1,604,778 | 5,329,871 |
| 1942 | 2,381,369 | 195,518 | 1,217,883 | 1,620,327 | 5,415,097 |

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 only portion of an area. In 1942 the rates levied consisted of general rates £4,254,937 or 79 per cent., and local, special or loan rates £1,160,160 or 21 per cent. The general rates amounted to £2,150,900 or 90 per cent. of the total rates in the suburbs of Sydney, £195,518 or 100 per cent. in Newcastle, £640,761 or 53 per cent. in country municipalities and £1,267,758 or 78 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 422.—Municipalities and Shires (Excluding City of Sydney),
Average Rate Levied per £ of Unimproved Capital Value,
1908 to 1942.

| 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 |
| 1931 | 5.07 | 4.77 | 8.23 | 2.09 | 3.28 |
| 1936 | 5.30 | 5.55 | 9.67 | 2.30 | 4.10 |
| 1939 | 5.42 | 5.43 | 10.05 | 2.57 | 4.42 |
| 1940 | 5.28 | 5.47 | 9.81 | 2.63 | 4.39 |
| 1941 | 5.33 | 5.47 | 10.19 | 2.62 | 4.43 |
| 1942 | 5.36 | 5.43 | 10.28 | 2.62 | 4.45 |

The amount of rates levied, as shown in Table 421 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 423.—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 | 633,065 | 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 424.—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.

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 430 to 436.

A summary of the revenue and expenditure from revenue on account of ordinary services in the years 1935 to 1939 is shown below:—

TABLE 425.—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 | 505,600 | 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 the years 1935 to 1939 are shown below.

TABLE 426.—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 |

Particulars of ordinary services revenue in 1939 are shown in greater detail in the Table 427.

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 427.—Local Government (N.S.W.)—Ordinary Services Revenue, 1939.

| Revenue. | Metropolitan. | | City of Greater Newcastle | Country. | | Total. |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| | City of Sydney. | Suburban Municipalities. | | Municipalities. | Shires. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| General Rates | 958,652 | 1,922,052 | 178,674 | 596,397 | 1,217,724 | 4,873,409 |
| Loan, Local and Special Rates ... .. | ..... | 304,056 | 10,338 | 125,010 | 245,616 | 685,029 |
| Extra Charges on Overdue Rates | 1,903 | 35,225 | 2,199 | 28,207 | 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 | 1,548,219 |
| 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 | 139,393 |
| Other | 2,596 | 376,985 | 82,742 | 368,226 | 841,209 | 1,071,758 |
| 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 428 and 429 and expenditure from loans in Tables 439 to 441. 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 the five years 1935 to 1939 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 426.

TABLE 428.—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 | 7,277,965 |
| 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 440.

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 429. 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 429.—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. | |
| Works and Services— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Administration | 74,078 | 195,420 | 23,317 | 124,028 | 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 | 43,072 | 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 |
| Total Works and Services | 746,694 | 2,645,916 | 289,245 | 1,451,326 | 3,734,261 | 8,867,442 |
| <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> |
| | 746,694 | 2,589,930 | 275,339 | 1,384,256 | 3,632,757 | 8,628,976 |
| Debt Charges— | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total Debt Charges | 597,754 | 811,025 | 109,295 | 182,272 | 326,393 | 2,026,739 |
| Total Expenditure from Revenue | 1,344,448 | 3,400,955 | 384,634 | 1,566,528 | 3,959,150 | 10,655,715 |

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 1942 distributed electricity direct to consumers in the city and thirty-three 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, which operates a small plant purchased from a private company, is developing a hydro-electric scheme on the South Coast. The following county councils also have been empowered to conduct electricity supply undertakings, viz., Southern Riverina in 1941, Brisbane Water in 1942, Oxley in 1943 and Blue Mountains in 1944.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the electricity concerns of the local governing authorities in 1939 is shown below:—

TABLE 430.—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 | 120,209 | 7,900 | 1,492,555 | 354,308 | 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 | 17,483 | 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 | 290,890 |
| 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 431.—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 | 293,041 | 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 their 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 432.—Local Government, N.S.W., Electricity Generated, Purchased and Sold, 1939.

| Council. | Units Generated. | Units Purchased. | Units Sold. |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| County Councils— | | | |
| 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 |
| Municipalities | 37,662,000 | 212,159,000 | 225,506,000 |
| Shires | 2,304,000 | 41,864,000 | 37,821,000 |
| Gross Total | 805,146,000 | 290,205,000 | 947,459,000 |
| <i>Less purchases between councils</i> | <i>...</i> | <i>57,409,000</i> | <i>57,409,000</i> |
| Net Total | 805,146,000 | 232,796,000 | 890,050,000 |

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 433.—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 | £ 248,804 | £ 732,303 | £ 22,492 | £ 1,135,047 | £ 647,366 | £ 17,948,228 |
| Overdrafts | 438,471 | 28,035 | 12,021 | 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 |
| Total Liabilities | 17,074,240 | 332,410 | 771,223 | 27,715 | 1,474,481 | 778,048 | 20,458,117 |
| <i>Assets.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Land, plant, etc. | 16,232,991 | 534,172 | 899,580 | 25,007 | 3,401,146 | 1,169,407 | 22,262,312 |
| Debtors, etc. | 833,707 | 71,152 | 44,282 | 2,993 | 402,413 | 130,260 | 1,493,507 |
| Bank and cash | 71,943 | 30,749 | 16,387 | 11 | 191,036 | 77,852 | 388,578 |
| Fixed deposits and investments | 2,920,203 | 68,712 | ... | 204 | 236,697 | 45,647 | 3,271,463 |
| Total Assets | 20,058,844 | 704,785 | 960,258 | 28,215 | 4,231,892 | 1,432,166 | 27,416,160 |
| Excess of Assets | £ 2,984,604 | 372,375 | 189,035 | 500 | 2,757,411 | 654,118 | 6,958,043 |

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 £6,873.

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 included the following reserves: General, £67,859, Sinking Fund, £2,572,692, and Insurance Fund £131,591. The value of plant, etc., included 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 434.—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 435.—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 Junee, are under direct Government control. The larger systems are described on page 510 et seq. The Grafton and South Grafton Water Board administers water supply services within the municipalities of Grafton and South Grafton.

At the end of 1944 five county councils had been created with authority to supply water to towns in constituent municipalities and shires; viz., Southern Riverina and Northern Riverina formed in 1938, Rous in 1940, and Central Tablelands and Blue Mountains in 1944. Only one county council, Blue Mountains, was empowered to conduct a sewerage system. 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 for the construction of an extended programme of new works, mainly by the councils, part of the cost to be borne by the State Government. An advisory committee was appointed to investigate each proposal for new works and apportion the cost between the State and the council concerned. Furthermore, the State Treasurer was authorised to pay the interest in excess of 3½ per cent. on loans raised by councils. The arrangement was in operation until 30th June, 1940.

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. The sum of £806,656 was written off and £3,279,388 accepted by the State in full settlement of the debts, amounting in the aggregate to £4,086,044.

At 31st December, 1939, country water supply services were conducted 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 436.—Local Government, N.S.W., Water and Sewerage Revenue Accounts, 1939.

| Councils. | 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 | 101,600 | 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, in water supply works, consisted of 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 427 and 429. 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 437.—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 include substantial contributions towards the capital cost of new works.

TABLE 438.—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 532 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 electricity services. Two loans raised by the Sutherland Shire Council in London are guaranteed under special Act. At 30th June, 1944, the amount of guaranteed loans outstanding, less sinking fund investments, was £569,629 repayable in Australia and £Stg.98,410 repayable in London.

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 441.

TABLE 439.—Local Government, N.S.W., Loan Expenditure, 1939.

| Object. | Municipalities and Shires. | | | County Councils.* | Total. |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Metropolitan. | City of Greater Newcastle. | Country. | | |
| Ordinary Services— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Roads, Bridges, Drainage, etc. | 332,359 | 66,721 | 390,184 | ... | 789,264 |
| Resumptions Account† | 85,355 | ... | ... | ... | 85,355 |
| Parks, Baths, Beaches, etc. | 80,443 | 14,066 | 54,541 | ... | 149,050 |
| 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 |
| Total, Ordinary Services | £ 549,708 | 103,975 | 566,764 | ... | 1,203,537 |
| Trading Undertakings— | | | | | |
| Electricity | 743 | 66,978 | 226,941 | 1,112,913 | 1,406,973 |
| Gas | ... | ... | 1,570 | ... | 1,570 |
| Water | ... | ... | 199,509 | 884 | 200,393 |
| Sewerage | ... | ... | 342,753 | ... | 342,753 |
| Total, Loan Expenditure | 541,541 | 170,948 | 1,390,937 | 1,113,797 | 3,167,223 |

* 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 440.—Local Government, N.S.W., Loan Expenditure and Repayments, 1929 to 1939.

| Year. | Municipalities and Shires. | | | | | County Councils. † | Total. |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| | Metropolitan. | | Greater Newcastle. | Country. | | | |
| | City of Sydney. * | Suburbs. | | Municipalities. | Shires. | | |
| Loan Expenditure. | | | | | | | |
| 1929 ... | £000 | £000 | £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 |
| Repayment of Loans‡. | | | | | | | |
| 1931 ... | £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 441.—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 500.

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 442.—Local Government, N.S.W., Government Advances and Time Payment Debts, Amounts Outstanding, 1936 to 1942.

| At 31st December. | Municipalities and Shires. | | | County Councils. | All Local Government Bodies. | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Metropolitan. | City of Greater Newcastle. | Country Municipalities 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 |
| 1942 ... | 219,688 | 36,098 | 954,451 | 24,561 | 1,108,994 | 125,804 | 1,234,798 |

Loan Debt.

The loan debt on account of debentures and inscribed stock issued by local governing bodies in New South Wales amounted to £43,944,266 as at 31st December, 1942. The net loan debt, after deducting sinking funds, was £35,057,708. In addition, the long term indebtedness of the councils included £1,108,994 owing to the Government and £125,804 on time payment contracts, as shown in Table 442.

TABLE 443.—Local Government, N.S.W., Loan Debt, Sinking Funds and Interest, 1942.

| Local Bodies. | Loans Outstanding. | | | | Accumulated Sinking Funds. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------------------|
| | Australia. | London. | New York. | Total. | |
| | £. (Aust.) | £ (Stg.) | £* | £ | £ |
| Municipalities and Shires— | | | | | |
| Sydney, City ... | 9,378,172 | 2,000,000 | ..... | 11,378,172 | 5,266,617 |
| Suburbs | 4,017,706 | ..... | ..... | 4,017,706 | 51 |
| Newcastle, Greater City | 1,200,019 | ..... | ..... | 1,200,019 | ..... |
| Country Municipalities | 6,755,202 | ..... | ..... | 6,755,202 | 103,652 |
| Shires | 2,661,959 | 305,000 | ..... | 2,966,959 | 181,214 |
| Total Municipalities and Shires ... | 24,013,058 | 2,305,000 | ..... | 26,318,058 | 5,551,534 |
| County Councils† ... | 10,671,247 | 5,171,500 | 1,783,461 | 17,626,208 | 3,335,024 |
| Grand Total ... | 34,684,305 | 7,476,500 | 1,783,461 | 43,944,266 | 8,886,558 |

* Repayable in Dollars, converted at 4.8665 Dollars to the £.

† Includes Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

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 1942 they were equivalent to 46.3 per cent. and 20.8 per cent. of the respective loan debts.

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 445.

TABLE 444.—Local Government, N.S.W., Net Loan Debt, 1921 to 1942.

| At 31st December. | Municipalities and Shires. | | | | | County Councils.† | Net. Amount of Loans Outstanding. |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Metropolitan. | | City of Greater Newcastle. | Country. | | | |
| | City of Sydney.* | Suburbs. | | Municipalities. | 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 |
| 1942 ... | 6,112 | 4,018 | 1,200 | 6,651 | 2,786 | 14,291 | 35,058 |

* 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 councils' 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 1942 in respect of loans used for the repayment of such debts amounted to £3,194,827.

The net loan liability at the end of 1942 was distributed as follows:—Electricity works, £15,372,110 (43.8 per cent.); abattoirs £103,413; gasworks £33,809; water supply, £3,725,176 (10.6 per cent.); sewerage, £2,614,754 (7.5 per cent.); and roads, bridges, buildings, parks and reserves, baths, plant, property, etc., £13,208,446 (37.7 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 445.—Local Government, N.S.W., Domicile of Gross Loan Debt and Interest, 1921 to 1942.

| 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 | 8,710 | 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 |
| 1942 ... | 34,684 | 9,260 | 43,944 | 8,886 | 35,058 | † | † | † |

* Year 1921 London only; New York included in 1931 and later years.

See Table 443 for currency values.

† Not available.

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 125,591 million gallons. There are 92 service reservoirs in the area reticulated, with a total capacity of 537,000,000 gallons.

The total length of water mains as at 30th June, 1943, was 4,583 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 88 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 446.—Metropolitan Water and Sewerage, Particulars of Services, 1921 to 1943.

| 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 |
| 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 | 270,387 | 2,705 | 88 |
| 1942 | 374,710 | 23,521,000 | 64,400 | 276,900 | 2,752 | 88 |
| 1943 | 374,717 | 30,530,000 | 83,600 | 278,922 | 2,755 | 88 |

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. 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 debt of the Board at 30th June, 1943, amounted to £46,319,076, as shown below.

TABLE 447.—Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage,
Capital Debt at 30th June, 1943.

| Particulars. | Water. | Sewerage. | Drainage. | Total. |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Due to State Government— | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Loan Funds | 9,279,969 | 3,849,765 | ... | 13,129,734 |
| Special Advances | 3,738,174 | 1,696,436 | ... | 4,866,452 |
| Unemployment Relief Works |  |  |  |  | 568,158 |
| Total due to State | 13,018,143 | 5,546,201 | ... | 18,564,344 |
| Loans raised by Board | 15,129,941 | 11,761,528 | 863,263 | 27,754,732 |
| Total Capital Debt | £ 28,148,084 | 17,307,729 | 863,263 | 46,319,076 |

During the five years ended June, 1941, the capital indebtedness of the Board to the Government was reduced by remissions totalling £10,558,651, viz., water, £4,798,466; sewerage, £5,327,268; and drainage, £432,917. These remissions were granted to enable the Board to undertake, without impairing its finances, new loan expenditure of £3,000,000 on the extension of services in each of these years.

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 of interest 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, 1943, the amounts outstanding in respect of loans floated by the Board included £2,000,000 sterling at 4 per cent. outstanding in London, and £1,343,882 (dollars converted at \$4.8665 to £) at 5½ per cent. outstanding in New York. An amount of £23,910,850 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 | 1,478,900 |
| 3 11 3 | 1,000,000 | 4 7 6 | 1,000,000 |
| 3 12 6 | 912,500 | 4 9 1 | 1,000,000 |
| 3 15 0 | 1,999,700 | 4 10 0 | 1,500,000 |
| 4 0 0 | 5,120,000 | 4 16 10 | 900,000 |
| 4 2 6 | 1,000,000 | 5 0 0 | 100,000 |
| 4 3 9 | 824,750 | | |
| 4 5 0 | 6,575,000 | | |
| | | Total ... | £23,910,850 |

New loans floated in Australia amounted to £1,500,000 (£500,000 at 4 per cent., and £1,000,000 at 3½ per cent.) in 1940-41, £1,750,000 (£1,000,000 at 3½ per cent., and £750,000 at 3½ per cent.) in 1941-42, and £600,000 at 3½ per cent. in 1942-43. Sinking fund investments held for redemption of the Board's loans amounted to £1,050,763 at 30th June, 1943.

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 448.—Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage, Finances, 1921 to 1943.

| Year ended 30th June. | Capital Indebtedness. | Gross Revenue. | Working Expenses and Management. | Net Revenue. | Interest on Capital. | Ex-change. | 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 |
| 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 | 26,633,092 | 1,968,542 | 713,489 | 1,255,053 | 1,035,603 | 70,965 | 167,076 | (-) 18,591 |
| 1942 | 28,057,970 | 2,034,397 | 719,192 | 1,315,205 | 1,041,760 | 67,868 | 174,587 | 30,990 |
| 1943 | 28,148,084 | 2,090,832 | 760,004 | 1,330,828 | 1,061,733 | 67,727 | 191,881 | 9,487 |
| <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 |
| 1939 | 16,018,587 | 1,067,755 | 340,236 | 727,519 | 612,854 | 32,165 | 85,726 | (-) 3,226 |
| 1940 | 16,261,817 | 1,118,768 | 364,761 | 754,007 | 635,060 | 37,940 | 89,298 | (-) 8,291 |
| 1941 | 17,276,689 | 1,194,262 | 388,688 | 805,574 | 655,195 | 36,695 | 93,436 | 20,248 |
| 1942 | 17,366,901 | 1,244,386 | 430,779 | 813,607 | 689,999 | 39,383 | 104,422 | (-) 20,197 |
| 1943 | 17,307,729 | 1,341,692 | 493,290 | 848,402 | 685,905 | 39,314 | 112,117 | 11,066 |
| <i>Drainage.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 1931 | 699,450 | 51,745 | 11,516 | 40,229 | 33,880 | 2,624 | 1,872 | 1,853 |
| 1939 | 1,060,890 | 43,850 | 13,910 | 29,940 | 41,389 | 1,865 | 5,884 | (-) 19,202 |
| 1940 | 1,068,679 | 46,204 | 13,794 | 32,410 | 42,854 | 2,672 | 6,159 | (-) 19,275 |
| 1941 | 865,652 | 48,981 | 14,612 | 34,369 | 43,922 | 2,655 | 6,386 | (-) 18,594 |
| 1942 | 864,409 | 63,411 | 14,403 | 49,008 | 36,880 | 2,278 | 4,332 | 5,668 |
| 1943 | 863,263 | 71,699 | 18,644 | 53,055 | 36,664 | 2,279 | 4,870 | 9,242 |

* Includes particulars of Drainage Branch.

The working expenses shown in the table include amounts transferred to the renewals reserve account, viz., £100,000 in each of the years 1938-39 to 1940-41, £101,410 in 1941-42 and £175,931 in 1942-43. In both years, 1941-42 and 1942-43, there was an additional charge of £23,456 for the reduction of expenditure on renewals from loan fund, which had been temporarily capitalised. The actual expenditure on renewals in the five years was £212,622, £173,311, £118,563, £42,861 and £13,913 respectively.

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 is supplemented by water extracted from sandbeds lying to the north of the Hunter River estuary. The source of water is rainfall on the sandbeds, which are about 50 square miles in extent. A continuous yield of 15 million gallons per day is expected from an area of 30 square miles being worked at present.

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 449.—Hunter District Water and Sewerage, Particulars of Services, 1921 to 1943.

| 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 |
| 1939 | 48,370 | 4,330,780 | 245 | 28,257 | 387 |
| 1940 | 49,732 | 4,730,680 | 280 | 29,975 | 489 |
| 1941 | 51,082 | 4,509,548 | 242 | 31,890 | 554 |
| 1942 | 51,708 | 5,538,126 | 293 | 33,336 | 569 |
| 1943 | 52,121 | 5,933,027 | 311 | 34,989 | 572 |

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 debt of the Board at 30th June, 1943, was £6,478,273, viz., owing to the State Government £3,328,273 and loans raised by Board £3,150,000. The capital indebtedness to the State was reduced by remissions amounting to £2,971,703 in the years 1937-38 to 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 is 1s. 3d. per 1,000 gallons.

A stormwater drainage rate of 3d. in the pound is levied on the assessed annual value of areas drained.

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 450.—Hunter District Water, Sewerage and Drainage, Finances, 1921 to 1943.

| 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 |
| 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 |
| 1942 | 3,842,583 | 282,710 | 151,634 | 122,997 | 11,148 | 19,035 | (-) 22,104 |
| 1943 | 3,993,470 | 306,962 | 148,017 | 135,584 | 11,106 | 21,739 | (-) 9,484 |
| <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 |
| 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 |
| 1942 | 2,180,912 | 167,215 | 85,917 | 80,168 | 4,004 | 10,672 | (-) 13,546 |
| 1943 | 2,214,462 | 178,985 | 93,952 | 83,764 | 3,989 | 11,762 | (-) 14,482 |
| <i>Stormwater Drainage.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1931 | 634,326 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 |
| 1942 | 115,223 | 17,853 | 11,463 | 5,276 | 518 | 617 | (-) 16 |
| 1943 | 115,308 | 18,294 | 9,681 | 5,260 | 515 | 668 | 2,170 |

Working expenses include amounts transferred from revenue to the renewals reserve account. In the last five years such transfers in respect of the combined services amounted to £23,000, £44,000, £47,800, £54,850 and £53,690 respectively.

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. 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 1943 the fire brigades comprised 762 officers and permanent firemen whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal and 262 volunteers. The country brigades consisted of 79 officers and permanent firemen and 1,505 volunteers. There is also a reserve corps.

The following table shows the revenue account of the Board of Fire Commissioners for the year:—

TABLE 451.—Fire Brigades, Revenue Account, 1943.

| Revenue. | | Expenditure. | |
|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| Subsidy from Government ... | 142,917 | Administration | 17,986 |
| Subsidy from Municipalities and Shires | 142,917 | Salaries, including Payments to Volunteers | 370,115 |
| Subsidy from Fire Insurance Companies and Firms | 285,834 | Repairs to Buildings, Plant, and other expenses | 145,319 |
| Other | 25,878 | Equipment and Property Charges | 37,370 |
| | | War Emergency Equipment ... | 12,826 |
| Total Revenue | £597,546 | Total Expenditure | £583,616 |

In the Sydney Fire district contributions by municipalities and shires in 1943 represented 6s. 1.9d. 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 18.7 per cent. of the premiums less reinsurances.

The estimates of the proposed expenditure by the board for the year 1944 amounted to £570,364, viz., £446,252 for the Sydney fire district and £124,112 for other districts.

The liabilities of the Board at the end of 1943 consisted of loan debt £155,500, accrued interest thereon £2,142, and bank overdraft £40,288; assets included land and buildings £456,972, fire appliances £408,615, and stocks on hand £87,761.

FACTORIES.

PRIOR to the federation of the Australian States in 1901 the great majority of the manufacturing establishments in New South Wales 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.

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 was 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. The demand was not only for Australian consumption but also for countries seeking supplies for war or as substitutes for imports from sources no longer available to them. As a result the manufacturing industries expanded into production of all classes of munitions, aircraft, ships, many new kinds of machinery and metal manufactures, scientific equipment, textiles, etc.

Following the outbreak of war against Japan activity was further stimulated to supply the requirements of the armed forces based on Australia and in the Pacific war zone as well as essential goods for civilians. Under these circumstances manufacturing in New South Wales expanded far beyond previous achievements.

Wartime Organisation of Manufacturing Industries.

Under wartime conditions it became necessary to reorganise many manufacturing industries in order to ensure that available resources would be devoted to essential production, and a number of special bodies were constituted to formulate plans and exercise administrative control for this purpose. The Commonwealth Department of Supply and Shipping 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 which has been merged with the Department of Post-war Reconstruction, made 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-ordinated the activities of other departments in regard to supply and production. The work of organising labour for wartime needs was a function of the Director of Manpower in the Department of Labour and National Service.

Bounties on Manufactured Products.

The Commonwealth Government provides assistance in the form of bounties to encourage the manufacture of certain commodities. Statutory provision is made, as a general rule, to pay bounty for a fixed term at a rate which may be varied according to change in corresponding customs duty. The amount of bounty payable annually is limited to a specified sum and bounty may be reduced or withheld if the manufacturer's net profit exceeds a certain rate or if rates of wages and conditions of employment of persons employed in the manufacture do not conform to current standards.

The manufactured products for which manufacturers in New South Wales received bounty during the years 1938-39 to 1943-44 were as follows:—

Wire netting manufactured from Australian materials. The rate is 9s. 7d. per ton.

Tractors manufactured from Australian materials and parts. The rate ranges from £32 to £72 per tractor according to brake power of the engine.

Motor radiator assemblies for use as original equipment for motor vehicles. The rate was 10s. each, reduced to 9s. on those manufactured after 2nd May, 1940. (Bounty ceased in December, 1940.)

Sulphur produced from Australian materials. Rate varies according to imported cost of sulphur (crude brimstone since 29th October, 1944). Rate is 27s. a ton when imported cost is £6, and 1s. per ton less or more for every 1s. by which imported cost exceeds or is lower than £6; the maximum rate is 36s. per ton.

Rubber-insulated cable and wire produced during 1940-41 and 1941-42.

The rate was 4d. per lb. of copper wire used.

Superphosphate produced in Australia. The rate was 25s. per ton (containing at least 22 per cent. phosphoric acid) sold direct by manufacturers. In 1943 bounty was replaced by subsidy based on increase in cost of manufacture.

Bounty has not been paid since 1939-40 on wire netting made in New South Wales, the rate of net profit on manufacture having exceeded the prescribed limit for bounty; and sulphur bounty has not been paid since 1940 owing to the high cost of imported sulphur.

The purpose of the bounty on superphosphate is the stabilisation of the price to primary producers. Manufacturers were required to sell superphosphate (grade 22 per cent.) to primary producers at a fixed price, £5 1s. per ton, and they received £1 5s. per ton as bounty in terms of the Superphosphate Bounty Act, 1941. Subsidy based on increase in cost of manufacture is paid to manufacturers in terms of the Primary Producers Assistance (Superphosphate) Act, 1943.

The amount of bounty paid to manufacturers in New South Wales in respect of the various commodities during the years ended June, 1939 to 1944 is shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 452.—Bounties on Manufactures, Payments in New South Wales 1938-39 to 1943-44.

| Commodity. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Wire Netting | 5,444 | 4,081 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tractors | 11,223 | 8,497 | 6,420 | 667 | 850 | 4,246 |
| Motor Radiator Assembly | ... | 1,850 | 675 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sulphur | 18,125 | 15,249 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rubber-insulated Cable and Wire | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,502 | ... |
| Superphosphate | ... | ... | ... | 103,939 | 6,233 | ... |

Particulars of subsidy under Primary Producers Assistance (Superphosphate) Act and bounty on exports of wine are shown in the chapter, "Agriculture" of this Year Book.

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 liason 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. Factory returns are not collected in respect of small-goods makers, laundries, 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; bounty or subsidy paid to manufacturers is included but cost of delivery is excluded.

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.

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 Glut).
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 Rolling 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 Tip-smithing.
Wireworking (including Nails).
Art Metal Works.
Stoves and Ovens.
Gas Fittings and Meters.
Lead Mills.
Sewing Machines.
Lamps and Fittings.
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 Sallmaking 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).
Clothing—Waterproof and Oilskin. (Customers' Material).
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.

FACTORIES.

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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 453.—Factories in New South Wales, 1901 to 1943-44.

| Year. | Establishments. | Employees.* | Total Horsepower of Engines installed. | Value of Land, Buildings and 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 | 10,011 |
| 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 | 103,609 | 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 | 130,420 | 57,760 | 170,873 | 285,917 | 115,044 |
| 1941-42 ... | 10,166 | 298,245 | 2,104,937 | 135,627 | 75,758 | 200,698 | 339,488 | 138,790 |
| 1942-43 ... | 10,110 | 315,534 | 2,213,490 | 145,745 | 88,900 | 219,907 | 373,489 | 153,582 |
| 1943-44 ... | 10,755 | 323,032 | 2,267,112 | 152,782 | 93,518 | 236,412 | 399,138 | 162,726 |
| | Average per factory. | | | Average per employee. | | | | |
| | No. | H. p. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1901 ... | ... | 18.3 | 17.0 | 4,069 | 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 | 13,148 | 224 | 643 | 1,076 | 433 |
| 1941-42 ... | ... | 29.3 | 207.0 | 13,341 | 261 | 673 | 1,138 | 465 |
| 1942-43 ... | ... | 31.2 | 219.0 | 14,416 | 289 | 697 | 1,184 | 487 |
| 1943-44 ... | ... | 30.0 | 210.8 | 14,204 | 297 | 732 | 1,236 | 504 |

*Average number during whole year (see page 532). † Estimated. (b) Value added to materials by process of manufacture, see page 520.

In 1943-44 factory production in New South Wales reached the highest level yet recorded.

The number of employees was greater by 94,251 or 41.2 per cent. than in 1938-39. The increase occurred for the most part in 1940-41 and 1941-42, when the annual rate of increase was more than 12 per cent. The total amount of salaries and wages rose from £44,606,000 to £93,518,000, or by 109.7 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1943-44, and the average earnings per employee from £202 to £297.

The value of materials and fuel used increased by 84.4 per cent., and value of output by 82.6 per cent. Successive increases in value of production were 19.1 per cent. in 1940-41 and 20.6 per cent. in 1941-42, with further rises 10.7 per cent. and 5.8 per cent. in the later years, so that the value in 1943-44 was 80 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year.

GOVERNMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The foregoing statement includes particulars of factories and workshops under Government control in New South Wales. These 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 munitions, clothing and school furniture.

Gas works and electricity undertakings of the local governing bodies are classified as private and not Government establishments.

The statistics of Government factories are on a similar basis to those of other establishments but 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, except those engaged in the production of war supplies.

The following table shows the details of the operations of the establishments under the control of the State and Commonwealth Governments separately from those conducted by private enterprise:—

TABLE 454.—Government and Private Factories in N.S.W., 1938-39 to 1943-44.

| Particulars. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | |
|--|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| | <i>Government Factories.</i> | | | | | | |
| Establishments* No. | 72 | 72 | 78 | 118 | 141 | 146 | |
| Employees—Average during Period of Operation. | Males | 15,764 | 16,757 | 20,683 | 27,263 | 32,173 | 32,335 |
| | Females | 442 | 469 | 547 | 1,148 | 6,078 | 8,330 |
| | Total | 16,206 | 17,226 | 21,230 | 28,411 | 38,251 | 40,665 |
| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | |
| Salaries and Wages paid | Males | 4,045 | 4,471 | 5,926 | 9,062 | 12,000 | 12,216 |
| | Females | 53 | 58 | 73 | 182 | 1,288 | 1,813 |
| | Total | 4,098 | 4,529 | 5,999 | 9,244 | 13,288 | 14,034 |
| Value of— | | | | | | | |
| Land, Buildings and Fixtures | £000 | 5,736 | 5,757 | 5,978 | 6,745 | 12,784 | 16,322 |
| Plant and Machinery | £000 | 7,512 | 7,951 | 8,647 | 9,437 | 12,232 | 13,464 |
| Materials and Fuel used | £000 | 3,648 | 3,897 | 4,610 | 6,502 | 11,588 | 12,148 |
| Output | £000 | 9,266 | 10,207 | 12,734 | 18,586 | 28,305 | 29,414 |
| Production | £000 | 5,618 | 6,310 | 8,118 | 12,084 | 16,717 | 17,266 |
| | <i>Private Factories.</i> | | | | | | |
| Establishments No. | 9,392 | 9,386 | 9,841 | 10,048 | 9,969 | 10,609 | |
| Employees—Average during Period of Operation. | Males | 153,749 | 157,420 | 175,262 | 192,750 | 193,632 | 196,510 |
| | Females | 61,845 | 64,706 | 71,388 | 80,959 | 86,384 | 88,981 |
| | Total | 215,594 | 222,126 | 246,650 | 273,709 | 280,066 | 285,491 |
| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | |
| Salaries and Wages paid† | Males | 34,226 | 36,337 | 43,614 | 55,788 | 62,555 | 64,871 |
| | Females | 6,282 | 6,827 | 8,147 | 10,725 | 13,057 | 14,613 |
| | Total | 40,508 | 43,164 | 51,761 | 66,513 | 75,612 | 79,484 |
| Value of— | | | | | | | |
| Land, Buildings and Fixtures | £000 | 51,618 | 53,183 | 55,909 | 58,270 | 59,839 | 62,655 |
| Plant and Machinery | £000 | 55,181 | 56,850 | 59,886 | 61,175 | 60,890 | 60,340 |
| Materials and Fuel used | £000 | 124,505 | 138,092 | 160,256 | 194,196 | 208,319 | 224,264 |
| Output | £000 | 209,153 | 228,991 | 273,182 | 320,902 | 345,184 | 369,724 |
| Production | £000 | 84,648 | 90,299 | 108,926 | 126,706 | 136,805 | 145,460 |

* Each Railway Workshop is counted as a separate establishment.
† Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

Wartime expansion in Government factories has been proportionately greater than in other establishments. In Government factories employees represented 7 per cent. of the total in all factories in 1938-39 and 12.5 per cent. in 1943-44; wages represented 9.2 per cent. and 15 per cent., and value of production 6.2 per cent. and 10.6 per cent. in the respective years. Between 1940-41 and 1943-44 Government factories increased from 78 to 146, salaries and wages from £5,999,000 to £14,034,000, the value of land, buildings and plant and the value of production in these factories were more than doubled.

FACTORIES.

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FACTORIES ACCORDING TO CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

In the following table statistics of factories in New South Wales during the years ended June 1942 to 1944 are summarised according to the class of industry. For an explanation of the terms used, e.g., value of output, value of production, see page 520.

TABLE 455.—Factories—Classes of Industry, 1941-42 to 1943-44.

| 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. | | | | |
| 1941-42. | | | | | | | | |
| Treatment of Non-metalliferous | | | | | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| Mine and Quarry Products... | 191 | 4,326 | 122 | 4,448 | 1,296 | 4,341 | 7,266 | 2,925 |
| Bricks, Pottery, Glass | 192 | 7,631 | 774 | 8,405 | 2,145 | 2,063 | 5,400 | 3,337 |
| Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease... | 352 | 6,818 | 3,775 | 10,593 | 2,537 | 12,365 | 21,841 | 8,976 |
| Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances | 2,837 | 120,465 | 11,979 | 132,444 | 40,134 | 86,439 | 146,553 | 60,114 |
| Precious Metals, Jewellery | 91 | 767 | 249 | 1,016 | 224 | 263 | 664 | 401 |
| Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) | 223 | 7,471 | 13,578 | 21,049 | 3,848 | 11,917 | 18,858 | 6,941 |
| Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) | 241 | 4,165 | 1,453 | 5,618 | 1,333 | 4,455 | 6,023 | 2,168 |
| Clothing... | 1,743 | 8,689 | 25,678 | 34,367 | 5,499 | 11,310 | 20,319 | 9,009 |
| Food, Drink, Tobacco | 1,759 | 20,063 | 11,992 | 32,055 | 7,204 | 42,029 | 62,201 | 20,202 |
| Wood Working, Basket Ware | 994 | 11,485 | 647 | 12,132 | 2,802 | 6,560 | 11,169 | 4,600 |
| Furniture, Bedding | 316 | 4,106 | 1,244 | 5,350 | 1,253 | 2,638 | 4,035 | 1,997 |
| Paper, Printing | 686 | 10,066 | 6,180 | 17,155 | 4,023 | 7,395 | 14,953 | 7,558 |
| Rubber | 96 | 2,638 | 1,502 | 4,140 | 1,097 | 2,086 | 4,492 | 1,506 |
| Musical Instruments | 16 | 207 | 100 | 307 | 76 | 69 | 186 | 117 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 291 | 3,642 | 2,049 | 5,691 | 1,127 | 1,680 | 3,773 | 2,093 |
| Heat, Light, Power | 138 | 3,417 | 58 | 3,475 | 1,160 | 3,079 | 10,465 | 6,786 |
| Total | 10,166 | 216,856 | 81,389 | 298,245 | 75,758 | 200,698 | 339,488 | 138,790 |
| 1942-43. | | | | | | | | |
| Treatment of Non-metalliferous | | | | | | | | |
| Mine and Quarry Products... | 146 | 3,567 | 138 | 3,705 | 1,221 | 4,155 | 6,694 | 2,539 |
| Bricks, Pottery, Glass | 156 | 5,387 | 737 | 6,124 | 1,829 | 1,867 | 4,569 | 2,702 |
| Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease... | 375 | 7,076 | 4,202 | 11,278 | 2,999 | 13,377 | 22,637 | 9,259 |
| Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances | 2,913 | 134,811 | 23,302 | 158,113 | 51,554 | 98,470 | 172,797 | 74,327 |
| Precious Metals, Jewellery | 87 | 557 | 214 | 771 | 171 | 190 | 506 | 316 |
| Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) | 244 | 7,154 | 14,212 | 21,366 | 4,302 | 12,956 | 20,581 | 7,625 |
| Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) | 240 | 3,953 | 1,485 | 5,438 | 1,445 | 4,752 | 7,123 | 2,371 |
| Clothing... | 1,754 | 7,953 | 23,084 | 31,637 | 5,578 | 11,874 | 20,806 | 9,132 |
| Food, Drink, Tobacco | 1,752 | 19,775 | 12,437 | 32,212 | 7,971 | 46,826 | 67,156 | 20,330 |
| Wood Working, Basket Ware | 955 | 11,286 | 712 | 11,998 | 3,114 | 6,794 | 11,793 | 4,999 |
| Furniture, Bedding | 284 | 3,034 | 1,001 | 4,035 | 1,026 | 2,112 | 3,800 | 1,688 |
| Paper, Printing | 660 | 9,359 | 6,021 | 15,380 | 3,890 | 7,240 | 14,695 | 7,455 |
| Rubber | 95 | 2,393 | 1,126 | 3,489 | 1,009 | 3,319 | 4,672 | 1,353 |
| Musical Instruments | 14 | 169 | 108 | 277 | 70 | 67 | 188 | 121 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 297 | 3,584 | 2,410 | 5,994 | 1,391 | 1,886 | 4,091 | 2,205 |
| Heat, Light, Power | 138 | 3,641 | 76 | 3,717 | 1,330 | 4,221 | 11,381 | 7,160 |
| Total | 10,110 | 223,669 | 91,865 | 315,534 | 88,900 | 219,907 | 373,489 | 153,582 |
| 1943-44. | | | | | | | | |
| Treatment of Non-metalliferous | | | | | | | | |
| Mine and Quarry Products... | 145 | 3,382 | 165 | 3,547 | 1,148 | 4,246 | 6,506 | 2,350 |
| Bricks, Pottery, Glass | 137 | 5,016 | 653 | 5,669 | 1,729 | 1,850 | 4,443 | 2,593 |
| Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease... | 403 | 7,787 | 4,001 | 11,788 | 3,356 | 14,068 | 24,326 | 9,658 |
| Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances | 3,127 | 134,749 | 28,274 | 163,023 | 53,452 | 101,273 | 179,798 | 78,525 |
| Precious Metals, Jewellery | 86 | 602 | 255 | 857 | 207 | 252 | 654 | 402 |
| Textile and Textile Goods (not dress) | 263 | 6,911 | 13,472 | 20,383 | 4,453 | 13,446 | 21,548 | 8,102 |
| Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) | 259 | 4,146 | 1,870 | 6,016 | 1,667 | 5,144 | 7,896 | 2,752 |
| Clothing... | 1,925 | 8,278 | 23,910 | 32,188 | 6,019 | 12,022 | 22,069 | 10,047 |
| Food, Drink, Tobacco | 1,835 | 21,467 | 12,195 | 33,662 | 8,737 | 54,656 | 76,096 | 21,440 |
| Wood Working, Basket Ware | 1,046 | 11,972 | 843 | 12,815 | 3,441 | 8,295 | 13,839 | 5,544 |
| Furniture, Bedding | 285 | 2,986 | 934 | 3,920 | 1,035 | 2,030 | 3,786 | 1,756 |
| Paper, Printing | 654 | 9,218 | 5,877 | 15,095 | 4,071 | 7,991 | 16,049 | 8,058 |
| Rubber | 102 | 2,795 | 1,210 | 4,005 | 1,232 | 3,859 | 5,504 | 1,945 |
| Musical Instruments | 14 | 160 | 102 | 262 | 71 | 55 | 175 | 120 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 330 | 3,705 | 2,391 | 6,096 | 1,494 | 2,027 | 4,573 | 2,546 |
| Heat, Light, Power | 144 | 3,650 | 50 | 3,706 | 1,406 | 4,598 | 11,786 | 7,188 |
| Total | 10,755 | 226,824 | 96,208 | 323,032 | 93,518 | 236,412 | 399,138 | 162,726 |

* Average during the whole year (see page 532).

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.

The value of the production in the metal and machinery works represents more than 48 per cent. of the total; production in food and drink factories represents 13 per cent., clothing and chemical factories each 6 per cent. and printing, etc., 5 per cent.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES.

The number of factories in the more important classes and the average number of persons employed during the year 1943-44 in the divisions of the State are shown below:—

TABLE 456.—Factories and Employees in Classes and Statistical Divisions, 1943-44.

| 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 ... | 74 | 365 | 2,060 | 237 | 229 | 1,534 | 842 | 363 | 253 | 480 | 10 | 446 | 6,899 |
| Balance of ... | 8 | 4 | 46 | 10 | 11 | 25 | 50 | 28 | ... | 7 | ... | 12 | 201 |
| North Coast ... | 2 | 112 | ... | 4 | ... | 32 | 131 | 168 | 5 | 18 | 11 | 30 | 512 |
| Hunter and Manning... | 19 | 17 | 227 | ... | 5 | 118 | 211 | 153 | 19 | 31 | 17 | 42 | 855 |
| South Coast ... | 6 | 3 | 109 | 5 | 1 | 52 | 106 | 80 | ... | 17 | 13 | 27 | 424 |
| Tablelands— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern ... | 3 | 3 | 45 | ... | 2 | 13 | 45 | 25 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 158 |
| Central ... | 9 | 5 | 87 | 3 | 2 | 44 | 112 | 52 | 3 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 369 |
| Southern ... | 2 | 1 | 48 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 24 | 17 | ... | 7 | 6 | 10 | 132 |
| Western Slopes— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North ... | 2 | 1 | 45 | ... | ... | 15 | 38 | 26 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 150 |
| Central ... | 2 | 1 | 67 | ... | 1 | 11 | 41 | 19 | ... | 9 | 12 | 23 | 186 |
| South ... | 6 | 3 | 109 | 3 | 1 | 36 | 89 | 38 | 2 | 19 | 8 | 23 | 337 |
| Plains— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern ... | 1 | ... | 24 | ... | 1 | 4 | 18 | 23 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 91 |
| Central ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | 1 | 4 | 14 | 17 | ... | 6 | 7 | 4 | 84 |
| Riverina ... | 2 | ... | 80 | ... | 2 | 15 | 76 | 24 | ... | 15 | 13 | 13 | 240 |
| Western Division | 1 | 2 | 37 | ... | 1 | 8 | 38 | 13 | ... | 8 | 8 | 4 | 120 |
| Total ... | 137 | 403 | 3,127 | 263 | 259 | 1,925 | 1,835 | 1,040 | 285 | 654 | 144 | 677 | 10,755 |
| AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cumberland— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metropolis ... | 4,648 | 10,448 | 115,213 | 18,161 | 5,600 | 29,808 | 23,964 | 6,864 | 3,728 | 13,848 | 2,172 | 11,965 | 246,419 |
| Balance of ... | 95 | 60 | 4,172 | 1,349 | 272 | 72 | 967 | 149 | ... | 41 | ... | 117 | 7,294 |
| North Coast ... | 6 | 63 | 619 | ... | ... | 155 | 1,444 | 1,787 | 12 | 136 | 65 | 159 | 4,446 |
| Hunter and Manning... | 637 | 449 | 21,680 | 33 | 32 | 1,260 | 2,561 | 1,899 | 157 | 401 | 517 | 916 | 30,542 |
| South Coast ... | 222 | 158 | 8,384 | 93 | 10 | 358 | 635 | 689 | ... | 83 | 244 | 804 | 11,680 |
| Tablelands— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern ... | 19 | 61 | 183 | ... | 11 | 89 | 190 | 170 | 1 | 36 | 41 | 21 | 822 |
| Central ... | 41 | 517 | 9,064 | 320 | 7 | 269 | 1,190 | 270 | 6 | 133 | 224 | 402 | 12,443 |
| Southern ... | 10 | 3 | 663 | 151 | 32 | 241 | 100 | 78 | ... | 39 | 36 | 37 | 1,390 |
| Western Slopes— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North ... | 9 | 9 | 364 | ... | ... | 30 | 302 | 123 | 3 | 62 | 54 | 41 | 997 |
| Central ... | 10 | 21 | 802 | ... | 40 | 23 | 300 | 95 | ... | 44 | 68 | 220 | 1,623 |
| South ... | 24 | 11 | 1,291 | 346 | 3 | 300 | 839 | 467 | 7 | 110 | 36 | 99 | 3,533 |
| Plains— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern ... | 2 | ... | 129 | ... | 4 | 7 | 85 | 232 | 8 | 20 | 37 | 57 | 581 |
| Central ... | ... | ... | 107 | ... | 11 | 8 | 33 | 124 | ... | 13 | 23 | 23 | 347 |
| Riverina ... | 12 | ... | 652 | ... | 5 | 35 | 1,496 | 125 | ... | 63 | 75 | 70 | 2,533 |
| Western Division | 2 | 36 | 918 | ... | 9 | 16 | 255 | 76 | ... | 73 | 110 | 11 | 1,506 |
| Total ... | 5,737 | 11,836 | 164,241 | 20,453 | 6,036 | 32,671 | 34,361 | 13,148 | 3,922 | 15,102 | 3,707 | 14,942 | 326,156 |

*Average number during period of operation (see page 532)

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, at Port Kembla in the South Coast division, and at Lithgow in the Central Tableland 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 the years 1941-42 to 1943-44 is indicated in the following table:—

TABLE 457.—Factory Statistics in Divisions, 1941-42 to 1943-44.

| 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). |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1941-1942. | | | | | | | | |
| Metropolis | 6,506 | 234,225 | £000 50,439 | £000 42,470 | £000 57,607 | £000 130,889 | £000 236,673 | £000 105,784 |
| Balance of Cumberland | 173 | 4,548 | 750 | 1,049 | 1,046 | 2,072 | 3,573 | 1,501 |
| North Coast | 494 | 4,673 | 1,327 | 2,001 | 945 | 5,998 | 7,671 | 1,733 |
| Hunter and Manning | 761 | 27,136 | 4,786 | 9,702 | 8,092 | 31,355 | 45,009 | 13,744 |
| South Coast | 383 | 10,596 | 2,531 | 8,251 | 3,047 | 18,982 | 23,749 | 6,767 |
| Northern Tableland | 167 | 867 | 279 | 227 | 154 | 375 | 637 | 262 |
| Central Tableland | 361 | 10,739 | 2,210 | 3,354 | 2,961 | 2,249 | 6,383 | 4,134 |
| Southern Tableland | 130 | 1,073 | 341 | 444 | 202 | 333 | 820 | 437 |
| North-western Slope | 144 | 812 | 220 | 249 | 150 | 625 | 952 | 327 |
| Central-western Slope | 187 | 945 | 230 | 282 | 182 | 389 | 741 | 352 |
| South-western Slope | 394 | 2,530 | 771 | 562 | 468 | 1,527 | 2,365 | 838 |
| Northern Plain | 108 | 673 | 145 | 150 | 140 | 345 | 600 | 255 |
| Central Plain | 86 | 333 | 77 | 97 | 54 | 87 | 189 | 102 |
| Riverina | 225 | 1,881 | 537 | 386 | 390 | 1,291 | 2,001 | 710 |
| Western Division | 107 | 1,089 | 373 | 1,298 | 320 | 4,191 | 6,035 | 1,844 |
| Total | 10,166 | 302,120 | 65,016 | 70,612 | 75,758 | 200,698 | 339,488 | 138,790 |
| 1942-43. | | | | | | | | |
| Metropolis | 6,646 | 243,029 | £000 52,551 | £000 43,444 | £000 66,862 | £000 140,719 | £000 257,220 | £000 116,501 |
| Balance of Cumberland | 171 | 5,737 | 5,369 | 1,976 | 1,388 | 2,651 | 4,661 | 2,010 |
| North Coast | 460 | 4,544 | 1,185 | 2,096 | 1,025 | 6,701 | 8,450 | 1,749 |
| Hunter and Manning | 747 | 29,251 | 5,315 | 9,910 | 9,206 | 34,326 | 50,377 | 15,551 |
| South Coast | 370 | 10,982 | 2,429 | 7,848 | 3,431 | 19,420 | 26,642 | 7,222 |
| Northern Tableland | 155 | 795 | 260 | 213 | 151 | 391 | 644 | 253 |
| Central Tableland | 326 | 13,307 | 2,462 | 3,817 | 4,375 | 5,891 | 11,398 | 5,507 |
| Southern Tableland | 115 | 1,138 | 416 | 541 | 254 | 446 | 925 | 479 |
| North-western Slope | 136 | 887 | 275 | 290 | 192 | 709 | 1,082 | 373 |
| Central-western Slope | 178 | 1,457 | 360 | 358 | 312 | 491 | 957 | 466 |
| South-western Slope | 309 | 2,950 | 880 | 688 | 607 | 1,803 | 2,876 | 1,073 |
| Northern Plain | 88 | 593 | 125 | 124 | 126 | 238 | 456 | 218 |
| Central Plain | 76 | 320 | 73 | 92 | 55 | 79 | 176 | 97 |
| Riverina | 225 | 1,998 | 512 | 407 | 466 | 1,406 | 2,222 | 816 |
| Western Division | 108 | 1,239 | 411 | 1,318 | 360 | 4,136 | 5,403 | 1,267 |
| Total | 10,110 | 318,317 | 72,023 | 73,122 | 88,900 | 219,907 | 373,489 | 153,582 |

* Average number during period of operation (see page 532).

Table 457.—Factory Statistics in Divisions, 1941-42
to 1943-44—continued.

| 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). | 1943-44. | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | | |
| Metropolis | 6,893 | 246,419 | 54,632 | 43,496 | 70,172 | 151,646 | 275,486 | 123,840 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance of Cumberland | 201 | 7,204 | 6,725 | 2,261 | 1,921 | 3,456 | 6,340 | 2,384 | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Coast | 512 | 4,446 | 1,156 | 1,028 | 1,018 | 6,032 | 8,618 | 1,686 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hunter and Manning | 858 | 30,542 | 5,810 | 9,716 | 9,700 | 37,006 | 53,747 | 16,741 | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Coast | 424 | 11,680 | 2,579 | 7,376 | 3,661 | 19,532 | 26,788 | 7,256 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern Tableland | 158 | 822 | 273 | 213 | 162 | 440 | 719 | 279 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Tableland | 369 | 12,443 | 2,705 | 4,038 | 3,867 | 6,003 | 10,342 | 4,249 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Tableland | 132 | 1,300 | 439 | 528 | 317 | 497 | 1,205 | 708 | | | | | | | | | | |
| North-western Slope | 150 | 907 | 297 | 317 | 215 | 636 | 1,030 | 394 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central-western Slope | 186 | 1,623 | 384 | 345 | 423 | 746 | 1,343 | 597 | | | | | | | | | | |
| South-western Slope | 337 | 3,533 | 971 | 680 | 723 | 2,342 | 3,653 | 1,311 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern Plain | 91 | 581 | 127 | 132 | 132 | 328 | 545 | 217 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Plain | 84 | 347 | 72 | 96 | 65 | 99 | 214 | 115 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Riverina | 240 | 2,533 | 2,311 | 1,393 | 587 | 2,065 | 3,050 | 985 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Division | 120 | 1,506 | 407 | 1,280 | 462 | 4,594 | 6,058 | 1,464 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 10,755 | 326,156 | 78,978 | 73,804 | 93,518 | 236,412 | 399,138 | 162,726 | | | | | | | | | | |

* Average number during period of operation (see page 532).

The foregoing statements illustrate the preponderance of the metropolitan factories in comparison with those of other districts, though the preponderance has lessened since 1938-39. Approximately 76 per cent. of the employees worked in the metropolitan district in 1943-44, and the capital value of factory premises and equipment represented 64 per cent. of the value in all districts. The corresponding ratios in 1938-39 were employees 79 per cent., value of premises and equipment 68 per cent.

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 1911:—

TABLE 458.—Value of Factory Premises, Machinery, etc., 1911 to 1943-44.

| Year. | No. of Establishments. | Capital Value of Premises. | Value of Machinery, Tools, and Plant. | Average Value per Establishment. | |
|---------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Premises. | Machinery, Tools and Plant. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1911 | 5,039 | 13,140,207 | 12,510,600 | 2608 | 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 |
| 1941-42 | 10,166 | 65,015,509 | 70,611,613 | 6,395 | 6,946 |
| 1942-43 | 10,110 | 72,622,902 | 73,121,771 | 7,183 | 7,233 |
| 1943-44 | 10,755 | 78,978,013 | 73,803,954 | 7,343 | 6,860 |

The premises owned by the occupiers in 1943-44 were valued at £58,491,958, and rented premises (on the basis described above) at £20,486,055. The increase in the value of premises since 1938-39 amounted to £21,624,388 and the increase in value of machinery and plant was £11,110,998.

NEW INVESTMENT IN FACTORY PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT.

The figures in Table 458 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 ten years:—

TABLE 459.—Cost of New Factories, Additions and Replacements.

| Year ended 30th June. | Land and Buildings. | Plant and Machinery. | Total. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 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 |
| 1942 | 3,481,755 | 8,350,793 | 11,832,548 |
| 1943 | 7,409,458 | 8,182,967 | 15,592,425 |
| 1944 | 6,539,464 | 9,593,925 | 16,133,389 |

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 was £8,470,861 in 1941-42, £7,402,097 in 1942-43 and £10,222,799 in 1943-44. The principal industries in which there were additions and replacements of plant and machinery during the last five years were as follows:—

TABLE 460.—Cost of Additions and Replacements of Plant and Machinery.

| Industry. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Iron and Steel Works, Metals, Machinery, etc. ... | 2,125,550 | 4,414,015 | 4,917,935 | 5,408,154 | 5,147,873 |
| Works treating Mine and Quarry Products (mainly Coke Works)... | 222,719 | 239,524 | 171,129 | 103,610 | 235,334 |
| Heat, Light and Power Works (mainly Electricity) ... | 1,489,179 | 709,154 | 815,516 | 437,856 | 802,512 |
| Factories making Food and Drink | 806,374 | 657,744 | 598,490 | 515,292 | 1,133,732 |
| Factories engaged in Paper-making, Printing, etc. ... | 464,485 | 433,534 | 259,735 | 134,334 | 175,879 |
| All Other ... | 1,174,785 | 2,232,826 | 1,587,983 | 1,583,721 | 2,008,595 |
| Total... | 6,283,092 | 8,686,797 | 8,350,793 | 8,182,967 | 9,593,925 |

SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

The following statement shows the distribution of establishments in the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan districts in 1938-39 and the last three years, 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 461.—Size of Factories in New South Wales, 1938-39 to 1943-44.

| Establishments employing on the average— | 1938-39. | | 1941-42. | | 1942-43. | | 1943-44. | |
|--|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|
| | No. | † Em- ployees. | No. | † Em- ployees. | No. | † Em- ployees. | No. | † Em- ployees. |
| <i>Metropolitan District</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Under 4 Employees... | 1,452 | 2,913 | 1,632 | 3,152 | 1,768 | 3,450 | 1,853 | 3,600 |
| 4 Employees ... | 480 | 1,920 | 476 | 1,904 | 470 | 1,880 | 481 | 1,924 |
| 5 to 10 Employees ... | 1,467 | 10,360 | 1,576 | 11,015 | 1,560 | 10,916 | 1,579 | 11,107 |
| 11 " 20 " ... | 949 | 14,069 | 991 | 14,681 | 1,018 | 15,089 | 1,073 | 15,760 |
| 21 " 50 " ... | 906 | 29,123 | 1,007 | 32,278 | 1,003 | 31,496 | 1,073 | 34,129 |
| 51 " 100 " ... | 403 | 28,752 | 392 | 27,902 | 397 | 27,856 | 402 | 28,605 |
| 101 and upwards ... | 317 | 96,470 | 432 | 143,293 | 430 | 152,342 | 432 | 151,285 |
| Total ... | 5,974 | 183,607 | 6,506 | 234,225 | 6,646 | 243,029 | 6,893 | 246,419 |
| <i>Remainder of State.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Under 4 Employees ... | 1,268 | 2,795 | 1,575 | 3,339 | 1,403 | 3,024 | 1,652 | 3,477 |
| 4 Employees ... | 496 | 1,984 | 453 | 1,812 | 459 | 1,836 | 443 | 1,772 |
| 5 to 10 Employees ... | 1,067 | 7,193 | 948 | 6,375 | 928 | 6,389 | 992 | 6,767 |
| 11 " 20 " ... | 367 | 5,203 | 374 | 5,227 | 356 | 5,078 | 399 | 5,552 |
| 21 " 50 " ... | 195 | 6,111 | 183 | 5,532 | 176 | 5,516 | 217 | 6,696 |
| 51 " 100 " ... | 95 | 2,471 | 55 | 3,932 | b2 | 3,739 | 60 | 4,219 |
| 101 and upwards ... | 62 | 22,436 | 72 | 41,678 | 90 | 49,706 | 99 | 51,254 |
| Total ... | 3,490 | 48,193 | 3,660 | 67,895 | 3,464 | 75,288 | 3,862 | 79,737 |
| <i>New South Wales.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Under 4 Employees ... | 2,720 | 5,708 | 3,207 | 6,491 | 3,171 | 6,474 | 3,505 | 7,086 |
| 4 Employees ... | 976 | 3,904 | 929 | 3,716 | 929 | 3,716 | 924 | 3,696 |
| 5 to 10 Employees ... | 2,534 | 17,553 | 2,524 | 17,390 | 2,488 | 17,305 | 2,571 | 17,874 |
| 11 " 20 " ... | 1,316 | 19,272 | 1,365 | 19,908 | 1,374 | 20,167 | 1,472 | 21,312 |
| 21 " 50 " ... | 1,101 | 35,234 | 1,190 | 37,810 | 1,179 | 37,012 | 1,290 | 40,825 |
| 51 " 100 " ... | 438 | 31,223 | 447 | 31,834 | 449 | 31,595 | 462 | 32,324 |
| 101 and upwards ... | 379 | 118,066 | 504 | 184,971 | 520 | 202,048 | 531 | 202,539 |
| Total ... | 9,464 | 231,800 | 10,166 | 302,120 | 10,110 | 318,317 | 10,755 | 326,156 |

† Number during period of operation (see page 532), working proprietors included.

The average number of employees per factory in 1943-44 was 36 in the metropolis and 21 in other districts, as compared with 31 and 14 employees respectively in 1938-39.

More than one-third of the metropolitan factories employed less than 5 persons in 1943-44 and 27.6 per cent. employed over 20 persons; employees in these groups represented respectively 2.3 per cent. and 86.8 per cent. of the total factory employees in the district.

In other districts factories with less than 5 employees represented 54 per cent. of establishments and 6 per cent. of employees, and those with over 20 employees 10 per cent. of factories and 78 per cent. of employees.

The most numerous of the factories with less than four employees are boot repairing establishments and garages where motor repairs are effected. In 1943-44 boot repairing establishments numbered 747 with 1,405 employees, including 687 with 962 employees where less than four were employed. The number of works for motor repairs was 1,090 with 6,169 employees, including 607 with 1,270 employees where less than four persons were engaged.

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 462.—Relative Growth of Factory Employment in N.S.W.

| Period ended-- | Increase in Factory Employees. | | Increase in Popu- lation— |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Number. | Average Annual Rate. | Average Annual Rate. |
| | | per cent. | per cent. |
| Dec. 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 | 0.9 |
| June 1944 (3 years) | 57,281 | 6.7 | 1.0 |

In the five years ended June, 1944, the increase in factory employment was 94,251 and the average annual rate of increase was 7.1 per cent.

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 (a) the average number of employees in factories operating for the whole of the year and (b) 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 326,156 in 1943-44 and the equivalent average over the full year was 323,032.

The following comparative statement shows the average number of persons engaged (over the whole year) in the various classes of manufacturing industries in the years 1938-39 to 1943-44:—

TABLE 463.—Factory Employees (N.S.W.), 1938-39 to 1943-44.

| Class of Industry. | Persons engaged, including Working Proprietors. | | | | | |
|--|---|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41 | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44† |
| Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 4,529 | 4,314 | 4,588 | 4,448 | 3,705 | 3,547 |
| Bricks, Pottery, Glass | 8,312 | 8,071 | 8,683 | 8,405 | 6,124 | 5,669 |
| Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease | 8,187 | 8,698 | 9,782 | 10,593 | 11,278 | 11,788 |
| Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances | 82,452 | 86,841 | 105,597 | 132,444 | 158,113 | 163,023 |
| Precious Metals, Jewellery | 979 | 991 | 1,060 | 1,016 | 771 | 857 |
| Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress) ... | 15,089 | 16,848 | 19,685 | 21,049 | 21,366 | 20,383 |
| Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear) | 4,306 | 4,847 | 5,579 | 5,618 | 5,438 | 6,016 |
| Clothing | 32,019 | 32,622 | 33,866 | 34,367 | 31,637 | 32,188 |
| Food, Drink, Tobacco | 28,514 | 29,244 | 30,584 | 32,055 | 32,212 | 33,662 |
| Woodworking, Basketware | 9,995 | 9,985 | 11,054 | 12,132 | 11,998 | 12,815 |
| Furniture, Bedding | 6,140 | 5,743 | 5,841 | 5,350 | 4,035 | 3,920 |
| Paper, Printing | 17,290 | 17,470 | 17,294 | 17,155 | 15,380 | 15,095 |
| Rubber | 3,538 | 3,583 | 3,886 | 4,140 | 3,489 | 4,005 |
| Musical Instruments | 286 | 282 | 283 | 307 | 277 | 262 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 3,981 | 4,233 | 4,706 | 5,691 | 5,994 | 6,096 |
| Heat, Light, Power | 3,164 | 3,202 | 3,293 | 3,475 | 3,717 | 3,706 |
| Total, Average over whole Year | 228,781 | 236,974 | 265,751 | 298,245 | 315,534 | 323,032 |

In 1928-29 the number of employees in factories, 180,756, was greater than in any earlier year. As the world economic depression developed, a general decline occurred until 1932, but former level was quickly regained and by 1935-36 the number had risen to 193,200 and there was an increase in aggregate employment in each subsequent year. The rate of increase slackened in 1938-39 and there was a decrease in some classes of factories in 1939-40. Then the effect of war time expansion became apparent and in the three years ended June, 1943, factory employment rose by 78,560 or 33 per cent. The increase in 1943-44 was 7,498 or 2.4 per cent.

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 since 1938-39:—

TABLE 464.—Factory Employees (N.S.W.) Summary, 1928-29 to 1943-44.

| Industry. | Persons engaged, including Working Proprietors. | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1928-29. | 1931-32. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
| Metal Trades ... | 62,900 | 38,981 | 82,452 | 86,841 | 105,597 | 132,444 | 158,113 | 163,023 |
| Bricks, Glass, Sawmills, Furniture | 21,275 | 8,756 | 24,447 | 23,799 | 25,578 | 25,887 | 22,157 | 22,404 |
| Clothing (including Foot- wear) | 28,473 | 19,669 | 32,019 | 32,622 | 33,866 | 34,367 | 31,637 | 32,188 |
| Textiles (not dress)... .. | 8,894 | 9,989 | 15,080 | 16,848 | 19,685 | 21,049 | 21,366 | 20,383 |
| Food, Drink, Tobacco ... | 22,490 | 20,054 | 28,514 | 29,244 | 30,584 | 32,055 | 32,212 | 33,662 |
| Paper, Printing, etc. ... | 13,932 | 11,331 | 17,290 | 17,470 | 17,294 | 17,155 | 15,380 | 15,095 |
| Other | 23,602 | 17,575 | 28,970 | 30,150 | 33,147 | 35,288 | 34,669 | 36,277 |
| Total... .. | 180,756 | 126,355 | 228,781 | 236,974 | 265,751 | 298,245 | 315,534 | 323,032 |

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 the metal trades declined by 23,109 between 1928-29 and 1931-32, and increased by 43,471 between the latter year and 1938-39. During the war period the number of employees in this group was almost doubled and the ratio to the total of all groups, which was 34.4 per cent. in 1928-29 and 36 per cent. in 1938-39, rose to 50.5 per cent. in 1943-44.

In the clothing group an upward trend in employment apparent in the pre-war years continued until 1942-43, then the number of employees declined in consequence of restrictions on civilian purchases and the ratio declined from 14 per cent. of the total in 1928-29 and 1938-39 to 10.4 per cent. in 1943-44.

In factories engaged in the production of food, drink and tobacco there has been less fluctuation than in other groups. The number of employees has increased slowly but the proportion has fallen from 12½ per cent. pre-war to 10.4 per cent.

Employment in textile factories expanded year by year from 1928-29 to 1942-43. In the following year a decline occurred in cotton and woollen mills.

In paper and printing trades employment remained fairly steady from 1938-39 until a substantial decline occurred in 1942-43.

Nature of Employment.

Approximately 6.3 per cent. of the persons engaged in manufacturing industries during the year 1943-44 were working proprietors or managers or overseers, 83.8 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 7.7 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 1943-44:—

TABLE 465.—Factory Employment, Occupations, 1943-44.

| 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 ... | 262 | 262 | 153 | 2,830 | 38 | 25 | ... | 3,570 |
| Bricks, Pottery, Glass ... | 332 | 382 | 90 | 4,388 | 432 | 104 | ... | 5,737 |
| Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ... | 879 | 1,480 | 156 | 6,193 | 2,971 | 157 | ... | 11,836 |
| Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ... | 7,878 | 14,718 | 1,422 | 118,543 | 20,758 | 906 | 16 | 164,241 |
| Precious Metals, Jewellery ... | 107 | 74 | ... | 484 | 190 | 2 | 2 | 859 |
| Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ... | 753 | 680 | 63 | 6,059 | 12,697 | 37 | 159 | 20,453 |
| Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear) ... | 455 | 206 | 59 | 3,584 | 1,691 | 39 | 2 | 6,036 |
| Clothing ... | 2,678 | 946 | 35 | 6,085 | 22,704 | 112 | 111 | 32,671 |
| Food, Drink, Tobacco ... | 2,748 | 2,915 | 702 | 17,072 | 10,329 | 531 | 4 | 34,361 |
| Woodworking, Basketware ... | 1,413 | 788 | 314 | 10,111 | 339 | 183 | ... | 13,148 |
| Furniture, Bedding ... | 400 | 227 | 5 | 2,505 | 739 | 31 | 6 | 3,922 |
| Paper, Printing ... | 1,269 | 1,528 | 17 | 7,326 | 4,552 | 408 | 2 | 15,102 |
| Rubber ... | 294 | 401 | 21 | 2,169 | 974 | 149 | ... | 4,008 |
| Musical Instruments ... | 26 | 47 | 2 | 193 | 53 | 2 | ... | 263 |
| Miscellaneous Products ... | 488 | 376 | 16 | 3,203 | 1,881 | 34 | 235 | 6,233 |
| Heat, Light, Power ... | 416 | 167 | 628 | 2,439 | 4 | 53 | ... | 3,707 |
| Total ... | 20,412 | 25,197 | 3,752 | 193,133 | 80,352 | 2,773 | 597 | 326,156 |
| Males ... | 18,813 | 10,719 | 3,752 | 193,133 | ... | 2,401 | 27 | 228,845 |
| Females ... | 1,599 | 14,478 | ... | ... | 80,352 | 372 | 510 | 97,311 |

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 1943-44 varied from 3 per cent. in textile works to 11 per cent. in those engaged in woodworking and basketware and in heat, light and power works.

Amongst all males engaged in the manufacturing industries in 1943-44 the proportion of working proprietors, etc., was 8.2 per cent., workers in the factories 84.4 per cent., and clerks 4.7 per cent. The corresponding proportions amongst the females were 1.6 per cent., 82.6 per cent. and 14.9 per cent.

Of the clerical workers in the factories females represented 57.5 per cent. in 1943-44 as compared with 45.3 per cent. in 1938-39.

The practice of giving out work at piece rates is very limited. The majority of workers employed in their own homes are engaged in textile and clothing manufacture. 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 466.—Factory Employment, Occupations, 1928-29 to 1943-44.

| Year. | Working Proprietors, Managers and Overseers. | Clerks, etc. | Engine Drivers, etc. | Workers in Factory, Mill, etc. | | Carter, 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 ... | 15,159 | 14,529 | 2,883 | 130,503 | 53,118 | 2,448 | 235 | 227,883 |
| 1938-39 ... | 15,633 | 15,616 | 2,970 | 141,152 | 53,911 | 2,313 | 205 | 231,800 |
| 1939-40 ... | 16,115 | 16,435 | 3,107 | 144,998 | 56,329 | 2,192 | 176 | 239,352 |
| 1940-41 ... | 17,315 | 18,146 | 3,233 | 164,978 | 61,730 | 2,311 | 164 | 257,880 |
| 1941-42 ... | 18,580 | 20,494 | 3,740 | 187,026 | 69,598 | 2,205 | 477 | 302,120 |
| 1942-43 ... | 19,059 | 22,973 | 3,696 | 192,058 | 77,429 | 2,563 | 534 | 318,317 |
| 1943-44 ... | 20,412 | 25,197 | 3,752 | 193,133 | 80,352 | 2,773 | 537 | 326,156 |

The proportion of working proprietors, managers and overseers declined from 6.7 per cent. of the total in 1938-39 to 6.3 per cent. in 1943-44, and the proportion of male operatives from 60.9 per cent. to 59.2 per cent. On the other hand the ratio of female operatives rose from 23.3 per cent. to 24.6 per cent., and the proportion of clerical workers from 6.7 per cent. to 7.7 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 532):—

TABLE 467.—Sex of Factory Employees, 1920-21 to 1943-44.

| 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 | 72.3 |
| 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 | 123.9 | 64,715 | 47.2 | 236,974 | 85.8 |
| 1940-41 ... | 194,194 | 138.9 | 71,557 | 51.7 | 265,751 | 95.5 |
| 1941-42 ... | 216,856 | 154.2 | 81,389 | 58.3 | 298,245 | 106.4 |
| 1942-43 ... | 223,669 | 157.5 | 81,865 | 65.1 | 315,534 | 111.5 |
| 1943-44 ... | 226,824 | 158.6 | 96,208 | 67.5 | 323,032 | 113.2 |

In 1943-44 the manufacturing industries provided employment for 11.3 per cent. of the total population, viz., 15.9 per cent. of males and 6.8 per cent. of females. The proportion of the total population was the highest yet recorded.

Particulars as to number and proportion of female employees in various classes of factories are shown below:—

TABLE 468.—Female Employees in Factories, 1938-39 to 1943-44.

| Industry. | Average Number of Females employed in various Industries. | | | | | | Proportion of Females to Total Male and Female Employees. | |
|--|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|----------|
| | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1938-39. | 1943-44. |
| Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines | 1,189 | 1,246 | 1,338 | 1,525 | 1,803 | 1,936 | 42.2 | 40.6 |
| Iron and Steel Works ... | 358 | 397 | 543 | 790 | 1,256 | 1,514 | 2.7 | 7.0 |
| Engineering, Brass, Copper... | 436 | 528 | 782 | 1,211 | 2,081 | 2,580 | 3.5 | 9.0 |
| Electrical Machinery, Wire- less ... | 1,869 | 2,036 | 3,058 | 4,735 | 6,568 | 7,767 | 18.5 | 34.0 |
| Motor Vehicles and Acces- sories ... | 737 | 702 | 765 | 799 | 1,051 | 1,272 | 6.6 | 13.0 |
| Galvanised Iron, Tinsmith- ing ... | 857 | 908 | 927 | 1,158 | 1,625 | 1,924 | 13.2 | 21.8 |
| Cotton ... | 1,016 | 1,207 | 1,739 | 2,317 | 2,699 | 2,611 | 59.2 | 65.2 |
| Wool, Worsted and Shoddy | 3,722 | 4,408 | 4,998 | 5,665 | 5,823 | 4,939 | 55.5 | 60.5 |
| Hosiery, other knitted Goods | 4,011 | 4,026 | 4,226 | 4,056 | 3,848 | 4,097 | 75.7 | 81.5 |
| Machine Belting, Bags | | | | | | | | |
| Trunks ... | 628 | 760 | 1,037 | 1,185 | 1,187 | 1,492 | 49.9 | 68.4 |
| Tailoring, Slop Clothing ... | 9,939 | 10,425 | 11,062 | 11,349 | 10,579 | 10,819 | 82.5 | 85.7 |
| Dressmaking, Millinery | 3,178 | 2,940 | 2,878 | 2,677 | 2,336 | 2,321 | 94.1 | 94.8 |
| Shirts, Underclothing, Ties, etc. ... | 5,677 | 5,741 | 5,908 | 5,932 | 5,278 | 5,201 | 91.6 | 92.1 |
| Boots and Shoes (except Repairs) ... | 3,068 | 3,123 | 3,091 | 3,235 | 2,970 | 2,903 | 53.4 | 50.2 |
| Biscuits ... | 1,640 | 1,749 | 1,884 | 1,891 | 1,851 | 1,525 | 61.5 | 56.3 |
| Sugar Confectionery | 2,023 | 2,013 | 2,034 | 1,936 | 1,678 | 1,626 | 59.3 | 58.1 |
| Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning ... | 562 | 631 | 787 | 969 | 1,107 | 1,242 | 53.3 | 48.6 |
| Condiments, Coffee, Spices... | 949 | 944 | 990 | 1,161 | 1,256 | 1,258 | 62.8 | 66.5 |
| Tobacco ... | 1,942 | 1,933 | 1,895 | 2,001 | 2,131 | 1,977 | 62.5 | 66.6 |
| Newspapers, Printing, Bind- ing ... | 2,894 | 2,877 | 2,791 | 2,926 | 2,928 | 2,849 | 24.5 | 31.5 |
| Stationery, Paper Bags, etc. | 2,302 | 2,440 | 2,416 | 2,615 | 2,378 | 2,328 | 60.0 | 61.7 |
| Rubber ... | 1,199 | 1,206 | 1,341 | 1,502 | 1,126 | 1,210 | 33.9 | 30.2 |
| All other Industries | 11,413 | 12,480 | 15,067 | 19,754 | 28,356 | 30,817 | 11.5 | 20.3 |
| Total ... | 61,609 | 64,715 | 71,557 | 81,389 | 91,865 | 96,208 | 26.9 | 29.3 |

The proportion of female employees is highest in the clothing industries, and it has increased in the last five years though in some of these industries the number of females employed has decreased since 1938-39. In boot factories there has been a decline in both number and proportion of females.

In the metal and machinery group the proportion of females is small but it has increased since 1938-39. In electrical machinery and wireless apparatus, for instance, the increase in females has been from 1,869 or 18.5 per cent. in 1938-39 to 7,767 or 34.9 per cent. in 1943-44; in engineering and brass and copper works from 436 or 3.5 per cent. to 2,580 or 9 per cent.

In some classes of food factories, *e.g.*, biscuits, confectionery, jam and fruit and vegetable canning, also in chemical and drug factories and rubber works the proportion of females employed has declined since 1938-39.

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 working proprietors were included. In the last eight years the ages of factory employees were recorded as at 15th June and working proprietors were excluded:—

TABLE 469.—Age and Sex of Factory Employees in N.S.W., 1911 to 1944.

| 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 (working proprietors included).

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| 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 | 13,829 | 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 |
| 1942 | 5,125 | 29,588 | 176,801 | 211,514 | 4,668 | 27,949 | 49,825 | 82,442 | 293,956 |
| 1943 | 4,221 | 27,247 | 187,484 | 218,952 | 3,158 | 27,933 | 63,475 | 94,566 | 313,518 |
| 1944 | 3,881 | 28,098 | 185,828 | 217,807 | 3,014 | 27,042 | 61,754 | 91,810 | 309,617 |

Percentage of Total Employees.

Average over whole year (working proprietors included).

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| 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 |
| 1942 | 1.7 | 10.1 | 60.1 | 71.9 | 1.6 | 9.5 | 17.0 | 23.1 | 100 |
| 1943 | 1.3 | 8.7 | 59.8 | 69.8 | 1.0 | 8.9 | 20.3 | 30.2 | 100 |
| 1944 | 1.3 | 9.1 | 60.0 | 70.4 | 1.0 | 8.7 | 19.9 | 29.6 | 100 |

*Calendar year—estimated.

Males represented 70.4 per cent. of factory employees (exclusive of working proprietors) at 15th June, 1944, and females represented 29.6 per cent. Of the males 1.8 per cent. were under 16 years of age, 12.9 per cent. were aged 16 to 21 years, and 85.3 were adults. Of the female employees 3.3 per cent. were under 16 years, 29.5 per cent. were between 16 and 21 years, and 67.2 per cent. were adults.

Since 1940 there has been a decline from 13,758 to 6,895 in the employment of boys and girls under age 16 years. This was due largely to an extension of the age period when attendance at school is compulsory; in 1940 the limit was age 14 years and it was raised gradually to age 15 years in 1943.

Between June, 1939, and June, 1941, there was an increase from 56,212 to 67,600 in the number of factory employees at ages 16 to 21 years. Then followed a sharp decline in the number of youths as well as a downward trend in the number of girls at these ages and the total was only 55,180 in June, 1943. The decrease 12,420, consisted of 11,078 youths and 1,342 girls. In the following twelve months, the number of youths rose by 851 and this is the only group which was more numerous in 1944 than in 1943.

The number of adults in factories increased from 150,570 in June, 1939, to 250,959 in June, 1943, by the addition of 65,443 men and 34,946 women. In the following twelve months there was a decline of 1,656 men and 1,721 women.

The proportion of adult factory employees was 68.6 per cent. in June, 1939; it declined to 67.9 in June, 1940, then rose rapidly to 80 per cent. in June, 1943 and 1944.

Child Labour in Factories.

The Factories and Shops Act prescribes that no child under school leaving age (as noted above) may be employed in a factory unless by special permission of the Minister for Labour and Industry, and the Minister 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.

The number of certificates of fitness issued to children under 16 years of age in the last three years is shown below:—

| | | | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| Boys | ... | ... | 3,943 | 3,515 | 3,728 |
| Girls | ... | ... | 2,695 | 2,287 | 2,872 |
| Total | ... | ... | 6,638 | 5,802 | 6,600 |

The number of boys and girls under 16 years of age employed in factories as shown in Table 469, includes clerks, messengers, etc., as well as factory operatives.

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 ten years are shown below. Working proprietors are not included:—

TABLE 470.—Number of Factory Employees, Monthly, 1935 to 1944.

| 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 | 116.6 | 120.7 | 121.6 | 120.7 | 122.6 | 124.5 | 125.9 | 126.5 | 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 | 149.3 |
| 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 | 159.4 | 159.7 |
| 1940 | 158.8 | 158.5 | 159.6 | 163.8 | 163.3 | 163.3 | 166.8 | 166.8 | 169.0 | 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 | 202.1 | 203.7 | 205.6 | 208.0 | 210.5 | 213.2 | 210.2 | 210.9 | 212.2 | 211.8 | 212.2 | 211.6 |
| 1943 | 213.3 | 214.0 | 213.9 | 214.4 | 214.9 | 215.7 | 216.6 | 217.2 | 218.4 | 219.1 | 219.0 | 218.9 |
| 1944 | 217.8 | 218.7 | 219.2 | 219.4 | 219.5 | 220.0 | 219.9 | 219.8 | 219.6 | 218.1 | 217.7 | 217.8 |
| 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 | 76.0 | 77.3 | 75.0 | 79.5 | 80.7 | 81.8 | 79.4 | 80.8 | 81.8 | 81.8 | 82.6 | 82.4 |
| 1943 | 84.8 | 85.3 | 86.4 | 88.1 | 89.3 | 91.1 | 90.4 | 91.4 | 92.6 | 93.8 | 93.9 | 94.6 |
| 1944 | 94.6 | 95.4 | 96.4 | 96.8 | 96.9 | 96.4 | 94.4 | 94.0 | 94.8 | 94.2 | 92.2 | 91.8 |
| 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 | 205.6 |
| 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 | 278.1 | 281.0 | 280.6 | 287.5 | 291.2 | 295.0 | 289.6 | 291.7 | 294.0 | 293.6 | 294.8 | 294.0 |
| 1943 | 298.1 | 299.3 | 300.3 | 302.5 | 304.2 | 306.8 | 307.0 | 308.6 | 311.0 | 312.9 | 312.9 | 313.5 |
| 1944 | 312.4 | 314.1 | 315.6 | 316.2 | 316.4 | 316.4 | 314.3 | 313.8 | 314.4 | 312.3 | 309.9 | 309.6 |

As a general rule 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 during the summer holiday season. The upward trend after January is affected by the incidence of the Easter holidays so that there is a decline between March and April unless these holidays occur late in April, as in 1935 and 1943.

In 1940 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. Subsequently employment began to expand rapidly and there was almost continuous increase from month to month between July, 1940, when there were 237,900 factory employees, until November, 1943, when the aggregate was 316,400.

In April, 1944, the number began to decline and in each of the months April to June the aggregate was less than in the corresponding month of the previous year. In the earlier years covered by the table this had occurred only once, viz., in August, 1939.

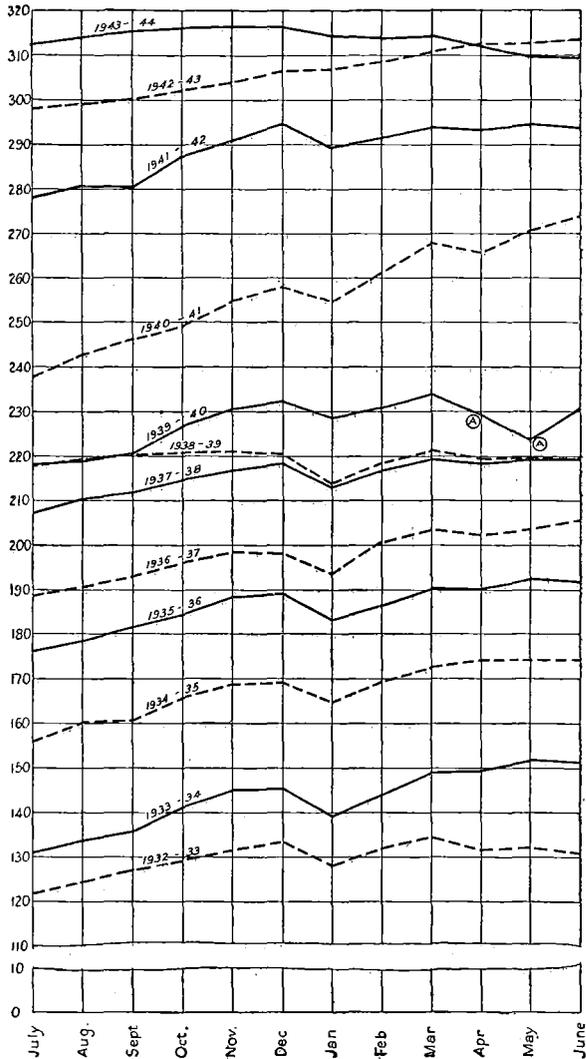
Monthly figures for each industry are published annually in the "New South Wales Statistical Register."

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 £93,518,326 in 1943-44, as compared with £44,606,497 in the pre-war year 1938-39. The increase, £48,911,829, was due partly to an increase of

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT—MONTHLY—JULY, 1932, to JUNE, 1944.
(Exclusive of Working Proprietors.)



93,400 in the number of employees and partly to higher earnings per employee. Rates of wages were raised between 1938-39 and 1943-44, 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 £113 6s. per male employee and £68 8s. 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 471.—Total Factory Wages, 1911 to 1943-44.

| 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 | 178 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 | 49,539,287 | 8,220,245 | 57,759,532 | 265 4 | 115 16 | 224 1 |
| 1941-42 | 64,850,115 | 10,907,541 | 75,757,656 | 309 13 | 134 19 | 261 0 |
| 1942-43 | 74,554,087 | 14,346,149 | 88,900,236 | 344 12 | 157 5 | 289 0 |
| 1943-44 | 77,087,334 | 16,430,992 | 93,518,326 | 352 0 | 172 1 | 297 7 |

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 1943-44 were highest in heat, light and power works £385 6s. 8d., rubber factories £373 4s. 7d., and paper and printing £360 13s. 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, £163 12s. 3d., textiles, £162 19s. 0d.; clothing factories, £159 13s. 1d.; printing and bookbinding trades, £158 15s. 1d. 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 chapters Employment, Industrial Arbitration and Wages 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 472.—Horse-power of Engines in Factories, 1911 to 1943-44.

| Year. | Establishments using Manual Labour only. | Establishments using Power Driven Machinery. | Horsepower of Engines Installed in Factories (excluding Electric Generating Stations). | | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--|--------|--------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| | | | Steam. | Gas. | Electricity. | Water. | Oil. | Total |
| | 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 | 19,049 | 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 |
| 1941-42 ... | 409 | 9,661 | 203,428 | 5,430 | 755,969 | 53 | 23,408 | 988,288 |
| 1942-43 ... | 298 | 9,716 | 209,179 | 4,965 | 807,567 | 195 | 24,229 | 1,046,135 |
| 1943-44 ... | 310 | 10,343 | 205,933 | 4,266 | 832,486 | 183 | 25,703 | 1,038,576 |

(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 years 1941-42 to 1943-44 is shown below.

TABLE 473.—Horse-power of Engines in Factories, 1941-42 to 1943-44.

| Class of Engine. | 1941-42. Horse-power of Engines installed in Factories (excluding Electric Generating Stations). | | 1942-43. Horse-power of Engines installed in Factories (excluding Electric Generating Stations). | | 1943-44. Horse-power of Engines installed in Factories (excluding Electric Generating Stations). | |
|--|---|------------------------|---|------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | Ordinarily in Use. | In Reserve or Idle. | Ordinarily in Use. | In Reserve or Idle. | Ordinarily in Use. | In Reserve or Idle. |
| Steam— | | | | | | |
| Reciprocating | h.p. | h.p. | h.p. | h.p. | h.p. | h.p. |
| Turbine | 108,785 | 23,367 | 110,770 | 23,036 | 110,578 | 24,284 |
| Internal Combustion— | 59,667 | 11,609 | 62,052 | 13,321 | 58,687 | 12,384 |
| Gas | 4,383 | 1,047 | 4,027 | 938 | 3,280 | 986 |
| Petrol or other Light Oils | 4,357 | 1,039 | 4,016 | 1,214 | 5,257 | 1,235 |
| Heavy Oils | 13,542 | 4,470 | 16,135 | 2,864 | 14,500 | 4,716 |
| Water | 53 | ... | 195 | ... | 183 | ... |
| Total Prime Movers ... | 190,787 | 41,532 | 197,195 | 41,373 | 192,485 | 43,605 |
| Electric Motors— | | | | | | |
| Driven by purchased Electricity | 623,879 | 34,951 | 681,344 | 42,071 | 710,788 | 40,179 |
| Driven by Electricity generated in Own Works | 87,733 | 9,406 | 76,918 | 6,634 | 74,364 | 7,155 |
| Total Electric Motors | 711,612 | 44,357 | 758,262 | 49,305 | 785,152 | 47,334 |
| Total Power installed | 902,399 | 85,889 | 955,457 | 90,678 | 977,637 | 90,939 |

The proportion of each kind of power installed in factories, excluding electric generating stations, in 1943-44 was: Electricity, 77 per cent.; steam, 20; 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 474.—Horse-power of Engines in Electric Generating Stations, 1911 to 1943-44.

| 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 | 20,230 | 42,078 | 859,629 | 1,075,706 |
| 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 |
| 1941-42 | 1,001,938 | 4,771 | 41,270 | 68,670 | 1,116,649 | 2,656,244 |
| 1942-43 | 1,065,962 | 4,422 | 36,860 | 60,111 | 1,167,355 | 2,844,180 |
| 1943-44 | 1,083,881 | 4,547 | 37,610 | 72,498 | 1,198,536 | 2,826,131 |

Further details of electric generating stations are shown in Table 510.

FUEL CONSUMED.

The value of fuel consumed, motive power rented, and lubricating oil used in 1943-44 amounted to £12,808,040. This sum includes lubricating oil and water to the value of £942,112, and fuels of various kinds £11,865,928 as shown below:—

TABLE 475.—Factory Fuel, etc., Value, 1943-44.

| Industries. | Coal. | Coke. | Wood. | Oil. | Elec- tricity. | Gas. | Other. | Total. |
|--|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 137,804 | 17,493 | 2,663 | 2,243 | 121,502 | 25,077 | 8,954 | 315,826 |
| Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, Paint, Oil, Grease | 217,427 | 1,932 | 4,517 | 126,125 | 44,102 | 64,790 | 4,677 | 463,570 |
| Industrial Metals, Machines, Con-veyances | 208,608 | 15,790 | 9,968 | 48,630 | 155,795 | 17,882 | 6,825 | 463,498 |
| Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress) | 633,583 | 1,996,883 | 8,747 | 420,233 | 1,576,965 | 681,031 | 102,225 | 5,419,667 |
| Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Foot-wear) | 78,071 | 1,827 | 5,732 | 7,105 | 171,711 | 4,184 | 823 | 269,453 |
| Clothing | 66,327 | 3,128 | 1,386 | 3,702 | 45,154 | 1,589 | 657 | 121,943 |
| Food, Drink, Tobacco | 27,324 | 9,680 | 2,771 | 8,506 | 90,291 | 14,863 | 303 | 153,738 |
| Woodworking, Bas-ketware | 497,564 | 50,256 | 148,513 | 108,175 | 483,636 | 36,121 | 25,155 | 1,399,420 |
| Furniture, Bedding | 32,138 | 2,043 | 12,022 | 14,685 | 101,748 | 1,465 | 1,508 | 165,699 |
| Paper, Printing | 1,464 | 463 | 158 | 54 | 23,186 | 1,488 | 199 | 27,012 |
| Rubber | 88,951 | 1,134 | 444 | 9,478 | 83,614 | 17,259 | 163 | 201,043 |
| Heat, Light, Power... .. | 35,234 | 1,687 | 1,616 | 1,628 | 85,648 | 1,392 | 32 | 127,237 |
| Other | 1,865,652 | 256,867 | 12,745 | 365,607 | 15,162 | 87,523 | 48,770 | 2,652,326 |
| | 16,993 | 2,394 | 341 | 3,689 | 44,296 | 6,723 | 11,060 | 85,496 |
| Total | 3,907,140 | 2,361,577 | 211,623 | 1,119,860 | 3,042,900 | 1,011,387 | 211,441 | 11,865,923 |

More than half the coal used as fuel in factories is for the generation of electricity; large quantities are used also in metal and machinery works, and in food and drink factories. The coke is used for the most part in smelting. The firewood is used mainly in bakeries and butter factories, and the oil in metal and machinery works, electricity works, glassworks, 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 during the three years 1941-42 to 1943-44, 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 476.—Factory Fuel, Quantities.

| Class of Industry. | 1941-42. | | | 1942-43. | | | 1943-44. | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Coal. | Coke. | Oil. | Coal. | Coke. | Oil. | Coal. | Coke. | Oil. |
| | tons. | tons. | gall. | tons. | tons. | gall. | tons. | tons. | gall. |
| Fuel— | <i>Thousands omitted.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ... | 218 | 36 | 26 | 175 | 50 | 35 | 175 | 33 | 37 |
| Bricks, Pottery, Glass ... | 267 | 2 | 2,367 | 186 | 2 | 2,751 | 155 | 1 | 2,711 |
| Chemicals, Paint, Oil ... | 93 | 9 | 1,940 | 115 | 7 | 1,337 | 123 | 12 | 1,568 |
| Metals, Machines, Conveyances ... | 526 | 1,420 | 15,993 | 537 | 1,355 | 10,245 | 507 | 1,286 | 8,453 |
| Textiles, Skins, Leather, Clothing ... | 97 | 7 | 910 | 110 | 7 | 676 | 106 | 8 | 772 |
| Food, Drink, Tobacco ... | 254 | 33 | 1,837 | 282 | 32 | 1,815 | 301 | 31 | 1,958 |
| Wood, Furniture ... | 20 | 2 | 140 | 20 | 1 | 126 | 23 | 1 | 176 |
| Paper, Printing ... | 48 | 1 | 203 | 50 | 1 | 190 | 51 | 1 | 172 |
| Rubber ... | 22 | 1 | 33 | 22 | 1 | 31 | 24 | 1 | 31 |
| Heat, Light and Power ... | 1,451 | 185 | 6,763 | 1,528 | 213 | 6,185 | 1,561 | 223 | 6,806 |
| Other ... | 11 | 2 | 26 | 12 | 2 | 29 | 11 | 2 | 34 |
| Total used as Fuel ... | 3,007 | 1,698 | 30,238 | 3,037 | 1,671 | 23,400 | 3,037 | 1,599 | 22,718 |
| Raw Materials— | | | | | | | | | |
| Coke Works ... | 2,469 | ... | 6,384 | { 2,307 | ... | 6,897 | { 2,142 | ... | 8,489 |
| Gas Works ... | 689 | ... | | { 719 | ... | | { 754 | ... | |
| Total (Fuel and Raw Materials) ... | 6,165 | 1,698 | 36,622 | 6,063 | 1,671 | 30,297 | 5,933 | 1,599 | 31,207 |

A comparative statement of the total quantities of coal used as raw material and fuel and of coke and wood and oil used as fuel in the factories in the last ten years is shown below:—

TABLE 477.—Factory Fuel, Quantities, 1934-35 to 1943-44.

| Year ended June. | Coal. | | Coke. | Wood. | Oil. |
|------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| | Fuel. | Raw material, coke and gas works. | | | |
| | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | Gallons. |
| 1935 ... | 1,891,607 | 1,758,626 | 961,496 | 182,022 | 17,913,862 |
| 1936 ... | 2,098,214 | 1,818,743 | 1,033,680 | 131,501 | 21,840,147 |
| 1937 ... | 2,312,983 | 1,961,782 | 1,138,847 | 139,888 | 22,548,276 |
| 1938 ... | 2,488,672 | 2,113,720 | 1,161,165 | 163,694 | 22,841,256 |
| 1939 ... | 2,509,664 | 2,239,973 | 1,344,208 | 172,963 | 24,215,828 |
| 1940 ... | 2,410,416 | 2,454,307 | 1,472,155 | 185,074 | 21,454,222 |
| 1941 ... | 2,684,356 | 2,987,969 | 1,703,676 | 211,442 | 28,320,620 |
| 1942 ... | 3,006,732 | 3,158,718 | 1,697,836 | 208,469 | 30,238,453 |
| 1943 ... | 3,037,445 | 3,025,772 | 1,671,112 | 165,893 | 23,400,387 |
| 1944 ... | 3,036,600 | 2,896,270 | 1,599,071 | 169,482 | 22,718,098 |

The total quantity of coal used in factories of New South Wales as fuel and raw material increased from 3,650,233 tons in 1934-35 to 4,749,642 tons in 1938-39 and 6,165,450 tons in 1941-42. There was a decline of 232,530 tons in the last two years.

The increase in the use of coal as raw material was mainly the result of the expansion in coke-making for the production of pig-iron.

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 520 and 521.

TABLE 478.—Value of Factory Output and Production, 1911 to 1943-44.

| Year. | Value of— | | | | Production per Employee. † | 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 Manufactured or Work Done. | Factory Production (i.e., value added to raw materials, etc.). | | | |
| | £(000) | £(000) | £(000) | £(000) | £ | £(000) | £(000) |
| 1911 | 33,671 | 1,343 | 54,346 | 19,432 | 185.9 | 10,048 | 9,384 |
| 1926-21 | 91,104 | 3,609 | 137,841 | 43,128 | 309.8 | 25,619 | 17,509 |
| 1928-29 | 105,357 | 6,314 | 185,208 | 73,627 | 407.3 | 38,544 | 35,083 |
| 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 | 85,168 | 378.8 | 42,210 | 42,958 |
| 1938-39 | 126,502 | 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 |
| 1941-42 | 189,469 | 11,229 | 339,488 | 138,790 | 465.4 | 76,758 | 63,032 |
| 1942-43 | 207,599 | 12,308 | 373,489 | 153,582 | 486.7 | 88,900 | 64,682 |
| 1943-44 | 223,604 | 12,808 | 399,138 | 162,726 | 503.7 | 93,518 | 60,208 |

† Based on average number of employees over full year, see page 532.

The value of materials used in 1943-44 was £223,603,640, including containers and packing £10,567,701, and tools replaced and repairs to plant £7,508,999.

On the average, out of every hundred pounds worth of goods produced in factories in 1943-44, the materials, containers, and fuel cost £59 4s., and the employees received £23 8s., leaving a balance of £17 8s. 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 sales departments (see page 521).

The following 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 524).

TABLE 479.—Value of Output, Proportionate Distribution, 1920-21 to 1943-44.

| Year. | All Establishments. | | | | Private Establishments Only. | | | Total. |
|---------|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| | Proportion per cent. of Total Value of Output absorbed by— | | | Total. | Proportion per cent. of Total Value of Output absorbed by— | | | |
| | 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 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 100 | 60.9 | 18.9 | 20.2 | 100 |
| 1941-42 | 59.1 | 22.3 | 18.6 | 100 | 60.5 | 20.7 | 18.8 | 100 |
| 1942-43 | 58.9 | 23.8 | 17.3 | 100 | 60.4 | 21.9 | 17.7 | 100 |
| 1943-44 | 59.2 | 23.4 | 17.4 | 100 | 60.7 | 21.5 | 17.8 | 100 |

In private establishments, the proportion absorbed by materials and fuel has been approximately 61 per cent. in recent years, though it was somewhat lower in 1938-39. The ratio of salaries and wages rose from 18.8 per cent. in 1939-40 to 21.9 per cent. in 1942-43. It was somewhat lower in 1943-44.

The balance for overhead charges, etc., and profits has declined from 21.1 in 1938-39 to 17.8 per cent.

The ratio of the total amount of wages to the recorded value of production, that is, the value added to raw materials, was about 49½ per cent. in the pre-war years. It rose in a marked degree during 1941-42 and 1942-43. It varies considerably in different industries, as indicated below:—

TABLE 480.—Ratio of Wages to Value of Production, 1938-39 to 1943-44.

| Class of Industry. | Ratio of Amount of Wages Paid to Value of Production. | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
| | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. |
| Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 45.8 | 47.9 | 46.2 | 44.3 | 48.1 | 48.8 |
| Bricks, Pottery, Glass | 58.8 | 58.8 | 62.7 | 64.3 | 67.7 | 66.7 |
| Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease | 26.5 | 26.7 | 26.1 | 28.3 | 32.4 | 34.7 |
| Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances | 58.4 | 59.2 | 60.0 | 66.8 | 69.4 | 68.1 |
| Precious Metals, Jewellery | 61.0 | 60.6 | 58.6 | 55.9 | 54.2 | 61.4 |
| Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress) | 59.0 | 55.5 | 55.0 | 55.4 | 56.4 | 55.5 |
| Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear) | 64.2 | 59.1 | 62.4 | 61.5 | 60.9 | 60.6 |
| Clothing | 62.9 | 62.6 | 62.0 | 61.0 | 61.1 | 59.9 |
| Food, Drink, Tobacco | 34.3 | 33.9 | 34.1 | 35.5 | 39.2 | 40.7 |
| Woodworking, Basketware | 60.6 | 59.4 | 58.2 | 60.9 | 62.3 | 62.1 |
| Furniture, Bedding | 64.6 | 65.0 | 62.7 | 62.7 | 60.8 | 58.9 |
| Paper, Printing | 54.0 | 52.3 | 50.6 | 53.2 | 52.2 | 50.5 |
| Rubber | 76.8 | 76.4 | 75.9 | 72.8 | 74.6 | 74.8 |
| Musical Instruments | 61.3 | 65.1 | 63.3 | 65.1 | 58.5 | 59.3 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 54.5 | 50.8 | 49.4 | 53.9 | 63.1 | 58.6 |
| Heat, Light, Power | 16.8 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 18.6 | 19.5 |
| Total | 49.4 | 49.3 | 50.2 | 54.6 | 57.9 | 57.5 |

In the clothing, textile and printing groups the ratio of wages to value of production was lower in 1943-44 than in 1938-39.

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 as shown in Table 482:—

TABLE 481.—Principal Articles Manufactured, 1941-42 to 1943-44.

| Commodities. | 1941-42. | | 1942-43. | | 1943-44. | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Quantity. | Value at Works. | Quantity. | Value at Works. | Quantity. | Value at Works. |
| Wool, Scoured ... ..lb. | 44,686,502 | £ †† | 47,472,733 | £ †† | 46,185,971 | £ †† |
| „ Tops and Noils ...lb. | 8,851,671 | 1,246,611 | 7,451,201 | 1,338,142 | 8,278,552 | 1,361,018 |
| Leather— | | | | | | |
| Dressed and Upper† sq. ft. | 35,560,378 | 1,705,145 | 36,787,557 | 1,764,329 | 37,060,880 | 1,856,863 |
| Sole and Harness ...lb. | 15,682,400 | 1,219,611 | 15,727,921 | 1,190,856 | 14,644,593 | 1,130,653 |
| Soap ... ..cwt. | 664,465 | 1,937,395 | 739,814 | 2,024,295 | 563,551 | 1,817,349 |
| Tallow, Raw ... ..cwt. | 363,256 | 447,370 | 452,621 | 588,304 | 434,731 | 607,132 |
| Bricks ... ..1,000 | 277,357 | 1,493,436 | 129,830 | 1,021,498 | 75,041 | 739,674 |
| Cement, Portland ...ton | 412,787 | 1,260,307 | 309,142 | 916,974 | 305,384 | 886,189 |
| Timber, Sawn ...100 super ft. | 2,714,188 | †† | 2,503,352 | †† | 2,629,596 | †† |
| Steel, Ingots ... ..ton | 1,696,606 | 8,782,543 | 1,625,829 | 10,258,998 | 1,523,489 | 9,448,276 |
| Pig Iron ... ..ton | 1,376,893 | 4,244,481 | 1,276,395 | 5,018,790 | 1,192,803 | 5,285,899 |
| Bacon and Ham† ...lb. | 28,318,840 | †† | 29,430,124 | †† | 29,852,545 | †† |
| Butter† ... ..cwt. | 759,965 | 5,503,819 | 837,262 | 6,381,563 | 784,437 | 6,005,870 |
| Cheese† ... ..lb. | 5,224,899 | 222,536 | 5,146,431 | 248,321 | 5,374,383 | 257,329 |
| Margarine ... ..lb. | 47,110,193 | 1,365,298 | 46,961,178 | 1,650,633 | 54,940,031 | 1,945,168 |
| Biscuits ... ..lb. | 66,502,521 | 2,380,570 | 93,258,047 | 2,924,199 | 79,007,000 | 2,890,481 |
| Ice ... ..ton | 229,378 | 454,704 | 249,454 | 509,820 | 285,004 | 586,233 |
| Aerated Waters, etc. ...gal. | 13,600,244 | 1,636,599 | 13,777,062 | 1,917,005 | 13,821,748 | 2,313,828 |
| Jams and Preserves ...lb. | 86,940,082 | 2,393,314 | 103,486,126 | 2,832,340 | 121,454,204 | 3,413,128 |
| Pickles and Sauces ...pint | 11,682,241 | 607,681 | 14,845,491 | 799,983 | 19,413,346 | 984,836 |
| Flour ... ton (2,000 lb.) | 448,529 | 4,233,176 | 363,452 | 3,455,212 | 496,853 | 4,966,054 |
| Bran ... ton (2,000 lb.) | 87,673 | 510,251 | 69,024 | 399,358 | 99,444 | 572,077 |
| Pollard ... ton (2,000 lb.) | 101,281 | 578,573 | 81,116 | 467,404 | 108,489 | 622,189 |
| Meat, Preserved in Tins...lb. | 21,418,040 | 1,016,602 | 23,962,491 | 1,166,149 | 29,075,208 | 1,783,473 |
| Sugar, Raw (94 net titre), tons | 43,336 | 827,907 | 44,290 | 770,573 | 37,442 | 713,346 |
| Beer and Stout ... ..gal. | 43,093,051 | 4,433,736 | 36,495,500 | 3,598,333 | 38,224,792 | 3,752,663 |
| Tobacco ... ..lb. | 11,954,970 | 4,288,749 | 13,106,766 | 4,902,323 | 11,978,090 | 4,084,844 |
| Cigarettes ... ..lb. | 5,273,636 | 2,993,097 | 5,615,025 | 3,380,831 | 5,931,319 | 3,760,247 |
| Cloth, Woollen and Worsted sq. yds. | 16,947,702 | 4,132,317 | 18,955,745 | 4,920,882 | 16,688,858 | 4,333,372 |
| Socks and Stockings doz. prs. | 1,037,784 | 1,154,598 | 986,642 | 1,032,297 | 999,401 | 1,238,926 |
| Knitted Goods—Woollen No. | 4,652,304 | 1,266,895 | 4,069,848 | 1,167,618 | 4,063,972 | 1,115,229 |
| „ Cotton No. | 5,900,748 | 491,179 | 5,273,472 | 500,111 | 5,986,483 | 592,431 |
| „ Art Silk No. | 6,781,152 | 1,019,213 | 4,732,488 | 907,041 | 4,414,884 | 627,771 |
| Hats and Caps ... ..No. | 4,781,652 | †† | 3,906,060 | †† | 3,542,550 | †† |
| Boots, Shoes and Slippers prs. | 9,614,711 | 4,282,914 | 8,796,403 | 4,217,129 | 8,993,649 | 4,329,822 |
| Goloshes & Rubber Shoes prs. | 2,622,470 | 501,005 | 157,849 | 74,955 | 114,133 | 66,614 |
| Rubber Tyres ... ..No. | 344,473 | 1,873,367 | 392,703 | 2,255,717 | 445,826 | 2,957,985 |
| Gas ... 1,000 cub. ft. | 12,290,166 | 2,176,794 | 14,005,099 | 2,480,786 | 14,558,126 | 2,520,784 |
| Coke ... ..ton | 2,115,680 | 2,725,601 | 2,047,891 | 2,793,038 | 1,994,489 | 2,830,667 |
| Electricity ... 1,000 units | 2,656,244 | 7,202,440 | 2,844,180 | 7,789,177 | 2,826,131 | 8,042,104 |
| Motor Bodies ... ..No. | 7,558 | 595,901 | 6,287 | 778,415 | 6,362 | 739,305 |

* Includes Upholstery Leather. † Exclusive of quantity made on farms. †† Not available.

The commodities shown above represent about 25 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 1943-44 contributed £179,798,028, or 45 per cent. of the total, and of printing and furniture trades, the combined output of which was £19,835,119, or nearly 5 per cent. of the total value of factory output.

Information relating to a number of the principal articles produced in the years 1941-42 to 1943-44 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 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 in comparative tables in the Statistical Register.

Particulars of any commodity which is 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 482.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W., 1941-42 to 1943-44.

| Description. | 1941-42. | | 1942-43. | | 1943-44. | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value at Works. | Quantity. | Value at Works. | Quantity. | Value at Works. | |
| CLASS I.—Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products. | | | | | | | |
| Coke | tons | 2,115,680 | £ 2,725,601 | 2,047,891 | £ 2,793,038 | 1,954,489 | 2,830,667 |
| Coke Breeze | " | 147,749 | 65,175 | 94,536 | 39,782 | 126,221 | 57,014 |
| Tar— | | | | | | | |
| Crude | gals. | 18,143,300 | (b) | 22,539,971 | (b) | 24,353,813 | (b) |
| Refined | " | 10,623,292 | (b) | 10,333,830 | (b) | 9,928,029 | (b) |
| Cement, Portland, Grey | tons | 412,787 | 1,260,307 | 309,142 | 916,974 | 305,384 | 880,189 |
| Cement Pipes | " | " | 315,844 | " | 299,244 | " | 243,987 |
| Cement Building Sheets | sq. yds. | 6,693,100 | 587,718 | 6,213,911 | 596,117 | 7,415,866 | 722,309 |
| Fibrous Plaster Sheets | " | 1,821,000 | 178,429 | 375,942 | 45,914 | 298,478 | 37,089 |
| Building and Roofing Material with Paper or Felt Base | sq. yds. | 2,868,600 | 108,377 | 3,271,222 | 130,477 | 3,262,415 | 138,708 |
| Limé— | | | | | | | |
| Quick | tons | 27,193 | 72,288 | 15,000 | 36,585 | 11,903 | 30,709 |
| Hydrated | " | 11,775 | 41,843 | 10,785 | 37,717 | 8,451 | 30,582 |
| Agricultural | " | 5,430 | 8,066 | 5,707 | 7,533 | 5,731 | 6,850 |
| CLASS II.—Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | | | | | | | |
| Bricks, Building | 1,000 | 255,009 | 924,605 | 105,663 | 404,556 | 54,600 | 217,936 |
| Tile Bricks and Blocks | " | 22,348 | 573,831 | 24,167 | 616,942 | 20,441 | 521,738 |
| Floor and Wall Tiles | sq. yds. | 56,649 | 27,133 | 11,070 | 6,289 | (a) | (b) |
| Roofing Tiles | 1,000 | 14,488 | 207,656 | 1,244 | 17,927 | 1,180 | 19,333 |
| Earthenware Pipes | " | " | 284,681 | " | 168,495 | " | 148,281 |
| Pottery | " | " | 44,520 | " | 40,934 | " | 43,530 |
| Terra Cotta | " | " | 22,118 | " | 3,709 | " | 3,375 |
| Sanitary Earthenware | " | " | 108,456 | " | 71,488 | " | 72,793 |
| Domestic and other Earthenware | " | " | 69,484 | " | 103,685 | " | 82,429 |
| Glass Bottles... .. | " | " | 1,313,992 | " | 1,286,985 | " | 1,410,602 |
| CLASS III.—Chemicals, Dyes, Paint, Oils, etc. | | | | | | | |
| Cosmetic Creams and Lotions | cwt. | 12,644 | 331,282 | 14,837 | 330,641 | 23,220 | 366,827 |
| Pharmaceutical Products | " | " | 2,901,604 | " | 6,231,223 | " | 3,346,424 |
| Tooth Paste and Powder | " | " | 525,599 | " | 513,995 | " | 505,308 |
| Disinfectants... .. | " | " | 182,288 | " | 185,364 | " | 130,727 |
| Insecticides | " | " | 221,276 | " | 182,145 | " | 308,887 |
| Sprays | " | " | 17,196 | " | 69,876 | " | 86,859 |
| Weed-killers | " | " | 17,719 | " | 11,867 | " | 19,089 |
| Poisons | " | " | 53,645 | " | 39,414 | " | 47,230 |

(a) Quantity not available.

(b) Value not available.

TABLE 482.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W., 1941-42 to 1943-44—continued.

| Description. | 1941-42. | | 1942-43. | | 1943-44. | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Quantity. | Value at Works. | Quantity. | Value at Works. | Quantity. | Value at Works. | |
| CLASS III.—Chemicals, Dyes, Paint, Oils, etc.—continued. | | | | | | | |
| Toilet Lanoline | lb. | 22,057 | £ 5,806 | 29,799 | £ 6,908 | 13,545 | 4,791 |
| Water Paints | " | 3,898,213 | 80,831 | 5,735,180 | 129,025 | 2,321,023 | 52,118 |
| Oil Paint, Ready Mixed and other | gals. | 2,172,283 | 1,313,227 | 2,210,771 | 1,250,303 | 2,222,683 | 1,615,416 |
| Colours, Dry | lb. | 15,224,296 | 93,099 | 11,274,837 | 68,004 | 10,350,036 | 68,018 |
| " Ground in Oil | " | 1,261,911 | 42,035 | 807,203 | 29,725 | 1,053,039 | 55,570 |
| Varnishes | gals. | 576,074 | 240,741 | 363,143 | 176,842 | 374,650 | 204,363 |
| Kalsomine | lb. | 3,317,816 | 51,429 | 3,195,466 | 50,944 | 2,561,516 | 39,392 |
| Lacquer— | | | | | | | |
| Clear | gals. | 65,602 | 43,890 | 65,668 | 41,999 | 73,357 | 50,436 |
| Colours | " | 370,789 | 283,336 | 323,088 | 249,105 | 406,982 | 339,507 |
| Thinners | " | 401,365 | 133,575 | 337,070 | 131,560 | 393,717 | 171,086 |
| Enamels | " | 94,091 | 76,145 | 60,910 | 53,039 | 90,086 | 85,158 |
| Stains, Oil | " | 84,499 | 37,796 | 88,363 | 33,479 | 98,818 | 37,111 |
| Whitelead | cwt. | 82,790 | 188,441 | 93,642 | 219,859 | 80,251 | 201,030 |
| Zinc Oxide | " | 122,817 | 191,048 | (a) | (b) | 102,845 | 190,392 |
| Zinc Oxide Paste | " | 16,994 | 48,538 | 11,441 | 32,341 | 7,245 | 21,414 |
| Paint and Varnish Removers | gals. | 21,461 | 12,820 | 15,764 | 6,232 | 68,628 | 33,405 |
| Putty | cwt. | 16,150 | 21,569 | 12,592 | 18,668 | 14,921 | 23,049 |
| Synthetic Finishes— | | | | | | | |
| Clear | gals. | 14,239 | 15,848 | 4,032 | 2,840 | 5,833 | 4,076 |
| Colours | " | 332,490 | 371,639 | 244,867 | 188,038 | 24,782 | 185,970 |
| Thinners | " | 34,890 | 9,446 | 56,453 | 15,203 | 67,708 | 18,733 |
| Rubbing Compounds | lb. | 40,399 | 1,802 | 32,464 | 1,933 | 39,679 | 1,887 |
| Plastic Woods | " | 29,603 | 2,514 | 20,573 | 1,935 | 20,428 | 1,928 |
| Oil— | | | | | | | |
| Linseed | gals. | 2,949,089 | 741,429 | 2,568,310 | 889,809 | 2,106,235 | 848,692 |
| Neatsfoot | " | 60,386 | 9,930 | 74,809 | 14,558 | 49,567 | 13,010 |
| Coco-nut | tons | 18,795 | 472,439 | 9,865 | 585,102 | 9,682 | 558,225 |
| Peanut | " | 2,943 | 166,980 | 1,967 | 200,140 | 2,068 | 213,208 |
| Grease | lb. | 72,363,669 | 239,173 | 14,253,616 | 359,441 | 16,207,315 | 410,720 |
| Coco-nut Cake and Meal | tons | 11,682 | 68,488 | 5,613 | 29,895 | 5,279 | 31,325 |
| Linseed Cake and Meal | " | 19,946 | 191,463 | 17,132 | 167,741 | 16,584 | 161,493 |
| Peanut Meal | " | 4,229 | 25,165 | 2,223 | 13,438 | 3,023 | 19,746 |
| Tallow, Raw | cwt. | 368,256 | 447,570 | 452,621 | 588,304 | 484,731 | 607,132 |
| Glue Pieces and Sinevs | " | 271,585 | 27,094 | 270,172 | 29,284 | 268,795 | 42,757 |
| Glue | " | 12,012 | 27,364 | (a) | (b) | 9,305 | 25,242 |
| Soap— | | | | | | | |
| Household | " | 366,710 | 613,922 | 408,456 | 716,023 | 257,370 | 482,049 |
| Toilet | " | 229,041 | 1,220,375 | 246,655 | 1,191,337 | 213,391 | 1,206,986 |
| Sand | " | 42,961 | 63,922 | 50,456 | 75,246 | 47,889 | 75,523 |
| Soft and other | " | 25,753 | 39,176 | 34,247 | 41,684 | 34,901 | 52,788 |
| Soap Extracts and Powders | " | 124,572 | 314,038 | 153,019 | 420,338 | 230,601 | 629,803 |
| Cleaners and Cleansing Powders | " | 43,760 | 106,827 | 50,333 | 129,865 | 50,819 | 127,725 |
| Candles | " | 9,219 | 34,449 | 12,477 | 49,962 | 10,687 | 43,555 |
| Soda Crystals | lb. | 59,222 | 22,782 | 47,330 | 25,426 | 34,935 | 15,466 |
| Talcum Powder | lb. | (a) | 101,861 | 2,414,197 | 237,416 | 2,818,191 | 277,957 |
| Stearine | cwt. | 45,237 | 51,619 | 62,649 | 94,261 | 72,964 | 126,075 |
| Manures | " | 826,537 | 330,203 | 999,205 | 375,921 | 893,778 | 403,373 |
| Sulphate of Ammonia | tons | 27,093 | 248,685 | 22,651 | 212,495 | 22,211 | 218,466 |
| Printers' Ink | " | | 255,297 | | 212,631 | | 249,026 |
| Printers' Rollers | " | | 14,801 | | 13,993 | | 10,778 |
| Writing Ink | " | | 54,836 | | 72,431 | | 65,863 |
| Polish, Auto | " | | 8,025 | | (b) | | (b) |
| " Floor | " | | 123,398 | | 107,784 | | 114,461 |
| " Brass | " | | 77,187 | | 53,012 | | 40,674 |
| Polish, Furniture | " | | 1,224 | | 2,438 | | 2,467 |
| " Boot and Shoe | " | | 45,612 | | 50,079 | | 64,071 |
| " Stove | " | | 91,062 | | 76,852 | | 60,197 |
| Paste | " | | (b) | | 16,478 | | 4,194 |
| Mucilage | " | | 3,991 | | 6,115 | | 5,722 |
| Other Adhesives—Powder | cwt. | 8,393 | 31,648 | 8,525 | 28,765 | 7,451 | 23,410 |
| " " Liquid | cwt. | 33,679 | 63,099 | 19,974 | 43,475 | 23,424 | 51,359 |
| CLASS IV.—Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances. | | | | | | | |
| Pig Iron | tons | 1,376,983 | 4,244,481 | 1,276,395 | 5,013,790 | 1,192,803 | 5,285,899 |
| Steel Ingots | " | 1,696,606 | 8,782,843 | 1,625,829 | 10,258,998 | 1,523,489 | 9,448,276 |
| Rails, Bars, Sections | " | 1,388,620 | 13,867,585 | 1,266,768 | 14,304,180 | 1,217,201 | 15,513,656 |
| Steam Boilers | No. | 70 | 21,216 | 37 | 7,336 | 215 | 32,972 |
| Fabricated Structural Steel | tons | 131,848 | 3,705,589 | 37,149 | 2,770,809 | 85,761 | 2,748,581 |
| Machinery— | | | | | | | |
| Mining and Excavating | " | | 121,861 | | 473,096 | | 1,133,198 |
| Weighing and Appliances | " | | 78,239 | | 94,144 | | 75,387 |
| Laundry (other than Household) | " | | 65,599 | | 79,189 | | 72,347 |

(a) Quantity not available.

(b) Value not available.

TABLE 482.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W., 1941-42 to 1943-44—*continued.*

| Description. | 1941-42. | | 1942-43. | | 1943-44. | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Quantity. | Value at Works. | Quantity. | Value at Works. | Quantity. | Value at Works. |
| CLASS IV.—Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances— <i>continued.</i> | | | | | | |
| Machinery— <i>continued.</i> | | £ | | £ | | £ |
| Refrigerating (other than Household) ... | ... | 291,659 | ... | 414,616 | ... | 768,154 |
| Woodworking ... | ... | 79,199 | ... | 114,488 | ... | 96,905 |
| Printing ... | ... | 4,443 | ... | 6,653 | ... | 11,360 |
| Textile ... | ... | 32,198 | ... | 51,992 | ... | 42,595 |
| Refrigerators... .. No. | 11,134 | 340,934 | 3,884 | 142,315 | 7,017 | 276,134 |
| Furniture of Iron and Steel ... | ... | 315,555 | ... | 290,028 | ... | 412,168 |
| Metal Window Frames ... | ... | 64,911 | ... | 37,694 | ... | 53,166 |
| Lawnmowers... .. No. | 10,125 | 35,074 | (a) | (b) | 296 | 1,039 |
| Bolts and Nuts ... | ... | 430,951 | ... | 446,928 | ... | 531,829 |
| Screws ... | ... | 73,811 | ... | 103,607 | ... | 55,032 |
| Washers ... | ... | 9,560 | 886 | 33,323 | (a) | 76,983 |
| Railway and Deck Spikes ... | 201 | 3,926 | 193 | 4,249 | 177 | 5,939 |
| Springs, Automobile and other ... | ... | 249,053 | ... | 282,380 | ... | 249,239 |
| Axles, Automobile and other ... | No. | 33,738 | 41,014 | 35,865 | (a) | 48,269 |
| Brads and Shovels ... | 220,013 | 48,403 | 179,749 | 40,532 | 169,186 | 36,329 |
| Brass and Copper Utensils ... | ... | 62,769 | ... | 30,827 | ... | 37,417 |
| Aluminium Utensils... .. | ... | 45,987 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Non-ferrous Alloy Steam, Gas and Water Fittings ... | ... | 423,707 | ... | 475,962 | ... | 297,293 |
| Non-ferrous Alloy Window and Door Fittings ... | ... | 45,711 | ... | 63,874 | ... | 151,489 |
| Milk Cans No. | 25,465 | 36,233 | (a) | (b) | 18,449 | 31,462 |
| Packers' Cans ... | ... | 2,144,661 | ... | 2,268,013 | ... | 3,264,079 |
| Household Utensils of Sheet Iron and Steel ... | ... | 374,557 | ... | 410,576 | ... | 604,636 |
| Ploughs No. | 178 | 2,000 | 321 | (b) | 1,024 | (b) |
| Dairy and Butter-making Machinery ... | ... | 10,503 | ... | 11,584 | ... | 12,384 |
| Internal Combustion Engines (Patrol) ... | No. | 2,399 | 79,095 | 4,845 | 212,134 | 7,946 |
| Railway Cars and Wagons ... | 592 | 292,525 | 1,194 | 542,890 | 1,229 | 471,784 |
| Stoves— | | | | | | |
| Wood, Coal and Coke burning ... | 18,166 | 121,378 | 14,746 | 133,535 | 12,067 | 105,135 |
| Gas | 19,551 | 208,035 | 8,011 | 100,375 | 2,310 | 95,698 |
| Other Heating | 43,716 | 79,008 | 60,200 | 105,513 | 60,548 | 134,251 |
| Wire tons | 129,575 | 2,021,764 | 125,724 | 2,702,126 | 101,918 | 2,321,443 |
| Wire Gates | ... | 59,180 | ... | 41,469 | ... | 39,178 |
| Nails tons | 6,575 | 169,809 | 8,002 | 198,050 | 9,633 | 265,760 |
| Pipes—Wrought, Welded, Black and Galvanised ... | 86,881 | 2,031,189 | 69,695 | 1,888,948 | 87,473 | 2,600,140 |
| Pipe Fittings... .. | ... | 812,644 | ... | 660,836 | ... | 735,402 |
| Motor Chassis assembled— | | | | | | |
| Imported Car No. | 2,230 | (b) | 1,183 | (b) | 211 | (b) |
| Imported Truck | 6,288 | (b) | 7,135 | (b) | 10,263 | (b) |
| Motor Bodies made— | | | | | | |
| Car No. | 14 | 906 | 18 | 851 | ... | ... |
| Passenger Buses | 74 | 43,386 | 77 | 44,372 | 183 | 98,815 |
| Trucks | 5,046 | 298,824 | 1,438 | 93,267 | 1,633 | 131,799 |
| Utilities and Vans | 156 | 14,525 | 484 | 118,707 | 390 | 56,117 |
| Trailers, Caravans and other ... | 2,263 | 239,260 | 4,270 | 521,218 | 4,096 | 472,574 |
| Bicycles | 35,195 | (b) | 21,391 | (b) | 21,459 | (b) |
| Motor Car— | | | | | | |
| Pistons | 15,851 | 4,224 | 47,556 | 10,789 | 14,568 | 7,474 |
| Piston Rings | 1,350,001 | 81,008 | (a) | (b) | 1,046,581 | 86,946 |
| Sleeve (Lining) | 34,315 | 24,873 | 34,973 | 30,954 | 34,665 | 56,376 |
| Gears | ... | 133,152 | ... | 160,027 | ... | 302,650 |
| Dynamos— | | | | | | |
| Alternators No. | 273 | 34,348 | 884 | 114,350 | 1,308 | 126,486 |
| Generators... .. | 3,514 | 139,762 | 7,327 | 139,267 | 2,802 | 132,639 |
| Electric Motors— | | | | | | |
| Alternating Current | 43,242 | 582,651 | 44,902 | 585,164 | 50,387 | 585,363 |
| Direct Current | 1,649 | 60,157 | 2,077 | 128,067 | 1,520 | 156,061 |
| Transformers and Converters— | | | | | | |
| Above 20 K.V.A. | 6,134 | 301,819 | 1,255 | 339,838 | 1,582 | 271,207 |
| Below 20 K.V.A. | 96,891 | 90,615 | 77,671 | 142,079 | 64,620 | 153,042 |
| Electric Batteries, Wet | (a) | (b) | 10,424 | 26,334 | 25,167 | 68,365 |
| Batteries— | | | | | | |
| Auto. and Radio | 492,402 | 595,331 | 470,341 | 660,255 | 434,523 | 655,505 |
| For Power Plants... .. | 18,181 | 70,026 | 14,669 | 63,646 | (a) | (b) |
| Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus ... | ... | 802,645 | ... | 1,496,121 | ... | 1,323,206 |
| Electric Meters No. | 85,927 | 153,332 | 43,727 | 111,705 | 66,264 | 174,381 |
| Other Measuring, Recording Apparatus ... | ... | (b) | ... | 25,211 | ... | 176,355 |
| Electric Regulating, Starting and Controlling Apparatus ... | ... | 743,693 | ... | 947,528 | ... | 736,922 |
| Household Fittings (Switches, Fuses, etc.) ... | ... | 89,837 | ... | 77,348 | ... | 125,914 |
| Portable Tools and Appliances | ... | 21,522 | ... | 40,226 | ... | 95,167 |

(a) Quantity not available.

(b) Value not available

TABLE 482.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W., 1941-42 to 1943-44—continued.

| Description. | 1941-42. | | 1942-43. | | 1943-44. | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | Quantity. | Value at Works. | Quantity. | Value at Works. | Quantity. | Value at Works. |
| CLASS IV.—Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances—continued. | | | | | | |
| Small Household Appliances ... | | £ 61,295 | | £ 28,571 | | £ 45,867 |
| Other Domestic Cooking Appliances ... | | 42,519 | | (b) | | (b) |
| Electric Heating Apparatus ... | | 142,153 | | 84,336 | | 287,717 |
| Wireless Chassis made ... No. | 63,648 | 629,505 | 15,301 | 173,114 | 1 ^a , 475 | 141,097 |
| Complete Wireless Sets assembled ... | 89,072 | (b) | 24,324 | (b) | 7,927 | (b) |
| Parts for Receiving Sets ... | | 734,062 | | 342,170 | | 417,928 |
| Wireless Transmitting Apparatus ... | | 738,550 | | 456,352 | | 566,988 |
| Other Wireless Apparatus ... | | 1,314,732 | | 2,658,219 | | 3,593,960 |
| Lead Pipes and Tubes ... cwt. | 3,913 | 6,236 | 1,703 | 3,026 | 3,504 | 8,666 |
| Lead Sheets ... | 17,836 | 37,811 | 11,684 | 20,155 | 8,993 | 16,168 |
| CLASS VI.—Textiles and Textile Goods. | | | | | | |
| Cotton Tweed, Denims and other Goods ... sq. yds. | 9,330,863 | 1,354,103 | 12,263,135 | 1,847,635 | 13,511,786 | 2,092,120 |
| Woollen Cloth and Tweed ... | 1,827,874 | 346,961 | 2,240,346 | 495,074 | 2,345,056 | 505,515 |
| Worsted Cloth ... | 14,501,381 | 3,638,800 | 16,216,613 | 4,300,213 | 13,776,912 | 3,678,221 |
| Serge ... | 618,447 | 146,556 | 508,786 | 125,595 | 531,690 | 138,196 |
| Flannel ... | 1,071,456 | 127,574 | 972,365 | 127,982 | 819,055 | 110,454 |
| Blankets ... pair | 183,471 | 276,048 | 181,782 | 304,071 | 170,303 | 297,920 |
| Stockings and Socks— | | | | | | |
| Men's— | | | | | | |
| Wholly of Wool ... doz. pairs | 203,569 | 307,674 | 367,582 | 409,811 | 380,721 | 433,376 |
| Wholly of Cotton ... | 15,977 | 10,819 | 3,092 | 1,730 | 4,490 | 2,796 |
| Mixtures of Wool ... | 27,804 | 21,424 | 7,504 | 6,641 | (a) | (b) |
| Mixtures of other Materials ... | 18,788 | 16,007 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Women's— | | | | | | |
| Wholly of Wool ... | 3,450 | 2,463 | 8,321 | 6,003 | 16,051 | 11,573 |
| Wholly of Silk ... | 58,998 | 97,198 | (a) | (b) | ... | ... |
| Wholly of Artificial Silk ... | 110,414 | 98,906 | 85,642 | 123,384 | 145,355 | 227,928 |
| Wholly of Cotton ... | 22,058 | 25,367 | 7,459 | 11,190 | 61,819 | 96,113 |
| Mixtures of Wool ... doz. pairs | 4,386 | 4,306 | (a) | (b) | 3,281 | 3,174 |
| Artificial Silk Mixture ... | 272,013 | 401,832 | 225,373 | 304,610 | 100,883 | 160,463 |
| Mixtures of Cotton ... | 3,146 | 2,056 | 18,023 | 34,399 | (a) | (b) |
| Children's— | | | | | | |
| Wholly of Wool ... | 49,526 | 41,608 | 72,476 | 55,619 | 85,028 | 73,312 |
| Wholly of other Materials ... | 2,051 | 1,432 | 1,501 | 622 | 9,250 | 4,915 |
| Mixtures of Wool ... | 35,511 | 35,479 | 50,395 | 44,604 | 148,135 | 82,411 |
| Mixtures of Artificial Silk ... | 165,669 | 85,652 | 136,001 | 77,684 | ... | ... |
| Knitted Apparel— | | | | | | |
| Underwear— | | | | | | |
| Wool or containing Wool ... doz. | 216,043 | 437,637 | 178,969 | 389,174 | 185,925 | 345,160 |
| Artificial Silk ... | 519,048 | 825,615 | 348,334 | 651,676 | 315,214 | 675,210 |
| Cotton ... | 454,739 | 409,533 | 407,232 | 426,874 | 456,285 | 472,091 |
| Other ... | 21,612 | 15,540 | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) |
| Women's and Girls' Nightwear— | | | | | | |
| Artificial Silk ... | 36,908 | 130,445 | 42,074 | 227,286 | 40,712 | 233,372 |
| Other ... | 620 | 2,369 | 751 | 5,076 | 9,327 | 47,112 |
| Women's and Girls' Costumes, Dresses or Robes ... | 551 | 4,668 | 186 | 3,827 | 239 | 6,442 |
| Bathing Suits— | | | | | | |
| Wool or containing Wool ... | 20,334 | 88,844 | 3,436 | 12,700 | 29,499 | 133,028 |
| Other ... | 9,699 | 66,817 | 3,069 | 24,662 | 2,291 | 13,491 |
| Cardigans, Jumpers, Sweaters, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Chest under 34 inches— | | | | | | |
| Wool or containing Wool ... | 11,236 | 37,973 | 30,008 | 87,487 | 25,899 | 92,626 |
| Other ... | 557 | 1,827 | 2,298 | 5,981 | 983 | 4,953 |
| Chest 34 inches and over— | | | | | | |
| Wool or containing Wool ... | 139,746 | 698,929 | 126,227 | 672,219 | 95,694 | 520,290 |
| Cotton ... | 34,671 | 73,959 | 30,501 | 65,909 | 37,271 | 83,335 |
| Other ... | 964 | 5,368 | 235 | 4,236 | 787 | 10,279 |
| Waterproofed Piece Goods ... sq. yds. | 126,584 | 39,204 | 201,734 | 64,519 | 140,550 | 34,208 |
| Tarpaulins ... | | 115,139 | | 201,870 | | 225,325 |
| Sails ... | | 4,754 | | 9,123 | | 8,189 |
| Tents ... | | 196,278 | | 218,654 | | 383,824 |
| Flour Bags, Calico ... | 6,424,764 | 119,004 | 2,145,386 | 43,551 | 1,614,629 | 30,435 |
| CLASS VII.—Skins and Leather. | | | | | | |
| Scoured Wool ... lb. | 44,686,562 ^c | (b) | 47,472,733 ^c | (b) | 46,185,951 ^c | (b) |
| Pelts ... No. | 3,139,337 | (b) | 2,534,991 | (b) | 2,955,361 | (b) |
| Leather— | | £ | | £ | | |
| Sole ... lb. | 14,314,204 | 1,141,169 | 15,191,947 | 1,136,878 | 12,780,088 | 964,238 |
| Harness, etc. ... | 425,189 | 39,434 | 559,065 | 52,543 | 1,013,641 | 97,640 |

(a) Quantity not available. (b) Value not available.
(c) Exclusive of wool scoured, and used for tops and other goods, at woollen mills.

TABLE 482.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W., 1941-42 to 1943-44—continued.

| Description. | 1941-42. | | 1942-43. | | 1943-44. | |
|--|------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Quantity. | Value at Works. | Quantity. | Value at Works. | Quantity. | Value at Works. |
| CLASS VII.—Skins and Leather—continued. | | | | | | |
| Leather—continued. | | £ | | £ | | £ |
| Upholstery | sq. ft. | 4,699,837 | 264,466 | 4,230,443 | 221,996 | 4,636,645 |
| Dressed and Upper from Hides | } | 11,852,779 | 585,378 | 11,803,431 | 614,542 | 10,515,213 |
| Dressed from Skins— | | lb. | 943,007 | 39,008 | (a) | (b) | 838,981 |
| Calf | sq. ft. | 4,753,241 | 304,737 | 5,499,109 | 355,840 | 6,336,781 |
| Goat | " | 3,616,426 | 306,382 | 3,384,301 | 291,016 | 3,298,441 |
| Sheep | " | 10,602,537 | 241,029 | 11,825,021 | 277,227 | 12,190,610 |
| All other | " | 35,558 | 3,153 | 44,252 | 3,708 | 83,290 |
| Rough tanned Hides, Splits— | | | | | | |
| Dressed | " | 2,181,704 | 47,306 | 2,287,080 | 56,419 | 2,208,280 |
| Rough tanned | lb. | 79,106 | 1,866 | 175,333 | 8,402 | 245,065 |
| Basisl | " | 1,556,206 | 116,311 | 1,272,856 | 100,305 | 979,573 |
| Horse and Cow Rugs | No. | 841 | 1,345 | 579 | 1,222 | 500 |
| Harness, Single Set | " | 558 | 3,727 | 536 | 3,189 | 441 |
| Saddles | " | 4,146 | 21,438 | 4,108 | 22,836 | 5,054 |
| Collars | " | 5,627 | 5,754 | 4,530 | 4,913 | 5,423 |
| Trunks | " | 5,583 | 12,614 | 4,395 | 9,394 | 3,028 |
| Suitcases | " | 423,085 | 149,242 | 371,138 | 150,089 | 345,393 |
| Handbags | No. | 755,712 | 403,022 | 581,553 | 354,253 | 628,445 |
| School Bags | " | 24,985 | 3,696 | 55,102 | 7,553 | 80,743 |
| Machine Belting, Leather | lb. | 418,422 | 141,258 | 420,593 | 150,489 | 417,287 |
| Leather Coats | No. | 822 | 2,502 | 4,549 | 15,442 | 9,297 |
| CLASS VIII.—Clothing. | | | | | | |
| Articles made from Woven Piece Goods— | | | | | | |
| Men's and Boys'— | | | | | | |
| Shirts | doz. | 416,349 | (b) | 394,906 | (b) | 458,595 |
| Collars (including those made for Sale with Shirts shown above) | " | 241,505 | (b) | 179,276 | (b) | 128,283 |
| Undershirts, Underpants and Combinations | " | 279,943 | (b) | 293,491 | (b) | 245,332 |
| Pyjamas | " | 88,729 | (b) | 53,840 | (b) | 56,986 |
| Handkerchiefs | " | 971,230 | (b) | 790,040 | (b) | 593,166 |
| Neckties | " | 189,339 | (b) | 124,038 | (b) | 131,617 |
| Garters and Hose Suspenders | " | 29,253 | 14,139 | (a) | (a) | 7,321 |
| Braces | " | 65,463 | 67,369 | 73,424 | 86,812 | 34,545 |
| Women's and Girls'— | | | | | | |
| Underwear | " | 279,874 | 385,665 | 234,770 | 377,153 | 257,211 |
| Pyjamas and Nightdresses | " | 63,174 | (b) | 34,192 | 161,829 | 30,700 |
| Handkerchiefs | " | 1,013,156 | (b) | 799,368 | (b) | 473,986 |
| Corsets | " | 30,009 | 292,952 | 21,957 | 211,941 | 19,715 |
| Corselets | " | 3,630 | 43,608 | 1,896 | 21,901 | 1,889 |
| Brassieres | " | 36,258 | 98,596 | 31,810 | 96,486 | 48,268 |
| Gloves— | | | | | | |
| Dress | doz. pairs | 5,649 | 32,307 | 10,007 | 35,880 | 13,422 |
| Working | " | 78,300 | 74,832 | 110,261 | 135,599 | 123,483 |
| Umbrellas | No. | 182,976 | 84,395 | 55,857 | 30,673 | 29,988 |
| Hats— | | | | | | |
| Fur Felt | doz. | 78,251 | (b) | 78,736 | (b) | 77,305 |
| Wool Felt | " | 91,362 | (b) | 87,153 | (b) | 76,688 |
| Straw— | | | | | | |
| Men's and Boys' | " | 55,280 | (b) | 16,397 | (b) | 2,018 |
| Women's and Girls' | " | 93,314 | (b) | 58,078 | (b) | 40,285 |
| Other | " | 39,657 | (b) | 57,606 | (b) | 64,316 |
| Caps, All Kinds | " | 40,607 | (b) | 27,535 | (b) | 34,603 |
| Boots, Leather— | | | | | | |
| Men's | pair | 1,817,978 | 1,357,627 | 1,483,355 | 1,150,735 | 1,153,831 |
| Women's | " | 276 | 334 | 149 | 250 | 197 |
| Children's | " | 10,425 | 3,586 | 6,179 | 2,920 | 18,980 |
| Shoes, Leather— | | | | | | |
| Men's | " | 1,085,370 | 665,405 | 1,009,992 | 679,050 | 1,006,923 |
| Women's | " | 1,955,258 | 1,399,030 | 2,048,010 | 1,486,300 | 2,167,523 |
| Children's | " | 1,150,956 | 338,261 | 1,452,555 | 499,334 | 1,899,470 |
| Boots and Shoes other than Leather, Total | " | 280,677 | 74,853 | 72,128 | 11,718 | 243,131 |
| Slippers, Felt and Fabric— | | | | | | |
| Men's | " | 59,690 | 7,084 | 68,115 | 17,575 | 182,365 |
| Women's | " | 1,578,093 | 182,180 | 1,307,192 | 189,756 | 1,053,765 |
| Children's | " | 363,108 | 24,391 | 417,012 | 32,190 | 310,082 |
| Slippers, Leather— | | | | | | |
| Men's | " | 178,997 | 50,077 | 62,145 | 27,187 | 190,127 |
| Women's | " | 1,018,157 | 172,524 | 745,073 | 113,855 | 697,900 |
| Children's | " | 75,726 | 7,562 | 84,508 | 6,249 | 69,550 |
| Uppers made for Sale | " | 16,462 | 7,340 | 13,963 | 6,018 | 7,045 |
| Soles made for Sale | " | 3,327,152 | 193,507 | 2,940,000 | 150,183 | 2,821,309 |
| Boot and Shoe Accessories | " | ... | 183,537 | ... | 200,247 | ... |

(a) Quantity not available.

(b) Value not available.

TABLE 482.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W., 1941-42 to 1943-44—continued.

| Description. | 1941-42. | | 1942-43. | | 1943-44. | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Quantity. | Value at Works. | Quantity. | Value at Works. | Quantity. | Value at Works. |
| CLASS IX.—Food, Drink and Tobacco. | | | | | | |
| Flour | tons (2,000 lb.) | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Bran, Wheaten | 448,529 | 4,233,176 | 363,452 | 3,455,212 | 406,853 | 4,966,954 |
| Pollard, Wheaten | 87,673 | 510,251 | 69,024 | 399,358 | 99,444 | 572,077 |
| Wheatmeal | 101,281 | 578,573 | 81,116 | 467,404 | 108,489 | 622,189 |
| | cwt. | 605,704 | 272,531 | 927,289 | 399,280 | 662,377 |
| Breakfast Foods— | | | | | | |
| Made from Wheat | cwt. | 179,622 | 461,267 | 171,527 | 476,805 | 193,161 |
| Other | 150,399 | 708,450 | 116,962 | 531,668 | 130,127 | 572,379 |
| Oatmeal | 101,139 | 199,438 | 123,347 | 229,216 | 133,127 | 204,251 |
| Maizemeal | 59,189 | 19,198 | 47,880 | 18,111 | 49,021 | 16,646 |
| Semolina | 29,654 | 16,278 | 35,403 | 19,562 | 52,599 | 28,910 |
| Sharps and Screenings | bushels | 529,800 | 47,574 | 392,100 | 36,485 | 36,364 |
| Rice— | | | | | | |
| Dressed | cwt. | 368,955 | 414,113 | 333,089 | 373,093 | 593,605 |
| Meal | 50,199 | 13,071 | 25,107 | 7,042 | 31,726 | 8,614 |
| Flour | 29,792 | 28,456 | 16,566 | 15,055 | 4,580 | 4,566 |
| Macaroni and Vermicelli | 30,761 | 48,972 | 20,199 | 39,900 | 26,829 | 54,128 |
| Cattle and Poultry Food | 437,615 | ... | ... | 555,930 | ... | 820,019 |
| Meatmeal | 134,043 | 63,633 | 163,828 | 79,478 | 188,578 | 88,811 |
| Dog Biscuits | lb. | 1,893,613 | 23,045 | 1,814,744 | 22,009 | 2,503,582 |
| Biscuits | 65,414,577 | 2,327,638 | 91,951,454 | 2,852,218 | 77,657,252 | 2,811,971 |
| Ice Cream Cones | 1,087,944 | 52,934 | 1,306,593 | 71,981 | 1,349,665 | 68,510 |
| Sugar, Raw (94 net titre) | tons | 48,336 | 823,907 | 44,290 | 770,573 | 37,442 |
| Confectionery— | | | | | | |
| Chocolate | lb. | 24,383,357 | 1,659,077 | 21,054,898 | 1,534,071 | 21,259,622 |
| Other | 26,486,403 | 1,559,832 | 24,816,645 | 1,538,365 | 32,411,726 | 1,755,694 |
| Cocoa and Chocolate (Potable) | 1,709,301 | 67,723 | 2,727,276 | 107,713 | 3,385,231 | 143,750 |
| Jams, Conserves and Jellies | 37,193,363 | 1,022,259 | 52,029,673 | 1,335,795 | 54,666,802 | 1,432,527 |
| Fruit preserved in Liquid | 23,309,653 | 587,772 | 17,351,194 | 460,588 | 19,181,992 | 498,400 |
| Vegetables— | | | | | | |
| Preserved in Liquid, including | | | | | | |
| Asparagus | 26,437,066 | 783,783 | 34,105,259 | 1,035,957 | 47,605,410 | 1,500,001 |
| Dehydrated | (a) | 2,219,343 | 268,163 | 3,660,621 | 351,477 | 54,844 |
| Tomato Pulp | cwt. | 10,836 | 11,749 | 41,077 | 47,534 | 41,500 |
| Fruit Pulp | 73,062 | 86,592 | 32,043 | 39,372 | 28,949 | 50,609 |
| Crystallized Fruit | 511,441 | 36,256 | 869,020 | 59,866 | 547,380 | 9,736 |
| Candied Peel | 619,813 | 18,876 | 288,998 | 10,492 | 210,513 | 240,453 |
| Pickles | pints | 3,059,239 | 147,340 | 4,705,726 | 207,839 | 337,682 |
| Sauce— | | | | | | |
| Tomato | 4,691,879 | 227,885 | 5,156,603 | 267,981 | 7,810,370 | 397,706 |
| Other | 3,981,123 | 232,456 | 4,983,162 | 324,163 | 6,760,281 | 14,301 |
| Soup— | | | | | | |
| Tomato | 430,875 | 13,638 | 266,666 | 10,532 | 641,372 | 65,011 |
| Other | 1,135,984 | 45,113 | 999,610 | 48,210 | 1,919,246 | 6,005,870 |
| Vinegar | gals. | 1,360,737 | 51,332 | 1,625,956 | 54,350 | 257,329 |
| Butter | lb. | 85,116,058 | 5,508,819 | 93,775,379 | 6,381,563 | 87,856,898 |
| Cheese | 5,224,899 | 222,536 | 5,146,431 | 248,321 | 5,374,388 | (b) |
| Bacon and Ham | 23,318,840* | (b) | 29,430,124† | (b) | 29,852,545† | (b) |
| Lard | 921,852 | 19,512 | 719,658 | 171,154 | 981,967 | 26,502 |
| Milk— | | | | | | |
| Condensed | 12,097,687 | 302,701 | 6,418,654 | 176,351 | 7,547,365 | 228,516 |
| Concentrated | 13,970,002 | 168,521 | 16,519,140 | 235,030 | 19,597,801 | 372,544 |
| Powdered, including Malted | 11,025,270 | 570,726 | 11,803,712 | 626,929 | 13,135,728 | 742,284 |
| Preserved Meat | 20,156,271 | 912,841 | 22,336,660 | 1,023,293 | 28,031,277 | 1,684,196 |
| Preserved Tongues | 1,261,769 | 103,761 | 1,625,331 | 142,856 | 1,043,931 | 99,277 |
| Dehydrated Meat | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) | 4,970,557 | 623,936 |
| Meat Extracts and Pastes | 691,381 | 112,512 | 1,013,356 | 207,424 | 1,151,793 | 234,928 |
| Margarine— | | | | | | |
| Table | 19,662,186 | 662,415 | 17,127,054 | 867,976 | 20,446,492 | 1,043,543 |
| Other | 27,448,007 | 702,883 | 29,834,124 | 782,677 | 34,493,539 | 971,625 |
| Edible Fats, other, incl. Dripping | 28,672,843 | 469,963 | 20,356,854 | 578,355 | 23,186,825 | 668,000 |
| Coffee | 3,295,602 | 264,772 | 4,383,010 | 483,934 | 2,257,274 | 207,155 |
| Pepper | 530,809 | 30,090 | 249,778 | 20,534 | 66,567 | 5,824 |
| Spices | 169,426 | 13,405 | 123,064 | 10,705 | 80,844 | 8,815 |
| Mustard | 663,241 | 89,287 | 516,295 | 75,953 | 379,543 | 61,871 |
| Curry | 289,888 | 17,691 | 436,179 | 31,292 | 350,311 | 21,984 |
| Custard Powder | 2,974,240 | 112,341 | 4,181,720 | 167,465 | 7,209,672 | 237,547 |
| Saline Powders | 672,099 | 36,924 | 306,793 | 16,040 | 19,606 | 1,371 |
| Flavouring Essences | 32,240 | 75,895 | 23,650 | 64,096 | 42,780 | 77,052 |
| Peanut Butter | lb. | 1,087,211 | 85,287 | 815,952 | 54,142 | 173,658 |

(a) Quantity not available. (b) Value not available.

* Exclusive of 4,220,085 lb. made from green bacon, imported interstate. † Exclusive of 3,866,163 lb. made from green bacon, imported interstate. ‡ Exclusive of 827,110 lb. made from green bacon, imported interstate.

TABLE 482.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W., 1941-42 to 1943-44—continued.

| Description. | 1941-42. | | 1942-43. | | 1943-44. | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value at Works. | Quantity. | Value at Works. | Quantity. | Value at Works. | |
| CLASS IX.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—continued. | | | | | | | |
| | | £ | | £ | | £ | |
| Iceing Sugar | lb. | 11,410,799 | 184,170 | 10,753,640 | 170,125 | 14,347,178 | 222,582 |
| Starch | cwt. | 38,458 | 79,443 | 64,988 | 116,899 | 78,982 | 138,780 |
| Baking Powder | lb. | 2,058,958 | 146,239 | 769,566 | 49,256 | 3,095,057 | 186,142 |
| Self-raising Flour | cwt. | 233,109 | 288,096 | 274,105 | 327,471 | 259,279 | 324,377 |
| Jelly Crystals | lb. | 5,157,009 | 255,826 | 7,051,630 | 405,447 | 6,810,473 | 326,656 |
| Ice | tons | 229,378 | 454,704 | 249,454 | 509,820 | 285,004 | 586,253 |
| Ice Cream | gals. | 2,969,698 | 765,631 | 4,067,364 | 1,012,460 | 4,302,244 | 1,102,194 |
| Aerated Waters | " | 10,684,837 | 1,050,359 | 11,047,568 | 1,103,894 | 10,416,650 | 1,055,881 |
| Syphons | " | 364,082 | 47,998 | 318,325 | 39,010 | 258,925 | 30,589 |
| Cordials and Syrups | " | 881,251 | 349,811 | 982,718 | 461,664 | 1,148,537 | 555,804 |
| Pure Fruit Juices | " | 191,683 | 57,304 | 718,066 | 253,494 | 1,306,521 | 618,745 |
| Hop and Ginger Beer | " | 1,447,215 | 125,753 | 694,655 | 56,729 | 569,353 | 47,331 |
| Ale and Beer— | | | | | | | |
| Bulk | " | 34,046,170 | 2,762,301 | 30,074,568 | 2,430,480 | 31,446,175 | 2,537,198 |
| Bottled | " | 9,046,881 | 1,676,455 | 6,421,022 | 1,167,853 | 6,778,617 | 1,215,465 |
| Malt | bus. | 633,144 | 237,167 | 618,361 | 239,101 | 614,221 | 244,971 |
| Tobacco— | | | | | | | |
| Plug | lb. | 1,992,467 | 636,982 | 2,444,683 | 934,462 | 2,217,820 | 844,974 |
| Flake | " | 5,840,917 | 2,209,930 | 6,087,252 | 2,323,943 | 5,348,100 | 2,127,691 |
| Fine Cut | " | 4,121,586 | 1,451,828 | 4,547,831 | 1,643,918 | 4,412,170 | 1,712,179 |
| Cigarettes | " | 5,273,636 | 2,908,097 | 5,615,025 | 3,380,831 | 5,931,319 | 3,760,246 |
| Casings— | | | | | | | |
| Beef | cwt. | 5,618 | 11,952 | 6,446 | 19,376 | 7,129 | 28,406 |
| Mutton and Lamb | " | 8,391 | 97,043 | 9,063 | 116,246 | 8,231 | 109,756 |
| Pig | " | 1,043 | 14,930 | 744 | 12,679 | 472 | 11,105 |

CLASS X.—Woodworking and Basketware.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--|
| Rough sawn Timber— | | | | | | | | |
| Local— | | | | | | | | |
| Hardwoods | super ft. | 160,987,837 | (b) | 164,210,997 | (b) | 170,284,394 | (b) | |
| Pines and other Softwoods | " | 95,916,091 | (b) | 35,800,168 | (b) | 88,750,933 | (b) | |
| Imported (Interstate or Overseas)— | | | | | | | | |
| Hardwoods | " | 2,972,399 | (b) | 164,520 | (b) | 1,099,493 | (b) | |
| Softwoods | " | 11,542,504 | (b) | 453,513 | (b) | 2,824,767 | (b) | |
| Hewn Timber—Piles, Poles, | | | | | | | | |
| Spars, Logs, etc. | cub. ft. | 175,208 | 12,136 | 69,613 | 7,397 | 23,270 | 1,405 | |
| Sleepers | super ft. | 727,026 | 7,630 | 318,056 | 3,892 | 178,800 | 2,235 | |
| Palings | " | 3,130,234 | 26,416 | 2,799,263 | 27,708 | 2,830,076 | 30,448 | |
| Pickets | " | 37,315 | 313 | 36,016 | 401 | 37,037 | 585 | |
| Floorboards— | | | | | | | | |
| Australian Timber | " | 26,544,047 | 358,473 | 24,765,749 | 358,672 | 20,588,509 | 326,836 | |
| Imported Timber | " | 591,620 | 17,397 | 333,512 | 9,905 | 456,504 | 24,023 | |
| Weatherboards— | | | | | | | | |
| Australian Timber | " | 6,307,147 | 100,391 | 5,515,511 | 88,630 | 3,949,870 | 71,805 | |
| Imported Timber | " | 308,127 | 10,550 | 103,400 | 3,408 | 224,951 | 7,548 | |
| Other dressed Timber, Linings, | | | | | | | | |
| etc. | " | 20,928,692 | 614,437 | 16,970,701 | 511,550 | 19,693,309 | 692,554 | |
| Plywood | super ft. sold | 5,203,747 | 343,602 | 4,608,466 | 321,764 | 12,988,501* | 369,514 | |
| Veneers | " | 1,430,356 | 101,217 | 1,515,611 | 79,683 | 14,880,380* | 102,244 | |
| Joinery | " | | 1,775,663 | | 1,807,084 | | 2,671,410 | |
| Casks | " | | 122,482 | | 97,664 | | 111,299 | |
| Box Shooks | No. | 110,437 | 283,979 | 77,344 | 369,006 | 76,415 | 388,323 | |
| Boxes, Butter | " | | | | | | 198,915 | |
| Cases, Fruit | No. | 1,907,831 | 185,519 | 1,887,427 | 215,251 | 1,776,179 | 181,546 | |
| All other Boxes, Cases and Crates | " | 2,006,921 | 106,575 | 2,009,173 | 142,730 | 3,059,612 | 181,546 | |
| Axe Handles | gross | 1,983 | 11,176 | 1,845 | 14,637 | | 1,889,567 | |
| Broom, Mop, Tool and other Handles | " | 34,658 | 61,165 | 38,174 | 69,765 | 3,337 | 23,579 | |
| Pirewood | tons | 75,238 | 79,059 | 87,163 | 107,277 | 125,577 | 170,226 | |
| Charcoal | " | 24,381 | 227,118 | 37,511 | 296,538 | 39,951 | 259,498 | |
| Timber, Kiln-dried | super. ft. | 7,642,430 | (b) | 8,255,725 | (b) | 8,677,549 | (b) | |
| Baskets | " | | 19,369 | | 16,482 | | 19,479 | |
| Seagrass and Bamboo Furniture | " | | 33,584 | | 14,326 | | 17,937 | |

(b) Value not available.

* Square feet, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. basis.

TABLE 482.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W.,
1941-42 to 1943-44—continued.

| Description. | 1941-42. | | 1942-43. | | 1943-44. | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Quantity. | Value at Works. | Quantity. | Value at Works. | Quantity. | Value at Works. |
| CLASS XI.—Furniture, Bedding, etc. | | | | | | |
| Perambulators (including Pushers and Strollers) | No. | £ | | £ | | £ |
| Furniture | No. | 103,913 | 44,776 | 119,776 | 41,861 | 107,131 |
| Picture and Mirror Frames | ... | 2,459,222 | ... | 2,092,921 | ... | 1,779,074 |
| Wireless Cabinets | No. | 96,858 | ... | 86,487 | ... | 89,906 |
| Mattresses— | | | | | | |
| Spring | ... | 70,198 | 29,108 | 72,575 | 13,172 | 38,310 |
| Inner Spring | ... | 62,643 | 24,853 | 40,464 | 15,384 | 40,266 |
| Kapok, etc. | ... | 33,999 | 15,937 | 93,815 | 16,337 | 92,833 |
| Other Wire | ... | 63,514 | 93,443 | 239,429 | 99,495 | 272,767 |
| Other Bedding and Pillows | ... | 35,601 | 20,137 | 22,753 | 12,735 | 25,127 |
| Down Quilts | No. | 27,348 | 34,602 | 66,100 | 38,210 | 259,986 |
| Blinds and Awnings— | | | | | | |
| Outdoor | ... | 59,939 | ... | 55,872 | ... | 35,200 |
| Other | ... | 116,864 | ... | 83,466 | ... | 87,847 |
| CLASS XII.—Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. | | | | | | |
| Carboard Boxes | ... | 1,656,278 | ... | 1,749,765 | ... | 2,069,675 |
| Envelopes | ... | 236,847 | ... | 187,832 | ... | 193,395 |
| Exercise Books, etc. | ... | 296,516 | ... | 200,009 | ... | 273,988 |
| Paper Bags | ... | 395,123 | ... | 408,303 | ... | 436,583 |
| Paper Containers | ... | 311,230 | ... | 346,879 | ... | 292,667 |
| Writing Pads | ... | 115,903 | ... | 89,195 | ... | 103,917 |
| Stay Paper | ... | 97,852 | ... | 91,877 | ... | 58,891 |
| Cigarette Papers | thousand | 4,154,903 | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) |
| CLASS XIII.—Rubber. | | | | | | |
| Rubber Tyres | No. | 344,475 | 1,873,367 | 362,703 | 2,258,717 | 445,826 |
| Rubber Boots and Shoes (including Goggles) | pair | 2,622,470 | 501,605 | 157,849 | 74,955 | 114,133 |
| Rubber Hose—Garden and Other... .. | ft. | 9,623,920 | 260,761 | 5,022,235 | 181,983 | 4,932,793 |
| CLASS XIV.—Musical Instruments. | | | | | | |
| Pianos | No./ | 939 | 54,709 | (a) | (b) | (a) |
| CLASS XV.—Miscellaneous Products. | | | | | | |
| Surgical Instruments and Appliances | ... | 131,552 | ... | 161,352 | ... | 162,187 |
| Buttons | ... | 157,546 | ... | 195,139 | ... | 187,715 |
| Buckles, Clasps, Slides | ... | 32,812 | ... | 28,600 | ... | 27,935 |
| Brushes— | | | | | | |
| Hair and Cloth | gross | 4,493 | 51,554 | 3,078 | 35,209 | 3,631 |
| Nail | ... | 4,065 | 10,464 | 2,541 | 7,209 | 3,456 |
| Tooth | ... | 49,775 | 224,861 | 34,727 | 200,445 | 44,034 |
| Scrubbing | ... | 4,956 | 17,741 | 4,501 | 23,276 | 3,038 |
| Shaving | ... | 2,217 | 19,739 | 1,792 | 10,683 | 1,524 |
| Paint and Varnish | ... | 2,916 | 54,753 | 2,659 | 34,835 | 2,976 |
| Other | ... | 8,139 | 43,486 | 6,096 | 49,806 | 28,571 |
| Brooms— | | | | | | |
| Millet | ... | 4,289 | 62,221 | 3,811 | 78,214 | 3,781 |
| Bassine | ... | 2,088 | 24,776 | 1,840 | 28,997 | 2,557 |
| Hair | ... | 932 | 28,607 | 810 | 27,787 | 1,083 |
| Mops | ... | 3,818 | 19,890 | 2,182 | 16,158 | 2,229 |
| Toys | ... | ... | 273,026 | ... | 55,562 | ... |
| Games | ... | ... | 6,673 | ... | 11,949 | ... |
| Tennis Racquet Frames | doz. | 4,413 | 44,837 | (a) | (b) | (a) |
| Golf Clubs | ... | 2,232 | 22,421 | (a) | (b) | (a) |
| CLASS XVI.—Heat, Light, and Power. | | | | | | |
| Electricity— | | | | | | |
| Generated and sold | 1,000 units | 2,237,711 | 7,202,440 | 2,411,914 | 7,789,177 | 2,393,341 |
| Used in Generating Station | ... | 128,214 | ... | 127,676 | ... | 133,107 |
| Lost | ... | 149,730 | ... | 169,679 | ... | 158,474 |
| Generated in Factories for Own Use | ... | 140,580 | ... | 134,911 | ... | 141,209 |
| Total Electricity generated | ... | 2,656,244 | 7,202,440 | 2,844,180 | 7,789,177 | 2,826,131 |
| Gas— | | | | | | |
| Sold | 1,000 cub. ft. | 10,316,665 | 2,176,794 | 11,944,317 | 2,480,786 | 12,890,475 |
| Used in Own Works | ... | 70,192 | ... | 79,680 | ... | 78,505 |
| Lost | ... | 1,903,309 | ... | 1,982,103 | ... | 1,589,146 |
| Total Gas made | ... | 12,290,166 | 2,176,794 | 14,006,100 | 2,480,786 | 14,558,126 |

(a) Quantity not available. (b) Value not available.

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.‡

CEMENT WORKS.

The extensive deposits of limestone and shale in New South Wales are used for making cement in establishments situated in proximity to the supplies of raw material and coal mines.

TABLE 483.—Cement Works.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Number of Establishments | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Average Number of Employees* | 931 | 838 | 798 | 872 | 635 | 573 |
| Total Horse-power installed | 48,495 | 52,557 | 50,681 | 51,273 | 51,413 | 43,669 |
| Value of Land and Buildings | £ 586,510 | 540,952 | 527,102 | 521,441 | 518,733 | 478,648 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery | £ 1,059,604 | 947,384 | 930,266 | 913,454 | 865,674 | 609,692 |
| Salaries and Wages paid | £ 246,490 | 218,841 | 231,623 | 258,145 | 217,067 | 188,603 |
| Value of Fuel and Power used | £ 202,961 | 198,330 | 181,795 | 228,525 | 179,259 | 190,671 |
| Value of Materials used | £ 385,428 | 324,261 | 306,982 | 337,800 | 266,929 | 289,582 |
| Value of Output | £ 1,453,599 | 1,292,391 | 1,169,560 | 1,279,546 | 941,596 | 909,029 |
| Value of Production | £ 865,210 | 789,800 | 680,783 | 713,221 | 495,408 | 428,776 |
| Cement Made | tons 432,487 | 405,388 | 372,806 | 412,787 | 309,142 | 305,384 |
| Limestone, Shell, Coral used | „ 533,743 | 562,411 | 548,838 | 567,768 | 434,296 | 386,770 |

* Average over whole year.

The largest output of cement, 438,267 tons, was recorded in 1937-38. It declined in each subsequent year, except 1941-42, and the output in 1943-44 was less by 132,883 tons or 30.3 per cent. than in 1937-38.

GLASS AND GLASS BOTTLE WORKS.

In the decade preceding the outbreak of war there was substantial progress in the manufacture of glassware in New South Wales. Later, production was extended to new types such as glassware for scientific purposes, formerly supplied by importation. Particulars of the factories are shown below:—

TABLE 484.—Glass and Bottle Works.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of Establishments | 39 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 39 |
| Average Number of Employees* | 3,214 | 3,421 | 4,023 | 4,259 | 3,638 | 3,652 |
| Total Horse-power installed | 9,073 | 11,760 | 12,022 | 9,895 | 9,933 | 10,869 |
| Value of Land and Buildings | £ 722,331 | 789,949 | 873,455 | 929,555 | 961,858 | 977,800 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery | £ 467,836 | 551,296 | 573,308 | 624,351 | 653,432 | 634,656 |
| Salaries and Wages paid | £ 672,740 | 709,361 | 943,436 | 1,062,754 | 1,114,820 | 1,156,862 |
| Value of Fuel and Power used | £ 158,609 | 168,052 | 226,777 | 278,421 | 331,328 | 348,341 |
| Value of Materials used | £ 693,688 | 779,906 | 888,592 | 1,011,068 | 1,038,684 | 1,074,927 |
| Value of Output | £ 2,024,036 | 2,240,875 | 2,653,918 | 3,013,102 | 3,041,790 | 3,219,808 |
| Value of Production | £ 1,171,730 | 1,312,917 | 1,538,549 | 1,723,613 | 1,671,778 | 1,796,540 |

* Average over whole year.

The number of employees in glass and glass bottle works increased from 3,214 in 1928-39 to 4,259 in 1941-42. There was a decline in later years but the value of production has been maintained at a high level and in 1943-44 it was 53 per cent. above the value in 1938-39. The value of the land, buildings and equipment increased from £1,190,167 to £1,612,456 or by 35 per cent.

‡ See text on page 520 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 485.—Brick, Tile and Pottery Works.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of Establishments ... | 176 | 165 | 155 | 144 | 108 | 90 |
| Average Number of Employees*... | 5,043 | 4,608 | 4,617 | 4,096 | 2,453 | 1,981 |
| Total Horse-power installed ... | 20,063 | 20,955 | 20,844 | 21,517 | 18,485 | 14,923 |
| Value of Land and Buildings £ | 1,047,940 | 1,082,946 | 1,078,472 | 1,087,999 | 967,143 | 822,002 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery £ | 1,232,338 | 1,205,084 | 1,108,084 | 1,100,952 | 1,003,087 | 779,692 |
| Salary and Wages paid ... | £ 1,118,664 | 1,033,094 | 1,079,376 | 1,072,404 | 708,134 | 565,077 |
| Value of Fuel and Power used £ | 356,964 | 332,530 | 355,351 | 315,826 | 190,957 | 145,850 |
| Value of Materials used ... | £ 380,051 | 358,652 | 423,878 | 451,263 | 302,119 | 260,958 |
| Value of Output ... | £ 2,611,482 | 2,341,567 | 2,466,557 | 2,362,560 | 1,507,674 | 1,184,595 |
| Value of Production ... | £ 1,874,467 | 1,650,385 | 1,687,328 | 1,595,471 | 1,014,508 | 777,787 |

* Average over whole year.

The local factories supply 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 169,186 sq. yards, valued at £87,732 in 1941-42 and 9,966 sq. yards, valued at £4,955 in 1942-43; only a negligible quantity was imported in 1943-44.

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. There was increase in each subsequent year, but the output had not regained former level in 1939 when wartime restrictions were imposed on building activities. The output of bricks (other than fire bricks) declined from 437,158,000 to 28,521,000 or by 93.5 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1931-32, and from 379,236,000 to 54,600,000 or 85.6 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1943-44.

The following statement shows the output of the principal products at intervals since 1928-29:—

TABLE 486.—Output of Bricks, Tiles, etc.

| Products. | 1928-29. | 1931-32. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Bricks 000 | 437,158 | 28,521 | 379,236 | 316,529 | 310,701 | 255,009 | 105,663 | 54,600 |
| Firebricks 000 | 8,642 | 5,875 | 19,070 | 17,693 | 20,276 | 22,348 | 24,167 | 20,441 |
| Tiles—roofing 000 | 20,414 | 1,094 | 20,129 | 20,119 | 18,202 | 14,488 | 1,244 | 1,180 |
| other | £ 40,896 | 6,313 | 39,468 | 37,256 | 38,273 | 27,133 | 6,289 | (a) |
| Pipes | £ 250,151 | 49,221 | 402,613 | 343,960 | 336,557 | 284,681 | 168,496 | 148,281 |
| Pottery | £ 256,873 | 90,339 | 231,518 | 290,587 | 304,640 | 263,818 | 242,897 | 222,010 |

(a) Not available.

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES.

A wide variety of household and toilet soaps and soap extracts and powders are produced in New South Wales, as well as the comparatively small quantity of candles required for local use. The following table shows particulars relating to the soap and candle factories:—

TABLE 487.—Soap and Candle Factories.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Number of Establishments ... | 27 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 34 | 33 |
| Average Number of Employees*... | 1,460 | 1,539 | 1,673 | 1,792 | 1,751 | 1,670 |
| Total Horse-power installed ... | 3,952 | 3,993 | 4,136 | 4,280 | 4,629 | 4,376 |
| Value of Land and Buildings £ | 335,682 | 361,174 | 387,303 | 379,770 | 378,540 | 374,577 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery £ | 224,237 | 255,537 | 237,449 | 241,596 | 219,442 | 195,082 |
| Salaries and Wages paid ... | £ 284,580 | 304,496 | 350,758 | 419,313 | 458,096 | 465,930 |
| Value of Fuel and Power used | £ 30,078 | 33,461 | 37,196 | 48,410 | 50,594 | 57,245 |
| Value of Materials used ... | £ 796,759 | 950,170 | 1,100,790 | 1,457,562 | 1,744,793 | 1,591,239 |
| Value of Output ... | £ 1,825,877 | 2,071,515 | 2,491,348 | 3,180,112 | 3,593,398 | 3,135,574 |
| Value of Production ... | £ 999,040 | 1,087,884 | 1,353,362 | 1,674,140 | 1,789,011 | 1,487,090 |
| Materials Treated— | | | | | | |
| Tallow cwt. | 242,592 | 273,796 | 302,186 | 380,214 | 499,252 | 427,486 |
| Alkali cwt. | 81,315 | 89,090 | 94,322 | 106,384 | 121,411 | 121,021 |
| Resin cwt. | 25,539 | 23,898 | 20,709 | 19,476 | 10,434 | 6,590 |
| Coco-nut Oil cwt. | 68,866 | 75,551 | 94,650 | 96,806 | 48,298 | 39,749 |
| Principal Products— | | | | | | |
| Soap cwt. | 478,488 | 520,937 | 561,676 | 656,527 | 714,317 | 533,924 |
| Soap Extracts and powders lb. | 6,266,064 | 8,957,460 | 12,200,272 | 13,887,776 | 17,068,688 | 25,173,232 |
| Glycerine... .. lb. | 3,057,600 | † | † | † | † | † |
| Soda Crystals lb. | 2,540,944 | 2,267,104 | 2,515,296 | 3,389,344 | 3,169,152 | 1,635,312 |

* 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 was 6,632,864 lb. in 1941-42, 5,300,960 lb. in 1942-43, and 3,912,720 lb. in 1943-44.

METAL AND MACHINERY WORKS, ETC.

Factories engaged in the treatment of industrial metal and the manufacture of machinery, conveyances, etc., comprise the largest group of manufacturing industries in New South Wales. Expansion during the war and post-war period from 1914 was interrupted by the onset of depression in 1929 to be resumed a few years later. Thereafter steady progress was evident and since 1939 war supplies of munitions, aeroplanes, ships, machine tools and mechanical equipment of types and in quantities not formerly manufactured in New South Wales were produced in this group of factories.

A comparative statement relating to the metal and machinery works is shown below:—

TABLE 488.—Metal and Machinery Works, 1911 to 1943-44.

| 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). |
|-------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---|
| 1911 ... | 934 | 29,066 | 37,313 | £000 3,426 | £000 7,986 | £000 13,829 | £000 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 | 64,674 | 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 ... | 1,857 | 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 | 113,303 | 44,964 |
| 1941-42 ... | 2,837 | 132,444 | 466,039 | 40,134 | 86,439 | 146,553 | 60,114 |
| 1942-43 ... | 2,913 | 158,113 | 514,395 | 51,554 | 98,470 | 172,797 | 74,327 |
| 1943-44 ... | 3,127 | 163,023 | 529,279 | 53,452 | 101,273 | 179,798 | 78,525 |

* Average during the whole year.

Comparative figures as to the war-time increase in employment in some of the larger groups of metal and machinery works are as follows:—Engineering, brass and copper 12,509 employees in 1938-39 and 28,625 in 1943-44; smelting, etc., of iron and steel and other metals, 14,324 and 23,295; electrical machinery and wireless apparatus, 10,102 and 22,238; railway and tramway workshops, 13,262 and 16,890; galvanised iron and tinsmithing, 6,481 and 8,810. Increases occurred also in ship and boat building, aeroplanes and arms factories. In works for the construction and repair of motor vehicles and accessories there was a reduction from 11,186 employees in 1938-39 to 9,821 in 1943-44.

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 pig iron and steel in New South Wales since 1934-35:—

TABLE 489.—Output of Iron and Steel, 1934-35 to 1943-44.

| 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. |
| 1935 | 698,493 | 696,861 | 585,838 | 1940 | 1,212,006 | 1,287,051 | 1,034,714 |
| 1936 | 783,233 | 820,395 | 671,244 | 1941 | 1,461,737 | 1,644,680 | 1,337,584 |
| 1937 | 913,406 | 1,073,479 | 837,445 | 1942 | 1,376,893 | 1,696,606 | 1,388,620 |
| 1938 | 929,676 | 1,159,075 | 905,078 | 1943 | 1,276,395 | 1,625,829 | 1,266,768 |
| 1939 | 1,104,605 | 1,169,149 | 972,799 | 1944 | 1,192,803 | 1,523,489 | 1,217,201 |

Production of pig iron and steel was greater in 1933-34 than in any earlier year. Expansion continued until 1940-41 when the output was more than three times the quantity produced in 1933-34. Production began to decline in 1941-42 and the output of pig iron in 1943-44 was 18½ per cent., and the output of steel was approximately 10 per cent. below the peak.

Metal Extraction.

In addition to the iron and steel works there are other establishments for the treatment of ores and the extraction of metals. The quantity of gold, silver, copper and other metals extracted in the last six years is shown below. The pig iron produced in the iron and steel works is included:—

TABLE 490.—Metal Extraction in N.S.W., 1938-39 to 1943-44.

| Year ended 30th June.— | Metals extracted from Ores, Concentrates, etc. | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------|---------|-------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Gold. | Silver. | Copper. | Tin. | Iron, Pig. | Antimony. | Platinum. |
| | oz. fine. | oz. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | oz. |
| 1939 | 371,748 | 468,163 | 6,856 | 3,236 | 1,104,605 | 227 | 15 |
| 1940 | 494,116 | 457,976 | 3,218 | 3,453 | 1,212,006 | 230 | 13 |
| 1941 | 511,284 | 547,836 | 16,583 | 3,754 | 1,461,737 | 485 | 36 |
| 1942 | 430,154 | 478,746 | 10,550 | 3,332 | 1,376,893 | 579 | 4 |
| 1943 | 251,321 | 431,420 | 10,721 | 2,869 | 1,276,395 | 626 | ... |
| 1944 | 278,019 | 535,891 | 15,134 | 2,569 | 1,192,803 | 496 | ... |

Gold and silver have been extracted from ores mined in various parts of Australia, Papua, New Guinea and Fiji, and copper and tin from Australian ores. South Australia is the usual source of iron ore but a quantity has been obtained in recent years from deposits in New South Wales.

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 1943-44 there were thirty-five establishments in this group, employing on the average 3,226 males and 4,939 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 in the last six years, are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 491.—Woollen and Tweed Mills.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of Establishments | 22 | 24 | 27 | 32 | 35 | 35 |
| Average Number of Employees* | 6,712 | 7,490 | 8,632 | 9,364 | 9,382 | 8,165 |
| Total Horse-power installed | 11,845 | 12,312 | 12,619 | 13,088 | 13,405 | 13,491 |
| Value of Land and Buildings | £ 697,215 | £ 761,443 | £ 811,709 | £ 855,025 | £ 893,552 | £ 925,017 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery | £ 1,051,096 | £ 1,204,267 | £ 1,165,736 | £ 1,129,077 | £ 1,115,792 | £ 1,072,093 |
| Salaries and Wages paid | £ 974,382 | £ 1,075,503 | £ 1,382,127 | £ 1,729,316 | £ 1,974,993 | £ 1,876,402 |
| Value of Fuel and Power used | £ 131,481 | £ 137,730 | £ 152,565 | £ 159,908 | £ 172,495 | £ 168,179 |
| Value of Materials used | £ 2,511,519 | £ 3,035,882 | £ 4,062,504 | £ 5,027,736 | £ 5,467,568 | £ 4,763,430 |
| Value of Output | £ 4,299,710 | £ 5,040,780 | £ 6,688,530 | £ 8,048,015 | £ 8,985,689 | £ 7,891,709 |
| Value of Production... | £ 1,656,710 | £ 1,867,168 | £ 2,473,461 | £ 2,860,371 | £ 3,345,626 | £ 2,960,100 |
| Materials treated— | | | | | | |
| Scoured Wool | ib. 15,761,440 | 16,198,642 | 19,945,084 | 21,669,515 | 20,496,145 | 20,228,123 |
| Cotton Yarn † | 210,941 | 267,137 | 184,655 | 185,613 | 104,666 | 40,842 |

* Average over whole year.

† Includes Raw Cotton and Silk.

Particulars of scoured wool processed in New South Wales in combing, spinning and weaving mills and in hat and cap factories in each year since 1936-37, and the estimated greasy weight are shown below:—

TABLE 492.—Scoured Wool processed in N.S.W. Factories.

| Scoured Wool Processed. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Thousands. | | | | | | | |
| Used for making tops | lb. 11,905 | lb. 11,449 | lb. 11,865 | lb. 12,900 | lb. 16,135 | lb. 17,412 | lb. 16,488 | lb. 16,438 |
| Carded, or used for making felt, etc. | 3,087 | 3,746 | 3,896 | 4,733 | 5,530 | 6,951 | 6,576 | 7,371 |
| Used in hat and cap factories | 155 | 185 | 186 | 201 | 199 | 269 | 297 | 239 |
| Total Scoured | 15,147 | 15,380 | 15,947 | 17,834 | 21,864 | 24,632 | 23,359 | 24,098 |
| Weight as in grease (estimated) | 29,461 | 29,781 | 30,125 | 37,000 | 45,800 | 52,343 | 50,000 | 51,066 |

The production of wool tops and noils in the last three years was as follows:—

| | 1941-42 | 1942-43 | 1943-44 |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | lb. | lb. | lb. |
| Tops | 15,521,821 | 14,730,827 | 13,456,140 |
| Noils | 1,589,679 | 1,586,798 | 1,576,380 |

The quantity of tops used in New South Wales factories, including tops imported from Victoria, was nearly 17,000,000 lb. in 1941-42 and 1942-43, and 14,323,000 lb. in 1943-44.

The output of woollen and worsted yarn amounted to 19,428,582 lb. in 1941-42, 19,531,275 lb. in 1942-43 and 17,055,565 lb. in the following year.

The output of woollen and worsted cloth and flannel, cotton tweed and blankets during the last ten years is shown below. Some of the woollen cloth as well as the cotton tweed was made in factories for cotton goods:—

TABLE 493.—Output of Cloth, Tweed, Blankets.

| Year. | Cloth, Woollen and Worsted, and Flannel. | Cotton Tweed Duck, Drills, Denim, etc. | Blankets. |
|----------------|--|--|-----------|
| | sq. yds. | sq. yds. | pairs. |
| 1934-35 | 9,084,100 | 1,467,439 | 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 |
| 1941-42 | 18,019,158 | 9,330,863 | 183,471 |
| 1942-43 | 19,938,110 | 12,263,135 | 181,782 |
| 1943-44 | 17,507,913 | 13,511,786 | 170,303 |

HOSIERY AND KNITTING FACTORIES.

Marked progress has been made in the production of hosiery and knitted goods. In 1943-44 there were 95 establishments employing 5,030 persons, including 4,097 women and girls, the value of materials and fuel was £2,915,084, and the value of the output was £4,778,157.

The following statement shows a comparative review of the operations of the hosiery and knitting factories in the years 1938-39 to 1943-44:—

TABLE 494.—Hosiery and Knitting Mills.

| Particulars. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of Establishments | 78 | 78 | 79 | 82 | 85 | 95 |
| Average Number of Employees* ... | 5,298 | 5,406 | 5,014 | 5,145 | 4,757 | 5,030 |
| Total Horse-power Installed | 2,857 | 2,820 | 3,017 | 3,156 | 3,256 | 3,335 |
| Value of Land and Buildings £ | 701,582 | 691,203 | 678,146 | 691,974 | 712,577 | 771,679 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery £ | 622,681 | 602,963 | 536,125 | 502,738 | 460,259 | 426,946 |
| Salaries and Wages paid | £ 637,004 | 739,573 | 840,155 | 893,557 | 587,510 | 980,884 |
| Value of Fuel and Power used £ | 36,468 | 36,630 | 38,007 | 37,381 | 38,491 | 43,211 |
| Value of Materials used | 1,482,743 | 1,851,393 | 2,418,578 | 2,697,254 | 2,625,670 | 2,871,873 |
| Value of Output | £ 2,019,764 | 3,142,873 | 3,901,493 | 4,472,703 | 4,290,171 | 4,778,157 |
| Value of Production | £ 1,100,553 | 1,254,800 | 1,444,908 | 1,735,068 | 1,626,010 | 1,863,073 |
| Yarn used— | | | | | | |
| Woollen lb. | 1,536,598 | 1,725,739 | 2,704,341 | 4,672,422 | 4,300,930 | 3,528,062 |
| Cotton " | 2,578,800 | 3,178,401 | 4,040,955 | 4,731,290 | 3,914,104 | 3,744,132 |
| Silk " | 223,575 | 147,225 | 134,741 | 52,024 | 768 | NH. |
| Artificial Silk " | 3,031,145 | 3,566,166 | 3,421,522 | 2,840,024 | 2,017,284 | 2,782,433 |
| Articles Produced— | | | | | | |
| Socks and Stockings doz. pairs | 1,055,219 | 1,072,436 | 1,132,850 | 1,087,784 | 986,642 | 999,401 |
| Other Garments | £ 1,513,425 | 1,821,706 | 2,270,599 | 2,799,514 | 2,582,419 | 2,640,528 |

* Average over whole year

WOOL-SCOURING AND FELLMONGERING.

Only a 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 according to the purpose for which it is to be used.

Particulars of the operations of the wool scouring and fellmongering works at intervals since 1938-39 are shown below:—

TABLE 495.—Wool-scouring and Fellmongering.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Number of Establishments | 29 | 32 | 34 | 30 | 30 | 29 |
| Average Number of Employees* | 871 | 1,168 | 1,626 | 1,328 | 1,362 | 1,500 |
| Total Horse-power Installed | 3,590 | 3,907 | 4,198 | 4,361 | 4,253 | 4,736 |
| Value of Land and Buildings | £ 162,973 | 161,445 | 186,120 | 177,304 | 173,327 | 184,411 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery | £ 150,527 | 168,707 | 202,236 | 194,247 | 192,933 | 236,433 |
| Salaries and Wages paid | £ 208,292 | 283,688 | 455,555 | 401,754 | 447,348 | 528,074 |
| Value of Fuel and Power used | £ 35,066 | 51,728 | 77,853 | 73,613 | 87,577 | 83,371 |
| Value of Materials used† | £ 1,039,761 | 1,267,847 | 1,198,734 | 1,328,060 | 1,518,671 | 1,588,671 |
| Value of Output† | £ 1,344,895 | 1,724,233 | 1,922,090 | 1,902,586 | 2,193,347 | 2,327,906 |
| Value of Production | £ 270,068 | 404,658 | 646,403 | 500,913 | 587,099 | 655,864 |
| Materials Treated— | | | | | | |
| Greasy Wool | lb. 38,195,743 | 53,085,097 | 74,562,286 | 54,538,458 | 51,679,953 | 44,680,379 |
| Skins | No. 3,443,374 | 4,487,796 | 6,759,403 | 5,589,927 | 5,670,023 | 6,147,872 |
| Skin Pieces | lb. 1,564,419 | 1,937,849 | 2,041,679 | 2,188,555 | 1,196,781 | 2,208,755 |
| Articles Produced— | | | | | | |
| Scoured Wool— | | | | | | |
| Wool Scouring | lb. 18,120,054 | 24,499,691 | 34,383,601 | 24,213,996 | 23,527,328 | 21,328,824 |
| Fellmongering | 11,905,359 | 15,356,762 | 21,643,976 | 18,319,866 | 20,128,384 | 21,760,185 |
| Pelts | No. 1,752,626 | 2,238,383 | 3,377,277 | 3,139,337 | 2,534,991 | 2,955,365 |

* Average over whole year.

† Exclusive of value of large quantity of wool treated on commission basis.

In addition to the output of wool-scouring and fellmongering works, as shown in the table above scoured wool is produced for further processing for sale, etc., in wool-washing plants attached to woollen mills. Particulars of such production in the last three years are as follows:—

| | 1941-42 | 1942-43 | 1943-44 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | lb. | lb. | lb. |
| For further processing in the mills | 11,822,710 | 10,988,700 | 11,083,072 |
| For sale, etc. | 2,152,700 | 3,817,021 | 3,096,942 |
| Total scoured wool produced in woollen mills | 13,975,410 | 14,805,721 | 14,180,014 |

The total production of scoured wool in wool-scouring and fellmongering works and woollen mills was 56,509,272 lb. in 1941-42, 58,461,433 lb. in 1942-43, and 57,269,023 lb. in 1943-44.

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.

Supplies of fancy leather are obtained partly by importation.

Particulars of the operations of boot and shoe factories in New South last six years:—

TABLE 496.—Tanneries.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Number of Establishments ... | 60 | 62 | 64 | 68 | 70 | 73 |
| Average Number of Employees* ... | 1,632 | 1,702 | 1,769 | 1,967 | 1,907 | 1,909 |
| Total Horse-power installed ... | 5,180 | 5,725 | 5,927 | 6,331 | 6,934 | 8,161 |
| Value of Land and Buildings ... | £ 297,636 | 333,640 | 348,916 | 372,936 | 392,089 | 402,772 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery ... | £ 208,702 | 228,024 | 229,363 | 235,504 | 242,462 | 240,927 |
| Salaries and Wages paid ... | £ 357,210 | 390,336 | 413,697 | 537,636 | 588,656 | 605,304 |
| Value of Fuel and Power used ... | £ 31,668 | 35,022 | 37,113 | 42,548 | 47,830 | 52,573 |
| Value of Materials used ... | £ 1,303,529 | 1,635,240 | 1,700,736 | 2,187,252 | 2,215,300 | 2,217,021 |
| Value of Output ... | £ 1,910,085 | 2,430,287 | 2,426,954 | 3,152,318 | 3,215,377 | 3,283,040 |
| Value of Production ... | £ 574,888 | 709,425 | 689,105 | 922,518 | 952,247 | 1,013,446 |
| Materials Treated— | | | | | | |
| Cattle Hides ... No. | 560,534 | 669,903 | 622,340 | 867,613 | 872,817 | 833,066 |
| Calf Skins ... No. | 603,055 | 742,983 | 618,552 | 631,835 | 686,138 | 623,064 |
| Sheep Pelts ... No. | 1,608,478 | 1,575,891 | 1,706,678 | 2,049,564 | 1,890,447 | 2,044,266 |
| Sheep Skins ... No. | 1,401,338 | 1,833,789 | 1,809,589 | 1,493,803 | 1,637,057 | 1,626,478 |
| Goat Skins ... No. | 989,286 | 934,101 | 729,817 | 780,014 | 800,003 | 722,518 |
| Other Hides and Skins ... No. | 2,237 | 20,338 | 20,749 | 15,213 | 20,288 | 28,367 |
| Bark ... tons | 8,092 | 9,086 | 7,821 | 5,513 | 4,902 | 4,683 |
| Tanning Extract (veg.)... tons | 1,731 | 2,084 | 2,503 | 3,837 | 5,402 | 5,970 |
| Leather Produced— | | | | | | |
| Dressed and Upper ... sq. ft. | 24,229,667 | 27,016,841 | 25,307,077 | 30,860,541 | 32,557,114 | 32,424,235 |
| Upholstery ... sq. ft. | 1,828,882 | 2,610,400 | 3,340,326 | 4,699,837 | 4,230,443 | 4,636,645 |
| Sole, harness, etc. ... lb. | 11,119,957 | 13,441,274 | 12,071,327 | 15,682,400 | 15,727,021 | 14,644,593 |
| Basils Produced ... lb. | 1,386,207 | 1,615,600 | 1,908,813 | 1,556,206 | 1,272,856 | 979,573 |

* Average over whole year.

HAT AND CAP FACTORIES.

There are 22 factories for the manufacture of hats and caps, all except one being in the metropolitan district. In 1943-44, the employees numbered 1,292, of whom 730 were females.

Particulars of the operations in the factories in the years 1938-39 to 1943-44 are as follows:—

TABLE 497.—Hat and Cap Factories.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of Establishments ... | 23 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 22 |
| Average Number of Employees* ... | 1,593 | 1,520 | 1,524 | 1,549 | 1,400 | 1,292 |
| Total Horse-power installed ... | 1,335 | 1,390 | 1,458 | 1,545 | 1,545 | 1,516 |
| Value of Land and Buildings ... | £ 209,199 | 216,018 | 206,415 | 215,599 | 225,888 | 220,026 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery ... | £ 94,611 | 100,920 | 96,204 | 102,789 | 93,343 | 83,544 |
| Salaries and Wages paid ... | £ 257,731 | 264,075 | 289,854 | 331,745 | 344,375 | 345,563 |
| Value of Fuel and Power used ... | £ 12,209 | 12,017 | 14,132 | 15,809 | 17,536 | 17,544 |
| Value of Materials used ... | £ 312,386 | 319,954 | 356,695 | 469,641 | 510,673 | 477,932 |
| Value of Output ... | £ 684,837 | 709,944 | 826,610 | 962,324 | 1,044,151 | 1,021,500 |
| Value of Production ... | £ 360,242 | 377,973 | 455,783 | 476,874 | 515,942 | 526,024 |
| Materials used— | | | | | | |
| Rabbit Skins ... lb. | 673,519 | 748,304 | 896,487 | 954,417 | 990,700 | 849,576 |
| Scoured Wool ... lb. | 185,994 | 201,184 | 198,945 | 268,842 | 297,198 | 289,241 |
| Hats made—Felt ... doz. | 135,262 | 144,394 | 151,711 | 169,613 | 165,889 | 153,993 |
| Other ... " | 92,148 | 88,293 | 91,196 | 85,918 | 58,399 | 45,214 |
| Caps made ... " | 29,507 | 32,481 | 37,620 | 36,846 | 26,213 | 32,336 |

* Average over whole year.

Hats and caps are made also in millinery establishments; the total output in the last three years is shown in Table 482. Purchase of hats and caps by civilians was restricted between June, 1942, and November, 1945, in terms of orders for war-time rationing of clothing.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES.

Particulars of the operations of boot and shoe factories in New South Wales since 1938-39 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 498.—Boot and Shoe Factories.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Number of Establishments ... | 101 | 101 | 101 | 105 | 103 | 109 |
| Average Number of Employees* ... | 5,741 | 5,961 | 5,953 | 6,244 | 5,840 | 5,770 |
| Total Horse-power installed ... | 2,323 | 2,484 | 2,722 | 2,653 | 2,592 | 2,694 |
| Value of Land and Buildings ... | £ 425,428 | 450,607 | 479,515 | 528,457 | 551,385 | 596,873 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery ... | £ 243,754 | 255,856 | 269,012 | 276,634 | 289,633 | 290,703 |
| Salaries and Wages paid ... | £ 848,733 | 918,185 | 1,009,392 | 1,281,105 | 1,302,418 | 1,306,389 |
| Value of Fuel and Power used ... | £ 16,279 | 17,767 | 17,854 | 19,419 | 19,696 | 21,556 |
| Value of Materials used ... | £ 1,369,667 | 1,574,408 | 1,797,457 | 2,510,712 | 2,376,615 | 2,487,840 |
| Value of Output ... | £ 2,610,578 | 2,900,065 | 3,242,436 | 4,353,381 | 4,329,593 | 4,404,285 |
| Value of Production ... | £ 1,224,632 | 1,307,890 | 1,427,125 | 1,823,250 | 1,933,282 | 1,894,880 |
| Leather Used— | | | | | | |
| Sole lb. | 5,079,290 | 5,582,298 | 6,364,019 | 9,250,344 | 9,110,791 | 7,846,158 |
| Upper sq. ft. | 9,100,230 | 11,299,042 | 11,774,922 | 16,048,171 | 15,343,438 | 14,530,189 |
| Ready-made Soles ... pairs | † | † | † | 614,946 | 821,632 | 1,043,149 |
| Ready-made Heels ... „ | † | † | † | † | 648,872 | 829,999 |
| Articles Produced— | | | | | | |
| Boots and Shoes ... pairs | 4,762,454 | 5,042,784 | 5,409,941 | 6,294,510 | 6,065,941 | 6,478,407 |
| Slippers, etc. | 3,106,976 | 3,088,360 | 3,227,414 | 3,313,771 | 2,684,035 | 2,503,589 |
| Uppers, N.E.I. | 17,133 | 14,832 | 11,564 | 16,462 | 18,963 | 7,045 |

* Average over whole year.

† Not available.

The number of factories for the manufacture of boots and shoes in 1943-44 was 109 of which 105 were situated within the metropolitan area and 4 in the remainder of the State. The establishments for manufacture of rubber shoes and goloshes are not included in this group, but are classified as rubber works (see Table 509).

The figures in the foregoing table are exclusive of particulars of boot repairing establishments and factories for the production of boot accessories. Particulars of boot repairing establishments are shown below:—

| | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of Establishments | 661 | 652 | 747 |
| Average Number of Employers | 1,164 | 1,152 | 1,378 |
| Value of Materials and Fuel used ... | £ 275,765 | 209,494 | 229,166 |
| Value of Output | £ 537,335 | 607,348 | 696,393 |
| Leather used—Sole lb. | 1,020,854 | 1,059,779 | 1,119,184 |
| Upper sq. ft. | 15,343 | 18,627 | 24,550 |
| Soles (ready-made) pairs | Not Available. | 103,291 | 161,176 |
| Heels (ready-made) pairs | Available. | 63,732 | 58,619 |

In the boot repairing establishments a quantity of boots and shoes are made; the number was 6,430 pairs in 1941-42 and 6,427 pairs and 11,653 pairs respectively in the later years.

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 in New South Wales during the last six years are as follow:—

TABLE 499.—Flour Mills.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Number of Establishments | 54 | 53 | 55 | 53 | 52 | 53 |
| Average Number of Employees* | 1,356 | 1,413 | 1,431 | 1,226 | 1,146 | 1,360 |
| Total Horse-power installed | 10,503 | 10,938 | 11,341 | 11,749 | 11,598 | 12,359 |
| Value of Land and Buildings | £ 805,016 | 809,820 | 817,409 | 818,741 | 808,895 | 823,130 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery | £ 719,207 | 706,481 | 728,765 | 686,559 | 659,686 | 674,825 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid | £ 312,778 | 370,594 | 388,606 | 360,835 | 360,910 | 459,483 |
| Value of Fuel and Power used | £ 87,720 | 93,998 | 96,564 | 80,710 | 75,631 | 101,626 |
| Value of Materials used | £ 4,297,338 | 4,223,951 | 5,612,399 | 4,681,341 | 4,008,054 | 5,480,338 |
| Value of Output | £ 5,281,514 | 5,425,182 | 6,768,024 | 5,636,031 | 4,815,957 | 6,668,262 |
| Value of Production | £ 897,456 | 1,107,233 | 1,059,061 | 873,980 | 732,272 | 1,086,298 |
| Wheat Treated | 26,427,132 | 27,825,530 | 27,506,123 | 22,247,508 | 18,852,942 | 25,264,614 |
| Articles Produced— | | | | | | |
| Flour | 547,112 | 578,466 | 577,559 | 448,320 | 363,452 | 496,853 |
| Bran, Pollard, Sharps, etc. † | 222,116 | 250,805 | 250,348 | 194,132 | 154,061 | 208,496 |
| Wheat Meal | 165,504 | 132,583 | 207,456 | 410,414 | 610,109 | 339,681 |

* Average over whole year.

† 2,000 lb.

BISCUIT FACTORIES.

There are in New South Wales sixteen establishments engaged in the manufacture of biscuits, all within the metropolitan area.

Details relating to the biscuit factories are as follows:—

TABLE 500.—Biscuit Factories.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Number of Establishments | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 16 |
| Average Number of Employees* | 2,067 | 2,314 | 2,969 | 2,963 | 3,016 | 2,710 |
| Total Horse-power Installed | 4,734 | 5,161 | 5,225 | 5,811 | 5,399 | 5,469 |
| Value of Land and Buildings | £ 373,646 | 395,541 | 434,473 | 461,016 | 468,422 | 484,865 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery | £ 268,786 | 266,840 | 282,264 | 286,773 | 274,522 | 243,559 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid | £ 375,701 | 395,210 | 455,732 | 541,127 | 665,511 | 622,734 |
| Value of Fuel and Power Used | £ 38,293 | 38,682 | 42,866 | 54,668 | 69,752 | 61,207 |
| Value of Materials Used | £ 830,341 | 902,405 | 1,045,588 | 1,189,565 | 1,313,685 | 1,323,951 |
| Value of Output | £ 1,663,976 | 1,789,850 | 1,956,062 | 2,418,450 | 2,891,236 | 2,830,732 |
| Value of Production | £ 795,432 | 848,763 | 867,608 | 1,174,227 | 1,507,799 | 1,445,624 |
| Materials Treated— | | | | | | |
| Flour | tons (2,000 lb.) 14,838 | 15,457 | 17,703 | 25,191 | 34,906 | 28,239 |
| Sugar | tons 3,526 | 3,640 | 4,157 | 4,433 | 5,009 | 5,028 |
| Biscuits Produced | lb. 43,234,873 | 45,355,005 | 49,427,788 | 65,131,261 | 92,315,979 | 77,600,207 |

* Average over whole year.

Biscuits have been produced in large quantities for the armed forces. The output in 1942-43 was more than twice the production in 1939-40.

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 501.—Sugar Mills.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Number of Establishments | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Average Number of Employees* | 212 | 209 | 306 | 260 | 312 | 317 |
| Total Horse-power Installed | 4,423 | 4,671 | 4,713 | 4,787 | 4,876 | 4,898 |
| Value of Land and Buildings | £ 240,039 | 246,844 | 260,564 | 260,271 | 263,406 | 262,376 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery | £ 962,748 | 958,734 | 964,230 | 991,577 | 967,453 | 953,267 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid | £ 89,740 | 87,948 | 119,750 | 116,067 | 129,818 | 138,165 |
| Value of Fuel and Power Used | £ 14,460 | 14,618 | 23,917 | 25,951 | 28,972 | 36,769 |
| Value of Materials Used | £ 506,762 | 471,478 | 531,710 | 535,052 | 512,614 | 480,316 |
| Value of Output | £ 756,567 | 701,202 | 818,573 | 833,127 | 777,992 | 718,341 |
| Value of Production | £ 235,345 | 215,106 | 262,946 | 272,124 | 236,406 | 201,256 |
| Cane Crushed | tons 337,038 | 274,548 | 343,171 | 359,433 | 337,220 | 290,364 |
| Articles Produced— | | | | | | |
| Raw Sugar, 94 Net titre | tons 45,106 | 36,938 | 47,041 | 48,336 | 44,290 | 37,442 |
| Molasses | tons 1,479,090 | 1,338,802 | 8,233 | 11,670 | 8,750 | 8,440 |
| | (gallons.) | (gallons.) | | | | |

* 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 Pymont, Sydney, and it treats raw sugar from the North Coast and Queensland mills. The quantity of raw sugar treated and the output of refined sugar during the last three years are shown below:—

| | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Raw Sugar treated tons | 173,082 | 197,151 | 184,721 |
| Refined Sugar produced— | | | |
| Quantity tons | 169,474 | 187,317 | 175,816 |
| Value £ | 5,417,424 | 5,945,370 | 5,530,526 |

The three mills and the refinery provided employment for 1,301 persons during the period of operation in 1941-42, 1,380 in 1942-43 and 1,387 in 1943-44.

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 1,232 in 1941-42, 1,271 in 1942-43 and 1,343 in 1943-44, and the output was 85,116,058 lb. in 1941-42, 93,775,379 lb. in 1942-43 and 87,856,898 lb. in 1943-44, as compared with 143,208,000 lb. in 1933-34, when the quantity was the highest yet recorded. Seasonal conditions in the three seasons ended June, 1944, were not favourable in the dairying districts.

Most of the butter factories are organised on a co-operative basis, and each dairy-farmer who supplies cream is paid according to its butter-fat content. The factories are subject to the supervision of Government officials, who are trained for the purpose of instructing the dairy-farmers and factory managers. 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 arrangements which are described in the chapter "Dairying Industry."

Details concerning butter factories and their operations in the years 1938-39 to 1943-44 are shown below:—

TABLE 502.—Butter Factories.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of Establishments ... | 94 | 94 | 92 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Average Number of Employees* ... | 1,186 | 1,208 | 1,255 | 1,232 | 1,271 | 1,343 |
| Total Horse-power installed ... | 19,891 | 21,732 | 21,253 | 21,601 | 22,291 | 22,633 |
| Value of Land and Buildings £ | 564,558 | 611,574 | 599,832 | 595,928 | 584,473 | 580,050 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery £ | 624,145 | 705,530 | 715,529 | 711,952 | 702,748 | 703,060 |
| Salaries and Wages paid ... £ | 302,037 | 315,188 | 327,368 | 334,766 | 368,446 | 401,944 |
| Value of Fuel and Power used £ | 82,716 | 88,550 | 93,042 | 103,707 | 122,755 | 137,422 |
| Value of Materials used ... £ | 6,673,567 | 6,836,308 | 6,392,009 | 5,437,996 | 6,449,804 | 7,674,523 |
| Value of Output £ | 7,342,631 | 7,446,707 | 7,117,412 | 5,997,209 | 7,046,513 | 8,304,898 |
| Value of Production £ | 586,848 | 521,849 | 631,761 | 455,506 | 473,954 | 492,953 |
| Butter Produced cwt. | 1,016,845 | 1,000,177 | 926,624 | 759,965 | 837,262 | 784,437 |

* Average over whole year.

The production as shown above included butter made from cream imported from other States, viz., 6,689 cwt. in 1938-39, 7,819 cwt. in 1939-40, 8,002 cwt. in 1940-41, 5,882 cwt. in 1941-42, 6,620 cwt. in 1942-43 and 5,796 cwt. in 1943-44.

The 90 butter factories mentioned in the foregoing table include six factories in which cheese is made as well as butter.

There were also 56 other establishments engaged in the treatment of dairy produce, viz., 25 cheese factories, 28 bacon and ham factories, and 3 factories manufacturing condensed milk and milk products. Particulars of the operations of these factories are shown below:—

TABLE 503.—Cheese, Bacon, and Preserved Milk Factories.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Average Number of Employees* ... | 730 | 773 | 871 | 1,023 | 1,073 | 1,154 |
| Value of Land and Buildings | £ 259,519 | 277,618 | 294,867 | 353,906 | 366,988 | 385,721 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery | £ 213,597 | 204,686 | 235,582 | 239,151 | 260,813 | 278,237 |
| Salaries and Wages paid ... | £ 161,053 | 176,776 | 205,340 | 264,895 | 289,920 | 326,342 |
| Value of Materials and Fuel | £ 1,484,822 | 1,495,810 | 1,815,844 | 2,291,670 | 2,554,962 | 3,225,213 |
| Value of Output ... | £ 1,850,840 | 1,911,812 | 2,290,541 | 2,896,149 | 3,198,849 | 3,992,740 |
| Value of Production ... | £ 366,018 | 416,002 | 474,697 | 604,479 | 643,887 | 767,527 |

* Average over whole year

In addition there were in 1943-44 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 factories of which particulars are shown below; these establishments also produced edible fats, oil and tallow, preserved meat and bacon:—

TABLE 504.—Margarine Factories.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Number of Factories ... | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Average Number of Employees ... | 398 | 478 | 705 | 869 | 959 | 962 |
| Value of Land and Buildings | £ 127,031 | 141,997 | 143,185 | 164,550 | 185,566 | 186,114 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery | £ 86,000 | 91,569 | 95,757 | 138,506 | 129,794 | 116,884 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid ... | £ 92,594 | 114,885 | 166,655 | 210,796 | 265,443 | 271,436 |
| Value of Fuel used ... | £ 12,420 | 17,453 | 21,391 | 29,669 | 38,980 | 39,926 |
| Value of Materials used ... | £ 549,997 | 694,702 | 883,780 | 1,493,244 | 2,025,883 | 2,227,226 |
| Value of Output ... | £ 823,238 | 939,468 | 1,218,007 | 1,939,296 | 2,614,542 | 2,907,759 |
| Margarine Manufactured— | | | | | | |
| Quantity—Table ... | lb. 4,492,247 | 4,477,967 | 9,320,758 | 19,662,186 | 17,127,054 | 20,446,492 |
| Other ... | lb. 22,475,035 | 21,799,991 | 21,949,266 | 27,448,007 | 29,834,124 | 34,493,539 |
| Value—Table ... | £ 162,692 | 163,871 | 317,875 | 662,415 | 867,976 | 1,043,543 |
| Other ... | £ 566,627 | 654,147 | 575,923 | 702,883 | 782,677 | 901,625 |

The production of margarine in 1943-44 was double the quantity produced in 1938-39, and the proportion of table margarine has increased from 16.7 per cent. to 37 per cent. The table margarine has been supplied, for the most part, to the Australian and Allied Forces.

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 next five years as a result of wartime demand.

Almost all the frozen and chilled meat is exported overseas.

The following table shows the production of establishments treating meat by canning, freezing and chilling during 1938-39 and later years:—

TABLE 505.—Meat Preserved and Refrigerating.

| Products. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Preserving Works— | | | | | | |
| Tinned Meat lb. | 3,377,900 | 7,199,312 | 10,391,778 | 21,418,040 | 23,962,491 | 29,075,208 |
| Refrigerating Works— | | | | | | |
| Carcases Frozen for Export— | | | | | | |
| Cattle No. | 53,691 | 99,858 | 28,068 | 33,571 | 34,442 | 49,403 |
| Sheep No. | 314,401 | 754,741 | 442,794 | 401,639 | 546,579 | 920,501 |
| Lambs No. | 1,043,154 | 1,445,272 | 2,205,730 | 1,443,092 | 1,369,782 | 569,953 |
| Pigs No. | 5,156 | 19,703 | 19,263 | 17,080 | 21,479 | 87,510 |
| Carcases Chilled— | | | | | | |
| Cattle No. | 119,523 | 243,481 | 263,063 | 425,759 | 380,877 | 458,352 |
| Sheep No. | 206,987 | 345,663 | 572,992 | 1,057,426 | 1,193,785 | 1,244,671 |
| Lambs No. | 258,385 | 308,705 | 318,647 | 508,286 | 609,350 | 933,301 |
| Pigs No. | 36,417 | 71,113 | 100,385 | 166,726 | 148,160 | 164,764 |

The output of tinned meat in 1940-41 was more than three times the quantity produced in 1938-39. It was doubled in 1941-42 and increased substantially in later years. In addition to meat preserved in tins, 4,970,600 lb. of dehydrated meat were produced in 1943-44.

There has been considerable increase in operations in refrigerating works. The numbers of carcasses treated by chilling in 1938-39 and 1943-44 respectively, were:—Cattle 119,523 and 458,352, sheep 266,987 and 1,244,671, lambs 258,385 and 933,301, pigs 36,417 and 164,764. The number of lambs frozen was far below normal in 1943-44, when it was only 569,953, or 74 per cent. below the peak in 1940-41. On the other hand the number of sheep frozen was greater than in any year since 1922-23 (except 1931-32).

BREWERIES.

In 1943-44 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 506.—Breweries.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Number of Establishments ... | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Average Number of Employees* ... | 1,009 | 1,039 | 1,117 | 1,125 | 1,081 | 1,065 |
| Total Horse-power Installed ... | 9,936 | 10,624 | 11,913 | 11,464 | 11,476 | 11,479 |
| Value of Land and Buildings £ | 949,648 | 972,021 | 1,065,557 | 1,165,111 | 1,166,092 | 1,168,014 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery £ | 782,142 | 784,005 | 812,560 | 808,842 | 758,823 | 705,568 |
| Salaries and Wages paid ... | £ 310,682 | 311,997 | 346,229 | 368,867 | 362,638 | 362,744 |
| Value of Fuel and Power used ... | £ 85,850 | 92,749 | 90,965 | 98,024 | 92,554 | 99,543 |
| Value of Materials used ... | £ 1,040,086 | 1,057,431 | 1,311,074 | 1,508,752 | 1,223,384 | 1,292,536 |
| Value of Output ... | £ 3,492,243 | 3,682,265 | 4,058,652 | 4,492,784 | 3,625,178 | 3,784,024 |
| Value of Production ... | £ 2,366,307 | 2,532,085 | 2,656,613 | 2,886,008 | 2,309,240 | 2,391,895 |
| Materials Treated— | | | | | | |
| Malt bus. | 1,059,628 | 1,121,827 | 1,229,051 | 1,299,395 | 1,034,047 | 1,098,320 |
| Hops lb. | 931,922 | 962,912 | 963,003 | 976,871 | 809,178 | 839,366 |
| Sugar tons | 6,922 | 7,483 | 8,373 | 8,770 | 8,050 | 8,411 |
| Ale, Beer, Stout produced† | gals. 33,899,023 | 36,610,707 | 39,698,035 | 43,093,051 | 36,495,590 | 38,224,792 |

* Average over whole year.

† Excluding waste beer.

Information relative to the consumption of beer in New South Wales and changes in excise duty on beer is shown on page 196 of this Year Book. Book.

Excise duty on beer was increased from 1s. 9d. a gallon to 4s. 7d. between August, 1939, and September, 1942.

TOBACCO FACTORIES.

Eight tobacco factories were in operation during the year 1943-44, all except one within the metropolitan area. The industry is highly organised, and the bulk of the output is 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 proportion of Australian leaf treated was only 16 per cent. in 1943-44.

The following table shows details of the operations of tobacco factories in New South Wales during the last six years:—

TABLE 507.—Tobacco Factories.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Number of Establishments ... | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Average Number of Em- ployees* ... | 3,108 | 3,071 | 2,980 | 3,074 | 3,125 | 2,969 |
| Total Horse-power installed ... | 6,104 | 6,576 | 6,979 | 7,027 | 6,199 | 6,341 |
| Value of Land and Buildings £ | 645,706 | 633,430 | 630,672 | 619,785 | 615,318 | 605,989 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery £ | 625,774 | 598,132 | 573,946 | 548,111 | 520,552 | 493,848 |
| Salaries and Wages paid £ | 623,799 | 625,289 | 607,688 | 678,328 | 740,835 | 724,912 |
| Value of Fuel and Power used £ | 23,846 | 25,444 | 24,850 | 27,104 | 41,601 | 30,083 |
| Value of Materials used £ | 4,806,893 | 4,786,575 | 4,955,102 | 5,594,405 | 6,216,947 | 6,922,959 |
| Value of Output ... | £ 6,039,442 | 6,345,864 | 6,654,118 | 7,423,873 | 8,315,718 | 8,529,042 |
| Value of Production ... | £ 1,208,693 | 1,533,845 | 1,674,166 | 1,802,364 | 2,057,170 | 1,576,900 |
| Materials treated— | | | | | | |
| Australian Leaf ... lb. | 2,640,840 | 2,715,338 | 2,713,295 | 2,769,360 | 2,696,316 | 2,558,445 |
| Imported Leaf ... lb. | 10,882,129 | 11,306,039 | 10,917,545 | 12,310,466 | 13,038,496 | 13,328,032 |
| Articles Produced— | | | | | | |
| Tobacco ... lb. | 10,755,820 | 11,148,821 | 10,922,319 | 11,954,970 | 13,106,766 | 11,978,090 |
| Cigarettes ... lb. | 4,496,423 | 4,614,615 | 4,690,021 | 5,273,636 | 5,615,025 | 5,931,319 |

* Average over whole year.

In addition to the output of tobacco and cigarettes as shown in the table a small quantity of cigars was produced in each year.

Excise duties on tobacco have been increased substantially since 1938-39, *e.g.*, the predominant rate on manufactured tobacco from 5s. 2d. per lb. in that year to 10s. 11d. in September, 1942, and the rate on machine made cigarettes from 7s. per lb. to 20s. 9d. The successive increases in duty on tobacco were 2s. per lb. in November, 1940, 1s. 1d. in October, 1941 and 2s. 8d. in September, 1942; on the respective dates duty on cigarettes was increased by 2s. 9d. per lb., 3s. and 8s. As from 1st November, 1943, a rebate of 4½ per cent. has been made on excise duties on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes cleared for home consumption.

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 1938-39 are as follow:—

TABLE 508.—Sawmills.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of Establishments ... | 435 | 447 | 485 | 556 | 532 | 585 |
| Average Number of Employees* ... | 4,981 | 4,915 | 5,229 | 5,665 | 5,431 | 5,474 |
| Total Horse-power Installed... | 29,096 | 29,396 | 31,712 | 34,748 | 34,385 | 36,789 |
| Value of Land and Buildings £ | 712,278 | 686,828 | 685,976 | 702,281 | 711,190 | 728,795 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery £ | 691,702 | 627,960 | 650,112 | 692,706 | 717,705 | 748,154 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid £ | 970,988 | 958,657 | 1,061,676 | 1,251,481 | 1,308,020 | 1,367,590 |
| Value of Fuel and Power Used ... | £ 51,856 | 54,456 | 66,088 | 71,844 | 78,393 | 89,679 |
| Value of Materials Used £ | 2,817,588 | 2,947,803 | 2,792,295 | 3,090,415 | 3,016,205 | 3,705,592 |
| Value of Output ... | £ 4,464,421 | 4,608,249 | 4,594,006 | 5,183,285 | 5,162,679 | 5,996,601 |
| Value of Production ... | £ 1,594,977 | 1,605,990 | 1,735,623 | 2,021,026 | 2,068,081 | 2,201,630 |
| Logs Treated— | | | | | | |
| Hardwood— | | | | | | |
| Native ... ..cub. ft. | 16,400,342 | 16,755,139 | 17,879,000 | 20,377,030 | 20,529,000 | 21,977,000 |
| Imported... ..cub. ft. | 90,524 | 71,821 | 134,000 | 295,000 | 18,000 | 105,000 |
| Softwood— | | | | | | |
| Native ... ..cub. ft. | 6,514,209 | 8,362,455 | 11,143,000 | 12,797,000 | 11,411,000 | 11,314,000 |
| Imported... ..cub. ft. | 9,258,537 | 7,288,667 | 3,705,000 | 1,100,000 | 46,140 | 267,000 |
| Sawn Timber Produced— | | | | | | |
| Hardwood— | | | | | | |
| Native ... ..sup. ft. | 129,510,433 | 129,273,044 | 137,744,746 | 160,987,837 | 164,210,997 | 170,284,394 |
| Imported... ..sup. ft. | 767,511 | 696,020 | 1,407,395 | 2,972,399 | 164,520 | 1,099,493 |
| Softwood— | | | | | | |
| Native ... ..sup. ft. | 49,840,052 | 62,300,534 | 81,274,683 | 95,916,091 | 85,806,168 | 88,750,933 |
| Imported... ..sup. ft. | 101,051,353 | 75,290,525 | 40,433,318 | 11,542,504 | 453,513 | 2,824,797 |

* Average over whole year.

The native logs treated during 1943-44 consisted of 21,977,000 cubic feet of hardwoods and 11,314,000 cubic feet of softwoods; the quantities of sawn timber produced therefrom being 170,284,394 super feet of hardwood, and 88,750,933 super feet of softwood.

RUBBER WORKS.

The demand for rubber goods in New South Wales is supplied to a large extent with products of local factories.

TABLE 509.—Rubber Works.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of Establishments ... | 96 | 101 | 101 | 96 | 95 | 102 |
| Average Number of Employees* | 3,538 | 3,583 | 3,856 | 4,140 | 3,489 | 4,005 |
| Total Horse-power Installed ... | 21,680 | 21,782 | 21,870 | 22,509 | 24,630 | 26,189 |
| Value of Land and Buildings £ | 814,659 | 813,653 | 790,678 | 771,459 | 770,917 | 780,624 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery £ | 537,440 | 516,238 | 515,817 | 499,989 | 489,867 | 497,563 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid ... | £ 735,830 | 779,243 | 853,304 | 1,097,144 | 1,008,809 | 1,231,519 |
| Value of Fuel and Power Used £ | 94,862 | 101,851 | 101,035 | 113,261 | 119,935 | 138,265 |
| Value of Materials Used ... | £ 1,882,261 | 2,326,474 | 2,501,473 | 2,872,873 | 3,198,568 | 3,720,334 |
| Value of Output ... | £ 2,935,592 | 3,448,414 | 3,727,057 | 4,492,122 | 4,671,598 | 5,504,107 |
| Value of Production ... | £ 958,469 | 1,020,089 | 1,124,549 | 1,505,988 | 1,353,095 | 1,645,508 |
| Tyres Made... .. No. | 662,736 | 666,272 | 408,368 | 344,475 | 362,703 | 445,826 |
| Goloshes and Rubber Shoes Made ... ..prs. | 3,557,914 | 3,830,700 | 3,487,654 | 2,622,470 | 157,849 | 114,133 |

* Average over whole year.

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 Government scheme is operated by means of power available from the waters discharged through the Burrinjuck Dam.

The largest of the electricity works under local authorities is the undertaking administered by the Sydney County Council, from which electricity is distributed in the metropolitan district.

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 development in electric generating stations since 1938-39 is shown by the details given in the following table. Particulars of plants generating power solely for use within the factories in which they are located are not included.

The establishments in 1943-44 consisted of 6 owned by the State, 38 by local bodies, 58 by companies:—

TABLE 510.—Electric Generating Stations.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Number of Establishments | 106 | 99 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 102 |
| Average Number of Employees* | 2,072 | 2,148 | 2,251 | 2,315 | 2,446 | 2,521 |
| Total Horse-power of Prime Movers installed ... | 953,487 | 1,057,670 | 1,116,621 | 1,116,649 | 1,167,355 | 1,189,356 |
| Value of Land and Buildings | 4,584,817 | 4,611,531 | 4,590,718 | 4,498,738 | 4,185,371 | 4,125,958 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery | 11,695,870 | 12,271,485 | 12,273,309 | 12,246,865 | 11,639,996 | 11,277,284 |
| Salaries and Wages paid ... | 634,276 | 668,240 | 726,820 | 811,518 | 915,151 | 985,142 |
| Value of Fuel and Power used | 1,363,608 | 1,493,276 | 1,729,516 | 2,027,890 | 2,242,533 | 2,412,047 |
| Value of Materials used ... | 223,343 | 236,845 | 210,413 | 309,834 | 396,008 | 411,219 |
| Value of Output ... | 5,719,029 | 6,196,385 | 6,772,308 | 7,379,960 | 7,933,738 | 8,208,762 |
| Value of Production ... | 4,132,078 | 4,466,264 | 4,832,379 | 5,042,236 | 5,295,197 | 5,385,496 |
| Coal used ... tons | 1,162,997 | 1,200,786 | 1,290,873 | 1,450,450 | 1,527,303 | 1,559,777 |
| Electricity generated— | | | | | | |
| In Electric Generating Stations ... 1,000 units | 1,833,540 | 2,018,813 | 2,262,747 | 2,515,664 | 2,709,269 | 2,684,922 |
| In Factories for Own Use ... 1,000 units | 114,949 | 126,634 | 142,371 | 140,580 | 134,911 | 141,209 |

* Average over whole year.

The following is an analysis of the disposal of electricity from electric generating stations in the six years 1938-39 to 1943-44:—

TABLE 511.—Electric Generating Stations—Disposal of Electricity.

| Disposal. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1,000 units. | 1,000 units. | 1,000 units. | 1,000 units. | 1,000 units. | 1,000 units. |
| Bulk Sales for Subsequent Distribution | 254,044 | 247,822 | 266,662 | 272,837 | 330,247 | 384,856 |
| Bulk Sales to Large Industrial Concerns, Railways and Tramways | 917,658 | 1,039,943 | 1,136,333 | 1,042,970 | 1,244,891 | 1,200,365 |
| Domestic Light and Power | 212,906 | 246,135 | 262,202 | 315,597 | 372,488 | 398,421 |
| Small Industrial and Commercial Power and Lighting | 128,850 | 140,773 | 156,607 | 187,503 | 160,584 | 159,427 |
| Street Lighting | 27,638 | 29,391 | 30,605 | 23,634 | 18,622 | 23,961 |
| Used in Own Works outside Generating Station | 11,429 | 31,092 | 102,280 | 388,598 | 285,083 | 226,311 |
| Used in Generating Station | 87,913 | 97,925 | 93,334 | 128,214 | 127,676 | 133,107 |
| Not classified | 55,745 | 56,726 | 70,969 | 6,572 | ..... | ..... |
| Electricity lost | 137,358 | 129,005 | 143,755 | 149,730 | 169,678 | 158,474 |
| Total Electricity sold, used or lost | 1,833,541 | 2,018,812 | 2,262,747 | 2,515,664 | 2,709,269 | 2,684,922 |

In addition to the foregoing, the electricity generated in factories for their own use was 140,580 thousand units in 1941-42, 134,911 thousand units in 1942-43, and 141,209 thousand units in 1943-44.

Bulk sales of electricity for subsequent distribution are made to a number of undertakings, principally local government bodies. Particulars of their operations are shown in the chapter "Local Government" of this Year Book.

GAS WORKS.

The gas works in 1943-44 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 512.—Gas Works.

| Items. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of Establishments | 43 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Average Number of Employees* | 1,092 | 1,054 | 1,042 | 1,160 | 1,271 | 1,185 |
| Total Horse-power installed | 17,409 | 17,834 | 17,167 | 18,370 | 19,438 | 19,066 |
| Value of Land and Buildings | £ 741,580 | £ 758,665 | £ 769,996 | £ 788,119 | £ 798,289 | £ 803,416 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery | £ 3,219,493 | £ 3,300,459 | £ 3,344,565 | £ 2,965,682 | £ 3,119,315 | £ 3,191,816 |
| Salaries and Wages paid | £ 238,913 | £ 292,741 | £ 303,650 | £ 341,186 | £ 414,706 | £ 420,682 |
| Value of Fuel and Power used | £ 207,891 | £ 208,895 | £ 216,812 | £ 240,343 | £ 291,216 | £ 325,232 |
| Value of Materials used | £ 762,764 | £ 829,049 | £ 985,618 | £ 1,101,326 | £ 1,291,423 | £ 1,449,844 |
| Value of Output | £ 2,327,850 | £ 2,303,081 | £ 2,559,049 | £ 3,085,279 | £ 3,447,320 | £ 3,577,340 |
| Value of Production | £ 1,357,195 | £ 1,265,137 | £ 1,356,619 | £ 1,743,610 | £ 1,864,681 | £ 1,802,264 |
| Materials Treated— | | | | | | |
| Coal | tons 578,127 | 621,164 | 656,735 | 689,468 | 719,023 | 754,434 |
| Oil | gals. 2,551,490 | 1,974,765 | † | † | † | † |
| Articles Produced— | | | | | | |
| Gas | 1,000 cub. feet 10,896,185 | 11,208,764 | 11,509,907 | 12,290,166 | 14,006,100 | 14,558,126 |
| Coke | tons 412,986 | 385,450 | 413,761 | 427,673 | 461,237 | 481,511 |
| Sulphate of Ammonia | tons 5,800 | 5,900 | 5,990 | 5,940 | 4,015 | 4,487 |

* Average over whole year. † 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 1943-44 was 1,954,489 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 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.

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 since 1921. The value of output (as shown in Tables 513 to 515) 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. The values of minerals won (as shown in Tables 535 to 543) 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. Particulars for the year 1921 include figures relating to quarries held under mining title; in other years details of quarries are excluded. Available information regarding quarrying is shown later in this chapter:—

TABLE 513.—Comparative Statistics—All Mines, 1921 to 1944.

| Year. | Mines in Operation. | Persons Employed (average). | Salaries and Wages.* | 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 |
| 1936 | 592 | 18,890 | 4,395,850 | 3,666,585 | 7,378,698 | 1,176,732 | 8,429,114 |
| 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 | †13,604,975 |
| 1942 | 453 | 21,695 | 8,264,210 | 3,744,088 | 8,219,426 | 2,373,670 | 14,652,530 |
| 1943 | 388 | 21,764 | 8,565,985 | 3,685,705 | 7,954,182 | 2,673,057 | 14,896,805 |
| 1944 | 360 | 21,390 | 8,506,897 | 3,700,488 | 7,872,139 | 2,679,312 | 15,236,026 |

* Subject to deduction for Explosives—see Table 516.

† Revised.

In this table the value of minerals won by fossickers, which amounted to £92,746 in 1942 and £63,660 in 1943, 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 518.

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 coal represents more than 63 per cent. of the total value of output of minerals.

A comparative summary relating to coal mines is shown below; particulars of shale mines (except in 1921) are included in Table 515:—

TABLE 514.—Comparative Statistics—Coal Mines, 1921 to 1944.

| 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 | 6,636,857 | 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 | 15,622 | 3,222,379 | 3,541,988 | 6,736,886 | 654,319 | 4,441,335 |
| 1936 | 160 | 13,515 | 3,492,308 | 3,465,285 | 6,399,424 | 613,305 | 4,920,908 |
| 1938 | 170 | 14,828 | 3,984,806 | 3,402,128 | 6,603,469 | 757,365 | 5,652,964 |
| 1939 | 169 | 16,144 | 4,659,229 | 3,405,206 | 6,534,637 | 959,947 | 7,027,035 |
| 1940 | 148 | 16,777 | 4,017,568 | 3,295,221 | 6,690,770 | 936,218 | 6,360,541 |
| 1941 | 145 | 16,812 | 5,543,745 | 3,347,127 | 6,701,158 | 1,213,869 | 8,458,352 |
| 1942 | 133 | 16,634 | 6,318,215 | 3,309,484 | 6,520,904 | 1,447,827 | 9,738,756 |
| 1943 | 127 | 16,808 | 6,447,726 | 3,274,995 | 6,512,920 | 1,503,323 | 9,788,787 |
| 1944 | 137 | 16,839 | 6,443,890 | 3,299,088 | 6,433,572 | 1,634,621 | 9,761,304 |

* Subject to deduction for explosives—see Table 516.

† Revised.

Apart from coal mining, the Broken Hill silver-lead field is the most important source of mineral output in the State. Gold-mining has contributed to an increase in output since 1931.

Statistics relating to mines other than coal mines are summarised below; shale mines are included, except in 1921:—

TABLE 515.—Comparative Statistics—Mines other than Coal Mines, 1921 to 1944.

| 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 | 1,188,647 | 202,045 | 811,884 | 521,579 | 2,538,004 |
| 1931 | 262 | 2,848 | 616,384 | 182,229 | 716,704 | 308,051 | 1,265,090 |
| 1936 | 432 | 5,375 | 1,403,542 | 201,300 | 979,274 | 563,427 | 3,508,206 |
| 1938 | 408 | 6,063 | 1,984,481 | 284,834 | 1,538,448 | 799,912 | 4,394,489 |
| 1939 | 425 | 6,362 | 1,933,642 | 410,259 | 1,778,803 | 817,850 | 4,439,881 |
| 1940 | 420 | 6,109 | 1,980,720 | 426,160 | 1,813,701 | 929,711 | 4,663,538 |
| 1941 | 408 | 5,669 | 2,042,527 | 417,311 | 1,825,109 | 940,644 | 5,146,623 |
| 1942 | 320 | 5,061 | 1,945,995 | 434,604 | 1,698,522 | 925,843 | 4,913,774 |
| 1943 | 261 | 4,956 | 2,118,259 | 410,710 | 1,441,262 | 1,069,734 | 5,108,018 |
| 1944 | 223 | 4,551 | 2,063,007 | 401,400 | 1,438,567 | 1,044,691 | 5,474,722 |

* Subject to deduction for explosives—see next table.

Salaries and wages shown in the foregoing tables represent gross earnings which were subject to deduction for explosives purchased by employees from the mine owners as follows; the amount of deduction in 1921 was not recorded:—

TABLE 516.—Value of Explosives Sold to Miners.

| Year. | Coal Mines. | Other Mines. | All Mines. | Year. | Coal Mines. | Other Mines. | All Mines. |
|-------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1929 | 95,221 | 43,161 | 138,382 | 1940 | 99,873 | 98,736 | 198,609 |
| 1931 | 98,767 | 30,605 | 129,372 | 1941 | 108,393 | 99,763 | 208,156 |
| 1936 | 110,321 | 52,911 | 163,232 | 1942 | 116,807 | 93,807 | 210,614 |
| 1938 | 110,369 | 86,491 | 196,860 | 1943 | 109,070 | 88,758 | 197,828 |
| 1939 | 117,724 | 91,734 | 209,458 | 1944 | 106,581 | 81,399 | 187,980 |

In coal mines the materials used included timber valued at £226,386 in 1941, £281,620 in 1942, and £310,561 in 1943. The value of fuel used in these years was £306,703, £354,611 and £345,585.

In other mines the value of timber used was £322,646 in 1941, £277,451 in 1942, and £266,827 in 1943; the value of fuel was £234,869, £254,950 and £281,364.

The value of fuel consumed in the mines in the last four years, with details as to coal and electricity, is shown below:—

| | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Coal—tons ... | 238,671 | 245,226 | 222,755 | 211,996 |
| £ ... | 179,492 | 207,828 | 197,485 | 194,414 |
| Electricity—£ ... | 310,365 | 357,100 | 377,164 | 344,380 |
| Total fuel—£ ... | 541,572 | 609,561 | 626,949 | 594,532 |

MINES IN DIVISIONS.

Particulars of mines in operation in 1943 in the various divisions of the State are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 517.—Mines in Divisions, 1943.

| Division. | Mines in Operation. | Persons Employed (average). | Salaries and Wages. | Value of— | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Land and Buildings. | Machinery and Plant. | Materials and Fuel Used. |
| | No. | No. | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| North Coast ... | 13 | 127 | 33,299 | 8,832 | 32,094 | 22,547 |
| Hunter and Manning ... | 85 | 10,983 | 4,248,997 | 2,578,160 | 5,020,054 | 981,505 |
| South Coast ... | 30 | 4,040 | 1,462,040 | 477,175 | 966,512 | 347,300 |
| Northern Tableland ... | 102 | 472 | 63,095 | 10,674 | 134,451 | 39,038 |
| Central Tableland ... | 49 | 2,222 | 862,160 | 231,066 | 634,659 | 253,117 |
| Southern Tableland ... | 4 | 390 | 199,710 | 69,128 | 116,795 | 87,405 |
| North-western Slope ... | 22 | 193 | 59,775 | 7,285 | 57,072 | 18,829 |
| Central-western Slope ... | 17 | 53 | 7,050 | 360 | 8,215 | 1,790 |
| South-western Slope ... | 28 | 259 | 66,520 | 2,376 | 16,584 | 18,676 |
| North and Central Plain ... | 11 | 105 | 30,294 | 2,546 | 19,644 | 3,739 |
| Riverina ... | 6 | 43 | 9,488 | 1,878 | 10,280 | 3,749 |
| Western Division ... | 21 | 2,877 | 1,522,957 | 296,225 | 937,822 | 795,362 |
| Total, New South Wales ... | 388 | 21,764 | 8,565,985 | 3,685,705 | 7,954,182 | 2,573,057 |

The northern coalmines, with the exception of a few in the north-western slopes division, are situated in the Hunter and Manning division, the southern are in the South Coast division and the western in the central tableland. Broken Hill and Cobar mining districts are in the western division, 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 in respect 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 518.—Average Number of Miners, 1921 to 1943.

| Particulars. | 1921. | 1931. | 1936. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. |
|-------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Miners— | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | 20,784 | 15,522 | 13,515 | 16,144 | 16,777 | 16,812 | 16,634 | 16,808 |
| Shale | 189 | 62 | ..... | 57 | 111 | 175 | 274 | 256 |
| Gold | 900 | 520 | 1,561 | 1,341 | 1,251 | 917 | 548 | 319 |
| Silver, Lead, | | | | | | | | |
| Zinc | 2,035 | 1,755 | 3,022 | 3,786 | 3,547 | 3,276 | 3,032 | 2,933 |
| Tin | 826 | 229 | 520 | 790 | 725 | 881 | 717 | 685 |
| Other Metals... | 878* | 148 | 50 | 134 | 238 | 185 | 206 | 577 |
| Other Minerals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 134 | 222 | 254 | 237 | 235 | 284 | 186 |
| Total, Miners ... | 25,612* | 18,370 | 18,890 | 22,506 | 22,886 | 22,481 | 21,695 | 21,764 |
| Fossickers— | | | | | | | | |
| Gold | 52 | 8,767 | 3,827 | 2,262 | 2,097 | 1,305 | 749 | 508 |
| Tin | 343 | 687 | 1,340 | 835 | 856 | 775 | 543 | 423 |
| Other | 55 | 657 | 147 | 162 | 71 | 53 | 22 | 50 |
| Total, Fossickers | 450 | 10,111 | 5,314 | 3,259 | 3,024 | 2,133 | 1,314 | 981 |

* Includes workers in quarries held under mining title, excluded in later years.

The number of men engaged in coal mining increased by 1,316 in 1939 and by 633 in 1940; and remained fairly constant in subsequent years. The number of gold miners declined from 1,341 in 1939 to 319 in 1943. In all branches of mining the decrease was 742 miners in this period.

The average number of miners in 1944 was 21,390, including coal 16,839, shale 193, gold 295, silver, lead, zinc 2,918, tin 608, other 537; fossickers numbered 911.

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 519.—Employees in Mines, Above and Below Ground, 1934 to 1944.

(On Last Working Day in Year.)

| Year. | Coal Mines. | | | | Other Mines. | | | |
|-------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| | Working Proprietors. | Employees above ground. | Employees below ground. | Total. | Working Proprietors. | Employees above ground. | Employees below ground. | Total. |
| 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 | 5,552 |
| 1937 | 254 | 3,393 | 11,046 | 14,693 | 687 | 1,975 | 3,506 | 6,168 |
| 1938 | 244 | 3,766 | 11,821 | 15,831 | 584 | 1,800 | 3,332 | 5,716 |
| 1939 | 207 | 3,766 | 12,440 | 16,413 | 660 | 1,790 | 3,628 | 6,078 |
| 1940 | 113 | 4,194 | 12,802 | 17,109 | 675 | 1,795 | 3,489 | 5,959 |
| 1941 | 100 | 4,086 | 13,095 | 17,191 | 592 | 1,678 | 2,732 | 5,002 |
| 1942 | 75 | 3,991 | 12,786 | 16,852 | 444 | 1,389 | 2,801 | 4,634 |
| 1943 | 67 | 4,341 | 12,971 | 17,379 | 401 | 1,348 | 3,083 | 4,832 |
| 1944 | 73 | 4,388 | 12,778 | 17,239 | 378 | 1,155 | 2,816 | 4,349 |

Approximately 91 per cent. of employees in mines in New South Wales are adult men and only 9 per cent. are youths under 21 years of age. The respective numbers working above and below ground on the last full working day of 1942 and 1943 were as follows; working proprietors are excluded:—

TABLE 520.—Employees in Mines—Age Groups, 1942 and 1943.

| Men Employed on Last Full Working Day. | 1942. | | | 1943. | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------|-------------|--------------|--------|
| | Coal Mines. | Other Mines. | Total. | Coal Mines. | Other Mines. | Total. |
| Under Age 21— | | | | | | |
| Above Ground | 601 | 59 | 660 | 631 | 57 | 688 |
| Below Ground | 1,086 | 25 | 1,111 | 1,170 | 49 | 1,219 |
| Total under age 21 ... | 1,687 | 84 | 1,771 | 1,801 | 106 | 1,907 |
| Over Age 21— | | | | | | |
| Above Ground | 3,390 | 1,330 | 4,720 | 3,710 | 1,291 | 5,001 |
| Below Ground | 11,700 | 2,776 | 14,476 | 11,801 | 3,034 | 14,835 |
| Total over age 21 ... | 15,090 | 4,106 | 19,196 | 15,511 | 4,325 | 19,836 |
| Grand Total | 16,777 | 4,190 | 20,967 | 17,312 | 4,431 | 21,743 |

In 1944 there were 580 employees under age 21 years above ground and 1,068 under ground in coal mines, and 51 above ground and 29 below ground in other mines.

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 1943 was £7,954,182, viz., coal mines £6,512,920, metalliferous mines, £1,340,527, and other mines, £100,735. The value in various years since 1921 is shown below:—

TABLE 521.—Value of Mining Machinery, 1921 to 1944.

| Year. | Coal 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 |
| 1939 | 6,584,637 | 1,743,763 | 35,040 | 8,363,440 |
| 1940 | 6,690,770 | 1,740,087 | 73,614 | 8,504,471 |
| 1941 | 6,701,158 | 1,744,419 | 80,690 | 8,526,267 |
| 1942 | 6,520,904 | 1,612,274 | 86,248 | 8,219,426 |
| 1943 | 6,512,920 | 1,340,527 | 100,735 | 7,954,182 |
| 1944 | 6,433,572 | 1,306,641 | 131,926 | 7,872,139 |

* Including machinery in quarries held under mining title, excluded in later years.

The value of the machinery used in mining for the various metals during 1943 was as follows:—Gold, £219,424, silver, lead and zinc, £882,436; tin, £152,349; other metals, £86,318.

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 522.—Value and Purposes of Mining Machinery, 1921 to 1943.

| 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 | 253,976 | 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 |
| 1939 | 3,971,479 | 2,344,695 | 268,463 | 1,537,385 | 14,640 | 226,778 | 8,363,440 |
| 1940 | 4,183,339 | 2,242,159 | 265,272 | 1,590,117 | 17,967 | 205,617 | 8,504,471 |
| 1941 | 4,273,404 | 2,106,341 | 321,413 | 1,487,980 | 20,516 | 316,613 | 8,526,267 |
| 1942 | 4,124,908 | 2,065,762 | 330,234 | 1,248,128 | 40,954 | 409,440 | 8,219,426 |
| 1943 | 4,111,081 | 2,061,462 | 340,377 | 1,023,706 | 32,984 | 384,572 | 7,954,182 |

* Including particulars of quarries held under mining title which were excluded in later years.

In the coal mines, the value of the machinery employed in mining operations in 1943 represented 63 per cent. of the total value; 32 per cent. was used for transporting the minerals from the surface of the mine to a wharf or railway station. In other mines 71 per cent. was used in mining

operations and only 2 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 523.—Horse-power of Engines—Average Used in Mines, 1921 to 1943.

| 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 |
| 1939 | 35,749 | 29,971 | 723 | 7,406 | 14,639 | 3,929 | 92,417 |
| 1940 | 35,989 | 35,459 | 719 | 7,270 | 14,926 | 4,578 | 98,941 |
| 1941 | 33,138 | 36,067 | 1,027 | 7,608 | 12,217 | 3,468 | 93,525 |
| 1942 | 31,781 | 37,462 | 938 | 6,317 | 12,546 | 2,971 | 92,015 |
| 1943 | 31,286 | 40,753 | 745 | 6,242 | 11,800 | 2,862 | 93,688 |

* Including particulars of quarries held under mining title, excluded in later years.

The rated capacity of mining machinery in 1943 amounted to 147,749 horse-power, viz., 119,750 horse-power in coal mines and 27,999 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.

With a view to securing an adequate supply of coal throughout Australia provision was made in terms of National Security (Coal Control) Regulations for control of production, supply, distribution and consumption; and special arrangements were made in terms of National Security (Coalmining Industry Employment) Regulations for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes in coal and shale mining.

The regulations, issued in February, 1941, are described in the Year Book, 1940-41, at page 661. Amendments were made from time to time until March, 1944, when the regulations, with the exception of a few sections, were repealed and statutory provision for control was made by the enactment of the Coal Production (War-time) Act.

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 from the latter date until March, 1944, 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.

By the Coal Production (War-time) Act control is vested in the Commonwealth Coal Commissioner appointed by the Governor-General, and two persons may be appointed to advise him. The Commissioner is charged

with the duty of making provision for increased production and is empowered to control production, distribution and consumption of coal, to control the opening of new and closed or abandoned coal mines, to require mine owners to instal, modify or replace plant or machinery and to make advances to assist them in operating and developing their mines, to fix wholesale and retail prices of coal and to set up a system of compulsory disposal of coal.

The Commissioner is authorised to take over the operational control of any coal mine in order to maintain or increase production therefrom. Compensation may be paid to the owner for loss arising from control, or any additional profits therefrom—as determined by a competent court—may be paid into a trust fund to be applied towards the advancement of the coal-mining industry, including social welfare schemes for employees. In case of disobedience of lawful orders or unauthorised absence from work at a controlled mine, a penalty may be imposed in the form of a deduction from the pay of the employee concerned. The scale of deductions is fixed by the Act and the amounts are payable into the trust fund mentioned above.

Special industrial authorities have been appointed to deal with industrial disputes in coal-mining which relate to wages or conditions of employment of members of the Australian Coal and Shale Employees' Federation; these authorities replace, to this extent, the Central and Local Reference Boards appointed under National Security Regulations. The central industrial authority is appointed by the Minister; local industrial authorities may be appointed on the recommendation of the Commissioner to settle industrial disputes and to investigate matters referred by the central authority in the localities for which they are appointed.

The Commissioner may appoint at any coal mine a production committee consisting of an equal number of representatives of the management and the Miners' Federation, and a representative of the Commissioner. The functions of a production committee are to advise as to means of increasing production, to deal with industrial disputes and to endeavour to maintain industrial peace at the mine.

In January, 1945, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Board of Inquiry to report upon the coal-mining industry in relation to such matters as production, mining methods and conditions, mechanisation, post-war employment and control of production and marketing, absenteeism and stoppages, industrial conciliation and arbitration, health and safety of employees, welfare schemes and pensions. The Board consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, as chairman, and two members representing the mine owners and the employees respectively.

State Coal Mine.

The State coal mine was opened at Lithgow, in the Western district, in September, 1916. The mining property, including developmental work, machinery, etc., was valued at £580,687 at 30th June, 1942. During 1941-42 the sale of coal, 336,192 tons, realised £233,820, and operations resulted in a deficiency of £16,537, after charging interest on capital debt, £12,267, and contribution to sinking fund for debt redemption, £1,715. The average number of employees was 427 in 1942, 436 in 1943, and 474 in 1944.

PRODUCTION OF COAL.

The following table shows the quantity and value of coal raised in New South Wales to the close of 1944 as recorded by the Department of Mines, the total production being 490,428,441 tons, valued at £277,984,578. The output recorded in 1945 was about 10,237,886 tons.

TABLE 524.—Coal Raised in New South Wales to end of 1944.

| Period. | Coal Raised. (Gross.) | Value at Pit's Mouth. | |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | | Total. | Average 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 |
| 1942 | 12,236,219 | 9,472,363 | 15 6 |
| 1943 | 11,528,893 | 9,290,095 | 16 1 |
| 1944 | 11,102,138 | 9,206,063 | 16 7 |

Gross coal production as recorded in returns under the Census Act in each year since 1921 was as follows:—

TABLE 525.—Coal, Gross Production—Annually, 1921 to 1944.

| Year. | Tons. | Year. | Tons. |
|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| 1921 | 10,793,387 | 1933 | 7,162,655 |
| 1922 | 10,183,133 | 1934 | 7,946,530 |
| 1923 | 10,478,513 | 1935 | 8,714,472 |
| 1924 | 11,618,216 | 1936 | 9,213,150 |
| 1925 | 11,396,199 | 1937 | 10,084,261 |
| 1926 | 10,885,766 | 1938 | 9,613,045 |
| 1927 | 11,126,114 | 1939 | 11,304,006 |
| 1928 | 9,448,197 | 1940 | 9,619,023 |
| 1929 | 7,651,373 | 1941 | 11,856,519 |
| 1930 | 7,147,127 | 1942 | 12,342,300 |
| 1931 | 6,487,992 | 1943 | 11,642,381 |
| 1932 | 6,719,706 | 1944 | 11,190,381 |

The production of coal exceeded 10,000,000 tons in each year from 1920 to 1927, and exceeded 11,000,000 tons in three of these years. 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 production was greater than in any earlier year and the maximum output, 12,342,300 tons, was obtained in 1942. There was a decline of 700,000 tons in the following year, and 452,000 tons in 1944. The quantities of coal as stated in foregoing tables relate to gross production; the excess over saleable output consists 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 1934 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 526.—Saleable Coal Raised in Districts, 1934 to 1944.

| 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. |
| 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 ... | 6,120,324 | 12 0 | 1,724,195 | 14 0 | 1,414,064 | 9 6 | 9,258,583 | 12 0 |
| 1939 ... | 7,171,171 | 12 7 | 2,058,866 | 14 5 | 1,634,783 | 10 8 | 10,864,820 | 12 8 |
| 1940 ... | 6,139,021 | 13 6 | 1,709,267 | 15 0 | 1,409,005 | 11 6 | 9,257,293 | 13 6 |
| 1941* ... | 7,649,193 | 14 6 | 2,158,409 | 16 7 | 1,609,664 | 12 0 | 11,417,266 | 14 7 |
| 1942 ... | 8,070,981 | 15 11 | 2,211,495 | 18 8 | 1,614,322 | 13 6 | 11,896,798 | 16 1 |
| 1943 ... | 7,655,965 | 16 10 | 2,097,850 | 20 1 | 1,479,017 | 14 9 | 11,232,832 | 17 2 |
| 1944 ... | 7,142,491 | 17 7 | 1,963,046 | 21 2 | 1,688,277 | 15 0 | 10,793,814 | 17 10 |

* Revised.

More than 55 per cent. of the output is drawn from tunnels, and the balance from shafts. Steps have been taken to increase the production of coal from open cuts. Particulars regarding the quantity of coal cut by machinery are shown in Table 530.

The quantity of saleable coal produced from each of the principal coal seams in the years 1940 to 1943 was as follows:—

TABLE 527.—Output of Coal from Principal Seams.

| Seam. | Saleable Output. | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. |
| | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. |
| Northern District— | | | | |
| Greta Seam... .. | 3,661,802 | 4,473,891 | 4,833,705 | 4,499,796 |
| Borehole Seam | 734,361 | 1,056,388 | 1,108,375 | 1,172,742 |
| Victoria Tunnel Seam | 867,543 | 1,010,723 | 1,121,583 | 1,039,253 |
| Great Northern Seam | 232,796 | 294,055 | 309,928 | 290,423 |
| Wallarah Seam | 315,898 | 409,655 | 373,196 | 288,982 |
| Other Seams | 326,621 | 404,481 | 324,194 | 364,769 |
| Total | 6,139,021 | 7,649,193 | 8,070,981 | 7,655,965 |
| Southern District | 1,709,267 | 2,158,409 | 2,211,495 | 2,097,850 |
| Western District | 1,409,005 | 1,609,664 | 1,614,322 | 1,479,017 |
| Grand Total | 9,257,293 | 11,417,266 | 11,896,789 | 11,232,832 |

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 528.—Colliery Days Worked, 1913 to 1944.

| 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) ... | 166 | 166 | 182 | 168 |
| 1941 | 213 | 210 | 208 | 211 |
| 1942 | 231 | 227 | 238 | 231 |
| 1943 | 221 | 222 | 233 | 223 |
| 1944 | 210 | 212 | 231 | 213 |

(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. Restrictions were imposed on annual holidays in essential industries following the outbreak of war with Japan in December, 1941, and the number of working days in coal-mining was 250 in 1941, 252 in 1942, 254 in 1943, and 253 in 1944.

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; particulars of "open cut" mines have been excluded:—

TABLE 529.—Coal Output per Man-day (Approximate).

| 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 ... | 5.07 | 3.43 | 5.55 | 4.72 | 3.75 | 2.51 | 4.55 | 3.51 |
| 1939 ... | 4.81 | 3.21 | 5.01 | 4.42 | 3.55 | 2.50 | 4.17 | 3.35 |
| 1940 ... | 4.86 | 3.42 | 5.22 | 4.53 | 3.58 | 2.60 | 4.11 | 3.40 |
| 1941 ... | 4.65 | 3.44 | 4.95 | 4.39 | 3.46 | 2.65 | 4.00 | 3.32 |
| 1942 ... | 4.45 | 3.36 | 4.80 | 4.23 | 3.35 | 2.55 | 3.82 | 3.21 |
| 1943 ... | 4.38 | 3.29 | 4.64 | 4.15 | 3.24 | 2.49 | 3.65 | 3.10 |
| 1944 ... | 4.38 | 3.25 | 4.52 | 4.13 | 3.23 | 2.45 | 3.61 | 3.09 |

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 has been approximately 40 per cent. in recent years. The number of machines used for cutting coal in 1943 was 287, viz., 160 operated by electricity and 127 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 2,585,035 tons in 1942.

TABLE 530.—Coal Cut and Filled by Machinery, 1911 to 1944.

| 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 | 4,014,490 | 697,859 | 4,712,349 | 40·1 | 2,142,400 |
| 1942 | 4,260,090 | 744,921 | 5,005,011 | 40·9 | 2,585,000 |
| 1943 | 3,965,070 | 452,842 | 4,417,912 | 38·3 | 2,514,100 |
| 1944 | 3,645,490 | 453,740 | 4,099,230 | 36·9 | 2,220,900 |

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 409,549 tons in 1943.

TABLE 531.—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 | 6,540,069 | 2,162,104 | 8,702,173 | 910,872 | 9,613,045 |
| 1939 | 7,740,937 | 2,689,985 | 10,430,922 | 873,084 | 11,304,006 |
| 1940 | 6,729,700 | 2,271,433 | 9,001,133 | 617,890 | 9,619,023 |
| 1941 | 8,235,637 | 3,093,238 | 11,328,875 | 527,644 | 11,856,519 |
| 1942 | 8,611,910 | 3,132,652 | 11,744,562 | 597,738 | 12,342,300 |
| 1943 | 8,170,681 | 3,120,980 | 11,291,661 | 350,720 | 11,642,381 |
| 1944 | 7,728,985 | 3,157,179 | 10,886,164 | 304,217 | 11,190,381 |
| 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 |
| 1936 | 66·0 | 24·1 | 90·1 | 9·9 | 100 |
| 1939 | 68·5 | 23·8 | 92·3 | 7·7 | 100 |
| 1943 | 70·2 | 26·8 | 97·0 | 3·0 | 100 |
| 1944 | 69·1 | 28·2 | 97·3 | 2·7 | 100 |

* Approximate, includes Ships' Bunkers, see Table 532.

On the average local factories absorb nearly 50 per cent. of the output, the railways approximately 12 per cent., and the export trade 30 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 the last seven 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 532.—Purposes for which N.S.W. Coal was Used, 1937-38 to 1943-44.

| Coal Used. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| In Factories in N.S.W.— | | | | | | | |
| Fuel in Electricity Works | 1,099,711 | 1,162,997 | 1,200,796 | 1,290,873 | 1,450,450 | 1,527,303 | 1,559,777 |
| „ Other Factories ... | 1,388,961 | 1,346,667 | 1,218,630 | 1,393,483 | 1,556,282 | 1,510,142 | 1,476,823 |
| | 2,488,672 | 2,509,664 | 2,419,416 | 2,684,356 | 3,006,732 | 3,037,445 | 3,036,600 |
| Raw Material in Gas Works | 577,030 | 578,127 | 621,164 | 656,735 | 689,468 | 719,023 | 754,434 |
| „ Coke Works | 1,536,690 | 1,661,851 | 1,833,643 | 2,331,234 | 2,469,250 | 2,306,749 | 2,141,836 |
| | 2,113,720 | 2,239,978 | 2,454,807 | 2,987,969 | 3,158,718 | 3,025,772 | 2,896,270 |
| Total in Factories (N.S.W.) | 4,602,392 | 4,749,642 | 4,874,223 | 5,672,325 | 6,165,450 | 6,063,217 | 5,932,870 |
| On Railways for Locomotive Purposes in N.S.W. ... | 1,041,106 | 994,371 | 962,197 | 1,104,122 | 1,274,056 | 1,447,122 | 1,462,085 |
| Total, Factories and Railways (N.S.W.) | 5,643,498 | 5,744,013 | 5,836,420 | 6,776,447 | 7,439,506 | 7,510,339 | 7,394,955 |
| Exports— | | | | | | | |
| Interstate*—Cargo ... | 2,091,142 | 1,860,639 | 1,743,648 | 2,571,110 | 2,657,871 | 2,793,197 | 2,721,569 |
| „ Bunker | 431,333 | 411,093 | 405,994 | 440,687 | 445,301 | 357,658 | 373,310 |
| Total, Interstate ... | 2,522,525 | 2,271,737 | 2,149,642 | 3,011,797 | 3,103,172 | 3,150,855 | 3,099,879 |
| Oversea—Cargo ... | 392,013 | 381,778 | 264,340 | 330,100 | 240,708 | 254,043 | 157,741 |
| „ Bunker ... | 576,294 | 516,655 | 401,306 | 289,993 | 279,099 | 255,864 | 162,422 |
| Total, Oversea ... | 968,307 | 898,433 | 665,646 | 620,093 | 519,807 | 509,907 | 320,163 |
| Total Exports ... | 3,490,832 | 3,170,170 | 2,815,288 | 3,631,890 | 3,622,979 | 3,660,762 | 3,420,042 |
| Total, Factories, Railways and Exports ... | 9,134,330 | 8,914,183 | 8,651,708 | 10,408,337 | 11,062,485 | 11,171,101 | 10,814,997 |

* Approximate.

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 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 524 and 526. 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 533.—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 1943 amounted to 2,334,854 tons valued at £3,151,814.

During the years 1925 to 1937 operations were intermittent and the output was only 5,368 tons, valued at £4,401. Production in later years is shown below:—

TABLE 534.—Oil Shale Mined in New South Wales.

| Year. | Quantity. | Value. | Year. | Quantity. | Value. |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1865 to 1937 | tons. 1,925,053 | £ 2,695,121 | 1941 | tons. 123,578 | £ 96,671 |
| 1938 | 536 | 337 | 1942 | 117,324 | 142,343 |
| 1939 | 7,683 | 13,322 | 1943 | 116,875 | 160,215 |
| 1940 | 43,805 | 43,805 | 1944 | 137,458 | 165,235 |
| | | | Total ... | 2,472,312 | 3,317,099 |

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 31st December, 1942, 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 £943,231, loan guaranteed by Commonwealth £250,000; total £1,684,231. Among other concessions, tariff protection is provided for a period of fifteen years to the extent of 7.4d. per gallon over imported petroleum spirit and 5.5d. 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 aggregate value shown in the annual reports of the Department the output of iron made from scrap, Portland cement, lime, and coke has been deducted, because these items are included in the statistics of factories. The amount deducted in respect of these items was £3,499,409 in 1943. On the other hand a sum of £393,574 was added in order to raise the Department's valuation of gold output (assessed at "standard" rate) to value at current Australian price.

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 535.—Value of all Minerals Won in N.S.W. to end of 1944.

| 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 | ... | 132,535,358 | 1936 | 11,520,205 | 506,109,510 |
| 1901-05 | 5,873,176 | 161,901,240 | 1937 | 13,496,603 | 519,606,113 |
| 1906-10 | 8,330,883 | 203,555,656 | 1938 | 12,044,998 | 531,651,111 |
| 1911-15 | 10,169,752 | 254,404,418 | 1939 | 13,649,956 | 545,301,067 |
| 1916-20 | 10,871,895 | 308,763,893 | 1940 | 13,673,524 | 558,974,591 |
| 1921-25 | 14,649,335 | 332,010,570 | 1941 | 16,718,429 | 575,693,020 |
| 1926-30 | 14,125,356 | 452,637,348 | 1942 | 18,147,818 | 593,840,838 |
| 1931-35 | 8,390,391 | 494,589,305 | 1943 | 18,406,385 | 612,247,223 |
| 1936-40 | 12,877,057 | 558,974,591 | 1944 | 17,934,578 | 630,181,801 |

* 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 1943 coal represented 44 per cent. of the total value of mineral production, silver, silver-lead and zinc 30 per cent. and gold 11.6 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 1939 to 1943, also the total yield to the end of 1943.

TABLE 536.—Individual Metals, etc., Won in New South Wales.

| Mineral. | Output during Year. | | | | | Total to end of 1943. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | |
| | Quantity. | | | | | |
| Gold oz. fine | 87,189 | 100,255 | 88,091 | 77,249 | 63,779 | 15,798,864 |
| Silver " | 76,436 | 85,691 | 68,516 | 179,038 | 281,285 | 46,623,778 |
| Silver-lead Ore, etc. tons | 306,225 | 331,610 | 312,416 | 289,198 | 249,484 | 15,146,295 |
| Lead—Pig, etc. " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 326,621 |
| Zinc—Spelter and Concentrates | 278,540 | 287,565 | 243,504 | 273,368 | 283,964 | 10,456,850 |
| Copper (Ingots, Matte, Ore) " | 1,925 | 2,942 | 1,895 | 3,144 | 3,798 | * |
| Tin Ingots, Ore, etc. " | 1,291 | 1,268 | 1,403 | 1,175 | 1,074 | 148,965 |
| Iron—Pig (from Local Ores) " | ... | ... | 63,102 | 182,118 | 204,442 | 1,863,970 |
| Iron Oxide " | 59 | 92 | 543 | 2,429 | 7,363 | 113,689 |
| Ironstone Flux " | ... | ... | 75 | ... | ... | 135,162 |
| Chrome Iron Ore " | 116 | 275 | 350 | 359 | 405 | 45,718 |
| Wolfram " | 83 | 44 | 59 | 38 | 42 | 2,893 |
| Scheelite " | 14 | 19 | 20 | 13 | 23 | 1,837 |
| Platinum oz. | 7 | 12 | 22 | 24 | 3 | 20,240 |
| Molybdenite tons | 25 | 12 | 38 | 1 | 8 | 984 |
| Antimony (Metal and Ore) " | 77 | 131 | 315 | 443 | 418 | 21,373 |
| Manganese Ore " | 146 | 1,008 | 1,462 | 780 | 604 | 41,835 |
| Bismuth cwt. | 1 | ... | 12 | 4 | 24 | 17,864 |
| Alumite tons | 750 | 787 | 1,162 | 1,137 | 428 | 64,533 |
| Dolomite " | 30,899 | 23,738 | 27,917 | 24,768 | 25,225 | * |
| Limestone (mainly Flux) " | 254,606 | 207,636 | 265,640 | 323,143 | 278,256 | 4,742,380 |
| Magnesite " | 24,809 | 22,876 | 26,355 | 34,053 | 64,069 | 386,780 |
| Asbestos " | ... | ... | 37 | 760 | 415 | * |
| Diamonds carats | 103 | ... | 300 | 183 | 429 | 206,518 |
| | Value. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Gold " | 848,985 | 1,068,692 | 941,244 | 807,436 | 660,491 | 71,251,416 |
| Silver " | 7,021 | 7,991 | 7,226 | 18,881 | 29,741 | 6,210,077 |
| Silver-lead Ore, etc. " | 3,539,419 | 3,940,778 | 4,449,747 | 4,149,540 | 3,722,931 | 148,485,411 |
| Lead—Pig, etc. " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,442,397 |
| Zinc—Spelter and Concentrates | 252,102 | 378,363 | 408,708 | 583,489 | 781,737 | 28,734,501 |
| Copper (Ingots, Matte, Ore) " | 105,407 | 200,544 | 117,490 | 277,376 | 379,800 | 17,001,573 |
| Tin Ingots, Ore, etc. " | 366,138 | 380,916 | 443,123 | 417,210 | 403,320 | 18,433,575 |
| Iron—Pig (from Local Ores) " | ... | ... | 254,000 | 819,531 | 1,124,431 | 9,709,717 |
| Iron Oxide " | 73 | 115 | 767 | 2,289 | 5,822 | 105,028 |
| Ironstone Flux " | ... | ... | 71 | ... | ... | 109,812 |
| Chrome Iron Ore " | 352 | 1,393 | 1,225 | 891 | 1,132 | 141,347 |
| Wolfram " | 16,249 | 8,304 | 13,044 | 11,055 | 14,033 | 388,591 |
| Scheelite " | 3,383 | 4,603 | 4,413 | 5,807 | 9,185 | 229,605 |
| Platinum " | 35 | 92 | 216 | 30 | 37 | 128,954 |
| Molybdenite " | 5,382 | 2,522 | 1,391 | 294 | 3,363 | 225,696 |
| Antimony (Metal and Ore) " | 1,261 | 2,595 | 7,177 | 14,204 | 17,161 | 419,228 |
| Manganese Ore " | 477 | 2,998 | 5,331 | 4,762 | 3,592 | 100,623 |
| Bismuth " | 10 | ... | 180 | 176 | 968 | 246,104 |
| Alumite " | 1,423 | 1,476 | 2,963 | 2,060 | 802 | 221,420 |
| Dolomite " | 34,577 | 27,684 | 28,344 | 26,687 | 36,805 | 330,730 |
| Limestone (mainly Flux) " | 49,740 | 44,895 | 54,096 | 67,305 | 75,960 | 1,699,959 |
| Magnesite " | 34,217 | 45,545 | 34,390 | 75,921 | 117,149 | 691,715 |
| Asbestos " | ... | ... | 370 | 5,070 | 18,189 | 72,554 |
| Diamonds " | 167 | ... | 318 | 387 | 900 | 149,671 |
| Opal " | 1,020 | 1,002 | 825 | 800 | 2,288 | 1,632,956 |

* 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 ensuing period of economic stress, production expanded as a result of increased activities of fossickers and a rapid rise in the price of gold, which was doubled between 1930 and 1934. In 1940 the yield, 100,255 oz. fine, was the highest since 1916. Subsequently operations were curtailed owing to war-time conditions and the yield declined to 62,609 oz. fine in 1944. The prices paid for gold lodged at the Commonwealth Bank are shown in Table 546.

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 391 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 realised abroad.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold won in New South Wales to the end of 1944:—

TABLE 537.—Gold Won in New South Wales, 1851 to 1944.

| Period. | Quantity. | Value.* | Period. | Quantity. | Value.* |
|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | oz. fine. | £ | | oz. fine. | £ |
| 1851-1900 | 11,399,508 | 48,422,001 | 1938 | 88,098 | 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 | 83,091 | 941,244 |
| 1926-1930 | 79,237 | 298,557 | 1942 | 77,249 | 807,436 |
| 1931-1935 | 163,091 | 1,295,098 | 1943 | 63,779 | 666,491 |
| 1936-1940 | 405,488 | 3,820,282 | 1944 | 62,609 | 657,152 |
| | | | Total ... | 15,861,473 | 71,908,568 |

* 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 has 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 in the years 1939 to 1943 was, as follows:—

| | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Ore raised—tons | 1,423,881 | 1,429,911 | 1,468,576 | 1,325,562 | 1,172,704 |

A large silver-lead mine has been opened at *Captain's Flat*, where the prospective ore reserves are believed to amount to 5,000,000 tons. In terms of an agreement with the mining company the Government of New South Wales constructed a railway from Bungendore on the Goulburn-Bombala railway to Captain's Flat.

Production of ore at the mine was commenced at the beginning of 1939; the annual output of ore is shown below:—

| | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Output of ore—tons | 134,794 | 181,246 | 177,996 | 201,565 | 241,612 |

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 1943 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 538.—Silver, Lead and Zinc Won in New South Wales to end of 1943.

| Period. | Silver. | Silver-lead Concentrates, Carbonate ore, etc. | Lead-Pig, in Matte, etc. | Zinc Concentrates. |
|-----------|------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | |
| | oz. | tons. | tons. | tons. |
| To 1909 | 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 | 553,623 |
| 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 |
| 1936-1940 | 347,273 | 1,492,687 | ... | 1,272,006 |
| 1939 | 76,436 | 306,225 | ... | 278,540 |
| 1940 | 85,691 | 331,610 | ... | 287,565 |
| 1941 | 68,516 | 312,416 | ... | 243,504 |
| 1942 | 179,038 | 289,198 | ... | 273,368 |
| 1943 | 281,285 | 249,484 | ... | 283,964 |
| Total ... | 46,623,778 | 15,146,295 | 326,621 | 10,456,850 |

* Includes 2,758 tons of spelter.

TABLE 538.—Silver, Lead and Zinc Won in New South Wales to end of 1943—*continued*.

| Period. | Silver. | Silver-lead Concentrates, Carbonate ore, etc. | Lead-pig, in Matte, etc. | Zinc Concentrates. |
|-----------|-----------|---|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | | 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 |
| 1936-1940 | 31,508 | 18,890,575 | ... | 1,717,881 |
| 1939 | 7,021 | 3,539,419 | ... | 252,102 |
| 1940 | 7,991 | 3,946,778 | ... | 378,363 |
| 1941 | 7,226 | 4,449,747 | ... | 408,708 |
| 1942 | 18,881 | 4,149,540 | ... | 583,489 |
| 1943 | 29,741 | 3,722,931 | ... | 781,737 |
| Total ... | 6,216,077 | 148,485,411 | 6,442,397 | 28,734,501 |

Production in 1944 was, silver 172,168 oz., valued at £22,597; silver-lead ore, etc., 240,563 tons, £4,046,338; and zinc concentrates, 300,850 tons, £1,052,220.

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 overseas 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 539.—Silver, Lead and Zinc—Metal Obtained and Concentrates Exported, 1921 to 1943.

| Year. | Metal obtained within Commonwealth from ores raised in New South Wales. | | | | Concentrates exported overseas. | | | | | 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. | | |
| | oz. fine. | tons. | tons. | £ | tons. | oz. fine. | tons. | tons. | £ | £ |
| 1921 | 3,624,413 | 47,426 | 1,425 | 1,723,864 | 47,127 | 617,477 | 6,539 | 19,272 | 261,238 | 1,955,102 |
| 1929 | 7,619,884 | 165,364 | 46,163 | 5,913,014 | 156,532 | 835,697 | 7,009 | 76,610 | 734,261 | 6,662,275 |
| 1931 | 6,177,863 | 129,619 | 53,832 | 2,995,029 | 95,421 | 460,958 | 13,405 | 43,629 | 267,705 | 3,252,734 |
| 1936 | 7,778,514 | 157,755 | 57,744 | 4,608,888 | 147,969 | 779,289 | 18,569 | 68,011 | 549,319 | 5,158,207 |
| 1937 | 8,731,750 | 184,322 | 43,254 | 6,353,963 | 149,646 | 1,048,749 | 13,832 | 64,785 | 889,991 | 7,243,954 |
| 1938 | 8,497,637 | 181,187 | 47,370 | 4,433,183 | 142,150 | 1,060,913 | 15,213 | 66,359 | 479,795 | 4,917,983 |
| 1939 | 8,910,129 | 198,776 | 44,965 | 4,811,208 | 201,426 | 647,620 | 17,630 | 109,346 | 650,809 | 5,463,017 |
| 1940 | 8,266,353 | 187,705 | 49,398 | 6,490,611 | 156,470 | 311,329 | 10,111 | 74,888 | 538,269 | 7,028,370 |
| 1941 | 9,192,833 | 212,665 | 55,094 | 7,553,248 | 139,408 | 164,001 | 7,775 | 62,971 | 461,525 | 8,004,773 |
| 1942 | 8,616,871 | 205,630 | 55,473 | 7,327,881 | 163,319 | 464,450 | 17,144 | 68,387 | 753,094 | 8,631,645 |
| 1943 | 7,643,746 | 179,919 | 51,266 | 5,934,930 | 221,116 | 286,023 | 8,024 | 113,494 | 1,136,012 | 7,070,942 |

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 was 124 tons valued at £40,094 in 1939; 122 tons, £41,198 in 1940; 145 tons, £46,662 in 1941; 122 tons, £53,750 in 1942; and 117 tons, £52,537 in 1943.

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 540.—Copper Won in New South Wales, 1858 to 1944.

| Period. | Ingots, Matte, and Regulus. | | Ore and Concentrates. | | Total Value. |
|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | |
| | tous. | £ | tous. | £ | £ |
| 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 | 208 | 4,026 | 127,977 |
| 1936-1940 | 6,202 | 362,838 | 5,627 | 157,111 | 519,949 |
| 1939 | 1,382 | 77,031 | 543 | 28,376 | 105,407 |
| 1940 | 2,032 | 136,337 | 910 | 64,207 | 200,544 |
| 1941 | } | 80,352 | } | 37,138 | 117,490 |
| 1942 | | 226,226 | | 51,150 | 277,376 |
| 1943 | | 192,300 | | 187,500 | 379,800 |
| 1944 | | 111,200 | | 198,700 | 309,900 |
| Total ..... | ..... | 16,294,621 | ..... | 1,016,852 | 17,311,473 |

* Not available on comparable basis.

The output of copper is obtained mainly from the treatment of silver-lead concentrates mined at Broken Hill and Cobar.

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 541.—Tin Won in New South Wales, 1872 to 1944.

| Period. | Ingots. | | Ore, Concentrates, etc. | | Total Value. |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | |
| | tons. | £ | tons. | £ | £ |
| 1872-1900 | 67,055 | 5,879,803 | 13,581 | 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 | 3,629 | 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 |
| 1936-1940 | 5,908 | 1,622,534 | 97 | 16,370 | 1,638,904 |
| 1931 | 1,286 | 365,403 | 5 | 735 | 366,138 |
| 1940 | 1,263 | 380,916 | ... | ... | 380,916 |
| 1941 | 1,403 | 443,123 | ... | ... | 443,123 |
| 1942 | 1,175 | 417,210 | ... | ... | 417,210 |
| 1943 | 1,074 | 403,320 | ... | ... | 403,320 |
| 1944 | 824 | 309,860 | ... | ... | 309,860 |
| Total .. | 108,840 | 15,272,457 | 40,949 | 3,470,978 | 18,743,435 |

There are a number of dredges for the recovery of tin in the northern districts. The quantity of stream tin obtained to the end of 1943 was 35,280 tons, valued at £4,911,639.

Particulars of output of the dredges in the five years 1939 to 1943 are as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 |
| Quantity—tons | 972 | 645 | 568 | 508 | 461 |
| Value—£ | 176,682 | 139,342 | 118,435 | 115,187 | 119,943 |

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 1943 was 1,863,970 tons, valued at £9,709,717. There was no production between 1930 and 1940, except in 1935 when the output was 4,580 tons, valued at £18,320. In recent years supplies were obtained from several deposits in New South Wales with a view to maintain war-time production of the iron and steel work. From these ores 63,102 tons of pig iron, valued at £254,000 were produced in 1941; 182,118 tons, valued at £319,531 in 1942; 204,442 tons, valued at £1,124,431 in 1943, and 151,888 tons, valued at £835,384 in 1944.

Production of ironstone flux in New South Wales was recorded in only two years since 1922, viz., 2,432 tons, valued at £950 in 1933; and 75 tons, valued at £71 in 1941.

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 as shown in Table 536 has increased in recent years. The total output to the end of 1943 was 113,689 tons, valued at £105,028.

OTHER METALS.

The list of metals won in New South Wales includes, in addition to those described above, a number of useful metals of which output in each year, 1939 to 1943, is shown in Table 536.

Platinum.—Platinum occurs in several districts of New South Wales, but platinum mining is comparatively unimportant. The quantity produced to the end of 1943 amounted to 20,240 oz., valued at £128,954.

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 1943 was 405 tons, valued at £1,132, making a total output of 45,718 tons, valued at £141,347.

Scheelite and Wolfram.—The tungsten ores, scheelite and wolfram, occur in many localities in New South Wales, generally in association with tinestone (cassiterite), bismuth, and molybdenite. These ores are used mainly in the manufacture of special steels. The production in 1943 was 22 tons of scheelite, valued at £9,185, and 42 tons of wolfram, valued at £14,033. The total production up to the end of 1943 was 1,837 tons of scheelite, valued at £229,605, and 2,893 tons of wolfram, valued at £388,591.

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 1943 was 984 tons, valued at £225,696, of which 8 tons, valued at £3,363, were produced in 1943.

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 1943 was 21,373 tons, valued at £419,228, of which 418 tons, valued at £17,161, were produced in 1943.

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 1943 was 41,835 tons, valued at £100,623, including 604 tons, valued at £3,592 produced in 1943.

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 1943 was 24 cwt., valued at £958. The quantity produced to the end of 1943 was 893 tons of ore, valued at £246,104.

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.

DIAMONDS.

Diamonds and other gem-stones occur in various places in New South Wales, but an extensive field has not been discovered.

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 542.—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 | 1936-40 | 1,253 | 1,317 |
| 1906-1910 | 16,651 | 12,374 | 1941 | 300 | 318 |
| 1911-1915 | 16,003 | 13,353 | 1942 | 183 | 337 |
| 1916-1920 | 11,933 | 12,573 | 1943 | 429 | 900 |
| 1921-1925 | 3,232 | 4,183 | | | |
| 1926-1930 | 1,077 | 1,226 | Total ... | 206,518 | 149,671 |

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 543.—Opal Won in N.S.W., 1890 to 1943.

| Period. | Value. | Period. | Value. |
|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | | £ |
| 1890-1900 | 456,599 | 1926-1930 | 47,409 |
| 1901-1905 | 476,000 | 1931-1935 | 15,995 |
| 1906-1910 | 305,300 | 1936-1940 | 15,715 |
| 1911-1915 | 154,738 | 1941 | 825 |
| 1916-1920 | 105,547 | 1942 | 800 |
| 1921-1925 | 51,740 | 1943 | 2,283 |
| | | Total ... | 1,632,956 |

The output of opal was greatest during the five years ended 1903, when the average value was £115,000 per annum. The value of opal won in 1944 was £3,020.

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 1943 was 428 tons, valued at £802, and the total production to the end of 1943 was 64,533 tons, valued at £221,420.

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 1943 was 64,069 tons, valued at £117,149, as compared with 24,809 tons, £34,217 in 1939 (see Table 536). Production in 1944 was 31,245 tons, valued at £46,097.

Diatomaceous earth occurs in several localities. The principal deposits are situated at Cooma, Barraba, Coonabarabran, and Wyrallah. The output in 1943 was 2,747 tons, valued at £2,427.

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 1941 to 1943, as recorded by the Department of Mines. These records do not include the output of limestone used for Portland cement or lime because these products are classified by the Department as products of mines (see page 589):—

TABLE 544.—Output of Quarries, 1941 to 1943.

| Stone, etc. | 1941. | | 1942. | | 1943. | |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | tons. | £ | tons. | £ | tons. | £ |
| Building Stone— | | | | | | |
| Basalt | 45,604 | 8,862 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Granite | 4,524 | 4,830 | 1,528 | 8,481 | 1,242 | 3,873 |
| Marble | 663 | 2,687 | 15 | 11 | ..... | ..... |
| Limestone | 5,469 | 4,287 | 1,785 | 2,120 | 1,000 | 1,125 |
| Sand and Sand Stone | 48,122 | 30,630 | 22,351 | 9,587 | 34,963 | 13,092 |
| Syenite | 942 | 2,328 | 112 | 138 | 181 | 527 |
| Macadam, Ballast, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Basalt | 781,175 | 234,352 | 747,914 | 222,374 | 669,981 | 200,994 |
| Gravel | 2,605,180* | 521,036 | 1,706,401* | 341,280 | 30,42,701* | 608,540 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,195,490 | 204,124 | 930,182 | 149,386 | 1,351,446 | 234,090 |
| Clays— | | | | | | |
| Brick, Tile, Pipe, Pottery | 1,081,874 | 216,375 | 779,788 | 155,958 | 237,494 | 47,479 |
| Fire Clay | 44,732 | 16,775 | 47,033 | 17,637 | 57,058 | 21,398 |
| Clay Shale | 81,609 | 16,332 | 46,850 | 9,370 | 34,014 | 6,803 |
| Kaolin and White Clays | 19,810 | 15,139 | 17,761 | 13,512 | 19,857 | 14,893 |
| Total ... .. | ..... | 1,277,757 | ..... | 929,854 | ..... | 1,152,814 |

* Cubic yards.

The production of building stone fluctuates with the demand for stone for the construction of reservoirs and other public works. The value of the annual output of the quarries, as recorded in returns supplied by owners to the Government Statistician in various years from 1929 to 1940, and as recorded by the Department of Mines in later years is shown below:—

TABLE 545.—Value of Quarry Output, 1929 to 1944.

| Year. | Value of Output. | Year. | Value of Output. | Year. | Value of Output. |
|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|
| | £ | | £ | | £ |
| 1929 | 1,373,855 | 1937 | 1,662,135 | 1941* | 1,277,757 |
| 1931 | 634,420 | 1938 | 1,654,887 | 1942* | 929,854 |
| 1932 | 563,409 | 1939 | 1,446,927 | 1943* | 1,152,814 |
| 1936 | 1,261,301 | 1940 | 1,273,227 | 1944* | 767,511 |

* See note re limestone in paragraph above Table 544.

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 subject to control in terms of the Commonwealth wartime prices regulations described in the chapter Food and Prices—tin since 6th October, 1939, and lead, zinc and copper since 14th December, 1939. The price of tin ingots (70 lb. or over in lots of 10 cwt. or more) at smelters' works was fixed at £306 per ton in February, 1940, £320 in April, 1941, £371 in May, 1942, and £376 in April, 1943. The basic price of pig lead and zinc bars, blocks and ingots was fixed at £22 a ton. The basic price of copper was fixed at £76 per ton in February, 1940, and increased to £78 10s. a ton in February, 1941, £86 10s. a ton in May, 1941, and £105 in May, 1942. The basic prices are subject to adjustment for particular grades, etc., by the same margin as existed on 15th December, 1939, above or below the price of £20 17s. 3d. for pig lead, £20 2s. 6d. for zinc, and £63 17s. 6d. for copper.

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 546.—Prices of Metals, in Australian Currency—1929 to 1945.

| Period. | Gold (Mint Price). | Export Parities. | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------|--|
| | | Silver (Standard). | Lead. | Zinc (Electrolytic). | Tin (Standard). | Copper (Electrolytic Wire bars). |
| | 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. |
| Average— | | | | | | |
| 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 | ..... |
| 1942 ... | 10 9 1 | 2 4·7 | 21 9 9 | 22 2 11 | 285 9 1 | ..... |
| 1943 ... | 10 9 0 | 2 4·6 | 22 19 2 | 23 15 2 | 283 1 6 | ..... |
| 1944 ... | 10 10 1 | 2 4·6 | 26 3 0 | 24 9 4 | 335 7 2 | ..... |
| August, 1939 | 9 10 5 | 1 10·3 | 18 6 8 | 19 13 9 | 273 15 11 | 62 2 0 |
| June, 1942 | 10 9 0 | 2 4·6 | 20 13 4 | 22 0 6 | 283 1 6 | ..... |
| June, 1943 | 10 9 0 | 2 4·6 | 22 1 0 | 22 0 6 | 283 1 6 | ..... |
| June, 1944 | 10 9 5 | 2 4·6 | 26 10 5 | 29 4 4 | 325 11 4 | ..... |
| June, 1945 | 10 14 9 | 2 4·8 | 39 1 6 | 31 11 3 | 350 14 5 | ..... |

In London the Ministry of Supply assumed control of the base metal markets upon the outbreak of war in 1939. Prices were fixed on 18th

December, 1939, as follows:—Electrolytic copper £stg. 62 per ton, lead £stg. 25 per ton and spelter £stg. 25 15s. per ton. At this time tin was freed from control but restrictions were reimposed in December, 1941, and the price was fixed at £stg. 259 a ton; it was increased to £stg. 300 per ton in January, 1944.

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.

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 547.—Mining Leases, etc., 1939 to 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 | 2,087 | 9,371 |
| Agreements | ... | 45,989 | 45,989 | ... | 56,197 | 56,197 |
| Authority to Enter | ... | 50,694 | 50,694 | ... | 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 | 5,281 | 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.

Rentals received by the State from mining leases amounted to £17,611 in 1941-42, £16,615 in 1942-43, and £16,433 in 1943-44.

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.

Particulars of royalty collected in each year since 1937-38 are shown below:—

TABLE 548.—Royalty on Minerals, 1937-38 to 1943-44.

| Mineral. | Year ended 30th June— | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1938. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Coal | 166,214 | 159,613 | 205,621 | 183,015 | 220,000 | 282,187 | 246,400 |
| Silver, Lead, Zinc | 163,283 | 70,431 | 23,001 | 37,772 | 67,381 | 82,346 | 38,898 |
| Other | 19,287 | 17,439 | 11,639 | 11,598 | 15,820 | 11,685 | 12,214 |
| Total Royalty | 348,764 | 247,463 | 240,261 | 232,385 | 303,201 | 356,198 | 300,507 |

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 accordance with arrangements described on page 580.

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. Sustainance 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 549.—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 | 36,780 | 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 |
| 1941 | 5,677 | 89 | 474 | 2,061 | ... | 954 | 9,255 |
| 1942 | 1,169 | 51 | 1,215 | 1,446 | ... | 2,819 | 6,700 |
| 1943 | 34 | 248 | 457 | 1,259 | ... | 2,482 | 4,480 |

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 also provides financial assistance from time to time to encourage prospecting and the development of mineral resources.

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 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 1943 were as follow:—Western, 0.7d.; Southern, 0.6d.; Newcastle, 0.41d.; and South Maitland, 0.239d. per ton of coal raised during the preceding year. The amount contributed was £19,710 in 1943; the contributions in each year are 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 1935 to 1944:—

TABLE 550.—Mining Accidents, 1935 to 1944.

| 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. |
| 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 | ·89 | 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 | 1·12 | 18·15 |
| 1941 | 26 | 79 | 11 | 259 | 1·48 | 4·51 | ·93 | 21·87 |
| 1942 | 23 | 75 | 8 | 178 | 1·32 | 4·30 | ·77 | 17·24 |
| 1943 | 19 | 91 | 15 | 126 | 1·07 | 5·12 | 1·46 | 12·27 |
| 1944 | 26 | 69 | 6 | 80 | 1·47 | 3·89 | 0·67 | 8·96 |

The accident rates are not based on the number of employees as shown in Table 518 or 519. 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 528.

Allowances paid to beneficiaries under the provisions of the Miners' Accident Relief Act amounted to £10,134 in 1941, £9,212 in 1942, and £8,637 in 1943. The beneficiaries at the end of 1943 were: widows, 128; mothers, 4; sisters, 2; permanently disabled persons, 95; and children, 3. 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.

A pension scheme for coal and oil shale mine workers in New South Wales which commenced in November, 1941, is described in the chapter "Social Condition" of this Year Book.

RURAL INDUSTRIES.

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 a fluctuating recovery in prices, the policy of closer settlement was resumed towards the end of 1937, but operations were suspended again upon the outbreak of war in 1939.

With the extension of warfare in the Pacific area greater demand arose for supplies of dairy produce, meat, vegetables, rice and other food-stuffs. As a result there was intensification of rural activities to produce fodder crops, vegetables, etc., but in view of depleted manpower, wheat farming was restricted.

STATISTICS OF RURAL INDUSTRIES IN WARTIME.

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 1941-42 and later years were expedited so that information regarding major items of production has been available within four months of the close of each season. This was rendered possible by the co-operation of landholders in furnishing their returns promptly and of the police in collecting them.

Similar action in regard to statistics of rural production has been taken in the other Australian States. Moreover, the forms used by the State Statisticians have been standardised in regard to items, period to which the details relate and date of collection, so that the data might be speedily assembled for the whole Commonwealth.

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, 1945, the number of agricultural and pastoral holdings of 1 acre or more in extent was 74,566, embracing a total area of 170,079,873 acres.

The area of the State not embraced within such holdings is approximately 28,000,000 acres and includes approximately 3,000,000 acres covered by rivers, lakes, harbours, etc.; 5,000,000 acres of rugged land unfit for

* 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.

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.

An approximate classification of the main purposes for which rural holdings of one acre and upwards were used in 1911-12 and various years to 1944-45 is shown below. As from 1928-29 holdings on which agricultural operations were confined to production of fodder for the livestock on the holding were classified under the heading "grazing" or "dairying" or "grazing and dairying." A certain proportion of the areas classified according to the main purposes shown below was used also for subsidiary activities, such as poultry, pig and bee farming.

TABLE 551.—Rural Holdings, Classification according to Purposes, 1911-12 to 1944-45.

| Main purpose for which holdings are used. | Number of Holdings. | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1911-12. | 1925-26. | 1930-31. | 1935-36. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1944-45. |
| Agriculture | 6,814 | 11,435 | 10,806 | 10,293 | 10,567 | 10,373 | 9,938 | 9,497 |
| Dairying | 3,157 | 9,766 | 14,484 | 14,969 | 14,129 | 14,210 | 14,098 | 12,473 |
| Grazing | 22,011 | 25,428 | 24,154 | 21,970 | 20,765 | 20,578 | 20,897 | 22,101 |
| Agriculture and Dairying ... | 8,258 | 5,624 | 3,371 | 4,066 | 3,660 | 3,752 | 3,675 | 3,821 |
| Agriculture and Grazing ... | 21,969 | 18,084 | 15,969 | 15,995 | 18,461 | 18,144 | 17,864 | 16,341 |
| Dairying and Grazing ... | 2,099 | 1,794 | 1,148 | 1,445 | 1,331 | 1,309 | 1,252 | 1,639 |
| Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing... .. | 4,362 | 1,734 | 1,146 | 1,834 | 1,489 | 1,433 | 1,461 | 1,239 |
| Poultry, Pig, or Bee Farming | 879 | 1,526 | 1,630 | 2,786 | 2,426 | 2,540 | 2,558 | 4,527 |
| Total Holdings of one acre and upwards used mainly for Agricultural and Pastoral purposes | 69,549 | 75,391 | 72,708 | 73,358 | 72,828 | 72,339 | 71,743 | 71,638 |

NOTE—The basis of classification was amended in 1928-29.

In addition to those classified above, small holdings—mostly less than 30 acres in extent, which numbered 2,928 in 1944-45—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 particulars in the table do 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.

Between 1930-31 and 1939-40 there was a definite trend towards mixed farming. Single purpose holdings declined in number and those used for two or more classes of activity increased. Apart from holdings classified as pig, poultry or bee farms, the number of single purpose holdings used for agriculture, dairying or grazing was 49,444 or 69.6 per cent. in 1930-31 and 45,161 or 64.7 per cent. in 1939-40; on the other hand, holdings used for a combination of these activities increased from 21,634 or 30.4 per cent. in 1930-31 to 24,638 or 35.3 per cent. in 1939-40. During the next five years the number of single purpose holdings declined further to 44,671.

but the proportion rose to 65.7 per cent. as a result of a reversal of the trend in respect of grazing activities, and the proportion of multiple purpose holdings, numbering 23,040, declined to 34.3 per cent.

A summary regarding the holdings used for each of the main rural activities, singly or combined, in 1930-31, 1939-40 and 1944-45 is shown below. A holding is not classified as agricultural if the cultivation is confined to fodder crops for the livestock thereon; consequently the number of cultivated holdings (those with at least one acre of cultivation), viz., 49,391 in 1930-31, 53,251 in 1939-40 and 49,172 in 1944-45, exceeds the number of agricultural holdings as stated in this table:—

TABLE 552.—Rural Holdings used for Agriculture, Dairying and Grazing.

| Purpose. | Number of Holdings. | | | Proportion of Total. | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1930-31. | 1939-40. | 1944-45. | 1930-31. | 1939-40. | 1944-45. |
| Agriculture— | | | | % | % | % |
| Single Purpose | 10,806 | 10,373 | 9,497 | 34.5 | 30.8 | 30.7 |
| Combined with Grazing | 15,969 | 18,144 | 16,341 | 51.0 | 53.8 | 52.0 |
| Other | 4,517 | 5,185 | 5,060 | 14.5 | 15.4 | 16.4 |
| Total | 31,292 | 33,702 | 30,898 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Dairying— | | | | | | |
| Single Purpose | 14,484 | 14,210 | 12,473 | 71.9 | 68.7 | 65.1 |
| Other | 5,665 | 6,494 | 6,699 | 28.1 | 31.3 | 34.9 |
| Total | 20,149 | 20,704 | 19,172 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Grazing— | | | | | | |
| Single Purpose | 24,154 | 20,578 | 22,101 | 56.9 | 49.6 | 53.5 |
| Combined with Agriculture | 15,969 | 18,144 | 16,341 | 37.7 | 43.8 | 39.5 |
| Other | 2,294 | 2,742 | 2,878 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 7.0 |
| Total | 42,417 | 41,464 | 41,320 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

The proportion of single purpose holdings is highest in dairying, 65 per cent., and lowest in agriculture, less than 31 per cent. The holdings used for agriculture and grazing combined represent 53 per cent. of those classified to agriculture and 39½ per cent. of the holdings used for grazing. There has been an appreciable increase since 1939-40 in the number and proportion of holdings used exclusively for grazing.

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 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.

Particulars of the area occupied in each Division of New South Wales, according to the class of tenure at 31st March, 1941 as returned by landholders are shown below; later information has not been collected.

TABLE 553.—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 | 997,132 | 12,069,504 |
| 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 |
| New South Wales | 93,194,024 | 11,764,402 | 1,923,576 | 66,987,142 | 173,869,144 |

* See footnote, page 607.

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 of a total area of 77 million acres of western lands leases more than 47 million acres had been gazetted as perpetual leases at 30th June, 1941. In the statistics of rural holdings compiled from landholders' returns, less than 16 million acres were classified in 1941 as alienated or virtually alienated (as defined at foot of page 607) and more than 30 million acres converted to perpetual leasehold were still returned as western lands leases and classified (in Table 553) with all other leases held from Crown.

The area occupied in holdings of various classes in 1941 is expressed in the following table as a proportion of the total area of each division:—

TABLE 554.—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 607, and paragraph below Table 553.

In 1941, almost 88 per cent. of the total area of the State was occupied in holdings of one acre and upwards used for agricultural or pastoral purposes. The highest proportion of alienation had taken place in the Western Slopes, viz., 78.4 per cent., and in the Central Plains and Riverina 74.2 per cent. of the area of the division.

The greater intensity of settlement in the more easterly districts necessitates the allocation of a large proportion 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 its total area is in rural occupation, 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 page 689 of the Year Book for 1940-41.

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, the latest information available:—

TABLE 555.—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. 000. | £ 000. | £ | £ 000. | £ | acres. 000. |
| Coastal— | | | | | | |
| North Coast ... | 3,336 | 12,125 | 3·63 | 30,322 | 9·09 | 1,396 |
| Hunter and Manning ... | 4,110 | 9,293 | 2·26 | 25,837 | 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 |
| Tablelands— | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Western Slopes— | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Plains— | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Western Division ... | 15,731† | 1,748 | 0·11 | 4,318 | 0·27 | 62,185 |
| Whole State ... | 93,194 | 126,984 | 1·36 | 346,024 | 3·71 | 80,675 |

* See footnote, page 607. † See paragraph above Table 554.

Particulars of the rainfall, productivity, and population of each of the divisions are shown in Table 556. 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 on page 692 of the Year Book for 1940-41.

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 556.—Rainfall, Population, Area and Production, in Divisions.

| Division. | Range of Average Annual Rainfall | Population at 31st Dec. 1943. | Total Area. † | Average Annual Production, 1941-42 to 1943-44. | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------------------|
| | | | | Wool. | Wheat. | Butter. | Minerals. ‡ | Manu- factures. \|\| |
| | inches. | 000 | acres. | lb. 000 | busheis. 000 | lb. 000 | £ 000 | £ 000 |
| <i>Coastal—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| North Coast ... | 36-78 | 152 | 6,965 | 39 | ... | 56,080 | 89 | 1,722 |
| Hunter and Manning ... | 22-59 | 332 | 8,396 | 7,232 | 60 | 19,667 | 6,213 | 15,345 |
| Metropolitan ... | 27-47 | 1,564 | 958 | 225 | ... | 234 | ... | 117,507 |
| South Coast ... | 27-58 | 123 | 5,950 | 4,277 | ... | 6,621 | 1,961 | 7,082 |
| Total ... | ... | 2,171 | 22,269 | 11,773 | 60 | 82,002 | 8,263 | 141,656 |
| <i>Tablelands—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Northern ... | 29-39 | 52 | 8,088 | 27,606 | 131 | 1,463 | 232 | 264 |
| Central ... | 22-48 | 154 | 10,716 | 53,420 | 3,339 | 1,179 | 1,288 | 4,630 |
| Southern ... | 19-62 | 48 | 7,061 | 34,310 | 33 | 339 | 361 | 542 |
| Total ... | ... | 254 | 25,865 | 115,336 | 3,503 | 2,981 | 1,881 | 5,436 |
| <i>Western Slopes—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| North ... | 21-32 | 61 | 9,200 | 51,398 | 7,429 | 1,432 | 98 | 365 |
| Central ... | 18-27 | 61 | 7,723 | 44,589 | 11,631 | 570 | 19 | 471 |
| South ... | 17-38 | 116 | 11,239 | 69,867 | 11,356 | 5,363 | 135 | 1,074 |
| Total ... | ... | 238 | 28,162 | 165,854 | 30,416 | 7,365 | 252 | 1,910 |
| <i>Central Plains—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Northern ... | 19-27 | 30 | 9,580 | 39,335 | 2,973 | 111 | } 48 | 230 |
| Central ... | 16-21 | 25 | 14,811 | 55,994 | 1,432 | 114 | | 105 |
| Riverina ... | 12-23 | 83 | 17,003 | 62,679 | 10,835 | 684 | | 19 | 777 |
| Total ... | ... | 138 | 41,394 | 158,068 | 15,240 | 909 | 67 | 1,112 |
| <i>Western Division ...</i> | 7-18 | 50 | 80,321 | 76,285 | 12 | 28 | 3,848 | 1,525 |
| <i>Whole State ...</i> | ... | 2,851 | 198,011 | 527,316 | 49,231 | 93,285 | 14,311 | 151,639 |

† Excluding area of harbours not included in local government areas. ‡ Calendar years 1941 to 1943.

|| 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 reliability 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.

Factories 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, is published in the chapter "Production" of this Year Book and 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 557.—Estimated Value of Production—Rural Industries, 1901 to 1944-45.

| Year. | Gross Value. | | Net Value. | |
|----------|--------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | Amount. | Per Head of Population. | Amount. | Per Head of Population. |
| 1901 | £ 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 | 69,712 | 21 16 10 | 50,161 | 18 6 11 |
| 1939-40 | 72,975 | 26 8 8 | 65,904 | 23 17 6 |
| 1940-41 | 67,793 | 24 7 3 | 59,859 | 21 10 3 |
| 1941-42 | 72,308 | 25 16 0 | 62,990 | 22 9 6 |
| 1942-43* | 89,905 | 31 15 2 | 79,736 | 28 3 3 |
| 1943-44* | 99,266 | 34 15 4 | 87,799 | 30 15 1 |
| 1944-45* | 85,362 | 29 11 9 | 74,563 | 25 16 11 |

*To be increased by further payments from wheat pools.

Details regarding estimates of the value of production in 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 1920-21 is shown in the following table, allowance being made for depreciation. The information has not been collected since 1940-41.

TABLE 558.—Value of Rural Machinery, 1920-21 to 1940-41.

| Season. | Agricultural. | Dairying. | Pastoral.* | Total Value.† |
|---------|---------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 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 on 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.

Information as to the number of tractors in use on farms at 30th June, 1930, and in recent years, is shown later.

The following table indicates the approximate value of rural holdings, and of machinery and live stock thereon, in various years between 1929 and 1941; the value of Crown lands leased to landholders is not included:—

TABLE 559.—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.

EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL INDUSTRIES.

Wartime Organisation of Rural Labour.

Before the outbreak of war with Japan there was little effective wartime organisation of rural labour. Enrolment for war service by persons engaged in rural industries was discouraged but there was a substantial reduction of farm labour through voluntary enlistment in the Forces and transfer to industrial occupations. Early in 1942 the threat of invasion added incentive to enlistment for war service by persons of military age, and men were drawn also from farming and other activities to work in the rapidly expanding munitions and aircraft industries.

Under these circumstances it became necessary to take prompt action to ensure that there would be adequate labour for the farms. A Standing Committee on Rural Manpower was set up in the Directorate of Manpower, and District War Agricultural Committees (described on page 636) were appointed in co-operation with State Departments of Agriculture to organise labour for farming operations. Special arrangements were made to cope with the problem of obtaining seasonal labour for rural industries which was urgently needed in New South Wales owing to expansion in the production of vegetables, citrus and certain other fruits, rice, etc.

In May, 1942, the enrolment for military service of persons engaged full time in pastoral, agricultural and dairying industries was deferred and a pool of young soldiers aged 18 to 19 years not available for operational duties was created. Where practicable other soldiers were granted leave for seasonal work and seasonal farm labour was drawn from various types of volunteers, including women and, later, prisoners of war.

A Women's Land Army, pledged to serve full time for the duration of the war or at least one year, was created in July, 1942. Other women prepared to work for short periods during the year were enrolled as Land Auxiliaries. The number enlisted in the Land Army and as Auxiliaries in New South Wales was 1,230 at 31st July, 1944.

In 1943 the war situation had changed and it was apparent that Australia's contribution to the food supply of the United Nations must be expanded to the utmost limit. With a view to ensuring increased rural production, the Commonwealth Government in October, 1943, directed that a large number of men be released from the Forces, in addition to routine discharges on medical, age, and other grounds. Releases were effected on application by individual farmers and recommendation by District War Agricultural Committees. Men were released also from the Civil Constructional Corps, munition works and protected undertakings.

The employment of prisoners of war on farms was approved in April, 1943, and approximately 3,000 were employed on rural holdings in New South Wales in March, 1945. Prisoners of war were not employed where other suitable labour was available nor in displacement of existing labour. They were employed by individual farmers, or in parties on large scale projects or from centres to work on adjacent farms on a day labour basis. Conditions of employment and remuneration of prisoners of war are fixed by International Convention.

Employment on Rural Holdings.

Statistics 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; particulars as to temporary employees also have been collected in recent years. Information regarding the number of women working on the holdings is not entirely satisfactory because, as a general rule, their duties are partly domestic and it is difficult to distinguish those whose principal activity is rural work.

A classification of the number of males engaged in farm work on the holdings at the end of each season, 1928-29 to 1944-45, is shown below.

TABLE 560.—Rural Labour—Males Working on Holdings, 1929 to 1945.

| 31st March. | Permanent Owners, Lessees, Share-farmers. | Permanent Employees Receiving Wages. | Relatives not Receiving Wages. | Total, Permanent. | Working Temporarily (Wages or Contract). | Total, Permanent and Temporary. |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1929* ... | 66,134 | 34,234 | 17,495 | 117,863 | † | † |
| 1930* | 65,300 | 31,387 | 19,736 | 116,423 | † | † |
| 1931* | 66,297 | 27,949 | 20,743 | 114,989 | † | † |
| 1932 | 67,922 | 26,874 | 22,133 | 116,929 | † | † |
| 1933 | 70,779 | 29,347 | 21,669 | 121,795 | † | † |
| 1934 | 70,552 | 32,718 | 20,920 | 124,190 | † | † |
| 1935 | 69,429 | 36,654 | 20,325 | 126,408 | † | † |
| 1936 | 69,353 | 39,104 | 18,668 | 127,125 | † | † |
| 1937 | 68,736 | 41,063 | 18,207 | 128,006 | † | † |
| 1938 | 68,167 | 41,537 | 16,347 | 126,051 | † | † |
| 1939 | 68,009 | 40,777 | 17,555 | 126,341 | 40,000§ | 166,341 |
| 1940 | 67,443 | 40,484 | 17,629 | 125,556 | † | † |
| 1941 | 66,395 | 38,626 | 16,343 | 121,364 | † | † |
| 1942 | 64,238 | 28,546 | 12,339 | 105,123 | † | † |
| 1943 | 59,260 | 26,471 | 12,172 | 97,903 | 17,699 | 115,602 |
| 1944 | 64,860 | 23,476 | 12,484 | 100,820 | 12,425 | 113,245 |
| 1945 | 68,626 | 22,795 | 11,965 | 103,386 | 19,758† | 123,144 |

* 30th June.

† Not available.

§ Estimated.

‡ Includes 2,960 prisoners of war.

Approximately 166,000 males, 126,000 permanent and 40,000 temporary hands, were working on the holdings in 1938-39. When recruitment for military service and the manufacture of essential goods attracted able-bodied men from the farms, a decline set in and it was accelerated after Japan entered the war. Consequently the number in March, 1944, was only 113,000, that is, 53,000 less than in 1939. In the twelve months ended March, 1945, approximately 7,300 men were discharged from the Forces to re-enter rural industries in New South Wales (5,500 special occupational releases and 1,800 routine discharges) and returns for the season indicate that there was an increase of 10,000 in the number engaged on the holdings.

Men classified as owners, lessees or share farmers declined from 68,000 to 59,000 between 1939 and 1943 but regained pre-war level in 1945. More than 17,500 permanently employed in 1939 were relatives assisting without wages, the number had declined to 12,300 by March, 1942, and has since remained fairly constant. There was even greater decline in the number of men working for wages or on contract which fell from 81,000 in 1939 to 36,000 in 1944. In the next season there was an increase to 42,600, mainly in temporary hands.

Approximately 8,000 women and girls were working on rural holdings in 1939. Of these more than 5,400 or 66 per cent. were unpaid relatives, 900 were classified as owners or lessees and 1,700 were permanent or

temporary employees in receipt of wages. There was a remarkable war-time increase in all these groups, which reached a peak in 1943 when the number of women working on the holdings exceeded 19,000, including 6,500 in receipt of wages.

But this increase did not, even in numbers, offset the wartime reduction of over 50,000 male rural workers. Two years later, in March, 1945, the number of women working on the holdings had declined to 15,600 of whom less than 4,100 were paid employees.

TABLE 561.—Females Recorded as Workers on Rural Holdings 1939 to 1945.

| 31st March. | Permanent. | | | | Temporary Employees. | Total Permanent and Temporary. |
|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Owners, Lessees, Sharefarmers. | Employees receiving Wages. | Relatives not receiving Wages. | Total Permanent. | | |
| 1939 | 872 | 745 | 5,442 | 7,059 | 1,000* | 8,059 |
| 1940 | 1,298 | 1,018 | 5,520 | 7,842 | † | † |
| 1941 | 1,275 | 1,274 | 6,157 | 8,706 | † | † |
| 1942 | 1,822 | 1,585 | 7,872 | 11,279 | † | † |
| 1943 | 2,304 | 3,438 | 10,420 | 16,162 | 3,128 | 19,290 |
| 1944 | 2,174 | 2,653 | 10,554 | 15,381 | 1,935 | 17,316 |
| 1945 | 1,990 | 2,225 | 9,553 | 13,768 | 1,838 | 15,606 |

* Estimated.

† Not available.

The amount of wages paid to permanent and casual employees on the rural holdings, as stated in the returns of the landholders, in each year 1928-29 to 1941-42, is shown below; the value of board and lodging supplied by the employer is included. The information has not been collected since 1941-42.

TABLE 562.—Wages Paid to Rural Workers, 1928-29 to 1941-42.

| Year ended March. | Males. | | | Females—Permanent and Casual. | Total. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | Permanent. | Casual. | Total (males). | | |
| 1929* | £ 6,475,000 | £ 3,042,000 | £ 9,517,000 | £ 83,000 | £ 9,600,000 |
| 1930* | 5,717,000 | 2,791,000 | 8,508,000 | 86,000 | 8,594,000 |
| 1931* | 4,533,000 | 2,186,000 | 6,719,000 | 71,000 | 6,790,000 |
| 1932 | 4,145,000 | 2,102,000 | 6,247,000 | 50,000 | 6,297,000 |
| 1933 | 4,292,000 | 2,362,000 | 6,654,000 | 52,000 | 6,706,000 |
| 1934 | 4,654,000 | 2,514,000 | 7,168,000 | 52,000 | 7,220,000 |
| 1935 | 5,119,000 | 2,659,000 | 7,778,000 | 53,000 | 7,831,000 |
| 1936 | 5,534,000 | 3,043,000 | 8,577,000 | 52,000 | 8,629,000 |
| 1937 | 6,048,000 | 3,393,000 | 9,441,000 | 49,000 | 9,490,000 |
| 1938 | 6,427,000 | 3,670,000 | 10,097,000 | 60,000 | 10,157,000 |
| 1939 | 6,302,000 | 3,608,000 | 9,910,000 | 65,000 | 9,975,000 |
| 1940 | 6,406,000 | 3,610,000 | 10,016,000 | 88,000 | 10,104,000 |
| 1941 | 6,309,000 | 3,686,000 | 9,995,000 | 116,000 | 10,111,000 |
| 1942 | 5,093,000 | 3,724,000 | 8,817,000 | 180,000 | 8,997,000 |

* Year ended June.

Conditions of Rural Employment.

Conditions of rural employment in New South Wales were not generally subject to regulation by industrial arbitration tribunals during the decade preceding the outbreak of war in 1939. The rural industries were removed from the scope of the Industrial Arbitration Act of New South Wales in December, 1929, and Commonwealth rural awards and agreements then in force referred only to certain workers in the pastoral, fruitgrowing and sugar industries.

During the war period, the Commonwealth Government having granted subsidy or other assistance to producers of certain crops and dairy products in accordance with plans for the prosecution of the war, made provision for regulating wages, hours, etc. of employees engaged in the production of these commodities.

A special tribunal, the Wheat Harvest Employment Commission, was appointed in 1942 under National Security Regulations, with authority to fix rates of wages and hours in respect of the harvesting of grain crops of wheat, oats, barley and rye and hay crops of wheat and oats sown in 1942, and an award was made by the Commission in November, 1942. The regulations were repealed in June, 1943, and by amendment of the National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations the Minister for Labour and Industry was authorised to refer the matter of conditions of employment for harvesting these crops to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Court made an award in November, 1943, but its operation was suspended pending consideration of the cost to employers. Later the price guaranteed to farmers for "quota" wheat (see page 685) was increased by 1.33d. per bushel and the award was given retrospective effect from 15th November, 1943, for the harvesting of wheat (grain) crops. It remains in operation until rescinded or varied but has not been applied to the harvesting of crops other than wheat.

The first award for the rice growing industry was made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in terms of the National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations, to operate from 14th May, 1942. It applied to the harvesting of rice in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. The terms were arranged substantially by agreement between the rice growers and the employees' union, and are subject to review in the event of substantial variation in the price of rice or cost of living. The prescribed rates of wages were increased by 1s. a day as from 22nd May, 1944, on the ground of increased cost of living. At the same time hours were reduced from 48 to 44 per week and the award was extended to rice harvesting in other parts of New South Wales.

The rates prescribed for employees engaged in harvesting wheat and rice are shown below:—

TABLE 563.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Work—Wheat and Rice Harvesting.

| Wheat (Grain). | 1942-43. | | From Nov. 1943. | | Rice. | May, 1942. | | May, 1944. | |
|--|-----------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-------|
| | per hour. | s. d. | per hour. | s. d. | | per day. | s. d. | per day. | s. d. |
| Stacker and thatcher | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Platform hand | 18 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Driver of binder, header, harvester or tractor. | 2 | 9 | 2 | 8 | Driver of header | 20 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| Other | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | Casual hand | 17 | 6 | 18 | 6 |
| | | | | | | per 100 bags. | per 100 bags. | | |
| | | | | | Bag sewer | 14 | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| | | | | | | per week. | per week. | | |
| Hours | 48 | | 56 | | Hours | 48 | | 44 | |

Wages of sugar-field workers in the three sugar mill areas on the northern rivers of New South Wales are regulated by agreement between the Cane Growers' Association and the Australian Workers' Union. The current agreement commenced on 1st June, 1942. The prescribed rates

of wages were as follows:—Field workers over 19 years of age (weekly engagement) £4 6s.; cane cutters—day labour £5 17s. 4d. per week; cane cutters—piece work according to a scale based on the quantity cut to the acre, e.g., 15 tons or more, 7s. per ton; 11 to 12 tons, 8s. 3d. per ton; 8 to 9 tons, 9s. 8d. per ton; 5 to 6 tons, 14s. 8d. per ton. These rates were fixed with reference to a basic wage of 80s. per week (September quarter, 1941) plus 6s. loading, and are subject to quarterly adjustment. The ordinary working hours are 44 per week or 8 on any one day.

The award of the Commonwealth Court relating to fruitgrowing does not apply as a common rule in the industry and its operation is restricted to employment on holdings in such districts as the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, Wentworth and Curlwaa, Young, Batlow, Kentucky, Gosford, etc., where large quantities of fruit are grown and the employers are listed in the award.

The minimum rates prescribed by the award are £4 16s. 0d. per week for adult males and £3 3s. 8d. per week for females aged 18 years or over, as compared with £3 19s. 0d. and £2 12s. 4d. respectively in 1939; the rates are 1s. per week higher in the irrigation settlements of the Murrumbidgee and Murray districts. Margins above the minimum rates are prescribed for certain adult male employees, e.g., pruner, 9s. and ganger or foreman in orchard, vineyard or plantation, 6s.; and in packing sheds and dehydrators (dried vine fruits) typer 20s., weigher-in 9s., others 5s. or 6s. The rate payable to general hands employed at prune dehydrators in the Young district is 2s. 4½d. per hour (as compared with 1s. 9½d. per hour in 1939). The prescribed rate for cherry pickers is 3s. 5½d. per basket of 60 lb. (2s. 9d. in 1939).

The first award by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for pastoral workers was made as early as 1907 when the shearing rate was fixed at 24s. per 100 sheep shorn (an increase of 4s. over the predominant rate prior to the award). Station hands have been covered by award since 1917.

The pastoral award applied only to employment on the large holdings until 1st January, 1943, when (in terms of National Security Regulations) it was declared a "common rule" of the industry so that it applies where employers are pastoralists or farmers whose main or predominant work is the raising and/or shearing of sheep. It does not apply to the employment of station hands on any property where the number of the sheep depastured does not exceed 2,000.

The rates of wages as prescribed by the pastoral industry award for shearers, shed hands and station hands in New South Wales since September, 1938, are shown below:—

TABLE 564.—Rates of Wages—Shearers and Station Hands, 1938 to 1945.

| Date of Change. | Shearers per 100 Ordinary Flock Sheep. | Shed hands—per week. | | Station hands—per week. | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | | Found. | Not Found. | With Keep. | Without Keep. |
| | s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| September, 1938 | 35 6 | 4 14 0 | 6 0 0 | 2 5 6 | 3 7 0 |
| August, 1940 | 36 0 | 4 15 6 | 6 2 3 | 2 6 9 | 3 9 0 |
| March, 1941 | 36 9 | 4 17 9 | 6 5 9 | 2 8 9 | 3 12 0 |
| July, 1941 | 38 0 | 5 1 0 | 6 11 3 | 2 11 9 | 3 17 0 |
| August, 1942 | 39 3 | 5 4 6 | 6 17 0 | 2 15 0 | 4 2 0 |
| November, 1942 | 40 3 | 5 7 3 | 7 1 6 | 2 17 6 | 4 6 0 |
| May, 1943 | 41 3 | 5 10 0 | 7 6 0 | 3 0 3 | 4 10 0 |
| June, 1945 | 45 0 | 6 0 0 | 7 10 0 | 3 0 3 | 4 10 0 |

The first award by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for employees in the dairying industry commenced on 1st July, 1943. It applies to dairy farms where not less than ten cows are ordinarily kept. Employees may be required to work on any day of the week. Ordinary hours are 56 per week, with a daily spread of 12 hours during May and June, 13 hours in March, April, July and August, and 14 hours in September to February. Overtime at ordinary rate plus 6d. per hour must be paid for work in excess of these hours. Rates of wages are subject to adjustment in November and May each year.

The rates of wages prescribed for employees aged 20 years or over are shown below:—

TABLE 565.—Wages of Dairy Farm Workers, July, 1943.

| Occupation. | Weekly Engagement. | | Casual. | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---|------------|---|
| | Not Found. | With Keep (inc. laundry and mending). | Not Found. | With Keep (inc. laundry and mending). |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Males—Shed hand | 4 16 0 | 3 6 0 | 6 0 0 | 4 10 0 |
| General farm hand | 5 1 0 | 3 11 0 | 6 6 3 | 4 16 3 |
| Milker and carter | 5 12 6 | 4 2 6 | 7 0 7 | 5 10 7 |
| Tractor driver | 5 16 0 | 4 6 0 | 7 5 0 | 5 15 0 |
| Leading hand | 6 1 0 | 4 11 0 | 7 11 3 | 6 1 3 |
| Females | 3 4 0 | 2 4 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 0 0 |

The work of a shed hand on a dairy farm consists of mustering, milking, feeding the stock, cleaning in or about the sheds; a milker or carter is required in addition to the work of a shed hand to sell or deliver milk from a vehicle to retail customers; a leading hand is in charge of three or more employees.

The rates of wages in dairying, as stated above, were payable from 1st July, 1943, and were current at the end of the year 1945; the only variation in the interval was an increase of 1s. per week in operation for six months from November, 1943, to April, 1944, inclusive.

SHARE-FARMING.

The system of share-farming was introduced in New South Wales towards the end of the last century. 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 is usually 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 specific 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. Since 1st July, 1943, tenancy under sharefarming agreements has been subject to the Agricultural Holdings Act by which provision is made for a minimum tenancy of two years and right to compensation for improvements effected by tenants (see page 622).

Particulars regarding the areas used for cultivation or dairying on shares in various seasons from 1915-16 to 1940-41—the latest available—are as follows:—

TABLE, 566.—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 | 8,796 | 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.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1941.

The majority of tenancies of agricultural land in New South Wales are tenancies at will or yearly tenancies and many areas are worked for cultivation or dairying under share farming agreements (see above). Insecurity of tenure leads to the impairment of the productive resources of the land by discouraging good husbandry and improvement of holdings and, from time to time, remedial legislation has been enacted. For instance,

the Rural Tenants Act, 1916, which was designed to give tenant farmers right to compensation for certain improvements but did not apply to tenancies at will, and the Agricultural Lessees Relief Act, 1931, by which tenants were enabled to obtain, under certain conditions, reduction of rent and extension of lease. These Acts were repealed by the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1941, which came into operation on 1st July, 1943. It applied to tenancies of agricultural and pastoral holdings of 2 acres or more, including tenancies at will and those under share farming agreements. The minimum tenancy under the Act is two years, and at least twelve months' notice, to expire at the end of a year, must be given for the termination of a tenancy. The Act also defines rights to compensation for improvements (including those attributable to a better system of farming than required under the contract) and for disturbance of a tenancy.

Certain improvements, such as fertilising, permanent subdivision fences, permanent pastures and repairs to certain buildings, may be effected by the tenant without notice to the landlord. In respect of other improvements the tenant must notify the landlord and, if he agrees, may carry out the work on agreed terms of compensation. If the landlord dissents, the matter may be referred to an agricultural committee for arbitration. If the committee decides that the improvement is not suitable and desirable, no right to compensation will accrue to the tenant in respect of the improvement if he effects it.

In default of agreement or award and provided that the tenant has not withdrawn the notice, the landlord may effect the improvement with right to recover as rent a sum not exceeding five per cent. per annum of the cost; or the tenant may undertake the work with right to compensation in terms of the Act. The maximum rate of interest (5 per cent.) specified in the Act may be varied from time to time by the Minister for Agriculture, having due regard to current rates of interest.

If on quitting a holding a tenant proves to the satisfaction of an agricultural committee that its value has been enhanced as a result of a more beneficial system of farming than the standard required by the contract of tenancy, he is entitled to such compensation as represents the value of the enhancement to an incoming tenant. On the other hand, the landlord may be awarded compensation where the value of a holding has been deteriorated because the tenant has failed to cultivate it according to the rules of good husbandry.

Agricultural committees are appointed under the Act when required to determine references and matters in dispute. Each committee consists of an officer of the Department of Agriculture as chairman and two members, one selected by the landlord and the other by the tenant, from respective panels of landlords and of tenants appointed by the Minister.

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 1908; 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 between 1901 and 1941; later details are not available:—

TABLE 567.—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 fertilisers.

Particulars of the use of artificial manures in the improvement of pastures are given hereunder:—

TABLE 568.—Fertilisers used on Pastures, 1928-29 to 1944-45.

| Season. | Holdings Using Artificial Manures on Pastures. | Area Treated with Artificial Manures. | Quantity of Artificial Manures Used. | |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | | | Total. | Per Acre. |
| | No. | acres. | tons. | lb. |
| 1928-29 | 689 | 87,686 | 4,049 | 103 |
| 1930-31 | 371 | 19,254 | 1,047 | 122 |
| 1935-36 | 3,426 | 351,209 | 16,736 | 107 |
| 1936-37 | 4,836 | 677,879 | 30,944 | 102 |
| 1937-38 | 5,267 | 875,730 | 40,880 | 105 |
| 1938-39 | 5,377 | 823,439 | 37,923 | 103 |
| 1939-40 | 4,850 | 650,134 | 30,465 | 105 |
| 1940-41 | 5,022 | 755,416 | 34,553 | 103 |
| 1941-42 | 3,933 | 631,949 | 27,942 | 99 |
| 1942-43 | 3,950 | 399,649 | 16,419 | 92 |
| 1943-44 | 4,055 | 347,229 | 12,407 | 81 |
| 1944-45 | 4,576 | 347,005 | 13,694 | 81 |

Information regarding assistance provided by the Commonwealth Government for the purchase of fertilisers and 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 569.—Pastures Treated with Fertilisers in Divisions, 1930-31 to 1944-45.

| 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 |
| 1942-43 | 39,592 | 139,094 | 177,267 | 42,927 | 769 | 399,649 |
| 1943-44 | 45,373 | 93,315 | 151,638 | 56,835 | 68 | 347,229 |
| 1944-45 | 64,245 | 90,976 | 123,077 | 68,530 | 177 | 347,005 |
| <i>Quantity of Fertilisers used on Pastures.</i> | | | | | | |
| | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. |
| 1930-31 | 435 | 168 | 199 | 243 | 2 | 1,047 |
| 1935-36 | 1,891 | 5,000 | 7,627 | 2,127 | 91 | 16,736 |
| 1936-37 | 2,280 | 11,780 | 13,235 | 3,637 | 12 | 30,944 |
| 1937-38 | 2,829 | 16,440 | 16,626 | 4,979 | 6 | 40,830 |
| 1938-39 | 3,189 | 14,932 | 15,635 | 4,166 | 1 | 37,923 |
| 1939-40 | 3,869 | 13,784 | 10,259 | 2,550 | 11 | 30,464 |
| 1940-41 | 3,999 | 14,880 | 12,314 | 3,346 | 14 | 34,553 |
| 1941-42 | 2,208 | 11,121 | 11,989 | 2,601 | 24 | 27,943 |
| 1942-43 | 2,294 | 5,777 | 6,665 | 1,637 | 46 | 16,419 |
| 1943-44 | 2,375 | 3,447 | 4,775 | 1,808 | 2 | 12,407 |
| 1944-45 | 3,585 | 3,324 | 4,367 | 2,410 | 8 | 13,694 |

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 recent 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 570.—Production and Stocks of Hay and Silage, 1935-36 to 1944-45.

| Year ended 31st March. | Production during Year. | | 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 |
| 1943 | 985,743 | 71,801 | 698,332 | 127,434 |
| 1944 | 735,641 | 53,143 | 522,294 | 100,859 |
| 1945 | 371,153 | 39,830 | 189,986 | 54,268 |

* Partly estimated.

The decline in the production and stocks of hay and silage in recent years was due to shortage of farm labour and, particularly in 1944-45, to adverse seasonal conditions.

The number of holdings where hay was stored was 16,662 in March, 1943, 12,161 in 1944, and 9,020 in 1945, and the number with stocks of silage declined from 1,473 to 1,091 and to 771 in these years.

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 quantity of silage made in 1944-45 was the smallest since 1929-30.

TABLE 571.—Silage made, 1921-22 to 1944-45.

| Period. | Farms on which Made. | Silage Made. | 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 | 11,396 | 3,494 | 6,760 | 2,422 | 180 |
| 1927-31 ... | 447 | 42,937 | 19,270 | 4,030 | 15,064 | 4,320 | 253 |
| 1932-36 ... | 927 | 77,375 | 46,509 | 6,226 | 17,760 | 5,750 | 1,130 |
| 1937-41 ... | 1,503 | 131,859 | 78,356 | 10,123 | 26,126 | 17,002 | 252 |
| Season— | | | | | | | |
| 1930-31 ... | 669 | 60,172 | 26,576 | 4,646 | 23,505 | 5,320 | 125 |
| 1935-36 ... | 1,311 | 109,731 | 77,131 | 7,452 | 18,513 | 5,135 | 1,500 |
| 1937-38 ... | 1,399 | 109,628 | 86,762 | 7,095 | 12,996 | 2,775 | ... |
| 1938-39 ... | 1,476 | 124,496 | 75,682 | 10,328 | 25,848 | 12,638 | ... |
| 1939-40 ... | 1,743 | 173,220 | 52,815 | 16,329 | 59,433 | 43,553 | 1,090 |
| 1940-41 ... | 1,546 | 138,407 | 96,742 | 9,525 | 13,429 | 18,591 | 120 |
| 1941-42 ... | 820 | 64,145 | 44,416 | 4,760 | 10,264 | 3,137 | 1,568 |
| 1942-43 ... | 1,129 | 71,801 | 41,381 | 7,311 | 18,086 | 4,763 | 260 |
| 1943-44 ... | 947 | 58,143 | 37,101 | 4,031 | 13,844 | 3,150 | 17 |
| 1944-45 ... | 811 | 39,830 | 29,435 | 2,601 | 5,385 | 2,393 | 16 |

CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL.

The deterioration of certain agricultural and pastoral areas as a result of erosion of surface soils has been given increased attention in recent years. In the agricultural districts the combined action of rain and wind has been responsible for the removal of fertile soil, and free surface water following rainfalls has resulted in extensive sheet erosion leading to the development of substantial gully systems. In this way the productive capacity of the soil has been reduced and areas of appreciable extent 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 and the over-stocking of pastures has caused the desiccation of surface soils, with consequent shifting and denudation and the growth of inferior herbage in place of the more nutritious types native to these plains. A vegetable survey of this Division has been completed and detailed investigations are being made into the problems of soil conservation and utilization of this vast pastoral area.

Under the Soil Conservation Act assented to in October, 1938, a Soil Conservation Service has been established with power to investigate all phases of erosion, including research in key districts, educational campaigns and demonstrations of methods of soil conservation and the mitigation of erosion. Owners of land in recognised catchment areas or notified areas of erosion hazard or tracts of country particularly susceptible to erosional damage may enter into agreements with the Crown and may receive instruction from experts in appropriate programmes of soil conservation. Compulsory action may be taken against owners whose actions or neglect results in the depreciation of adjoining lands, or adversely affects water storages, hydro-electric or irrigation projects. The Catchment Areas Protection Board has been constituted under the Act to regulate the disposal of Crown lands in catchment areas where there is a serious threat of soil erosion. (See page 813.)

A Soil Conservation Research Station has been established at Cowra, and others are to be located at Wellington, Wagga Wagga, Gunnedah and Inverell.

By means of a survey the Soil Conservation Service found that about 70 per cent. of the Western Division is affected by wind erosion and much of this eroded area is considered to be beyond economic reclamation. Roughly one-half (or 93,700 square miles) of the Eastern and Central Divisions show no appreciable erosion; approximately 87,650 square miles are affected in varying degree, viz., about 900 square miles very severely eroded, with extensive gullies, some 30,200 square miles moderately eroded with occasional severe gully erosion, about 36,900 square miles showing sheet erosion, nearly 1,000 square miles severely wind eroded and 18,650 square miles affected with wind erosion in minor degree.

BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL.

Local councils are authorised in terms of the Local Government Act to make provision for the prevention of bushfires and to organise bushfire brigades. Their powers in this respect were extended by order issued in September, 1942, in terms of the National Security Regulations. The order applies to municipalities and shires in the Eastern and Central divisions of New South Wales, except fire districts (in urban areas) constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, as described in the chapter Local Government—see page 515.

The number of Volunteer Bush Fire brigades was 1,035 in 1944. Each brigade is under the direction of a captain appointed by the council. Workers' compensation is provided for the benefit of volunteers injured while engaged in fighting a bush fire.

Town fire brigades under the control of the Board of Fire Commissioners co-operate with the bush fire brigades and the Army and Air Forces assist in detecting outbreaks of fire and in bringing them under control.

In terms of the Careless Use of Fire Act, penalties may be imposed in cases where property is endangered or damaged as a result of lighting inflammable material near crops, stacks of grain or hay, etc., or failure to extinguish fires in the open air. The sale and use of wax matches and the use of phosphorus baits for poisoning rabbits are subject to regulation.

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; they relate for the most part to the year 1940-41. Similar details are not available for later years, except the number and area of holdings as shown below:—

TABLE 572.—Number and Area of Holdings in Divisions 1941-42 to 1944-45.

| Division. | 1941-42. | | 1942-43. | | 1943-44. | | 1944-45. | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|
| | No. | Area. | No. | Area. | No. | Area. | No. | Area. |
| Coastal— | | 000 acres. | | 000 acres. | | 000 acres. | | 000 acres. |
| North | 11,671 | 4,638 | 11,605 | 4,567 | 11,566 | 4,699 | 11,750 | 4,476 |
| Hunter-Manning | 9,098 | 4,780 | 9,077 | 4,616 | 9,012 | 4,730 | 9,163 | 4,769 |
| Metropolitan | 4,947 | 279 | 5,110 | 288 | 5,246 | 271 | 6,202 | 284 |
| South | 4,450 | 2,251 | 4,411 | 2,214 | 4,364 | 2,198 | 4,454 | 2,176 |
| Total | 30,164 | 11,948 | 30,203 | 11,685 | 30,188 | 11,898 | 31,569 | 11,705 |
| Tablelands— | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 3,632 | 6,602 | 3,705 | 6,593 | 3,565 | 6,585 | 3,579 | 6,636 |
| Central | 7,194 | 7,745 | 7,077 | 7,710 | 7,059 | 7,817 | 7,116 | 7,749 |
| Southern | 3,195 | 5,825 | 3,180 | 5,704 | 3,116 | 5,557 | 3,111 | 5,516 |
| Total | 14,021 | 20,172 | 13,962 | 20,007 | 13,740 | 19,959 | 13,806 | 19,901 |
| Western Slopes— | | | | | | | | |
| North | 4,212 | 8,377 | 4,213 | 8,271 | 4,198 | 8,293 | 4,190 | 8,230 |
| Central | 4,326 | 6,773 | 4,287 | 6,968 | 4,259 | 6,930 | 4,261 | 6,927 |
| South | 7,897 | 10,000 | 7,789 | 9,772 | 7,703 | 9,764 | 7,732 | 9,609 |
| Total | 16,435 | 25,150 | 16,289 | 25,011 | 16,160 | 24,987 | 16,183 | 24,766 |
| Central Plains— | | | | | | | | |
| North | 1,921 | 7,695 | 1,902 | 7,593 | 1,879 | 7,640 | 1,900 | 7,774 |
| Central | 2,444 | 13,885 | 2,351 | 13,580 | 2,332 | 13,538 | 2,322 | 13,876 |
| Riverina | 7,051 | 16,047 | 6,930 | 16,814 | 6,773 | 16,513 | 6,786 | 16,379 |
| Total | 11,416 | 38,227 | 11,183 | 37,987 | 10,984 | 37,691 | 11,008 | 38,029 |
| Western— | | | | | | | | |
| East of Darling | 1,173 | 33,365 | 1,195 | 33,211 | 1,244 | 33,179 | 1,238 | 32,363 |
| West of Darling... .. | 764 | 44,692 | 747 | 43,153 | 758 | 44,164 | 762 | 43,316 |
| Total | 1,937 | 78,057 | 1,942 | 76,364 | 2,002 | 77,343 | 2,000 | 75,679 |
| Total, N.S.W. | 73,973 | 173,554 | 73,579 | 171,054 | 73,074 | 171,878 | 74,566 | 170,080 |

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 573.—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. | | | | | | Area of Land suitable for Cultivation. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--|
| | | Holdings of One acre and upwards. | Allotted.* | Leases from the Crown with | | All Other Crown Leases. | Total. | |
| | | | | Full rights of Conversion. | Limited rights of Conversion. | | | |
| | acres. 000 | No. 000 | acres. 000 | acres. 000 | acres. 000 | acres. 000 | acres. 000 | |
| North | 6,985 | 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 | 958 | 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 607.

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 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 1944-45:—

TABLE 574.—Uses of Rural Holdings in Coastal Districts, 1944-45.

| Principal Purpose for which Holdings were Used. | North Coast. | Hunter and Manning. | Metropolitan. | South Coast. | Total. |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| | Number of Holdings. | | | | |
| Agriculture | 1,726 | 1,376 | 2,002 | 488 | 5,592 |
| Dairying | 5,390 | 3,863 | 472 | 1,722 | 11,447 |
| Grazing | 1,344 | 1,698 | 120 | 994 | 4,156 |
| Agriculture and dairying | 2,268 | 524 | 51 | 414 | 3,257 |
| Agriculture and grazing | 212 | 144 | 8 | 165 | 529 |
| Dairying and grazing | 430 | 443 | 8 | 137 | 1,018 |
| Agriculture, dairying, and grazing | 91 | 56 | ... | 23 | 170 |
| Poultry | 27 | 519 | 2,989 | 190 | 3,725 |
| Pigs | 8 | 35 | 107 | 16 | 166 |
| Unoccupied, or used mainly for other purposes | 254 | 505 | 445 | 305 | 1,509 |
| Total | 11,750 | 9,163 | 6,202 | 4,454 | 31,569 |

The coastal district contained approximately 93 per cent. of the holdings used for dairying only in New South Wales, and the North Coast district contained 46 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 575.—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. | | | | | | Area of Land suitable for Cultivation. |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--|
| | | Holdings of one acre and upwards. | Alienated.* | Leases from the Crown with— | | All other Crown Leases. | Total. | |
| | | | | Full rights of Conversion. | Limited rights of Conversion. | | | |
| | acres. 000 | No. | acres. 000 | acres. 000 | acres. 000 | acres. 000 | acres. 000 | acres. 000 |
| Northern ... | 8,069 | 3,661 | 4,614 | 1,461 | 195 | 338 | 6,608 | 581 |
| Central ... | 10,716 | 7,269 | 6,333 | 1,050 | 142 | 233 | 7,758 | 2,060 |
| Southern ... | 7,062 | 3,214 | 4,248 | 788 | 105 | 725 | 5,866 | 644 |
| Total ... | 25,847 | 14,144 | 15,195 | 3,299 | 442 | 1,296 | 21,232 | 3,285 |

* See footnote, page 607.

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 Division in 1940-41. Of 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 1944-45 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 576.—Uses of Rural Holdings on Tablelands, 1944-45.

| Principal Purpose for which Holdings were used. | Northern Tableland. | Central Tableland. | Southern Tableland. | Total. |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | | | |
| Agriculture | 147 | 985 | 43 | 1,175 |
| Dairying | 142 | 201 | 45 | 388 |
| Grazing | 1,785 | 3,020 | 2,577 | 7,382 |
| Agriculture and Dairying | 101 | 137 | 8 | 246 |
| Agriculture and Grazing | 1,093 | 2,208 | 242 | 3,543 |
| Dairying and Grazing | 93 | 83 | 48 | 224 |
| Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing | 127 | 112 | 19 | 258 |
| Poultry, Pigs, etc. | 27 | 121 | 16 | 164 |
| Unoccupied or used for other purposes | 64 | 249 | 113 | 426 |
| Total | 3,579 | 7,116 | 3,111 | 13,806 |

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 registered dairies in the Tableland Division rose from 1,332 in 1929-30 to 1,967 in 1934-35. The number was 1,171 in 1942-43, 1,202 in 1943-44 and 1,139 in 1944-45.

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 577.—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. | Alienated.* | Leases from the Crown with— | | All other Crown Leases. | Total. | |
| | | | | Full rights of Conversion. | Limited rights of Conversion. | | | |
| | acres. | No. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. |
| North-Western | 9,219 | 4,265 | 6,937 | 1,062 | 222 | 123 | 8,344 | 2,295 |
| Central-Western | 7,723 | 4,370 | 6,349 | 494 | 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 607.

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 1944-45:—

TABLE 578.—Uses of Rural Holdings on Western Slopes—1944-45.

| Principal Purpose for which Holdings were used. | North-Western Slope. | Central-Western Slope. | South-Western Slope. | Total. |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | Number of Holdings. | | | |
| Agriculture | 264 | 227 | 503 | 994 |
| Dairying | 79 | 43 | 363 | 485 |
| Grazing | 1,477 | 906 | 2,382 | 4,765 |
| Agriculture and Dairying | 103 | 29 | 119 | 251 |
| Agriculture and Grazing | 1,983 | 2,769 | 3,165 | 7,917 |
| Dairying and Grazing | 20 | 15 | 292 | 327 |
| Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing | 67 | 68 | 382 | 517 |
| Poultry, Pigs, etc. | 123 | 68 | 166 | 357 |
| Unoccupied or used for other purposes | 74 | 136 | 360 | 570 |
| Total | 4,190 | 4,261 | 7,732 | 16,183 |

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 9.8 per cent. in 1944-45.

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 579.—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. | | | | | | | Area of Land suitable for Cultivation. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|--|
| | | Holdings of one acre and upwards. | Alienated.* | Leases from the Crown with— | | All other Crown Leases. | Total. | | |
| | | | | Full rights of Conversion. | Limited rights of Conversion. | | | | |
| | acres. 000 | No. | acres. 000 | acres. 000 | acres. 000 | acres. 000 | acres. 000 | acres. 000 | |
| 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 607.

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 had been alienated. The proportion alienated was 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 1944-45 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 580.—Uses of Rural Holdings on Plains and Riverina, 1944-45.

| Principal Purpose for which Holdings were used. | Northern Plains. | Central Plains. | Riverina. | Total. |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------|
| | Number of Holdings. | | | |
| Agriculture | 41 | 49 | 1,249 | 1,339 |
| Dairying | 22 | 13 | 101 | 136 |
| Grazing | 1,003 | 1,637 | 1,701 | 4,341 |
| Agriculture and Dairying | 1 | 1 | 65 | 67 |
| Agriculture and Grazing | 760 | 522 | 3,041 | 4,323 |
| Dairying and Grazing | 1 | 4 | 61 | 66 |
| Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing | 6 | 5 | 283 | 294 |
| Poultry, Pigs, etc. | 13 | 8 | 64 | 85 |
| Unoccupied or used for other purposes .. | 53 | 83 | 221 | 357 |
| Total | 1,900 | 2,322 | 6,786 | 11,008 |

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 3,346 holdings on which wheat for grain was grown in 1944-45.

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 about 27,000 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 553)—the area under crop was only 14,745 acres in 1940-41, although an aggregate area of 1,193,206 acres was considered by the occupiers to be suitable for cultivation. The area under crop was 11,859 acres in 1943-44 and 13,242 acres in 1944-45.

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 and Agricultural Economics.—State Marketing Bureau and agricultural economics.

Information and Extension Services.—Publications, library, a service to assist in co-ordinating instructional activities, and administration of the War Agricultural Committees organisation.

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 and agricultural 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.

Commonwealth Food Control.

War-time organisation and control of rural production was developed by the Commonwealth authorities, acting in co-operation with the States, and the State Departments of Agriculture formed the administrative link with primary producers.

The outbreak of war in the Pacific brought added demands for supplies of food, and the Australian Food Council, consisting of the Minister for Supply and Shipping, as chairman, and representatives of the Departments concerned, was formed early in 1942 to determine a common national policy in relation to production and procurement of supplies. In November,

1942, a Director-General of Agriculture within the Department of Commerce was appointed to co-ordinate the agricultural activities of the various States, and later sections of the Commonwealth Cabinet—the Production Executive and the Food Executive—took over the functions of the Food Council. In May, 1943, a single agency—the Commonwealth Food Control—was created to deal with all problems of food production and supply.

War Agricultural Committees.

The War Agricultural Committee organisation was established in the first instance to deal with problems arising from scarcity of rural labour. Its functions were extended later to other matters affecting rural production and the attainment of the production goals set by the Commonwealth authorities concerned with supplies of food.

In New South Wales—as in the other States—there was a State Committee, with an executive officer, also District and Local Committees. Each district committee worked under the control of the State Department of Agriculture; the chairman was a District Officer of the Department, and other members represented urban and rural interests in the district. The district committees set up local committees representing the farmers in the various localities or subsidiary committees to deal with a particular industry.

It was the function of the district committees to stimulate production and to ensure that efficient use was made of available resources of labour, machinery, fertilisers, etc. They advised the central executive as to labour requirements, the release and distribution of supplies and equipment needed by the farmers, and supervised arrangements for the accommodation and transport of farm labour.

In June, 1944, there were forty-seven district and 1,000 local committees in New South Wales.

Commonwealth Rural Reconstruction Commission.

The Rural Industries Commission in the Ministry for Post-war Reconstruction was appointed in February, 1943, as a Board of Inquiry to report upon the organisation of Australian rural economy for purposes of the effectual prosecution of the war and post-war reconstruction, the efficiency of methods of production, distribution and marketing of primary products and the conservation and development of natural resources.

The Commission presented its first and second reports in January, 1944. The first report contains a general review of the bases on which Australian rural economy rests and the factors to be taken into account in future development.

The second report relates to the settlement and employment of returned members of the Forces. The Commission made recommendations as to the principles to be observed and advised that the plan of such land settlement should be the subject of agreement between the Commonwealth and States, the Commonwealth to accept the greater part of the financial responsibility and the States to formulate schemes for consideration by the Commonwealth and to collaborate with the Commonwealth in financial and general administration. The Commission recommended that opportunities for sound settlement rather than the number of applicants should determine the number to be settled, that persons be selected for assistance according

to suitability, qualifications and experience, that the areas allotted should be sufficient to afford a reasonable income, that lack of capital should not debar an applicant, and that guidance and technical advice should be available freely to settlers.

A third report, dated 30th June, 1944, is devoted to a study of the basic principles which should underlie the system of land utilisation under Australian conditions. Recommendations cover principles to be observed in settlement in low-rainfall areas, improvement of agro-climatological services and surveying and mapping services, also measures relating to soil surveys, erosion, and co-ordination of policies in respect of settlement and the development of resources.

It was recommended that a national agricultural settlement policy should be adopted by agreement between Commonwealth and States and that it should be directed towards the elimination of production in areas of high cost and expansion in the more favourable areas, the more intensive use of suitable areas already settled and, where requirements cannot be met by such means, the opening of new lands. Closer settlement should be planned in conformity with these principles and not with the primary object of meeting demands for land; provision should be made also for compulsory resumption of land for closer settlement.

In regard to the size of farms, the Commission rejected the concepts of "Home Maintenance" and "Living Area" and proposed in substitution therefor "the area necessary for the employment with the least waste of those essential factors of production which make for the greatest efficiency." In general the Commission did not favour State farming, collective farming, communal settlements nor subsistence farming (as a deliberate policy in designing settlements), but advocated co-operative farming where it would reduce costs of production. The Commission offered suggestions for better agreements for share farming and advised that direct financial relations between the Crown and settlers should be avoided in any scheme of land development, also that a separate credit organisation be established in each State to finance the settlers.

Other recommendations are that provision be made for statutory control of the sale and leasing of farm lands for at least five years of the post-war period in order to prevent undue increases in prices and undue aggregation of land for speculative purposes and to facilitate the acquisition of land for discharged servicemen; also that an independent land valuation service be established, the cost to be shared by Commonwealth and States.

The fourth report, dated 28th August, 1944, relates to the financial and economic reconstruction of farms. The Commission outlined a plan to be submitted for consideration by the State Governments, in relation to provision for rural loans and the settlement of debts by voluntary agreement, the suspension, adjustment and settlement of farmers' debts by compulsory powers, the adjustment of Crown debts and re-appraisal of Crown valuations and rents, protection orders, and proposals for re-settlement in the case of uneconomic areas. The Commission proposed the establishment of an organisation in each State, on the lines of a rural bank, with two departments—one to provide normal rural banking facilities and the other to act as agent for the Government in collecting existing Government loans and land dues and operating an administrative and financial service for the reconstruction of unsatisfactory settlement.

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 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 Govern-

ment 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 581.—Rural Bank—Long Term Loans to Farmers,
1910-11 to 1944-45.

| 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 |
| 1931 | 78 | 84,675 | 1,086 | 7,986 | 6,520,754 | 817 |
| 1935 | 100 | 115,115 | 1,151 | 7,226 | 6,520,754 | 827 |
| 1936 | 134 | 171,130 | 1,277 | 6,924 | 5,974,790 | 835 |
| 1937 | 47 | 81,179 | 1,727 | 6,587 | 5,779,602 | 834 |
| 1938 | 65 | 121,895 | 1,875 | 6,140 | 5,074,313 | 826 |
| 1939 | 64 | 58,481 | 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 |
| 1943 | 25 | 21,033 | 841 | 4,675 | 3,920,601 | 838 |
| 1944 | 11 | 8,600 | 782 | 4,221 | 3,471,754 | 822 |
| 1945 | 10 | 8,417 | 842 | 3,700 | 3,023,675 | 819 |

*Government Savings Bank.

TABLE 582.—Rural Bank—Overdrafts to Farmers, 1921-22 to 1944-45.

| 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 |
| 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 |
| 1943 | 257 | 140 | 440,885 | 9,661 | 10,686,852 |
| 1944 | 327 | 199 | 628,685 | 9,316 | 10,012,180 |
| 1945 | 536 | 278 | 753,655 | 9,061 | 10,140,510 |

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 647 *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, 1945, included £2,771,017 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, non-repayable grants of £2,253,000 for debt adjustment, and £495,000 for reconstruction of marginal wheat areas.

Particulars of advances in each of the years 1935-36 to 1944-45 are shown below. Advances of similar type made prior to 1935-36, mostly by the Farmers Relief Board in the period 1933 to 1935, amounted to £801,462.

TABLE 583.—Rural Reconstruction Agency—Advances to Settlers, 1935-36 to 1944-45.

| Year ended 30th June. | Advances. | | | Revenue Charges, including Interest. | Repayments. | | Debts Written Off, or Amounts Waived. | Balance of Indebtedness at 30th June. |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | General. | Debt Adjustment. | 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 | 2,911,237 |
| 1943 | 242,583 | 157,504 | 106,753 | 75,386 | 298,789 | 72,790 | 34,127 | 3,087,757 |
| 1944 | 283,130 | 160,224 | 110,174 | 75,411 | 348,141 | 72,944 | 33,145 | 3,262,466 |
| 1945 | 367,713 | 163,986 | 224,493 | 75,247 | 260,877 | 50,162 | 29,622 | 3,753,194 |

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, 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, the growing and conservation of fodder, and the purchase and storing of hay, etc. 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 seriously affected by drought. These advances are repayable in periods up to seven years. They are free of interest in the first year, and thereafter interest is chargeable at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum. A sum of £925,000 was made available, viz., £175,000 by the State Government, and £750,000 by the Commonwealth. The funds provided by the Commonwealth are repayable by the State in four annual instalments, commencing in the fourth year of the loan, with interest at the rate chargeable to settlers.

Advances are made to rural co-operative societies for the purchase and operation of farm machinery as described on page 649.

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 584.—Rural Industries Agency—Advances to Necessitous Farmers, 1935-36 to 1944-45.

| 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 |
| 1943 | 103,503 | 34,977 | 182,864 | 17,131 | 73,694 | 1,415,560 |
| 1944 | 125,174 | 30,477 | 207,830 | 16,120 | 120,542 | 1,226,749 |
| 1945 | 187,703 | 26,420 | 122,269 | 11,256 | 86,671 | 1,220,676 |

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 585.—Advances to Settlers' Agency—Advances to Settlers, 1935-36 to 1944-45.

| 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 | 20,689 | 56,393 | 14,658 | 7,273 | 734,882 |
| 1943 | 9,827 | 19,285 | 67,319 | 17,908 | 10,045 | 668,721 |
| 1944 | 14,309 | 16,909 | 73,472 | 18,304 | 23,997 | 584,167 |
| 1945 | 19,631 | 14,684 | 72,602 | 13,490 | 20,557 | 511,923 |

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 in 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 ten 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 586.—Irrigation Agency—Advances to Settlers, 1935-36 to 1944-45.

| 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 | 52,931 | 322,669 | 119,161 | 266,804 | 56,085 | 1,907,728 |
| 1943 | 61,017 | 38,992 | 286,784 | 154,351 | 345,550 | 53,026 | 1,741,594 |
| 1944 | 49,312 | 51,756 | 296,311 | 139,676 | 313,896 | 33,758 | 1,651,643 |
| 1945 | 29,945 | 78,545 | 330,477 | 128,833 | 303,736 | 18,114 | 1,639,927 |

New capital debts incurred in 1942-43 included £13,002 for sale of land, £15,302 for improvements and £10,550 for shallow bores. These items were £36,163, £11,881 and £3,555 respectively in 1943-44, and £54,528, £13,882 and £9,626 respectively in 1944-45; the total amounts in the years 1935-36 to 1944-45 were: sale of land, £577,834; improvements, £111,159, and shallow bores, £194,436.

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. No new advances have been made since 1941-42.

TABLE 587.—Closer Settlement Agency—Advances to Settlers, 1937-38 to 1944-45.

| 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 | 2,209 | 4,352 | 430 | 3,581 | 166,772 |
| 1943 | ... | 5,127 | 523 | 4,462 | 166,914 |
| 1944 | ... | 5,826 | 574 | 5,222 | 166,944 |
| 1945 | ... | 6,450 | 1,603 | 6,678 | 165,113 |

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 832 *et seq.*

Closer settlement operations have been on a restricted scale for some years and the advances shown in Table 588 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 758.

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 831). The maximum period for repayment of such advances is twenty years.

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 638 to 644). The amounts include substantial sums made available by the Commonwealth Government for distribution by the State:—

TABLE 588.—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, 1945. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|
| | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Closer Settlement Fund | 42,685 | 31,280 | 28,487 | 66,438 | 9,906,221 |
| Purchase of Wire Netting | 3,310 | ... | ... | ... | 271,162 |
| Prickly Pear Eradication | 265 | 90 | ... | ... | 7,599 |
| Rural Bank of New South Wales— | | | | | |
| Rural Bank Department— | | | | | |
| Overdrafts* | 663,135 | 440,885 | 628,685 | 953,655 | 10,140,510 |
| Long Term Loans | 31,569 | 21,033 | 8,600 | 8,417 | 3,028,675 |
| Total | £ 694,704 | 461,918 | 637,285 | 962,072 | 13,169,185 |
| Agency Department— | | | | | |
| Rural Reconstruction | 452,918 | 506,840 | 484,404 | 756,142 | 3,753,194 |
| Rural Industries | 235,781 | 103,503 | 125,174 | 187,703 | 1,220,676 |
| Advances to Settlers | 22,318 | 9,827 | 14,309 | 19,631 | 511,923 |
| Irrigation | 124,659 | 100,009 | 101,068 | 108,490 | 1,639,927 |
| Closer Settlement | 2,210 | ... | ... | ... | 165,113 |
| Guarantee | 2,075 | 5,659 | 10,804 | 40,893 | 17,452 |
| Total | £ 839,961 | 725,838 | 735,759 | 1,112,859 | 7,308,285 |
| Grand Total | £ 1,580,925 | 1,219,144 | 1,401,531 | 2,141,369 | 30,662,452 |

* Amount of Overdraft represents limit authorised.

Commonwealth Bank—Rural Credit and Mortgage Departments.

In the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, separate departments have been established to provide credit facilities of a special nature for the benefit of rural industries. The rural credit department, established in October, 1925, to assist in the marketing of rural products, may make seasonal advances, upon the security of primary produce, to banks, co-operative associations, etc.

The Mortgage Bank Department was opened on 27th September, 1943, to provide long-term loans to primary producers, against securities approved by the Bank, at fixed rates of interest, with repayment on an amortisation principle. Advances may be made up to 70 per cent of the security, but not exceeding £5,000, for terms ranging up to forty-one years. The rate of interest for loans up to twenty years is 4 per cent. per annum, and for loans from twenty-one to forty-one years, 4½ per cent. The rate of amortisation may not be less than 1 per cent. per annum. Further particulars regarding these departments of the Bank are shown in 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 at the lower levels. 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 589.—Rates of Interest on Rural Loans, 1930 to 1946.

| Lending Agency. | Month of January in Year— | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| | 1930. | 1933. | 1935. | 1939. | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. | 1946. |
| | Per cent. | | | | | | | |
| Rural Bank— | | | | | | | | |
| Long Term Loans | 6½ | 5 | 4½ | } 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½* |
| Overdraft | 6½ | 5 | 4½ | | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4 |
| Governmental Agencies— | | | | | | | | |
| Advances to Settlers | 6 | 5½ | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Rural Industries | 6 | 5½ | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Irrigation— | | | | | | | | |
| Bore Advances | 5½ | 5½ | } 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Other Advances | 6½ | 6 | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Rural Reconstruction†— | | | | | | | | |
| Carry-on Advances | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Debt Adjustment Advances | ... | ... | ... | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| Commonwealth Mortgage Bank— | | | | | | | | |
| Loans up to 20 years | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Loans 21 to 41 years | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| Private Trading Banks— | | | | | | | | |
| Overdrafts | 6½ to 8 | 5 to 6 | 4½ to 5 | 4½ to 5½ | 4½ to 5 | 4½ to 5 | 4½ to 4½ | 4½ to 4½ |
| Rural First Mortgages, excluding Mortgages to Banks and Government Agencies— | | | | | | | | |
| Weighted Average Rate | ... | ... | 4½ | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |

* From 23rd January.

† Maximum rates.

The rates shown in the table for carry-on and debt adjustment advances, through the Rural Industries Agency, are the maximum rates chargeable; the Board has power to fix lower rates or to waive interest under certain conditions. 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 by the individual farmer and approval 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, 1946, 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, 1946, 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 limited to cases when investigation indicates that the farmer has reasonable prospects of success after the benefits of the Act are extended to him, but the Board has been empowered by an amending Act to enforce a scheme of debt adjustment in any case in which this is warranted, and the farmer's creditors have failed to enter voluntarily into such a scheme.

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. Three members represent farmers engaged in (1) agriculture and mixed farming, (2) grazing, and (3) dairying and other types of farming; of these only the appropriate member may be present and vote at a meeting of the Board.

The Board 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. It 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 reappraise-

ment 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 composition 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, 1945, numbered 4,345, and at this date 454 applications had been withdrawn and 1,682 rejected, and 430 were awaiting consideration. Of the 1779 applications which had been considered by the Board there were 323 in which the position of farmers under protection had improved sufficiently to enable them to carry on without debt composition and 1,456 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 1,312 of the cases approved, and 144 schemes of adjustment were in course of negotiation with creditors.

Particulars of the debt adjustment in respect of 1,312 cases finalised up to 30th June, 1945, are shown below.

TABLE 590.—Farmers' Debt—Adjustment under Farmers' Relief Act, at 30th June, 1945.

| Particulars. | Debts Owing to— | | | |
|--|----------------------|------------------|------------|-----------|
| | Governmental Bodies. | Other Creditors. | | Total. |
| | | Secured. | Unsecured. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Debts prior to adjustment | 2,199,962 | 5,197,715 | 803,103 | 8,200,780 |
| Debts written off | 271,632 | 1,054,510 | 441,930 | 1,768,072 |
| | 2,471,594 | 6,252,225 | 1,245,033 | 9,968,852 |
| Loans by Board (a) | 2,651,141 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Repaid to "Other Creditors" ... .. | ..... | 2,321,619 | 329,522 | ..... |
| Debts after adjustment | 5,122,735 | 3,930,606 | 915,511 | 9,968,852 |
| Percentage of debts written off | 12·4 | 20·3 | 55·0 | 21·5 |

(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, 1945, amounted to £803,800, distributed as under:—

£82,510 to 287 vacated farmers; £670,672 to 325 farmers for purchase of additional areas; and £50,618 to 93 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, 1934-1943.

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 1943 to 1945 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.

| | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Advances to Settlers (Government | £ | £ | £ |
| Guarantee) Act | 266,725 | 233,220 | 191,435 |
| Government Guarantees Act | 641,054 | 884,061 | 905,536 |

The amount guaranteed under the Government Guarantee Act included £195,900 in respect of three country co-operative meat companies in each year and £150,000 in respect of the Metropolitan Meat Commission in 1944 and 1945.

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 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. In the adjustment of agriculture to wartime needs wheat-growing was curtailed, the production of vegetables and rice was expanded and there was increased cultivation of fodder crops for dairy stock and of certain kinds of fruit. But wheat-growing remains by far the most extensive agricultural activity.

The extension of cultivation since 1891 is shown in the following table:—

TABLE 591.—Area under Cultivation, 1890-91 to 1940-41.

| 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 | 2.09 |
| 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> | | | | | |
| 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 |

* Exclusive of double cropping.

Fluctuations in the area under crops are due mainly to variations in the extent of wheat-growing, which under normal conditions represents more than 75 per cent. of the total. The land under sown grasses (3,419,417 acres in 1940-41) is for the greater part in the coastal districts, and is used for dairy stock. The cultivation of grasses in inland areas, however, has increased rapidly in recent years in the Tablelands, the Western Slopes and the Riverina, where the practice was adopted to improve the carrying capacity of holdings used for pastoral purposes and mixed farming.

Information regarding cultivation as shown in Table 591 is not available on a comparable basis since 1940-41. The total area of crops (including all crops grown on land double-cropped) in each of the last ten seasons is shown below:—

| Year ended 31st March. | | | Area of Crops. |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|----------------|
| | | | acres. |
| 1936 | ... | ... | 5,735,681 |
| 1937 | ... | ... | 5,957,520 |
| 1938 | ... | ... | 6,470,160 |
| 1939 | ... | ... | 7,049,357 |
| 1940 | ... | ... | 6,381,531 |
| 1941 | ... | ... | 6,374,354 |
| 1942 | ... | ... | 5,920,561 |
| 1943 | ... | ... | 5,297,313 |
| 1944 | ... | ... | 4,797,385 |
| 1945 | ... | ... | 5,044,792 |

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, in 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 592.—Distribution of Agricultural and Pastoral Lands, 1940-41.

| Division. | Alienated and Crown Lands. | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | Total area of division. * | Under occupation for Agricultural and Pastoral Purposes in Holdings of one acre and over. | | | | | | | Suitable for Cultivation. | |
| | | Under crop. | Under sown grasses. | Virgin land cleared and prepared for ploughing. | Fallow land etc. | Previously cropped | Balance of area. | Total. | Area. | Proportion under crop. |
| | 000 acres. | 000 acres. | 000 acres. | 000 acres. | 000 acres. | 000 acres. | 000 acres. | 000 acres. | 000 acres. | per cent. |
| Coastal— | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Coast | 6,965 | 133 | 1,674 | 5 | 6 | 26 | 2,888 | 4,732 | 608 | 21·9 |
| Hunter and Manning | 8,306 | 127 | 448 | 7 | 5 | 25 | 4,166 | 4,778 | 492 | 25·8 |
| Metropolitan | 958 | 35 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 222 | 270 | 160 | 21·9 |
| South Coast | 5,950 | 64 | 190 | 12 | 4 | 20 | 1,990 | 2,280 | 469 | 13·7 |
| Total ... | 22,269 | 359 | 2,322 | 27 | 17 | 78 | 9,266 | 12,069 | 1,729 | 20·8 |
| Tableland— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern ... | 8,088 | 130 | 32 | 14 | 12 | 29 | 6,391 | 6,608 | 581 | 22·4 |
| Central ... | 10,716 | 438 | 212 | 63 | 162 | 340 | 6,542 | 7,757 | 2,060 | 21·3 |
| Southern ... | 7,061 | 48 | 102 | 11 | 9 | 38 | 5,659 | 5,807 | 644 | 7·5 |
| Total ... | 25,865 | 616 | 346 | 88 | 183 | 407 | 18,592 | 20,232 | 3,285 | 18·7 |
| Western Slopes— | | | | | | | | | | |
| North ... | 9,200 | 778 | 70 | 36 | 95 | 184 | 7,182 | 8,345 | 2,295 | 33·0 |
| Central ... | 7,723 | 1,199 | 120 | 81 | 491 | 773 | 4,305 | 6,669 | 4,666 | 25·7 |
| South ... | 11,239 | 1,291 | 350 | 100 | 650 | 1,311 | 6,319 | 10,021 | 5,466 | 23·6 |
| Total ... | 28,162 | 3,268 | 540 | 217 | 1,236 | 2,268 | 17,806 | 25,335 | 12,430 | 26·3 |
| Central Plains— | | | | | | | | | | |
| North ... | 9,580 | 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 ... | 17,003 | 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 | 16·0 |
| Western .. | 80,321 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 26 | 77,868 | 77,916 | 1,193 | 1·2 |
| All Divisions | 198,011 | 6,365 | 3,419 | 486 | 2,235 | 4,762 | 156,602 | 173,869 | 31,822 | 20·0 |

* Excluding Lord Howe Island and Principal Harbours.

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 1944-45 was 74,566 and areas of one acre or more in extent were cultivated on 49,172 holdings.

In this year only 9,497 holdings were used mainly for agricultural purposes, 16,341 holdings were used for agricultural and pastoral pursuits combined, 3,821 for agriculture with dairying, 1,239 for all three pursuits combined, and a limited amount of cultivation of a non-commercial character was conducted on other holdings. On 25,394 holdings there was no cultivation or less than one acre under crop.

The total number of rural holdings, the number on which at least one acre was cultivated and the total area of crops in the last ten seasons are shown below; where land has been double-cropped in any year the area of each crop is included in the total:—

TABLE 593.—Cultivated Holdings and Area of Crops, 1935-36 to 1944-45.

| Year ended 31st March. | Total Number of Rural Holdings. | Cultivated Holdings. | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | | Number. | Area of Crops. |
| | | | acres. |
| 1936 | 75,631 | 52,339 | 5,735,681 |
| 1937 | 76,239 | 53,612 | 5,957,520 |
| 1938 | 75,923 | 53,609 | 6,470,160 |
| 1939 | 75,865 | 54,126 | 7,049,357 |
| 1940 | 74,909 | 53,251 | 6,381,531 |
| 1941 | 74,495 | 52,290 | 6,374,354 |
| 1942 | 73,973 | 49,785 | 5,920,561 |
| 1943 | 73,579 | 50,224 | 5,297,313 |
| 1944 | 73,074 | 49,940 | 4,797,385 |
| 1945 | 74,566 | 49,172 | 5,044,792 |

The number of holdings on which the various crops were grown in recent years is shown in the following statement; crops less than an acre in extent are not included:—

TABLE 594.—Cultivated Holdings and Principal Crops Grown.

| Kind of Crop. | Number of Holdings upon which Crop was Grown. | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. |
| Wheat | 19,768 | 19,023 | 18,400 | 18,218 | 18,267 | 17,172 | 18,186 |
| Maize | 17,215 | 16,579 | 17,829 | 15,950 | 15,924 | 15,247 | 14,435 |
| Barley | 1,620 | 1,779 | 1,573 | 1,407 | 2,538 | 2,017 | 2,614 |
| Oats | 23,434 | 23,120 | 20,471 | 21,561 | 25,833 | 4,656 | 23,488 |
| Rice | 313 | 314 | 329 | 331 | 348 | 364 | 330 |
| Lucerne | 9,504 | 8,668 | 8,897 | 8,362 | 10,166 | 9,885 | 9,049 |
| Potatoes | 3,147 | 3,600 | 3,251 | 3,214 | 4,777 | 4,853 | 4,887 |
| Tobacco | 41 | 37 | 49 | 52 | 57 | 39 | 26 |
| Sugar-cane | 861 | 838 | 816 | * | * | 687 | 597 |
| Grapes | 1,513 | 1,492 | 1,428 | 1,371 | 1,355 | 1,345 | 1,327 |
| Orchards | 8,197 | 7,924 | 7,562 | 7,230 | 6,096 | 6,492 | 6,053 |
| Citrus | 3,734 | 3,672 | 3,577 | 3,510 | 3,431 | 3,514 | 3,152 |
| Other | 5,865 | 5,626 | 5,347 | 5,073 | 3,734 | 4,099 | 3,839 |
| Bananas | 1,501 | 1,509 | 1,565 | 1,544 | 1,228 | 1,395 | 1,747 |

*Not available.

Holdings on which oats is grown have been more numerous than the wheat farms in recent years though the area under wheat is at least three times the area under oats. But wheat is grown on many holdings under the "shares" system, described in the chapter "Rural Industries," and the number of growers exceeds the number of holdings on which it is grown.

The orchards (of one acre or more) classified as citrus orchards are holdings with 50 or more citrus trees in the years 1937-38 to 1940-41 and those with at least an acre under citrus trees in 1942-43 and later. Other orchards have been classified on similar bases and some orchards have been included in both groups.

CROPS—AREA AND PRODUCTION.

The area and production and average yield per acre of the various crops grown in each of the four seasons 1941-42 to 1944-45 are shown in the following tables.

TABLE 595.—All Crops, Area and Production, 1941-42 and 1942-43.

| Name of Crop. | 1941-42. | | | 1942-43. | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | Area. | Production. | Average Yield per acre. | Area. | Production. | Average Yield per acre. |
| Grain—Wheat | acres. 3,968,758 | bushels. 48,500,000 | bushels. 12.2 | acres. 3,032,946 | bushels. 51,693,045 | bushels. 17.0 |
| Maize | 117,262 | 3,141,720 | 26.8 | 103,591 | 2,814,765 | 27.2 |
| Barley—Malting | 10,403 | 149,760 | 14.4 | 5,501 | 79,677 | 14.5 |
| Feed | 10,178 | 153,830 | 15.1 | 8,796 | 143,559 | 16.3 |
| Oats | 303,860 | 4,118,090 | 13.6 | 431,299 | 1,338,213 | 17.0 |
| Rye | 9,950 | 136,250 | 13.7 | 760 | 6,552 | 8.6 |
| Rice | 23,633 | 2,192,050 | 92.8 | 34,232 | 3,084,480 | 90.1 |
| Hay—Wheaten | 346,261 | 315,393 | 0.91 | 287,470 | 373,202 | 1.30 |
| Barley | 1,513 | 1,174 | 0.78 | 4,800 | 5,776 | 1.20 |
| Oaten | 289,943 | 283,978 | 0.98 | 351,985 | 448,368 | 1.27 |
| Rye | 570 | 546 | 0.96 | 231 | 288 | 1.25 |
| Lucerne | 75,855 | 113,914 | 1.50 | 91,671 | 158,109 | 1.72 |
| Green Fodder (fed-off) | 578,028 | 1,309,350 | ... | 728,404 | 1,480,000 | ... |
| Vegetables for Human Consumption—Potatoes | 17,685* | 38,634 | tons. 2.18 | 24,488 | 64,728 | tons. 2.64 |
| Other | 44,270 | ... | ... | 56,569 | ... | ... |
| Vegetables for Animal Fodder | (a) | (c) | bushels. 6,673 | ... | ... | ... |
| Broom Millet—Grain | } 1,661 | bushels. 5,295 | bushels. 3.2 | } 946 | bushels. (a) | bushels. (a) |
| Fibre | | cwt. 8,210 | cwt. 4.9 | | cwt. 7,084 | cwt. 7.5 |
| Tobacco (Dried Leaf) | 953 | 7,461 | 7.8 | 823 | 6,892 | 8.4 |
| Sugar Cane—Crushed | 8,491 | 359,433 | tons. 42.3 | 9,732 | 398,013 | tons. 34.7 |
| Not Cut | 9,896 | ... | ... | 8,958 | ... | ... |
| Used as Plants | 330 | ... | ... | 239 | ... | ... |
| Grapes—Productive— | | | | | | |
| Drying Varieties | 5,433 | (b) 9,401 | (c) | 5,367 | (b) 8,888 | (c) |
| Table Varieties | 2,905 | 4,573 | (c) | 2,948 | 5,186 | (c) |
| Wine Varieties | 7,371 | 21,683 | (c) | 7,058 | 17,681 | (c) |
| Wine made | ... | 3,112,328 | ... | ... | 2,720,934 | ... |
| Young Vines for Wine | 306 | ... | ... | 293 | ... | ... |
| Other | 430 | ... | ... | 636 | ... | ... |
| Orchards—Productive | 55,206 | 5,185,851 | bushels. 93.9 | 53,491 | 4,531,081 | bushels. 84.7 |
| Young Trees | 13,322 | ... | ... | 12,284 | ... | ... |
| Bananas—Productive | 12,930 | 1,163,116 | cases. 90.0 | 11,700 | 1,072,680 | cases. 91.7 |
| Young Stools | 932 | ... | ... | 757 | ... | ... |
| Pineapples—Productive | 155 | 16,650 | 107.4 | 163 | 17,266 | 105.9 |
| Young Plants | 34 | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... |
| Nurseries | 688 | £ 111,925 | £ s. 162 14 | 490 | £ 91,517 | £ s. 186 15 |
| Other Crops | 1,349 | ... | ... | 11,976 | ... | ... |
| Total Area of Crops | 5,920,561 | ... | ... | 5,297,313 | ... | ... |

* Field crops only; crops in market gardens not included.

(a) Not available.

(b) Dried weight. (c) Area and Production cannot be related because grapes are not always used for purpose for which originally grown.

Note.—Land under crops which failed is reckoned in the average.

TABLE 596.—All Crops, Area and Production, 1943-44 and 1944-45.

| Name of Crop. | 1943-44. | | | 1944-45. | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | Area. | Production. | Average Yield per acre. | Area. | Production. | Average Yield per acre. |
| Grain—Wheat | acres. | bushels. | bushels. | acres. | bushels. | bushels. |
| Maize | 2,693,302 | 47,500,000 | 17-6 | 2,844,804 | 17,133,870 | 6-0 |
| Barley—Malting | 103,237 | 2,769,057 | 26-8 | 94,107 | 2,437,317 | 25-9 |
| Barley—Feed | 10,154 | 205,449 | 20-2 | 17,567 | 79,161 | 4-5 |
| Oats | 9,921 | 174,207 | 17-6 | 10,552 | 42,555 | 4-0 |
| Rye | 374,205 | 7,050,438 | 18-8 | 544,364 | 1,756,674 | 3-2 |
| Rice | 552 | 7,698 | 13-9 | 530 | 5,463 | 10-3 |
| Sorghum | 40,690 | 4,014,033 | 98-7 | 24,596 | 1,692,747 | 68-8 |
| | * | * | * | 8,393 | 126,372 | 15-1 |
| Hay—Wheaten | 198,066 | 249,905 | tons. | 279,120 | 182,760 | tons. |
| Barley | 1,340 | 1,376 | 1-26 | 1,474 | 889 | 0-65 |
| Oaten | 252,300 | 329,905 | 1-31 | 237,834 | 87,836 | 0-60 |
| Rye | 585 | 881 | 1-51 | 581 | 495 | 0-37 |
| Lucerne | 82,179 | 153,574 | 1-87 | 66,820 | 99,173 | 0-85 |
| | | £ | | | £ | 1-48 |
| Green Fodder (Fed-off) | 782,265 | 1,670,000 | ... | 647,187 | 1,092,160 | ... |
| Vegetables for Human Consumption—Potatoes | 30,067 | 65,655 | tons. | 34,796 | 80,537 | tons. |
| Other | 85,857 | ... | 2-18 | 98,626 | ... | 2-32 |
| Vegetables for Animal Fodder | 7,403 | ... | ... | 9,290 | ... | ... |
| Broom Millet—Grain | 2,224 | 9,939 | bushels. | 2,775 | 9,159 | bushels. |
| Fibre | ... | 10,805 | cwt. | ... | ... | cwt. |
| Tobacco (Dried Leaf) | 657 | 4,599 | 4-85 | 410 | 9,578 | 3-45 |
| | | 7,000 | 7-00 | | 3,107 | 7-58 |
| Sugar Cane—Crushed | 8,240 | 290,364 | tons. | 6,771 | 200,050 | tons. |
| Not Cut | 7,092 | ... | 35-24 | 6,702 | ... | 29-54 |
| Used as Plants | 281 | ... | ... | 270 | ... | ... |
| Grapes—Productive— | | | | | | |
| Drying Varieties | 5,376 | (b) 9,207 | (a) | 5,377 | (b) 6,116 | (a) |
| Table Varieties | 2,917 | 5,325 | (a) | 2,906 | 4,363 | (a) |
| Wine Varieties | 7,054 | 26,827 | (a) | 6,847 | 15,778 | (a) |
| | | gallons. | | | gallons. | |
| Wine made | ... | 3,530,012 | ... | ... | 2,578,732 | ... |
| Young Vines for Wine | 175 | ... | ... | 266 | ... | ... |
| Other | 479 | ... | ... | 495 | ... | ... |
| Orchards—Productive | 55,801 | 6,287,735 | bushels. | 54,912 | 4,834,385 | bushels. |
| Young Trees | 11,611 | ... | 112-7 | 11,048 | ... | 88-0 |
| Bananas—Productive | 11,651 | 950,936 | cases. | 11,967 | 950,975 | cases. |
| Young Stools | 1,217 | ... | 81-6 | 3,283 | ... | 79-5 |
| Pineapples—Productive | 157 | 16,858 | 107-4 | 183 | 13,264 | 72-5 |
| Young Plants | 36 | ... | ... | 46 | ... | ... |
| | | £ | £ s. | | £ | £ s. |
| Nurseries | 430 | 85,422 | 198 13 | 693 | 107,868 | 250 17 |
| Other Crops | 9,864 | ... | ... | 9,200 | ... | ... |
| Total Area of Crops | 4,797,385 | ... | ... | 5,044,792 | ... | ... |

* Not available.

(a) Area and production cannot be related because grapes are not always used for purpose for which originally grown.

(b) Dried weight.

Notes.—Land under crops which failed is reckoned in the average.

Value of Agricultural Production.

The estimated value of the agricultural production of the State during the last seven seasons is 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 600.

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 597.—Value of Agricultural Production, 1938-39 to 1944-45.

| Crop. | Gross Value at Place of Production. | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Wheat (grain)* .. | 6,695,040 | 11,450,900 | 4,285,990 | 8,010,580 | 10,005,960 | 10,489,310 | †4,889,120 |
| Maize | 532,593 | 597,550 | 741,390 | 510,530 | 809,240 | 876,870 | 751,510 |
| Barley | 27,200 | 79,360 | 37,820 | 66,340 | 45,740 | 87,320 | 44,330 |
| Oats | 493,180 | 431,500 | 224,480 | 423,970 | 764,400 | 763,800 | 547,770 |
| Rice | 444,430 | 333,360 | 391,690 | 425,220 | 640,990 | 826,820 | 349,790 |
| Hay and Straw .. | 4,252,420 | 2,165,680 | 2,340,570 | 3,427,260 | 5,075,720 | 3,686,670 | 2,608,650 |
| Green Food | 1,156,970 | 1,168,290 | 1,270,810 | 1,309,350 | 1,480,000 | 1,670,000 | 1,092,160 |
| Sugar-cane | 482,520 | 447,830 | 507,260 | 514,910 | 490,890 | 458,900 | 350,550 |
| Grapes | 292,990 | 345,050 | 372,580 | 512,490 | 639,000 | 713,730 | 560,740 |
| Wine, Brandy, etc. .. | 80,420 | 88,470 | 145,200 | 145,000 | 137,900 | 182,550 | 159,750 |
| Fruit—Citrus | 823,300 | 886,770 | 619,080 | 1,157,120 | 1,464,610 | 2,023,610 | 1,832,920 |
| Other | 1,492,320 | 1,470,390 | 1,483,560 | 1,891,290 | 2,947,370 | 4,276,470 | 3,328,310 |
| Potatoes | 422,570 | 543,620 | 322,000 | 235,830 | 665,350 | 838,060 | 1,063,750 |
| Other Vegetables .. | 1,263,090 | 1,318,430 | 1,508,050 | 1,431,040 | 3,351,060 | 4,428,590 | 4,224,170 |
| Other Crops .. .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 243,140 | 364,260 | 416,560 | 508,410 |
| Total | 18,458,950 | 21,237,200 | 14,250,450 | 20,307,670 | †28,967,180 | †31,784,260 | †21,802,930 |

* Including Government bounty, assistance from flour tax, etc. † To be increased by further payments from wheat pool.

The values shown above represent estimated gross value as at place of production including seed, fertilisers, etc., as shown on page 659.

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 598.—Agricultural Production per Acre, 1886-87 to 1944-45.

| Years ended 31st March. | Area Cultivated. | Value of Production (at Farm). | Average Value per Acre. |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Average per annum. | | | |
| | acres. | £ | £ s. d. |
| 1887-91 | 858,367 | 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 | 19,558,460 | 3 0 9 |
| Year. | | | |
| 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 4 |
| 1940 | 6,375,931 | 21,237,200 | 3 6 8 |
| 1941 | 6,365,435 | 14,250,450 | 2 4 9 |
| 1942 | 5,914,061 | 20,307,670 | 3 8 7 |
| 1943* | 5,297,313 | 28,967,180 | 5 9 4 |
| 1944* | 4,797,385 | 31,784,260 | 6 12 6 |
| 1945* | 5,044,792 | 21,802,930 | 4 6 5 |

* See notes to Table 597.

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 later years. The higher values shown between 1917 and 1926 and since 1941-42 were due mainly to the higher level of prices received for produce. Expansion in the growing of vegetables also contributed in the last three years. A comparative statement of the average farm value per acre of various crops is shown in the next table.

TABLE 599.—Farm Values of Crops per Acre.

| Crop. | Average Values per Acre. | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Wheat, Grain ... | 1 8 9 | 2 12 3 | 0 19 3 | 2 0 4 | *3 6 7 | *3 17 11 | *1 10 10 |
| Maize, Grain ... | 4 7 2 | 4 7 7 | 5 4 4 | 4 7 1 | 7 16 3 | 8 9 10 | 7 19 9 |
| Oats, Grain ... | 1 4 8 | 1 1 3 | 0 18 11 | 1 8 3 | 1 15 5 | 2 0 10 | 1 0 1 |
| Hay ... | 3 19 6 | 3 1 2 | 3 5 3 | 4 15 10 | 6 17 8 | 6 17 9 | 4 9 0 |
| Potatoes ... | 25 1 1 | 28 5 4 | 18 1 2 | 13 6 8 | 27 3 5 | 29 7 5 | 30 11 5 |
| Sugar-cane† ... | 46 2 9 | 42 14 0 | 49 15 5 | 60 12 10 | 50 8 10 | 55 13 10 | 51 15 5 |
| Vineyards† ... | 23 15 11 | 27 0 9 | 32 17 4 | 41 15 4 | 50 3 1 | 58 8 0 | 47 12 5 |
| Orchards† ... | 29 14 5 | 31 3 2 | 27 10 5 | 41 5 2 | 59 13 11 | 82 1 5 | 62 13 2 |

† Productive area only.

* To be increased by further payments from Wheat Pool.

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 1934-35 to 1944-45 are shown below:—

TABLE 600.—Agricultural Production—Gross and Net Values, 1934-35 to 1944-45.

| 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 £.) | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 17,634 | 3,384 | 14,250 | 2,228 | 12,022 | 836 | 11,186 |
| 1942 | 24,847 | 4,539 | 20,308 | 3,273 | 17,035 | 992 | 16,043 |
| 1943* | 34,602 | 5,635 | 28,967 | 4,035 | 24,932 | 665 | 24,267 |
| 1944* | 37,579 | 5,795 | 31,784 | 4,167 | 27,617 | 667 | 26,950 |
| 1945* | 25,480 | 3,677 | 21,803 | 3,828 | 17,975 | 624 | 17,351 |

* Production values to be increased by further payments from Wheat Pools.

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 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 597 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 £5,181,000 in 1942-43, £6,363,000 in 1943-44 and £6,080,000 in 1944-45.

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 601.—Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Products, 1938 to 1945. (Sydney.)

| Commodity. | 1938. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|  | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Wheat (f.a.q.) .. bush. | 0 3 5½ | 0 2 6½ | 0 3 11 | 0 3 11½ | 0 3 11½ | 0 3 11½ | 0 3 11½ | 0 3 11½ |
| Flour (at Mill)* .. ton | 9 5 4 | 12 6 1 | 12 5 6 | 12 8 0 | 12 8 0 | 12 8 0 | 12 8 0 | 12 8 0 |
| Bran " | 6 5 0 | 4 10 0 | 5 9 3 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 |
| Pollard " | 6 5 0 | 4 12 0 | 5 9 3 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 3 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 |
| Oats bush. | 0 3 10 | 0 2 9 | 0 2 9½ | 0 3 5½ | 0 3 2½ | 0 3 1 | 0 3 2½ | 0 3 4½ |
| Maize " | 0 4 9½ | 0 4 4½ | 0 5 1½ | 0 4 3½ | 0 6 3½ | 0 6 11 | 0 7 5½ | 0 7 3 |
| Potatoes (local) .. ton | 9 3 10 | 13 3 9 | 10 10 5 | 5 19 4 | 16 1 11 | 10 1 0 | 7 4 6 | 7 17 6 |
| Hay— | | | | | | | | |
| Oaten " | 9 16 2 | 7 14 1 | 5 2 8 | 8 7 11 | 9 5 0 | 10 12 9 | 7 14 4 | 9 0 0 |
| Lucerne " | 6 12 11 | 5 11 3 | 7 2 11 | 5 15 6 | 8 9 6 | 8 0 7 | 9 4 2 | 12 3 6 |
| Chaff— | | | | | | | | |
| Wheaten " | 6 14 3 | 4 2 0 | 5 8 5 | 5 14 6 | 8 9 6 | 7 15 6 | 8 18 2 | 10 2 8 |

* Includes Flour Tax, see page 636.

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. Compilation of the index numbers has been suspended.

TABLE 602.—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 | 1423 | 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. Similar information is not available for later years.

TABLE 603.—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 | 353,838 | 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 | 4,937,540 | 5,189,874 | 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.

Agricultural Machinery Pools.

To promote rapid expansion of vegetable growing to meet war-time requirements the Commonwealth Government provided funds in November, 1943, for the establishment of pools of agricultural machinery. Machines and implements, with operators, are hired to producers on a non-profit basis at charges covering costs of operation and administration. Pools are operating at Cowra, Guyra, Leeton, Bathurst and Batlow under the management of District War Agricultural Committees.

The Government of New South Wales instituted a similar scheme in dairying districts in May, 1943, to encourage production of fodder and other crops, to offset the shortage of farm labour and to reduce costs of production. The scheme was extended to cover other rural activities in July, 1944. Advances are made through the Rural Industries Agency of the Rural Bank to rural co-operative societies (mostly butter factories) for the purchase of farm machinery and to provide the initial working capital for spare parts and stores and the employment of operatives. The Government provided £100,000 for these advances in 1942-43 and £50,000

in 1943-44. Over fifty co-operative groups are operating machinery pools under the general supervision of War Agricultural Committees, which have the responsibility of ensuring that contract rates for hiring group machinery are reasonable.

Power-driven Machinery and Tractors on Farms.

Particulars of stationary engines used on farms in New South Wales were collected in 1930 and 1943 and particulars of tractors in 1930, 1937 and following years. The statistics reveal a substantial increase in mechanisation of farming activities.

At 31st March, 1943, there were 40,148 stationary engines in serviceable condition on farms, as compared with 24,367 in 1930, and the number had increased to 44,192 in 1945. Those recorded in 1943 comprised 28,917 oil engines and 11,231 electric motors and engines of other types. The distribution of stationary engines in divisions was as follows:—

| | Coastal. | Tablelands. | Western Slopes. | Western Plains and Riverina. | Western Division. | Total N.S.W. |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| At 30th June, 1930 ... | 7,890 | 3,633 | 7,210 | 4,625 | 1,009 | 24,367 |
| At 31st March, 1943 ... | 12,675 | 6,666 | 11,018 | 7,277 | 2,512 | 40,148 |
| At 31st March, 1945 ... | 14,324 | 7,493 | 11,754 | 7,937 | 2,684 | 44,192 |

In June, 1930, the number of tractors on rural holdings was 6,242, viz., 6,041 wheeled and 201 crawler type; in March, 1945, there were 16,359 tractors, 15,145 wheeled and 1,214 crawler type.

The following statement shows the number of holdings on which tractors were used and the number of tractors in use in various divisions of the State; particulars regarding the number of holdings on which tractors were used in 1930 and 1943 are not available:—

TABLE 604.—Tractors in Use on Rural Holdings, 1930 to 1945.

| Division. | 1930. | | 1939. | | 1943. | | 1944. | | 1945. | |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| | Tractors | Holdings | Tractors | Tractors | Holdings | Tractors | Tractors | Holdings | Tractors | |
| Coastal | 447 | 1,388 | 1,442 | 2,114 | 1,540 | 1,654 | 2,219 | 2,398 | | |
| Tablelands | 617 | 1,565 | 1,707 | 2,082 | 1,989 | 2,144 | 2,289 | 2,523 | | |
| N.W. Slopes | 731 | 1,664 | 1,836 | 1,923 | 1,726 | 1,908 | 1,854 | 2,050 | | |
| C.W. Slopes | 1,097 | 1,822 | 2,045 | 2,075 | 1,902 | 2,106 | 2,010 | 2,249 | | |
| S.W. Slopes | 1,109 | 1,875 | 2,040 | 2,128 | 1,940 | 2,113 | 2,149 | 2,351 | | |
| N.C. Plain | 212 | 555 | 623 | 650 | 620 | 709 | 651 | 743 | | |
| C. Plain | 304 | 431 | 465 | 518 | 460 | 505 | 483 | 541 | | |
| Riverina | 1,592 | 2,330 | 2,544 | 2,793 | 2,601 | 2,841 | 2,790 | 3,114 | | |
| Western | 133 | 192 | 219 | 299 | 328 | 350 | 360 | 390 | | |
| Total N.S.W. | 6,242 | 11,822 | 12,926 | 14,582 | 13,106 | 14,330 | 14,805 | 16,359 | | |

The number of tractors per 1,000 acres of crops was 1.14 in 1930 and 3.24 in 1945.

SHARE-FARMING IN AGRICULTURE.

A brief statement as to share-farming in New South Wales and the development of this system is given in the chapter, "Rural Industries" of this Year Book.

FERTILISERS.

Superphosphate is the fertiliser most extensively used in New South Wales, the soils of the wheat areas, particularly in the south, being generally deficient in phosphoric acid.

Natural manures are used for the most part in market gardens. The quantity used in 1941-42—the latest information available—was 119,030 loads applied to 17,860 acres of crops, including 104,621 loads for the treatment of 13,196 acres in the coastal division.

Use of Artificial Fertilisers—Government Assistance.

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 on artificial fertilisers used in the years 1932-33 and 1934-35 to 1938-39 inclusive. The rate of subsidy was 15s. per ton in the earlier years and 10s. per ton in 1936-37 to 1938-39. The fertiliser under subsidy was used principally for top-dressing pastures and for crops of oats, fruit, vegetables and sugar cane.

After an interval of two seasons, when the cost of superphosphate had increased in a marked degree, assistance was provided again in terms of the Superphosphate Bounty Act, 1941. Bounty at the rate of 25s. per ton was payable as from 1st July, 1941, on superphosphate (22 per cent. phosphoric acid) sold by manufacturers who were required to reduce by this amount the price to farmers.

In later seasons the selling price was stabilised at the same level as in 1941-42 but in view of further rise in cost, assistance has been given in the form of subsidy under the Primary Producers' Assistance (Superphosphate) Act, 1943, at a rate which varies according to the costs of the individual manufacturer. In this way each manufacturer is recouped for loss sustained in selling at the fixed price. The amount of bounty and subsidy paid in New South Wales was £98,391 in 1942-43 and subsidy was £163,813 in 1943-44 and £303,506 in 1944-45.

The control of manufacture, distribution and consumption of superphosphate is vested in the Superphosphate Industry Committee, appointed under National Security Regulations. Subsidy is paid on the recommendation of the Committee.

The Commonwealth Government has obtained also supplies of nitrate of soda for sale at prices below cost to producers of certain crops.

In the distribution of artificial fertilisers for use in agriculture, priority is given to certain crops, as determined by the Federal Minister for Commerce and Agriculture. The quantity actually allotted to individual growers is determined by the State Departments of Agriculture.

Artificial Fertilisers—Area of Crops Treated.

The following table shows the area of crops treated with artificial fertilisers and the proportion of such area to total area of crops, also the

quantity of superphosphate and other artificial manures used in various years since 1920-21:—

TABLE 605.—Crops Fertilised with Artificial Manures, 1920-21 to 1944-45.

| Season. | Total Area of Crops. | Crops Treated. | | Artificial Manures Used. | |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | Area. | Proportion Total Area of Crops. | Super-phosphate. | Other. |
| | acres. | acres. | per cent. | tons. | tons. |
| 1920-21 | 4,467,109 | 1,901,736 | 44.0 | 42,656 | 7,253 |
| 1925-26 | 4,543,541 | 2,625,397 | 57.8 | 74,936 | 10,542 |
| 1929-30 | 5,500,946 | 3,887,963 | 70.7 | 113,346 | 12,827 |
| 1930-31 | 6,811,247 | 4,538,729 | 66.6 | 119,911 | 11,661 |
| 1931-32 | 5,108,554 | 2,248,180 | 44.0 | 59,304 | 9,811 |
| 1935-36 | 5,735,681 | 3,557,512 | 62.0 | 92,117 | 14,610 |
| 1935-37 | 5,957,520 | 3,783,381 | 63.5 | 104,315 | 15,863 |
| 1937-38 | 6,470,160 | 4,254,150 | 65.8 | 120,901 | 16,587 |
| 1938-39 | 7,049,357 | 4,670,693 | 66.3 | 131,116 | 17,530 |
| 1939-40 | 6,381,531 | 3,882,344 | 60.8 | 109,516 | 16,090 |
| 1940-41 | 6,374,354 | 3,928,247 | 61.6 | 107,190 | 15,682 |
| 1941-42 | 5,920,561 | 3,516,405 | 59.4 | 94,176 | 12,778 |
| 1942-43 | 5,297,313 | 2,490,668 | 47.0 | 62,351 | 16,290 |
| 1943-44 | 4,797,385 | 2,013,262 | 42.0 | 47,363 | 22,430 |
| 1944-45 | 5,044,792 | 2,067,437 | 41.0 | 45,199 | 20,538 |

The decline in the use of fertiliser in recent years was due to scarcity of supplies and of farm labour and restriction of wheat growing.

Artificial Fertilisers Used on Crops.

The following table shows the area of crops treated with artificial fertilisers in divisions of the State and the quantity of such fertilisers used in the last four seasons; where a crop was fertilised with another kind of artificial manure as well as superphosphate in 1941-42 or 1942-43, it may have been duplicated in the area of crops treated as stated in the table. Particulars regarding the use of fertilisers on pastures are not included (see page 624).

TABLE 606.—Artificial Fertilisers Used on Crops, 1941-42 to 1944-45.

| Divisions. | Total Area of Crops. | Artificial Manures. | | | | Total Area of Crops. | Artificial Manures. | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------|--|
| | | Area of Crops Treated. | Quantity used. | | Area of Crops Treated. | | Quantity used. | | |
| | | | Super-phosphate. | Other. | | | Super-phosphate. | Other. | |
| | acres. | acres. | tons. | tons. | acres. | acres. | tons. | tons. | |
| | | 1941-42 | | | | 1942-43 | | | |
| Coastal | 334,705 | 116,084 | 7,919 | 9,348 | 349,134 | 122,014 | 7,830 | 12,360 | |
| Tablelands | 564,726 | 260,243 | 8,441 | 393 | 572,365 | 218,630 | 7,094 | 692 | |
| Western Slopes | 3,020,911 | 1,770,483 | 43,184 | 83 | 2,750,738 | 1,293,300 | 28,441 | 173 | |
| Central Plains | 658,916 | 229,303 | 4,242 | 8 | 556,023 | 144,137 | 2,581 | 3 | |
| Riverina | 1,327,227 | 1,130,919 | 29,821 | 2,201 | 1,054,607 | 705,213 | 15,987 | 2,670 | |
| Western | 14,076 | 9,373 | 569 | 745 | 14,446 | 7,374 | 478 | 392 | |
| Total N.S.W. | 5,920,561 | 3,516,405 | 94,176 | 12,778 | 5,297,313 | 2,490,668 | 62,351 | 16,290 | |
| | | 1943-44 | | | | 1944-45 | | | |
| Coastal | 356,186 | 108,828 | 6,584 | 16,653 | 365,788 | 118,851 | 7,181 | 14,671 | |
| Tablelands | 554,982 | 170,071 | 6,047 | 910 | 559,000 | 179,083 | 6,396 | 1,120 | |
| Western Slopes | 2,436,678 | 1,033,631 | 20,744 | 200 | 2,566,764 | 1,034,968 | 18,417 | 173 | |
| Central Plains | 465,502 | 112,877 | 1,674 | 16 | 490,870 | 108,137 | 1,495 | 17 | |
| Riverina | 972,178 | 583,347 | 12,095 | 4,130 | 1,049,128 | 619,644 | 11,418 | 3,848 | |
| Western | 11,859 | 4,508 | 219 | 521 | 13,242 | 6,754 | 292 | 709 | |
| Total N.S.W. | 4,797,385 | 2,013,262 | 47,363 | 22,430 | 5,044,792 | 2,067,437 | 45,199 | 20,538 | |

In 1941-42 superphosphate, 94,176 tons, was applied to 3,462,387 acres of crops; bonedust, 6,174 tons to 20,093 acres; and other artificial fertilisers, 6,604 tons to 33,925 acres. In 1942-43 superphosphate, 62,351 tons was applied to 2,425,253 acres of crops and other kinds of artificial fertilisers, 16,290 tons to 65,415 acres. In later years separate details were collected regarding superphosphate and other artificial manures used on crops of wheat, vegetables and fruit. Particulars are shown below:—

TABLE 607.—Artificial Fertilisers Used on Various Crops in Divisions, 1943-44 and 1944-45.

| Particulars. | 1943-44. | | | | 1944-45. | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|---------|-----------|-------------|--------|---------|
| | Wheat. | Vegetables. | Fruit. | Other. | Wheat. | Vegetables. | Fruit. | Other. |
| Coastal— | | | | | | | | |
| Area Treated ... acres | 1,585 | 23,208 | 16,579 | 67,456 | 2,718 | 26,079 | 18,004 | 72,050 |
| Superphosphate ... tons | 58 | 2,442 | 584 | 3,500 | 109 | 2,646 | 519 | 3,907 |
| Other Art. Fert. ... " | 9 | 9,693 | 5,804 | 1,147 | 18 | 7,942 | 5,681 | 1,030 |
| Tablelands— | | | | | | | | |
| Area Treated ... acres | 92,066 | 28,457 | 3,636 | 45,312 | 97,232 | 33,421 | 3,649 | 44,781 |
| Superphosphate ... tons | 2,083 | 1,997 | 251 | 1,716 | 2,082 | 2,357 | 141 | 1,816 |
| Other Art. Fert. ... " | 4 | 458 | 368 | 80 | 20 | 613 | 399 | 88 |
| Western Slopes— | | | | | | | | |
| Area Treated ... acres | 933,000 | 3,196 | 1,029 | 95,806 | 961,029 | 2,894 | 1,725 | 69,320 |
| Superphosphate ... tons | 17,983 | 227 | 49 | 2,485 | 16,332 | 210 | 89 | 1,786 |
| Other Art. Fert. ... " | 16 | 141 | 18 | 25 | 40 | 101 | 15 | 17 |
| Central Plains— | | | | | | | | |
| Area Treated ... acres | 109,211 | 85 | 13 | 3,568 | 104,881 | 94 | 2 | 3,160 |
| Superphosphate ... tons | 1,592 | 9 | 3 | 70 | 1,418 | 15 | ... | 62 |
| Other Art. Fert. ... " | ... | 15 | 1 | ... | 1 | 16 | ... | ... |
| Riverina— | | | | | | | | |
| Area Treated ... acres | 507,167 | 4,334 | 15,386 | 56,460 | 539,768 | 4,658 | 14,336 | 60,882 |
| Superphosphate ... tons | 9,704 | 564 | 751 | 1,076 | 9,010 | 608 | 537 | 1,263 |
| Other Art. Fert. ... " | 34 | 557 | 2,907 | 632 | 22 | 576 | 2,643 | 607 |
| Western Division— | | | | | | | | |
| Area Treated ... acres | 150 | 310 | 3,962 | 86 | 335 | 490 | 3,969 | 1,951 |
| Superphosphate ... tons | 2 | 36 | 178 | 3 | 19 | 57 | 162 | 54 |
| Other Art. Fert. ... " | ... | 87 | 433 | 1 | 89 | 124 | 496 | ... |
| New South Wales— | | | | | | | | |
| Area Treated ... acres | 1,644,379 | 59,590 | 40,605 | 268,088 | 1,705,963 | 67,645 | 41,685 | 252,144 |
| Superphosphate ... tons | 31,422 | 5,275 | 1,816 | 8,850 | 28,970 | 5,893 | 1,448 | 8,885 |
| Other Art. Fert. ... " | 63 | 10,951 | 9,531 | 1,885 | 190 | 9,372 | 9,234 | 1,742 |

The average quantity of artificial fertiliser applied to crops of vegetables was 5½ cwt. per acre in 1943-44 and 4½ cwt. in 1944-45, including in each year 1¼ cwt. of superphosphate. In fruit growing the approximate average in these seasons was 5½ cwt. to the acre, including nearly 1 cwt. of superphosphate.

In wheat growing superphosphate is the only fertiliser used; the average quantity per acre was 43 lb. in 1943-44 and 38½ lb. in 1944-45. Tests of manuring conducted on the farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands, are most marked in the southern portion of the wheat-belt, viz., the South-western Slopes and the Riverina. The beneficial results gradually diminish in 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 use of superphosphate on wheat crops in the Northern, Central and Southern sections of the wheat-growing divisions is illustrated below:—

TABLE 608.—Use of Superphosphate on Wheat Areas in Divisions, 1943-44 and 1944-45.

| Tablelands, Slopes and Plains. | Area under Wheat. | Wheat Crops treated with Superphosphate. | | Superphosphate Used. | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Area. | Proportion to area under Wheat. | Total. | Average Per Acre Treated. |
| | acres. | acres. | per cent. | tons. | lb. |
| Northern | 627,627 | 5,878 | 0.9 | 122 | 46.6 |
| Central | 1,013,330 | 563,880 | 55.6 | 10,254 | 40.7 |
| Southern | 1,322,120 | 1,072,886 | 81.1 | 20,986 | 43.8 |
| 1944-45. | | | | | |
| Northern | 670,802 | 7,612 | 1.1 | 150 | 44.2 |
| Central | 1,083,501 | 589,236 | 54.4 | 9,610 | 36.5 |
| Southern | 1,402,161 | 1,106,062 | 78.9 | 19,082 | 38.6 |

Superphosphate was used as fertiliser on 55.3 per cent. of the total area under wheat in 1943-44 and on 53.7 per cent. in the following season. The proportion was only 1 per cent. in the northern wheat districts and it ranged to 80 per cent. in the south.

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. |

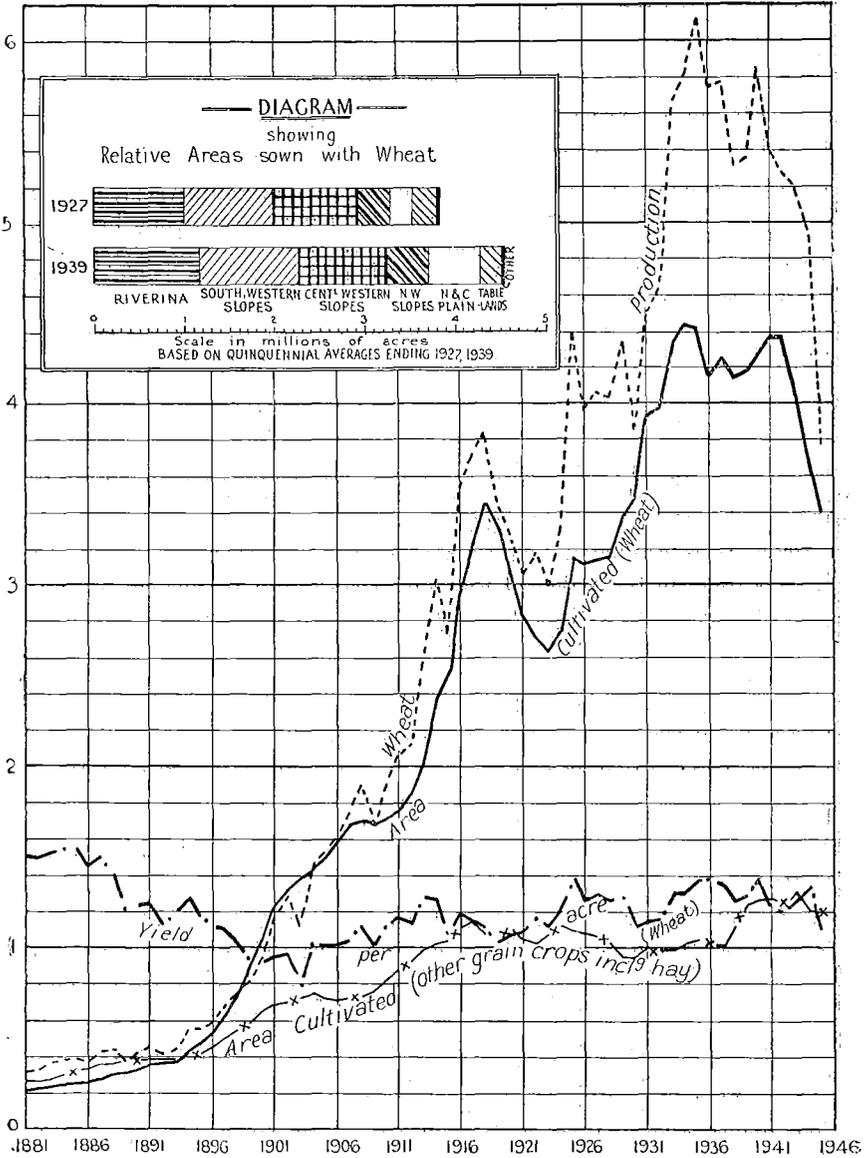
INDIVIDUAL CROPS.

WHEAT.

Wheat is the staple agricultural product of New South Wales. It is the principal product on a large proportion of the rural holdings of the State, and nearly three-quarters of the average area under crop is devoted to wheat.

WHEAT GROWING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Area, Production and Average Yield,
1876-77 to 1944-45.



The graph has been prepared on the basis of averages of the five seasons ended in each year as shown. The numbers at side of graph represent millions of acres; tens of millions of bushels and for yield of wheat per acre, tens of bushels.

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.

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 last 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 expanded steadily between 1890 and 1930. 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.

Of the 48 harvests recorded in the following table, average yields have been as follow: 3 under five bushels per acre, 11 between five and ten bushels per acre, 26 between ten and fifteen bushels per acre, and 8 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, scarcity of fertiliser, and war-time control led to further decreases in the following seasons.

In 1943-44 the area harvested for grain was 35 per cent. less than in the five seasons immediately preceding the war, but the season was good; the average yield, 17.6 bushels per acre, was higher than in any season of the period under review (except 17.8 bushels in 1920-21) and the harvest was only 12 per cent. below the pre-war average.

In 1944-45 the crop was affected by severe drought in the southern and central divisions, which contain the largest wheat areas. The average yield in these divisions was less than 4 bushels per acre as compared with 15 bushels in the northern districts.

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 609.—Wheat—Area, Production, and Exports, 1897-98 to 1944-45.

| Season. | Area under Wheat. | | | | Yield. | | Average yield per acre. | | Wheat and Flour exported overseas, in cal. bushels or metric tons. |
|---------|-------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------|--|
| | 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 | 1,426,166 | 414,813 | † | 1,840,979 | 13,604 | 341 | 9.5 | .82 | 865 |
| 1900-01 | 1,530,609 | 332,143 | † | 1,862,752 | 16,174 | 348 | 10.6 | 1.05 | 4,788 |
| 1901-02 | 1,392,370 | 312,568 | † | 1,704,938 | 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 | † | 1,847,813 | 27,334 | 452 | 17.5 | 1.58 | 9,772 |
| 1904-05 | 1,775,955 | 284,307 | † | 2,060,262 | 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 | 1,866,283 | 310,945 | 16,744 | 2,199,942 | 21,818 | 403 | 11.7 | 1.27 | 6,246 |
| 1907-08 | 1,390,171 | 365,925 | 129,813 | 1,885,909 | 9,156 | 198 | 6.6 | .87 | 4,866 |
| 1908-09 | 1,394,056 | 490,623 | 104,202 | 1,989,086 | 15,483 | 427 | 11.1 | .54 | 962 |
| 1909-10 | 1,990,180 | 380,784 | 5,825 | 2,376,789 | 23,532 | 566 | 14.3 | 1.49 | 12,111 |
| 1910-11 | 2,128,826 | 422,972 | 61,456 | 2,613,256 | 27,914 | 463 | 13.1 | 1.11 | 14,423 |
| 1911-12 | 2,380,710 | 440,243 | 80,731 | 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 | 20,088 |
| 1914-15 | 2,758,024 | 509,431 | 815,561 | 4,143,016 | 12,831 | 355 | 4.7 | .62 | 785 |
| 1915-16 | 4,188,865 | 879,678 | 53,702 | 5,122,245 | 66,765 | 1,212 | 15.9 | 1.38 | 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 | 3,828,436 | 37,712 | 485 | 11.3 | 1.11 | 12,650 |
| 1918-19 | 2,409,669 | 613,644 | 204,161 | 3,227,374 | 18,325 | 417 | 7.6 | .84 | 19,694 |
| 1919-20 | 1,474,174 | 716,770 | 877,596 | 3,068,540 | 4,388 | 365 | 3.0 | .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 | 675 | 13.4 | 1.23 | 21,798 |
| 1922-23 | 2,942,857 | 593,184 | 350,968 | 3,892,009 | 23,668 | 649 | 9.7 | 1.09 | 8,904 |
| 1923-24 | 2,945,335 | 695,622 | 233,305 | 3,924,262 | 33,176 | 703 | 11.3 | 1.01 | 11,976 |
| 1924-25 | 3,550,078 | 333,479 | 21,047 | 3,960,204 | 59,767 | 637 | 16.8 | 1.33 | 35,741 |
| 1925-26 | 2,025,012 | 449,303 | 286,552 | 3,661,367 | 33,306 | 444 | 11.6 | .99 | 16,951 |
| 1926-27 | 3,352,736 | 311,213 | 36,160 | 3,700,109 | 47,541 | 394 | 14.2 | 1.27 | 18,697 |
| 1927-28 | 3,029,950 | 369,960 | 622,385 | 4,022,295 | 27,042 | 343 | 8.9 | .93 | 15,516 |
| 1928-29 | 4,090,088 | 375,270 | 19,805 | 4,484,958 | 49,257 | 390 | 12.0 | .04 | 21,063 |
| 1929-30 | 3,974,064 | 331,071 | 48,914 | 4,404,049 | 34,467 | 611 | 8.7 | .82 | 14,621 |
| 1930-31 | 5,134,960 | 520,993 | 17,992 | 5,673,945 | 65,877 | 878 | 12.8 | 1.30 | 44,122 |
| 1931-32 | 3,632,945 | 292,234 | 20,008 | 3,995,187 | 54,966 | 876 | 14.9 | 1.29 | 38,769 |
| 1932-33 | 4,803,943 | 200,556 | 24,535 | 5,119,034 | 78,870 | 396 | 16.4 | 1.36 | 40,779 |
| 1933-34 | 4,584,092 | 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 | 48,678 | 342 | 12.5 | 1.26 | 30,471 |
| 1935-36 | 3,851,373 | 224,632 | 49,651 | 4,125,656 | 43,822 | 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 | 4,380,595 | 264,239 | 35,352 | 4,680,686 | 76,552 | 373 | 17.5 | 1.41 | 36,604 |
| 1940-41 | 4,453,963 | 354,333 | 57,181 | 4,865,977 | 28,933 | 271 | 5.4 | 0.76 | 12,586 |
| 1941-42 | 3,968,758 | 346,261 | 26,621 | 4,341,640 | 48,560 | 315 | 12.2 | 0.91 | 8,803 |
| 1942-43 | 3,032,946 | 287,470 | 66,061 | 3,386,477 | 51,693 | 373 | 17.0 | 1.30 | 6,263 |
| 1943-44 | 2,693,302 | 198,066 | 83,700 | 2,975,068 | 47,500 | 250 | 17.6 | 1.26 | 14,238 |
| 1944-45 | 2,844,804 | 279,120 | 50,334 | 3,174,258 | 17,134 | 183 | 6.0 | 0.65 | 3,395 |

* 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.

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 are the Riverina, the south and central-western slopes; next in order is the north-western slopes division. Large areas are sown also on the central plains and northern tablelands. The average area harvested for grain and the average

yield in divisions for the period of ten years 1934-35 to 1943-44 are shown in the following summary:—

TABLE 610.—Wheat Area and Production—Averages, Ten Years 1934-35 to 1943-44.

| District. | Northern. | | Central. | | Southern. | | Total. | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | acres. | bus. | acres. | bus. | acres. | bus. | acres. | bus. |
| Coastal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,350 | 45,274 |
| Tableland ... | 11,744 | 147,061 | 198,179 | 3,288,459 | 2,637 | 45,494 | 212,560 | 3,481,016 |
| Slopes ... | 470,664 | 6,523,895 | 862,626 | 11,533,618 | 918,440 | 12,991,674 | 2,251,739 | 31,099,187 |
| Plains ... | 248,350 | 2,949,337 | 273,537 | 1,395,167 | 940,965 | 12,141,360 | 1,462,872 | 16,985,870 |
| Western Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,698 | 23,468 |
| Total ... | 730,758 | 9,620,295 | 1,334,362 | 16,767,244 | 1,862,042 | 25,178,534 | 3,937,210 | 51,634,815 |

Although the proportions vary seasonally, approximately 47 per cent. of the area harvested for grain was in the southern districts, 34 per cent. in the central districts, and 19 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 611.—Wheat Areas and Yields, 1934-35 to 1944-45.

| Divisions. | Area Harvested for Grain. | | Yield of Grain. | | Yield of Grain per Acre. | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | Average. | | Average. | | Average | | 1938- | | 1940- | | 1943- | |
| | 1934-35 to 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1934-35 to 1943-44. | 1944-45 | 1934-35 to 1943-44. | 39. | 40. | 41. | 42. | 43. | 44. | 45. |
| | acres. | acres. | 000 bus. | 000 bus. | bus. | bus. | bus. | bus. | bus. | bus. | bus. | bus. |
| Coastal | 3,350 | 3,928 | 45 | 59 | 13·5 | 16·3 | 10·1 | 6·0 | 11·5 | 18·2 | 18·6 | 15·0 |
| †North'n | 730,758 | 599,020 | 9,620 | 8,988 | 13·2 | 20·7 | 13·9 | 3·7 | 14·6 | 14·7 | 15·4 | 15·0 |
| †Central | 1,334,362 | 971,651 | 16,767 | 4,885 | 12·6 | 10·9 | 19·6 | 6·6 | 12·0 | 17·4 | 16·5 | 5·0 |
| †South'n | 1,862,042 | 1,267,751 | 25,179 | 3,202 | 13·5 | 11·1 | 17·5 | 5·3 | 11·3 | 18·1 | 19·6 | 2·5 |
| Western | 6,698 | 2,454 | 24 | ... | 3·5 | 0·7 | 9·2 | 0·3 | ... | 8·1 | 1·6 | ... |
| Total .. | 3,937,210 | 2,844,804 | 51,635 | 17,134 | 13·1 | 12·9 | 17·5 | 5·4 | 12·2 | 17·0 | 17·6 | 6·0 |

† 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. In 1944-45, however, severe drought prevailed in these districts while the season was good in the northern wheat areas.

Rainfall Index in Wheat Districts.

The following summary provides a monthly index of rainfall in the wheat districts of the State since 1932. 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 612.—Rainfall Index in Wheat Districts, 1932 to 1945.

| Month. | Rainfall Index—New South Wales Wheat Districts. (Percentage of Normal). | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. | 1935. | 1936. | 1937. | 1938. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. |
| January | 13 | 143 | 169 | 117 | 184 | 154 | 74 | 38 | 24 | 336 | 31 | 138 | 28 | 127 |
| February | 99 | 7 | 310 | 104 | 207 | 37 | 81 | 221 | 18 | 87 | 158 | 55 | 32 | 92 |
| March ... | 180 | 53 | 35 | 24 | 131 | 105 | 9 | 287 | 21 | 148 | 70 | 17 | 49 | 30 |
| April ... | 181 | 86 | 117 | 199 | 67 | 41 | 75 | 280 | 227 | 11 | 37 | 148 | 80 | 63 |
| May ... | 43 | 74 | 4 | 28 | 48 | 56 | 68 | 48 | 36 | 61 | 237 | 118 | 135 | 90 |
| June ... | 72 | 65 | 72 | 33 | 107 | 63 | 83 | 115 | 17 | 87 | 128 | 53 | 14 | 167 |
| July ... | 87 | 127 | 163 | 115 | 203 | 31 | 94 | 60 | 33 | 67 | 113 | 83 | 53 | 73 |
| August ... | 129 | 50 | 137 | 68 | 96 | 113 | 141 | 216 | 36 | 41 | 105 | 103 | 90 | 152 |
| September | 141 | 152 | 71 | 114 | 53 | 83 | 30 | 48 | 116 | 47 | 78 | 122 | 26 | 27 |
| October | 57 | 102 | 255 | 116 | 52 | 109 | 139 | 140 | 11 | 75 | 97 | 83 | 73 | 104 |
| November | 112 | 190 | 218 | 27 | 15 | 73 | 54 | 201 | 52 | 65 | 164 | 171 | 45 | 67 |
| December | 59 | 176 | 66 | 68 | 215 | 73 | 9 | 26 | 129 | 38 | 93 | 32 | 42 | 47 |
| Average yield of wheat per acre.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bushels | 16.4 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 14.0 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 17.5 | 5.4 | 12.2 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 6.0 | 16.6 |

* 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 in the seasons 1943-44 and 1944-45.

TABLE 613.—Rainfall Index and Average Yield in Various Wheat Districts, 1943 and 1944.

| Month. | Rainfall Index 1943—Wheat Districts. Normal for each month=100. | | | | Rainfall Index 1944—Wheat Districts. Normal for each month=100. | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------|------------|--------|--|----------|------------|--------|-----|
| | North-ern. | Central. | South-ern. | Total. | North-ern. | Central. | South-ern. | Total. | |
| January ... | ... | 157 | 115 | 144 | 138 | 87 | 42 | 9 | 28 |
| February ... | ... | 44 | 60 | 56 | 55 | 83 | 56 | 11 | 32 |
| March ... | ... | 10 | 12 | 21 | 17 | 15 | 52 | 55 | 49 |
| April ... | ... | 156 | 127 | 156 | 148 | 52 | 36 | 104 | 80 |
| May ... | ... | 112 | 176 | 94 | 118 | 169 | 118 | 134 | 135 |
| June ... | ... | 66 | 55 | 50 | 53 | 21 | 13 | 12 | 14 |
| July ... | ... | 58 | 63 | 96 | 83 | 102 | 59 | 41 | 53 |
| August ... | ... | 88 | 103 | 106 | 103 | 230 | 127 | 47 | 90 |
| September ... | ... | 111 | 125 | 123 | 122 | 34 | 39 | 19 | 26 |
| October ... | ... | 93 | 74 | 85 | 83 | 23 | 38 | 98 | 73 |
| November ... | ... | 149 | 204 | 162 | 171 | 39 | 43 | 47 | 45 |
| December ... | ... | 76 | 52 | 14 | 32 | 34 | 11 | 56 | 42 |
| Average yield of wheat per acre ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 1943-44. | | | | | 1944-45. | | | | |
| ... | 15.4 | 16.5 | 19.6 | 17.6 | 15.0 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 6.0 | |

* 5291—3

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 609 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 fifteen seasons ended 1944-45 the average annual yield fell below 12 bushels per acre in only two seasons, viz., in 1940-41 when winter rains failed and the average was 5.4 bushels and in 1944-45 when the southern wheat areas experienced drought of unusual severity and the average yield was 6 bushels. The highest averages in the fifteen years were 17.6 bushels per acre in 1943-44, 17.5 bushels in 1939-40 and 17 bushels in 1942-43.

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 614.—Wheat Yields, Decennial Averages, 1881-82 to 1940-41.

| 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.

Between 1923-24 and 1941-42 statistics were collected of the yield of grain from the areas of new land, fallowed land, and unfallowed land sown with wheat. It was intended that land should not be classed as fallow unless it had been cultivated by ploughing during the year preceding the sowing, but it is doubtful whether farmers' returns were 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 1941-42 in each of the divisions described on page 670:—

TABLE 615.—Wheat Yield from Fallowed and Unfallowed Land, 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. |
| | acres. | acres. | acres. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bush. | bushels. | bushels. |
| 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 | 16.9 | 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 |

* Tablelands, 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 616.—Wheat Yields on Fallowed and Stubble Land, 1923-24 to 1941-42.

| 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 Central 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 ten seasons ended 1941-42.

TABLE 617.—Areas of Wheat Sown for Grain on Fallowed and Unfallowed Land, 1932-33 to 1941-42.

| Season. | New Land. | Fallowed Land. | Remainder, Stubble Land. | Area Sown, | |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | Total.* | Proportion of Fallowed Land. |
| | 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.

Varieties of Wheat Grown.

Progress in plant-breeding has been continuous since the time of Farrer (1886-1905), though retarded during the war periods. 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.

Attention has been given to the improvement of milling and baking quality and the replacement of weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content especially in the north-western slopes division, where the wheats of greater flour strength are produced. 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 New South Wales in 1938-39, 1940-41 and 1945-46 are shown below; the figures have been compiled from preliminary returns:—

TABLE 618.—Varieties of Wheat Grown.

| Variety. | 1938-39. | 1940-41. | 1945-46. | Variety. | 1938-39. | 1940-41. | 1945-46. |
|------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | acres. | acres. | acres. | | acres. | acres. | acres. |
| Bencubbin ... | 746,093 | 1,346,105 | 1,543,504 | Ghurka ... | 67,284 | 76,438 | 50,738 |
| Ford ... | 994,100 | 858,989 | 437,916 | Pusa No. 4 ... | 133,358 | 90,354 | 44,570 |
| Eureka ... | * | 48,731 | 283,850 | Pusa No. 111 ... | 17,557 | 16,469 | 17,504 |
| Eureka No. 2 ... | ... | ... | 111,089 | Baldwin ... | 16,637 | * | 19,505 |
| Dundee ... | 816,233 | 428,184 | 215,935 | Geeralying ... | 101,380 | 74,483 | 19,014 |
| Bordan ... | 12,998 | * | 134,938 | Bungulla ... | * | * | 18,809 |
| Gular ... | 95,269 | 198,476 | 115,166 | Charter ... | * | * | 16,554 |
| Rance ... | 206,020 | 177,972 | 112,777 | Calloux ... | 370 | * | 16,329 |
| Waratah ... | 286,089 | 215,655 | 105,123 | Baringa ... | 266,499 | 111,267 | 15,296 |
| Bobin ... | 146,285 | 114,698 | 77,403 | Other, Unspecified etc. ... | 465,581 | 537,643 | 199,537 |
| Nabawa ... | 747,749 | 344,486 | 75,461 | | | | |
| Rapier ... | * | * | 63,154 | | | | |
| Koala ... | * | * | 59,893 | | | | |
| Fedweb No. 1 ... | 1,898 | 38,650 | 55,402 | Total ... | 5,120,600 | 4,678,600 | 3,809,467 |

* Information not compiled.

For sowing in 1945 fifteen 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 2, Fedweb 1, Pusa 4, Pusa 111 and Charter are recommended for north-western wheatlands and Waratah, Ghurka, Rance and Koala 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, though moderately susceptible to stem rust; it produces heavy yields of bright grain of moderate 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 a high percentage of medium strong flour. Dundee is a productive mid-season variety with medium strong grain and a strong straw. Pusa 4, Pusa 111, Gular and Charter mill into flour of the highest baking quality produced in New South Wales. Although somewhat susceptible to disease and rather light in yield in many parts of the State, these varieties often command a premium above wheat of fair average quality.

Eureka and Eureka 2 are early to mid-season 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 1 resists stem rust but is susceptible to flag smut. It produces grain of good quality and is grown 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 619.—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. | | Holdings. | Areas harvested for grain. | Average area per holding. |
| | No. | acres. | acres. | No. | No. | acres. | acres. |
| 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 |
| 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 | 4,453,962 | 268 |
| 1941-42 | 18,218 | 4,341,640 | 238 | * | * | 3,968,758 | * |
| 1942-43 | 18,267 | 3,386,477 | 185 | 2,821 | 15,446 | 3,032,946 | 196 |
| 1943-44 | 17,172 | 2,975,068 | 173 | 2,351 | 14,821 | 2,693,302 | 182 |
| 1944-45 | 18,186 | 3,174,258 | 175 | 3,395 | 14,791 | 2,844,804 | 192 |

* Not available.

‡ See Note * to Table 609.

In 1938-39 more farmers grew wheat than in any season of the past two decades and the average wheat area per holding was also high.

The subsequent reduction in number of growers and average area was due chiefly to wartime restriction of wheat growing (see page 684).

Particulars of wheat holdings in area series and wheat crops in production series up to 1940-41 were published in earlier issues of the Year Book. Later details are not available.

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 one 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.

Prior to the war the average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales was estimated to be about 22,700,000 bushels, viz., 13,750,000 bushels used as flour, 4,700,000 bushels as seed and 4,250,000 bushels for other purposes, mainly poultry feed.

During later years there was an increase in consumption due to expansion in pig and poultry farming; use of wheat for feeding stock in place of other fodder in short supply; other factors were an increased usage for breakfast foods, and distillation of power alcohol from wheat to eke out wartime supplies of liquid fuel.

Full data regarding the interstate movement of wheat and flour have not been available during the war years. Indications are that the quantity of wheat consumed in New South Wales in recent years may have been between 24,000,000 and 29,000,000 bushels in 1940-41, 1941-42 and 1942-43 and between 33,000,000 and 38,000,000 in 1943-44. The quantity sold for feeding stock was about 4,700,000 bushels in 1940-41, about 7,200,000 bushels in 1941-42, nearly 8,000,000 bushels in 1942-43 and over 15,900,000 bushels in 1943-44, and it is probable that increased quantities of wheat were consumed by stock on holdings where wheat was grown.

Marketing of Wheat.

The development of the wheat industry in New South Wales is dependent largely on world demand, on efficiency of production, 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. These advantages are counteracted to some extent by the greater land haulage necessary from the interior to the coast of some of these countries.

Since the outbreak of war all wheat grown in Australia has been 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 from New South Wales in the years 1933 to 1945 is shown below; information as to interstate movement since 1939 is not available. 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 620.—Oversea Exports of Wheat and Flour and Stocks in New South Wales.

| Year ended 30th Nov. | Export Oversea from N.S.W. | | Recorded Stocks at 30th Nov. | Year ended 30th Nov. | Export Oversea from N.S.W. | | Recorded Stocks at 30th Nov. |
|--|----------------------------|--------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------|------------------------------|
| | Wheat. | Flour. | Wheat and Flour. | | Wheat. | Flour. | Wheat and Flour. |
| <i>Expressed in thousand bushels of wheat.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1933 ... | 34,669 | 11,256 | 6,110 | 1940 ... | 19,966 | 15,266 | 20,803 |
| 1934 ... | 10,430 | 11,513 | 13,302 | 1941 ... | 1,969 | 12,526 | 6,232 |
| 1935 ... | 16,324 | 12,666 | 5,980 | 1942 ... | 3,761 | 4,475 | 16,055 |
| 1936 ... | 16,442 | 8,828 | 2,719 | 1943 ... | 2,208 | 5,650 | 25,859 |
| 1937 ... | 19,513 | 9,187 | 3,272 | 1944 ... | 305 | 12,862 | 19,090 |
| 1938 ... | 16,807 | 10,836 | 4,134 | 1945 ... | 33 | 4,384 | 1,387 |
| 1939 ... | 13,993 | 15,808 | 6,733 | | | | |

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 ten seasons, and the date on which it was fixed in each year:—

TABLE 621.—Wheat, F.A.Q. Standard, 1936-37 to 1945-46. (N.S.W.).

| Season. | Date Fixed. | Weight of Bushel of Wheat. f.a.q. | Season. | Date Fixed. | Weight of Bushel of Wheat. f.a.q. |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | lb. | | | lb. |
| 1936-37 | 5th Feb., 1937 | 62 | 1941-42 | 21st Jan., 1942 | 64 |
| 1937-38 | 3rd Feb., 1938 | 64 | 1942-43 | 5th Feb., 1943 | 63 |
| 1938-39 | 26th Jan., 1939 | 64½ | 1943-44 | 4th Feb., 1944 | 64½ |
| 1939-40 | 26th Jan., 1940 | 63½ | 1944-45 | 2nd Feb., 1945 | 63 |
| 1940-41 | 24th Jan., 1941 | 62½ | 1945-46 | 15th Feb., 1946 | 63½ |

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 consists of 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.

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.

Upon the introduction of war-time control by the Australian Wheat Board and the inauguration of Pools for the 1939-40 and following harvests, negotiable wheat warrants formerly issued by the Government Grain Elevators were replaced by a "Wheat Warrant and Claim for Compensation." This is a certificate that the grower named therein has delivered the quantity set out, and is handed direct by the Government Grain Elevators 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 bulk handling system was first put into operation in 1920-21 and its development is shown in the following table:—

TABLE 622.—Grain Elevators—Wheat Received, 1920-21 to 1944-45.

| 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 |
| 1942-43 | 180 | 24,478,000 | 26,089,372 | ... | 26,089,372 | 50·5 | † |
| 1943-44 | 180 | 24,478,000 | 19,276,772 | ... | 19,276,772 | 40·6 | † |
| 1944-45 | 180 | 24,478,000 | 5,467,138 | ... | 5,467,138 | 31·9 | † |

*At one filling.

† Not available.

The quantity of wheat which the silos could receive in 1942-43 and 1943-44 was limited because much wheat from earlier harvests remained in the silos.

The following table shows the financial operations in connection with the grain elevators in the last seven years. The capital cost to 30th June, 1945, consisted of £5,300,000 expended from the General Loan Account and £30,836 from the Unemployment Relief Fund. Earnings are paid into and expenses defrayed from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The charge for interest and exchange on interest remitted overseas, as shown in the table, represents the amount calculated at the average rate paid on the public debt of the State.

TABLE 623.—Grain Elevators—Finances.

| Year ended 30th June. | Capital cost (to 30th June). | Receipts. | | | | Payments (Working and Sundry Expenses). | Charge for Interest and Exchange. |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | | Handling Fees. | Storage Fees. | Other. | Total. | | |
| 1939 | £ 5,214,509 | £ 218,136 | £ 162,169 | £ 9,645 | £ 389,950 | £ 108,132 | £ 189,436 |
| 1940 | 5,231,931 | 298,836 | 129,424 | 30,376 | 458,636 | 191,375 | 190,991 |
| 1941 | 5,325,514 | 141,054 | 186,373 | 4,863 | 332,290 | 107,529 | 193,223 |
| 1942 | 5,330,776 | 220,475 | 125,893 | 15,936 | 362,304 | 106,413 | 193,155 |
| 1943 | 5,330,876 | 158,463 | 74,038 | 3,948 | 236,449 | 116,962 | 191,575 |
| 1944 | 5,330,836 | 279,972 | 23,921 | 4,725 | 308,618 | 99,364 | 192,451 |
| 1945 | 5,330,836 | 376,691 | ... | 3,538 | 380,229 | 73,355 | 192,064 |

After meeting expenses (including interest and exchange) the operations of the Government Grain Elevators resulted in a surplus of £62,736 in 1941-42, a deficit of £72,088 in 1942-43, and a surplus of £16,803 in 1943-44 and £114,810 in 1944-45.

Under the system of pooling wheat, described on page 684, fees for the handling of wheat by the elevators are paid by the Australian Wheat Board. Since November, 1942, the basis of payment has been actual working costs plus an allowance for capital charges on bulk handling equipment.

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. The quantity of wheat delivered to rail by growers (exclusive of New South Wales wheat consigned to the Wheat Board in Victoria) was 42,419,746 bushels, including 16,305,801 bushels as bagged wheat, in 1942-43, and 38,349,563 bushels, of which 18,997,473 bushels were bagged, in 1943-44.

Wheat Ocean Freights.

In ordinary circumstances, in the conditions governing the marketing of wheat abroad, the shipping space offering and its cost are very important factors. Under conditions of war most of the shipping is under Government control; the space available for wheat is limited and costs or ocean transport have increased considerably.

Information regarding rates of ocean freight from Sydney to London are shown on page 308 of this Year Book.

Prices of Wheat.

Information regarding the prices of wheat in Sydney in each year since 1911 is shown in the following table. The figures for the years 1865 and onward were published in the Year Book for 1919.

The 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 are those officially fixed for wheat for home consumption (imported wheat in 1920); the quotations 1922 to 1939 (October) are shippers' and millers' buying prices. Since October, 1939, prices of wheat have been fixed by the Australian Wheat Board, and the Sydney price for bulk wheat for flour for local consumption has been 3s. 11½d. since August, 1940.

TABLE 624.—Prices of Wheat, Sydney, 1911 to 1946.

| Year. | Price of Wheat, Sydney. | | | Year. | Price of Wheat, Sydney. | | |
|-------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | February. | March. | Average for Year. | | February. | March. | Average for Year. |
| | per bushel. | per bushel. | per bushel. | | per bushel. | per bushel. | per bushel. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1911 | 3 5 | 3 3 | 3 6 | 1927 | 5 1½ | 5 0¾ | 5 5 |
| 1912 | 3 9¼ | 3 8½ | 4 1 | 1928 | 5 2 | 5 5½ | 5 1¼ |
| 1913 | 3 6½ | 3 7 | 3 7¼ | 1929 | 4 8¼ | 4 7½ | 4 10½ |
| 1914 | 3 8 | 3 9¼ | 4 1½ | 1930 | 4 8½ | 4 5 | 3 10¼ |
| 1915 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 5 5 | 1931 | 2 1¾ | 2 1¾ | 2 5¼ |
| 1916 | 5 1¾ | 5 0¼ | 4 10 | 1932 | 3 2 | 3 1 | 3 0¾ |
| 1917 | 4 9 | 4 9 | 4 9 | 1933 | 2 8½ | 2 9¼ | 2 10½ |
| 1918 | 4 9 | 4 9 | 4 9 | 1934 | 2 5¼ | 2 6¼ | 2 8¼ |
| 1919 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 1½ | 1935 | 2 11¾ | 3 1 | 3 ½ |
| 1920 | 8 5 | 8 10 | 8 7¼ | 1936 | 3 7 | 3 8 | 4 2¼ |
| 1921 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 1937 | 5 0½ | 5 4¾ | 5 2 |
| 1922 | 5 2 | 5 11 | 5 8 | 1938 | 4 5½ | 4 1½ | 3 6½ |
| 1923 | 5 8 | 5 7 | 5 3½ | 1939 | 2 5½ | 2 4 | 2 7 |
| 1924 | 4 7¼ | 4 7 | 5 5 | 1940 | 3 9½ | 3 9½ | 3 11 |
| 1925 | 6 9½ | 6 3¾ | 6 2¼ | 1941* | 3 11¼ | 3 11¼ | 3 11¼ |
| 1926 | 5 11¾ | 5 8¾ | 6 2 | | | | |

* No change to November, 1946.

Estimated Return to Farmers for Wheat.

It was very difficult to determine satisfactorily the estimated net return to farmers prior to 1927 because adequate data were not available. Latterly additional information has been obtained and the averages as estimated for 1927 and subsequent years to 1939 are close approximations. 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.

The net return to farmers in 1939-40 and later seasons has been estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board to November, 1946.

The wheat pools of the seasons 1942-43 to 1944-45 inclusive have not been finalised and the amounts stated are subject to increase as further advances are paid by the Wheat Board.

TABLE 625.—Estimated Return to Wheat Farmers 1910-11 to 1944-45 (as at railway, country sidings).

| Season. | Estimated Net Return to Farmer per bushel. | Season. | Estimated Net Return to Farmer per bushel. | Season. | Estimated Net Return to Farmer per bushel. | Season. | Estimated Net Return to Farmer per bushel. |
|-------------|--|------------|--|------------|--|------------|--|
| | s. d. | | s. d. | | s. d. | | s. d. |
| 1910-11 ... | 3 1 | 1919-20... | 7 6 | 1928-29... | 4 0 | 1937-38... | 3 4.5 |
| 1911-12 ... | 3 3 | 1920-21... | 7 0 | 1929-30... | 3 2 | 1938-39... | 2 2.8 |
| 1912-13 ... | 3 3 | 1921-22... | 4 8 | 1930-31... | 1 7 | 1939-40... | 2 11.0 |
| 1913-14 ... | 3 2 | 1922-23... | 4 8 | 1931-32... | 2 11.5 | 1940-41... | 3 7 |
| 1914-15 ... | 5 1 | 1923-24... | 4 7 | 1932-33... | 2 6 | 1941-42... | 3 3.6 |
| 1915-16 ... | 4 0 | 1924-25... | 5 7 | 1933-34... | 2 5.5 | 1942-43... | *3 10.0 |
| 1916-17 ... | 2 10 | 1925-26... | 5 1 | 1934-35... | 2 11.2 | 1943-44... | *4 5 |
| 1917-18 ... | 4 1 | 1926-27... | 4 6 | 1935-36... | 3 4 | 1944-45... | *5 1.4 |
| 1918-19 ... | 4 5 | 1927-28... | 4 7 | 1936-37... | 4 8 | | |

* To be increased by further advance from Pool.

Payments to farmers in the nature of bounty, drought relief, etc., are included in the table; these were as follow:—

| per bushel. | per bushel. | per bushel. | per bushel. |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| d. | d. | d. | d. |
| 1931-32 ... 4.3 | 1934-35 ... 5.5 | 1939-40 ... 1.0 | 1942-43 ... 1.6 |
| 1932-33 ... 3.1 | 1935-36 ... 2.8 | 1940-41 ... 5.8 | 1943-44 ... 4.1 |
| 1933-34 ... 3.8 | 1938-39 ... 5.3 | 1941-42 ... 1.5 | 1944-45 ... 10.9 |

In calculating the averages (per bushel) shown above, drought relief paid in some seasons on acreages which failed to produce a minimum yield of wheat was taken into account.

Government Assistance to Wheatgrowers.

Details of the measures taken by the Commonwealth and State Governments to assist wheatgrowers during the pre-war agricultural depression and the grants distributed in the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 are given in earlier issues of this Year Book. The money for these grants was obtained principally from the 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.

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.

Plan for Stabilisation of Australian Wheat Industry, 1938.

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 686.

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 marketing of all wheat (grain) by the Australian Wheat Board; (3) 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 (4) 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 plan also provided that in years of high price one half of any surplus over the guaranteed price should be used in meeting debits resulting from payments to the industry in years of low price, but this provision was repealed in April, 1944.

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 grind or arrange for grinding 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.

Particulars of the number of licenses issued (including those issued to share farmers) and the area covered in New South Wales by license in each season 1941-42 to 1944-45 are as follow:—

| | Licenses Issued. No. | Area (grain) Licensed. Acres. | | Licenses Issued. No. | Area (grain) Licensed. Acres. |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1941-42 | 24,022 | 4,285,516 | 1943-44 | 19,884 | 3,692,362 |
| 1942-43 | 19,833 | 3,666,573 | 1944-45 | 21,566 | 3,992,000 |

The price guaranteed to growers for the 1941-42 wheat harvest was 3s. 10d. per bushel ex trucks, terminal ports for bagged wheat (bulk wheat 3s. 8d. per bushel) less costs of receiving, handling, rail freight, storage and placing on ship board.

In respect of the 1942-43 to 1944-45 harvests the guaranteed price applied only to a quota, viz., the first 3,000 bushels of the season's crop delivered by each grower. For such wheat the guaranteed prices per bushel delivered at grower's siding were 4s. for bagged and 3s. 10d. for bulk 1942-43 wheat, and 4s. 1½d. and 3s. 11½d. respectively for 1943-44 and 1944-45 wheat; charges for rail freight, handling, selling, etc., were paid by the Wheat Board as part of pool expenses, but freight was deducted from 2nd or later advances on quota or non-quota wheat.

The Wheat Board also acquired non-quota wheat (deliveries by a grower in excess of 3,000 bushels) of these three seasons. An advance was paid on this wheat shortly after delivery and further payments as sales were effected, so that growers received for "non-quota" wheat the amount derived from sales, minus actual expenses of handling and selling it. The first advance paid for bagged "non-quota" wheat at grower's siding was 2s. per bushel in 1942-43 and 2s. 1½d. in 1943-44 (2d. less for bulk). On 1944-45 "non-quota" wheat the first advance was increased to 3s. per bushel for bagged and 2s. 10d. for bulk wheat to encourage greater production.

The increase of 1½d. per bushel for 1943-44 and 1944-45 wheat was made to offset the increase in costs of harvesting as the result of an award of the Arbitration Court, fixing rates of wages and hours of harvesters.

Wheat Pools Managed by the Australian Wheat Board.

During the war all wheat in Australia has been acquired and marketed by the Australian Wheat Board on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. Wheat from each harvest is treated in a separate pool. No. 1 pool comprised the residue of the 1938-39 crop, most of which was held by traders when required. In 1939-40 and 1941-42 relatively small quantities

of inferior grade wheat were marketed in Pools No. 3 and No. 5A, respectively. Growers received approximately 3d. per bushel less for this wheat than for f.a.q. wheat in Pools No. 2 and No. 5.

TABLE 626.—Australian Wheat Pools, 1938-39 to 1944-45.

| Pool No. | Harvest. | Wheat Acquired in— | | Advances to Farmers (Australia). | | | |
|----------|------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------|
| | | All States. | New South Wales. | Total Amount. | Average per bushel. | | |
| | | | | | Basis. | Bagged. | Bulk. |
| | | bus. (000). | bus. (000). | £ (000). | | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1 | 1938-39... | 17,840 | 6,226 | 2,427 | Terminal Ports— | | |
| 2 | 1939-40... | 195,445 | 66,089 | 31,352 | F.O.B. ... | 2 9-9 | 2 7-9 |
| 4 | 1940-41... | 63,659 | 16,919 | 11,240 | Ex Trucks ... | 3 8 | 3 6 |
| 5 | 1941-42... | 153,968 | 41,236 | 27,120 | " " ... | 4 0-4 | 3 9-5 |
| | | | | | " " ... | 4 0-6 | 3 9-1 |
| 6† | 1942-43... | 142,742 | 44,783 | 29,469 | Country Sidings*— | | |
| | | | | | Quota ... | 4 7-5 | 4 4-5 |
| 7† | 1943-44... | 94,890 | 40,965 | 22,058 | Non-quota ... | 4 8-5 | 4 5-5 |
| | | | | | Quota ... | 5 1-8 | 4 11-3 |
| 8† | 1944-45... | 38,883 | 12,063 | 8,615 | Non-quota ... | | |
| | | | | | Quota ... | 4 11-3 | 4 8-3 |
| | | | | | Non-quota ... | | |

* Freight (average in N.S.W. 5.55d. per bush.) to be deducted from amounts stated.

† Pool not finalised, further advances to be made.

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 627.—Rates of Flour Tax, 1939 to 1945.

| 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, November, 1946.

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.

Production of maize in New South Wales 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 3,000,000 bushels. The following comparison relates to maize-growing since 1906-07:—

TABLE 628.—Maize Area and Production, 1906-07 to 1944-45.

| 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 | 831,050 | 4 8 7 |
| 1917-21 | 139,266 | 3,630,680 | 25·9 | 931,000 | 6 13 8 |
| 1922-26 | 143,870 | 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— | | | | | |
| 1937-38 | 125,049 | 3,403,140 | 27·2 | 716,080 | 5 14 6 |
| 1938-39 | 122,201 | 2,905,020 | 23·8 | 532,590 | 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 |
| 1942-43 | 103,591 | 2,814,765 | 27·2 | 809,240 | 7 16 3 |
| 1943-44 | 103,237 | 2,769,057 | 26·8 | 876,870 | 8 9 10 |
| 1944-45 | 94,107 | 2,437,317 | 25·9 | 751,510 | 7 19 9 |

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 38,792 acres in 1942-43 and 35,362 acres in 1943-44 and 34,437 acres in 1944-45.

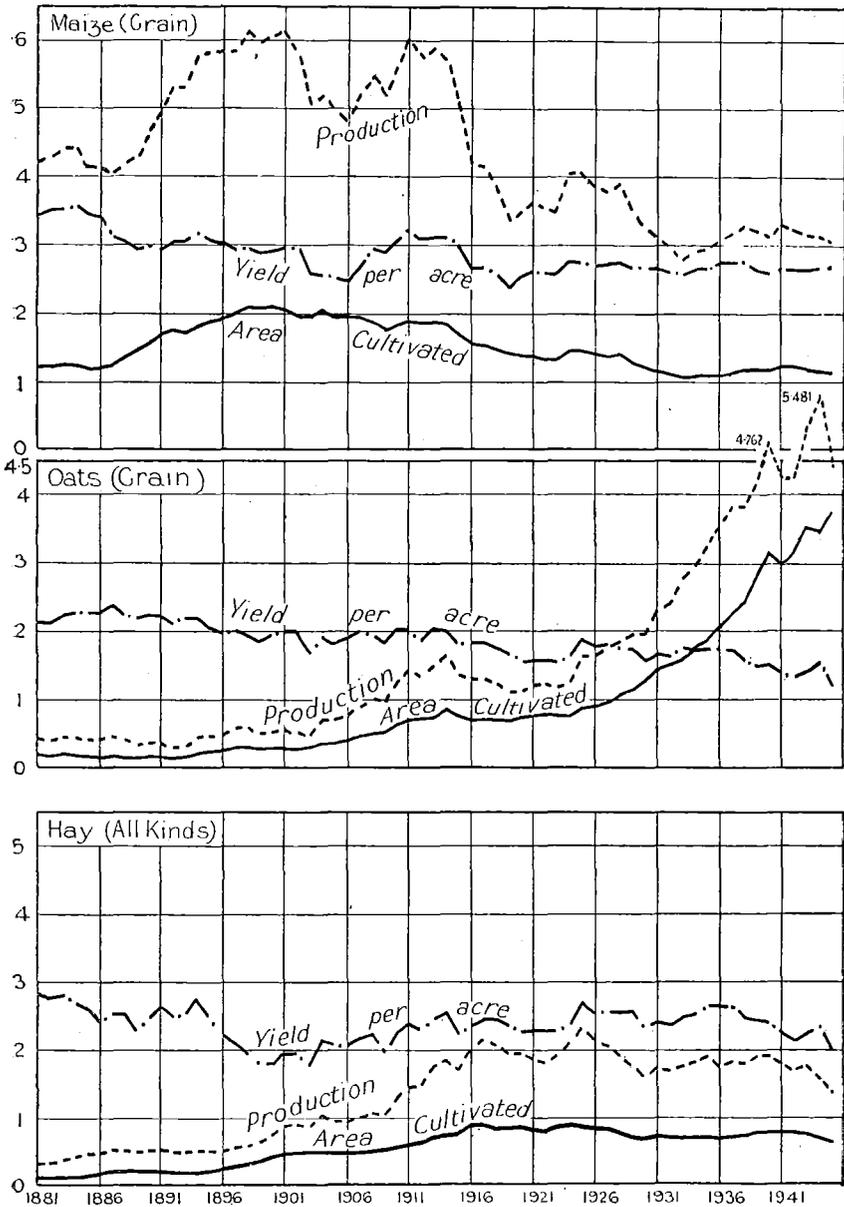
Maize is cultivated chiefly in the valleys of the coastal rivers, where both soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to its growth. Good results are obtained also on the northern tablelands. The following statement shows the area of maize harvested for grain, production and average yield in each division of New South Wales in the last three seasons:—

TABLE 629.—Maize in Divisions, 1942-43 to 1944-45.

| Division. | 1942-43. | | | 1943-44. | | | 1944-45. | | |
|---|----------|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Area. | Yield—bush. | | Area. | Yield—Bush. | | Area. | Yield—Bush. | |
| | | Total. | Per acre. | | Total. | Per acre. | | Total. | Per acre. |
| Coastal— | acres. | | | acres. | | | acres. | | |
| North | 42,335 | 1,398,810 | 31·6 | 39,341 | 1,245,207 | 31·7 | 40,654 | 1,301,478 | 32·0 |
| Hunter and Manning | 16,191 | 438,945 | 27·1 | 15,675 | 495,744 | 31·6 | 11,837 | 310,128 | 26·2 |
| Metropolitan | 650 | 22,719 | 35·0 | 525 | 14,961 | 28·5 | 450 | 7,728 | 17·2 |
| South | 6,144 | 176,916 | 28·8 | 4,951 | 124,464 | 25·1 | 4,783 | 102,132 | 33·9 |
| Total | 65,320 | 1,977,390 | 30·3 | 60,492 | 1,880,376 | 31·1 | 57,724 | 1,781,466 | 30·9 |
| Tableland— | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 22,208 | 471,342 | 21·2 | 24,274 | 554,103 | 22·8 | 25,670 | 542,886 | 21·1 |
| Central | 2,732 | 53,997 | 19·8 | 2,435 | 43,602 | 17·9 | 1,336 | 15,351 | 11·5 |
| Southern | 150 | 1,989 | 13·3 | 91 | 1,419 | 15·6 | 51 | 153 | 3·0 |
| Total | 25,090 | 527,328 | 21·0 | 26,800 | 599,124 | 22·4 | 27,057 | 558,390 | 20·6 |
| Western Slopes | 12,520 | 301,668 | 24·1 | 15,330 | 282,846 | 18·5 | 9,267 | 97,182 | 10·5 |
| Central Plains, Riverina, and Western Division. | 661 | 8,379 | 12·7 | 615 | 6,711 | 10·9 | 59 | 279 | 4·7 |
| All Divisions | 103,591 | 2,814,765 | 27·2 | 103,237 | 2,760,057 | 26·8 | 94,107 | 2,437,317 | 25·9 |

MAIZE, OATS AND HAY GROWING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Area, Production and Average Yield,
1876-77 to 1944-45.



The Graphs have been prepared on the basis of averages of the five seasons 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, 300,000 tons of production and tens of cwt. of yield per acre of hay.

OATS.

The following table gives statistics of the cultivation of oats for grain since 1906-07:—

TABLE 630.—Oats, Grain—Area and Production, 1906-07 to 1944-45.

| Season. | Acres under Oats for Grain. | Production. | | Farm Value of Oats for Grain. | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| | | Total. | Per Acre. | Total. | Per Acre. |
| Average | | bushels. | bushels. | £ | £ 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. | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1942-43 | 431,299 | 7,338,213 | 17·0 | 764,400 | 1 15 5 |
| 1943-44 | 374,205 | 7,050,438 | 18·8 | 763,800 | 2 0 10 |
| 1944-45 | 544,364 | 1,756,674 | 3·2 | 547,770 | 1 0 1 |

Particulars of oaten hay are shown in Table 637.

The area under oats, 1,126,676 acres, in 1942-43 represented 21 per cent. of the total area of crops in New South Wales and was greater than in any other season. In the following season a high average yield was obtained from a somewhat smaller area. In 1944-45 the area sown with oats was only 64,000 acres less than the record of 1942-43 but extensive crops failed in the Riverina and Slopes divisions, where the bulk of the

grain is produced in normal seasons. The particulars of oats grown for grain, hay or green crops since 1935-36 are shown below:—

TABLE 631.—Kinds and Area of Oats Crops, 1935-36 to 1944-45.

| Year. | For Grain. | For Hay. | For Green Feed. | Total. |
|---------|------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. |
| 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 | 161,446 | 915,974 |
| 1940-41 | 236,910 | 248,493 | 231,125 | 716,528 |
| 1941-42 | 303,860 | 289,943 | 237,760 | 831,563 |
| 1942-43 | 431,299 | 351,985 | 343,392 | 1,126,676 |
| 1943-44 | 374,205 | 252,300 | 341,469 | 967,974 |
| 1944-45 | 544,364 | 237,834 | 280,286 | 1,062,484 |

The grant of assistance by the Commonwealth for artificial manuring and increasing attention given to the raising of fat lambs have been factors in the 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 92 per cent. of the 1942-43 and 1943-44 oats and 80 per cent. of the 1944-45 crop was grown:—

TABLE 632.—Oats Production in Divisions, 1942-43 to 1944-45.

| Division. | 1942-43. | | | 1943-44. | | | 1944-45. | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Area. | Production. | | Area. | Production. | | Area. | Production. | |
| | | Total | Per acre. | | Total | Per acre. | | Total | Per acre. |
| | acres. | bush. | bush. | acres. | bush. | bush. | acres. | bush. | bush. |
| Riverina... .. | 121,716 | 2,037,945 | 16.7 | 120,178 | 2,201,004 | 18.3 | 177,836 | 285,633 | 1.6 |
| S.W. Slopes | 113,183 | 2,098,806 | 18.5 | 100,063 | 2,251,725 | 22.5 | 143,466 | 271,728 | 1.9 |
| C.W. Slopes | 89,034 | 1,614,204 | 18.1 | 66,776 | 1,162,986 | 17.4 | 112,246 | 374,049 | 3.3 |
| Cent. Tableland | 35,477 | 684,708 | 19.3 | 29,901 | 587,082 | 19.6 | 34,456 | 175,701 | 5.1 |
| N.W. Slopes | 22,874 | 342,003 | 15.0 | 18,027 | 295,983 | 16.4 | 22,891 | 290,238 | 12.7 |

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 Division 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 633.—Barley (Grain)—Area and Production, 1900-01 to 1944-45.

| 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 | 1938-39 | 14,194 | 217,680 | 15.3 |
| 1910-11 | 7,082 | 82,005 | 11.6 | 1939-40 | 24,273 | 465,810 | 19.2 |
| 1915-16 | 6,369 | 114,846 | 18.0 | 1940-41 | 20,087 | 175,674 | 8.7 |
| 1920-21 | 5,969 | 123,290 | 20.7 | 1941-42 | 20,581 | 303,594 | 14.8 |
| 1925-26 | 6,614 | 105,150 | 15.9 | 1942-43 | 14,297 | 223,236 | 15.6 |
| 1930-31 | 11,526 | 188,610 | 16.4 | 1943-44 | 20,075 | 379,656 | 18.9 |
| 1935-36 | 11,583 | 214,860 | 18.5 | 1944-45 | 28,119 | 121,716 | 4.3 |
| 1937-38 | 11,542 | 166,860 | 14.4 | | | | |

The barley harvest in 1939-40 was the heaviest yet obtained in New South Wales. Seasonal conditions were not satisfactory in 1940-41 and there was a reduction in acreage in 1942-43. The area and harvest in 1943-44 exceeded the averages of recent years and the area sown in 1944-45 was the largest on record. In this year, however, the yield in the south-western slopes and Riverina under drought conditions was very low.

Particulars of areas sown with barley which yielded grain, hay and green fodder and of production in each of the seasons since 1939-40 are shown below:—

TABLE 634.—Barley, Grain, Hay and Green Fodder, 1939-40 to 1944-45.

| Season. | Area. | | | | | Production. | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| | Malting Barley. | Other Barley. | Hay. | Green Food. | Total Area. | Malting Barley. | Other Barley. | Hay. |
| | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | bushels. | bushels. | tons. |
| 1939-40 ... | 13,871 | 10,402 | 1,921 | 9,865 | 36,059 | 306,720 | 159,090 | 2,275 |
| 1940-41 ... | 10,942 | 9,145 | 1,251 | 12,529 | 33,867 | 92,919 | 82,765 | 973 |
| 1941-42 ... | 10,403 | 10,178 | 1,513 | 8,149 | 30,243 | 149,760 | 153,884 | 1,174 |
| 1942-43 ... | 5,501 | 8,796 | 4,800 | 18,863 | 37,960 | 79,667 | 143,559 | 5,776 |
| 1943-44 ... | 10,154 | 9,921 | 1,340 | 11,876 | 33,291 | 205,449 | 174,207 | 1,376 |
| 1944-45 ... | 17,567 | 10,552 | 1,474 | 13,529 | 43,122 | 79,161 | 42,555 | 889 |

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 crops of Victoria and South Australia only were acquired for marketing by the Board in 1942-43 and later years.

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. 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. To meet war-time demand the area per grower was increased and rice growing was extended beyond the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area to the Tabbita and Benerembah Irrigation Districts supplied with water from the Murrumbidgee River and in 1943-44 to the Wakool Irrigation Area, supplied from the Murray River. These irrigation areas are the only localities in Australia where rice is grown extensively.

The progress of rice growing since 1925-26 is illustrated below:—

TABLE 635.—Rice-Growing, 1925-26 to 1944-45.

| Season. | Number of Holdings where Rice was Grown. | Area Harvested. | Yield (Paddy Rice). | Farm Value of Yield. | Average per acre. | |
|-------------|--|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | Yield (Paddy). | Farm Value. |
| | | acres. | bus.* | £ | bus. | £ |
| 1925-26 ... | 30 | 1,556 | 61,100 | 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 | 391,690 | 91·26 | 15·9 |
| 1941-42 ... | 331 | 23,633 | 2,192,052 | 425,220 | 92·75 | 18·0 |
| 1942-43 ... | 348 | 34,232 | 3,084,480 | 640,990 | 90·11 | 18·7 |
| 1943-44 ... | 364 | 40,690 | 4,014,933 | 826,820 | 98·67 | 20·3 |
| 1944-45 ... | 330 | 24,596 | 1,692,747 | 349,790 | 68·82 | 14·2 |

* 42 lb. per bushel.

The area harvested and the production of rice attained a record in 1943-44. The area included 36,490 acres in the Murrumbidgee districts and 4,200 acres at Wakool. In the following year the area allocated to each grower on a holding in the Murrumbidgee districts was reduced owing to water shortage, to a maximum of 60 acres and the total area planted was only 24,596 acres, viz., 19,793 acres irrigated from the Murrumbidgee River and 4,803 acres at Wakool. The average yield was low owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions.

Rice is marketed by a Rice Marketing Board constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act, and normally the greater part of the crop is sold for consumption in Australia. The price per ton f.o.r. Leeton was £11 in 1941 and £11 17s. in 1942-43 to 1944-45 inclusive.

The distribution of rice for consumption by civilians in Australia was suspended in August, 1942, and available supplies have been used mainly for Australian and Allied Services, for Asiatics in Australia and the population of Pacific Islands.

The quantity of marketable rice (paddy) produced, excluding grain retained for seed on the farms, and the amount and value of local rice shipped overseas from Australia in each year since 1933-34 are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 636.—Rice Exported Overseas, 1933-34 to 1944-45.

| 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.* | | | |
| | | tons (2,240 lb.) | | | £ | |
| 1934 | 39,938 | 8,537 | 334 | 209 | 127,470 | |
| 1935 | 34,914 | 9,749 | 1,278 | 176 | 149,502 | |
| 1936 | 39,180 | 8,754 | 438 | 392 | 150,904 | |
| 1937 | 42,020 | 13,632 | 95 | 934 | 207,217 | |
| 1938 | 42,113 | 12,217 | 126 | 412 | 215,353 | |
| 1939 | 51,517† | 11,332 | 151 | 835 | 185,260 | |
| 1940 | 34,251 | 14,060 | 114 | 403 | 268,032 | |
| 1941 | 41,547 | 9,246 | 232 | 274 | 198,826 | |
| 1942 | 41,147 | 11,038 | 244 | 1,095 | †224,674 | |
| 1943 | 57,148 | 9,348 | 1,656 | 352 | 265,696 | |
| 1944 | 75,060 | 23,712 | 11,573 | 358 | 591,326 | |
| 1945 | 31,323 | 8,429 | 11,716 | 482 | 509,490 | |

* Stated to be after removal of husks, involving loss of from 16 to 20 per cent. of weight of paddy rice.
 † Revised.

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 oaten 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 oaten

hay. The following table shows the area, production and average yield per acre of hay of each principal kind since 1935-36:—

TABLE 637.—Hay—Area and Production.

| Kind of Hay. | Annual Average 1936-40. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. |
|---------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Wheaten— | | | | | | | |
| Area ... acres | 338,100 | 264,239 | 354,833 | 346,261 | 287,470 | 198,066 | 279,120 |
| Production ... tons | 390,732 | 373,013 | 271,195 | 315,393 | 373,202 | 249,905 | 182,760 |
| Yield p.a. ... tons | 1.16 | 1.41 | 0.76 | 0.91 | 1.30 | 1.26 | 0.65 |
| Oaten— | | | | | | | |
| Area ... acres | 349,161 | 349,266 | 248,493 | 289,943 | 351,985 | 252,300 | 237,834 |
| Production ... tons | 399,040 | 460,369 | 177,070 | 283,978 | 448,368 | 329,905 | 87,836 |
| Yield p.a. ... tons | 1.14 | 1.32 | 0.71 | 0.98 | 1.27 | 1.31 | 0.37 |
| Lucerne— | | | | | | | |
| Area ... acres | 98,762 | 89,958 | 109,164 | 75,855 | 91,671 | 82,179 | 66,820 |
| Production ... tons | 153,017 | 127,983 | 166,660 | 113,914 | 158,109 | 153,574 | 99,173 |
| Yield p.a. ... tons | 1.55 | 1.42 | 1.53 | 1.50 | 1.72 | 1.87 | 1.48 |
| Other Kinds— | | | | | | | |
| Area ... acres | 2,342 | 3,136 | 3,135 | 2,083 | 5,031 | 1,925 | 2,055 |
| Production ... tons | 2,638 | 4,313 | 2,339 | 1,720 | 6,064 | 2,257 | 1,384 |
| Yield p.a. ... tons | 1.13 | 1.38 | 0.74 | 0.82 | 1.21 | 1.17 | 0.67 |
| Total Hay— | | | | | | | |
| Area ... acres | 788,365 | 706,599 | 715,625 | 714,142 | 736,157 | 534,470 | 585,829 |
| Production ... tons | 945,427 | 965,678 | 617,264 | 715,005 | 985,743 | 735,641 | 371,153 |
| Yield p.a. ... tons | 1.20 | 1.37 | 0.86 | 1.00 | 1.34 | 1.38 | 0.42 |

Information regarding the storage of hay on the rural holdings is shown in the chapter "Rural Industries."

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 566.

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. The highest yield on record was 42½ tons in 1941-42. Between 1938-39 and 1943-44 the

area under sugar cane decreased by 27.8 per cent. and the area cut for crushing by 21.2 per cent. The production of sugar cane in 1943-44 was 47,649 tons less than in 1942-43 and 12.1 per cent. below the average of the preceding five seasons.

The fluctuations of cane-growing in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 638.—Sugar-cane Area and Production, 1905-06 to 1944-45.

| 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. |
| 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 |
| 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 | 9,896 | 18,387 | 359,433 | 42.33 | 514,910 | 60 12 10 |
| 1942-43 | 9,732 | 8,958 | 18,690 | 338,013 | 34.73 | 490,890 | 50 8 10 |
| 1943-44 | 8,240 | 7,092 | 15,332 | 290,364 | 35.24 | 458,900 | 55 13 10 |
| 1944-45 | 6,771 | 6,702 | 13,473 | 200,050 | 29.54 | 350,550 | 51 15 5 |

*Exclusive of areas cut for green food or plants since 1910. † At place of production. ‡ Amended.

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 have been made available from time to time 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. The quantity cured in 1944-45 was only 3,107 cwt.

From 1933 to 1943 the Commonwealth Government provided an annual grant to assist the States and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in economic and scientific investigations relating to tobacco. 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, 1944 was £166,682, of which the Council received £50,000 and the State of New South Wales £21,807.

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 advises the farmers and conducts field experiments.

In May, 1941, the Australian Tobacco Board was appointed in terms of National Security Regulations to acquire 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 639.—Tobacco-growing—Area and Production, 1916-17 to 1944-45.

| Season. | Holdings Cultivating Tobacco. | Area Planted. | Production (Dried Leaf). | Production per acre Cultivated. | Value of Production (At Farm). | Average Value per acre Cultivated. |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Average 1917-21 | No. 105* | acres. 1,003 | cwt. 10,293 | cwt. 10.20 | £ 79,632 | £ s. 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 |
| „ 1937-41 | 52 | 759 | 5,175 | 6.82 | 49,508 | 65 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 |
| 1942-43 ... | 57 | 823 | 6,892 | 8.36 | 71,790 | 87 5 |
| 1943-44 ... | 39 | 657 | 4,599 | 7.00 | 61,530 | 93 13 |
| 1944-45 ... | 26 | 410 | 3,107 | 7.58 | 41,210 | 100 10 |

* Average for four years—particulars for 1919-20 not available.

GRAPES.

The most important viticultural district is in the Riverina Division, where 5,086 acres were grown in 1944-45 for wine-making, 815 acres for table use, 1,587 acres for drying, and 222 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 3,170 acres of vines were devoted to this purpose and 11 acres to other purposes in 1944-45.

In the Hunter and Manning Division the area cultivated for grapes in 1944-45 was 1,170 acres for wine-making, 243 acres for table use, and 194 acres of young vines.

A comparative statement of the area planted with table, drying and wine grapes is shown below:—

TABLE 640.—Grapes, Area Grown for Various Purposes, 1938-39 to 1944-45.

| Varieties of Grapes. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|  | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. |
| Table | 3,178 | 3,163 | 3,014 | 2,905 | 2,948 | 2,917 | 2,906 |
| Drying | 5,011 | 5,366 | 5,368 | 5,433 | 5,367 | 5,376 | 5,377 |
| Wine | 7,499 | 7,506 | 7,371 | 7,371 | 7,058 | 7,054 | 6,847 |
| Total, bearing | 15,688 | 16,035 | 15,753 | 15,709 | 15,373 | 15,347 | 15,130 |
| Not bearing | | | | | | | |
| { Wine | 647 | 419 | 292 | 306 | 293 | 175 | 266 |
| { Other... .. | 644 | 529 | 433 | 430 | 636 | 479 | 495 |
| Grand Total | 16,979 | 16,983 | 16,478 | 16,445 | 16,302 | 16,901 | 15,891 |

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.

Particulars regarding the varieties of dried grapes—currants, sultanas and lexias—are shown in Table 651.

TABLE 641.—Grapes—Production, 1938-39 to 1944-45.

| Production. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Table grapes... tons. | 4,034 | 3,975 | 4,869 | 4,573 | 5,186 | 5,325 | 4,363 |
| Dried grapes " " | 6,076 | 8,072 | 7,979 | 9,401 | 8,888 | 9,207 | 6,116 |
| Grapes used for wine | 16,613 | 14,701 | 23,062 | 21,685 | 17,681 | 20,627 | 15,778 |
| Wine made ... gal. | 2,501,747 | 2,090,490 | 3,229,234 | 3,112,328 | 2,720,934 | 3,530,012 | 2,578,732 |

Production varies 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 and picking are in progress and drying is commenced.

The quantity of wine made in 1943-44 was the largest on record and the annual output in the five seasons ended 1943-44 was 19.5 per cent. greater than in the five years ended 1938-39.

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 of 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 bounty has been 1s. per gallon; the amount of bounty paid in New South Wales was £2,131 in 1942-43, £2,427 in 1943-44 and £1,597 in 1944-45.

FRUIT GROWING.

The area of fruit crops of all kinds (including grapes) on holdings of one acre or more in 1944-45 was 98,121 acres, viz., productive 82,603 acres and not yet bearing 15,518 acres. Particulars of area and value of the crops in last four seasons are shown below:—

TABLE 642.—Fruit—Acreage and Value of Production, 1941-42 to 1944-45.

| Fruit Crops. | Area of Crops.* | | | | Farm Value of Crops. | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. |
| | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Orchards— | | | | | | | | |
| Citrus ... | 27,583 | 30,043 | 29,086 | 28,411 | 1,157,120 | 1,464,610 | 2,023,610 | 1,832,920 |
| Other ... | 40,945 | 35,732 | 38,326 | 37,549 | 1,120,830 | 1,728,510 | 2,556,130 | 1,607,730 |
| Vineyards ... | 16,445 | 16,302 | 16,001 | 15,891 | 650,090 | 770,990 | 896,280 | 720,490 |
| Bananas ... | 13,862 | 12,457 | 12,868 | 15,250 | 730,370 | 1,162,070 | 1,648,290 | 1,671,810 |
| Other ... | 1,037 | 1,131 | 1,003 | 1,020 | 40,090 | 56,790 | 72,050 | 48,770 |
| Total ... | 99,872 | 95,665 | 97,284 | 98,121 | 3,704,500 | 5,182,070 | 7,196,360 | 5,881,720 |

* Includes passion fruit, pineapples, berry fruits etc.

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 grapes are cultivated; and in the north coastal districts, bananas, pineapples and other tropical fruits are grown.

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.

Particulars as to the number of fruit trees on rural holdings of one acre or over and the yield in recent years are shown below; information regarding the number of trees in 1942-43 is not available. Bananas, passion-fruit, pineapples, grapes and berry fruits are not included:—

TABLE 643.—Fruit Trees and Production, 1942-43 to 1944-45.

| Fruit. | 1942-43. | | 1943-44. | | 1944-45. | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Yield. | 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. | | | bushels. |
| Navel ... | 788,855 | 118,583 | 651,629 | 497,483 | 116,558 | 657,272 | 995,396 |
| Valencia ... | 752,780 | 235,081 | 830,965 | 1,093,025 | 234,785 | 857,331 | 1,190,534 |
| All other ... | 103,776 | 28,814 | 139,169 | 160,785 | 19,121 | 125,554 | 160,400 |
| Total oranges ... | 1,645,411 | 382,478 | 1,621,763 | 2,251,293 | 370,467 | 1,640,157 | 2,346,330 |
| Lemons ... | 222,698 | 74,616 | 240,039 | 298,011 | 67,226 | 252,533 | 333,967 |
| Mandarins ... | 127,637 | 18,603 | 241,920 | 231,114 | 16,437 | 230,448 | 193,355 |
| Other Citrus ... | 89,319 | 19,635 | 56,921 | 111,230 | 21,748 | 63,927 | 122,816 |
| Total Citrus ... | 2,085,065 | 495,332 | 2,160,643 | 2,801,648 | 475,878 | 2,187,065 | 2,996,468 |
| Apples ... | 628,418 | 211,581 | 1,110,447 | 1,233,758 | 192,649 | 1,088,162 | 501,378 |
| Pears... .. | 353,363 | 64,118 | 254,806 | 319,976 | 54,394 | 281,173 | 270,609 |
| Peaches— | | | | | | | |
| Dessert ... | 254,137 | 84,155 | 340,212 | 359,496 | 89,010 | 333,731 | 210,236 |
| Canning ... | 377,102 | 100,653 | 227,108 | 392,861 | 86,325 | 232,500 | 281,823 |
| Nectarines ... | 21,603 | 14,753 | 54,174 | 54,052 | 14,834 | 61,948 | 30,095 |
| Plums ... | 173,831 | 16,032 | 185,183 | 243,166 | 14,719 | 167,032 | 121,982 |
| Prunes ... | 210,280 | 31,169 | 207,812 | 243,688 | 30,143 | 207,050 | 119,389 |
| Figs ... | 11,839 | 2,370 | 19,938 | 25,411 | 2,654 | 18,391 | 13,745 |
| Cherries ... | 137,116 | 19,727 | 219,197 | 213,229 | 17,090 | 212,779 | 146,400 |
| Apricots ... | 234,441 | 32,022 | 139,757 | 240,008 | 28,768 | 140,251 | 99,968 |
| Quinces ... | 18,067 | 9,035 | 40,123 | 51,453 | 8,238 | 39,173 | 21,666 |
| Almonds ... | 7,169 | 10,189 | 57,210 | 6,041 | 8,169 | 53,973 | 2,064 |
| All other ... | 18,090 | 1,862 | 7,885 | 6,948 | 2,970 | 16,940 | 9,504 |
| Total Non-Citrus | 2,446,016 | 597,666 | 2,863,847 | 3,396,087 | 549,963 | 2,843,169 | 1,837,917 |

Citrus Fruits.

Particulars of citrus orchards are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 644.—Citrus Fruits—Area and Production, 1910-11 to 1944-45.

| 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. |
| 1910-11 | acres. | acres. | acres. | bushels. | bushels. | £ | £ s. d. |
| 1920-21 | 17,465 | 2,643 | 20,108 | 1,478,306 | 85 | 199,300 | 11 8 3 |
| 1922-26 (Av.) | 21,990 | 6,445 | 28,435 | 2,009,756 | 91 | 477,580 | 21 14 4 |
| 1927-31 | 21,854 | 8,119 | 29,973 | 2,155,313 | 99 | 595,900 | 27 5 4 |
| 1932-36 | 26,140 | 7,019 | 33,159 | 2,677,548 | 102 | 826,450 | 31 12 4 |
| 1936-37 | 26,223 | 4,806 | 31,029 | 2,947,468 | 112 | 557,850 | 21 5 6 |
| 1937-38 | 24,566 | 3,986 | 28,552 | 2,784,104 | 113 | 653,180 | 26 11 9 |
| 1938-39 | 23,875 | 3,742 | 27,617 | 2,653,599 | 111 | 659,950 | 27 12 6 |
| 1939-40 | 23,416 | 4,072 | 27,488 | 3,108,859 | 133 | 823,300 | 35 3 2 |
| 1940-41 | 23,077 | 4,313 | 27,390 | 2,405,785 | 104 | 886,770 | 38 8 6 |
| 1941-42 | 22,909 | 4,708 | 27,617 | 2,705,548 | 118 | 619,080 | 27 0 6 |
| 1942-43 | 22,502 | 5,081 | 27,583 | 2,833,745 | 126 | 1,157,120 | 51 8 6 |
| 1943-44 | 24,402 | 5,641 | 30,043 | 2,085,065 | 85 | 1,464,610 | 60 0 5 |
| 1944-45 | 23,726 | 5,360 | 29,086 | 2,891,648 | 122 | 2,023,610 | 85 5 10 |
| 1944-45 | 23,384 | 5,027 | 28,411 | 2,996,468 | 128 | 1,832,920 | 78 7 8 |

Citrus fruits are cultivated principally in the Gosford, Windsor, Kurrajong, Baulkham Hills and Hornsby districts to the north and north-west of the metropolis, where approximately 19,000 acres were under citrus fruits in 1944-45 and there are about 7,000 acres in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

The crop of citrus fruits consists for the most part of oranges of the Navel and Valencia varieties. The production of lemons, which usually represents about 10 per cent. of the citrus fruits, has increased in recent years, and the growing of mandarins is declining.

The production of citrus fruit was at the maximum in 1938-39 when the quantity was 3,109,000 bushels. The yield was much lower in 1939-40 but was large in subsequent seasons, except 1942-43 when the coastal districts were dry and the quantity was the lowest since 1923-24. The crop in 1944-45 was only 3½ per cent. below the peak of 1938-39.

Particulars of the production of the various kinds of citrus fruits in each year 1936-37 to 1944-45 are shown below; information as to the number of trees in 1942-43 is not available:—

TABLE 645.—Citrus Fruits—Trees and Production, 1936-37 to 1944-45.

| Year ended March. | Oranges. | | | | Lemons. | Mandarins | Other Citrus. | Total. |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------|----------------|---------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| | Navel. | Valencia. | Other | Total Oranges. | | | | |
| Trees of Productive Age—Thousands. | | | | | | | | |
| 1937 | 632.7 | 811.2 | 229.4 | 1,073.3 | 209.9 | 386.9 | 35.4 | 2,305.5 |
| 1938 | 633.5 | 812.0 | 203.3 | 1,648.8 | 210.1 | 370.3 | 37.0 | 2,266.2 |
| 1939 | 643.7 | 802.3 | 185.7 | 1,631.7 | 207.5 | 332.0 | 39.6 | 2,210.8 |
| 1940 | 654.0 | 793.9 | 180.0 | 1,627.9 | 208.8 | 307.9 | 37.6 | 2,182.2 |
| 1941 | 643.3 | 790.8 | 173.9 | 1,608.0 | 215.1 | 294.3 | 39.2 | 2,156.6 |
| 1942 | 648.0 | 798.9 | 129.9 | 1,576.8 | 232.9 | 270.3 | 57.7 | 2,137.7 |
| 1944 | 651.6 | 831.0 | 139.2 | 1,621.8 | 240.0 | 241.9 | 56.9 | 2,160.6 |
| 1945 | 657.3 | 857.3 | 125.6 | 1,640.2 | 252.5 | 230.5 | 63.9 | 2,187.1 |
| Production—Thousand bushels. | | | | | | | | |
| 1937 | 898.3 | 1,028.8 | 243.9 | 2,171.0 | 244.9 | 320.3 | 47.9 | 2,784.1 |
| 1938 | 879.9 | 922.7 | 219.2 | 2,021.8 | 253.0 | 314.4 | 64.4 | 2,653.6 |
| 1939 | 1,073.3 | 1,172.6 | 227.2 | 2,478.1 | 256.5 | 305.8 | 68.5 | 3,108.9 |
| 1940 | 895.4 | 874.0 | 174.8 | 1,945.1 | 211.6 | 186.6 | 62.5 | 2,405.8 |
| 1941 | 1,014.9 | 1,067.5 | 157.5 | 2,239.9 | 235.5 | 153.8 | 76.4 | 2,705.6 |
| 1942 | 985.3 | 1,066.9 | 169.8 | 2,222.0 | 287.3 | 236.1 | 88.4 | 2,833.8 |
| 1943 | 788.8 | 752.8 | 103.8 | 1,645.4 | 222.7 | 127.6 | 89.3 | 2,085.0 |
| 1944 | 997.5 | 1,093.0 | 160.8 | 2,251.3 | 298.0 | 231.1 | 111.2 | 2,891.6 |
| 1945 | 995.4 | 1,190.5 | 160.4 | 2,346.3 | 334.0 | 193.4 | 122.8 | 2,996.5 |

Fruits other than Citrus.

The non-citrus orchards are widely distributed throughout the State. The following table shows the area of non-citrus orchards and fruit gardens, including passion fruit but exclusive of bananas, pineapples and

berry fruits, together with the total value of each season's yield, at intervals since 1910-11:—

TABLE 646.—Non-Citrus Fruits—Area and Value—1910-11 to 1944-45.

| 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. |
| 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 |
| 1932-36 Av. | 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 | 33,281 | 8,476 | 41,757 | 1,154,900 | 34 14 0 |
| 1942-43 | 29,732 | 6,866 | 36,598 | 1,771,900 | 59 11 11 |
| 1943-44 | 32,540 | 6,470 | 39,010 | 2,609,390 | 80 3 10 |
| 1944-45 | 31,826 | 6,300 | 38,126 | 1,645,350 | 51 14 0 |

§ The increase in area in 1936-37 was due to the inclusion of a number of small orchards not previously recorded.

Approximately one-quarter of the area under fruits other than citrus is situated in the Central Tablelands, where the area occupied in this way was 9,986 acres; 7,106 acres were situated in the South-Western Slopes and 8,426 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 and production in each year since 1936-37 are shown in the following table. (Particulars as to the number of trees were not collected in 1942-43).

TABLE 647.—Non-Citrus Fruits—Trees and Production, 1936-37 to 1944-45.

| Season. | Apples. | Pears. | Peaches. | Apricots. | Plums. | Prunes. | Cherries. |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Number of Trees of Productive Age. | | | | | | | |
| 1936-37 ... | 1,121,395 | 293,808 | 498,758 | 155,454 | 218,410 | 242,482 | 276,194 |
| 1937-38 ... | 1,133,609 | 293,666 | 498,393 | 152,843 | 211,180 | 236,961 | 272,410 |
| 1938-39 ... | 1,104,399 | 290,942 | 496,560 | 146,969 | 201,000 | 248,567 | 268,643 |
| 1939-40 ... | 1,074,570 | 281,019 | 481,414 | 142,288 | 190,388 | 219,572 | 266,061 |
| 1940-41 ... | 1,078,595 | 275,116 | 491,438 | 136,779 | 184,214 | 209,650 | 259,194 |
| 1941-42 ... | 1,071,775 | 272,999 | 545,168 | 147,541 | 189,734 | 210,863 | 249,325 |
| 1943-44 ... | 1,110,447 | 254,806 | 567,320 | 139,757 | 185,183 | 207,812 | 219,197 |
| 1944-45 ... | 1,983,162 | 281,173 | 566,291 | 140,251 | 167,032 | 207,056 | 212,779 |
| Production—Bushels. | | | | | | | |
| 1936-37 ... | 1,410,685 | 399,046 | 568,159 | 127,672 | 137,541 | 274,669 | 132,139 |
| 1937-38 ... | 1,234,802 | 455,610 | 509,532 | 197,846 | 145,917 | 307,632 | 140,493 |
| 1938-39 ... | 936,766 | 338,467 | 583,833 | 153,685 | 114,140 | 146,409 | 127,459 |
| 1939-40 ... | 615,932 | 276,257 | 508,409 | 194,994 | 100,960 | 206,157 | 69,225 |
| 1940-41 ... | 989,679 | 364,829 | 583,064 | 164,856 | 117,545 | 164,339 | 115,668 |
| 1941-42 ... | 812,843 | 257,433 | 584,831 | 197,184 | 93,118 | 176,826 | 132,872 |
| 1942-43 ... | 628,418 | 353,863 | 631,239 | 234,441 | 173,831 | 210,280 | 137,116 |
| 1943-44 ... | 1,233,758 | 319,976 | 752,357 | 246,008 | 243,166 | 243,688 | 213,229 |
| 1944-45 ... | 501,378 | 270,609 | 501,059 | 99,968 | 121,982 | 119,389 | 146,460 |

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.

Bananas.

Bananas are grown almost exclusively in the North Coast division, principally in the Tweed River district. Production in the last ten years has been about a million cases (1.6 bushel). The largest crops were 1,163,116 cases in 1941-42 and 1,153,371 cases in 1937-38.

The following table shows the area cultivated for and the production of bananas in certain years since 1922:—

TABLE 648.—Banana-growing, 1921-22 to 1944-45.

| 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* | ... | 1,009 | 502 | 1,504 | 60,763 | 47,090 |
| 1931* | 523 | 1,806 | 1,534 | 3,340 | 117,120 | 107,840 |
| 1935 | 2,117 | 12,179 | 3,893 | 16,072 | 993,165 | 306,226 |
| 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 |
| 1942 | 1,344 | 12,930 | 932 | 13,862 | 1,163,116 | 730,370 |
| 1943 | 1,228 | 11,700 | 757 | 12,457 | 1,072,680 | 1,162,070 |
| 1944 | 1,395 | 11,651 | 1,217 | 12,868 | 950,936 | 1,648,290 |
| 1945 | 1,747 | 11,937 | 3,283 | 15,250 | 950,795 | 1,671,810 |

* 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 payable also on the sugar contents of fruit products exported oversea in order to reduce the cost of such sugar to the Australian equivalent of world parity price. Owing to a rise in oversea sugar prices export sugar rebate has not been paid since early in 1942. The rebates granted in respect of New South Wales fruit products amounted to £35,466 in 1942-43, to £41,738 in 1943-44 and to £34,942 in 1944-45. When the rebates have been paid the Commonwealth may apply any remaining funds for the promotion of the use of Australian fruit products in Australia or abroad, or for research for the purpose of increasing the yield per acre of fruits required by manufacturers.

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 1938 to 1945. 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 649.—Minimum Prices of Fresh Fruit for Manufacture.

| Kind of Fruit. | 1938. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Prices per long ton, (2,240 lb.) | | | | | | | |
| Apricots—Canning | £ 12 | £ 12 | £ 13 | £ 13 | £ 14 | £ 15½ | £ 16½ | 17 |
| Non-Canning | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13½ | 14½ | 15 |
| Peaches, Canning— | | | | | | | | |
| Clingstone, clear centres.. | 11 | 9½ | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14½ | 15½ | 16 |
| Clingstone, Other | 10 | 8½ | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13½ | 14½ | 15 |
| Freestone | 7 | 7 | 9½ | 8½ | 9½ | 10½ | 12 | 12½ |
| Peaches, Non-Canning | 7 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10½ | 11½ | 12 |
| Pears—Bartlett | 10 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 13½ | 14½ | 15 |
| Plums | 7 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8½ | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| Quinces—Canning | 7 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8½ | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| Non-Canning | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 7½ | 8 | 9 | 9 |

The following is a statement of the quantity and value of jam made and fruit and vegetables preserved in liquid in factories in each year since 1936-37.

TABLE 650.—Jam and Preserved Fruit and Vegetables—1936-37 to 1944-45.

| 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 | 720,367 | 24,182,682 | 517,299 | 5,572,406 | 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 | 587,772 | 26,437,066 | 783,783 |
| 1943 | 52,029,673 | 1,335,795 | 17,351,194 | 460,588 | 34,105,259 | 1,035,957 |
| 1944 | 54,666,802 | 1,432,527 | 19,181,992 | 498,400 | 47,605,410 | 1,500,001 |
| 1945 | 43,351,987 | 1,365,348 | 13,456,695 | 387,216 | 43,407,345 | 1,472,918 |

* 5291—4

In recent years there has been considerable expansion in the production of fruit juices and dehydrated vegetables as shown below:—

| | Fruit Juices gal. | Tomato Juice gal. | Dehydrated vegetables lb. |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1941-42 | 191,683 | ... | 291,589 |
| 1942-43 | 718,066 | ... | 2,219,343 |
| 1943-44 | 1,396,521 | 291,677 | 3,660,621 |
| 1944-45 | 1,176,429 | 714,918 | 6,025,100 |

Dried Fruits.

The cultivation of fruits for drying 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 calendar years 1934 to 1944 as recorded by the Dried Fruits Board.

TABLE 651.—Dried Fruits, Production, 1934 to 1944.

| Calendar Year. | Dried Fruits. | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|-------------|--------|--------|
| | Currants. | Sultanas. | Lexias. | Prunes. | Peaches. | Apricots. | Nectarines. | Pears. | Total. |
| | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. |
| 1934 | 780 | 3,539 | 295 | 1,626 | 139 | 429 | 13 | 12 | 6,833 |
| 1935 | 1,012 | 3,141 | 309 | 1,720 | 167 | 278 | 11 | 13 | 6,651 |
| 1936 | 691 | 4,223 | 371 | 1,541 | 152 | 384 | 16 | 9 | 7,387 |
| 1937 | 994 | 4,981 | 350 | 2,444 | 124 | 123 | 5 | 11 | 9,032 |
| 1938 | 1,070 | 5,805 | 384 | 2,131 | 139 | 326 | 4 | 7 | 9,866 |
| 1939 | 1,282 | 4,114 | 395 | 1,049 | 120 | 187 | 2 | 2 | 7,151 |
| 1940 | 1,500 | 7,411 | 501 | 1,604 | 87 | 188 | 2 | 3 | 11,305 |
| 1941 | 1,016 | 6,256 | 524 | 1,343 | 107 | 162 | 3 | 6 | 9,417 |
| 1942 | 1,381 | 7,489 | 532 | 2,155 | 86 | 341 | 4 | 6 | 11,994 |
| 1943 | 1,291 | 7,279 | 600 | 2,219 | 66 | 104 | ... | 1 | 11,560 |
| 1944 | 1,527 | 7,431 | 662 | 2,279 | 47 | 105 | 2 | 5 | 12,058 |

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 and peaches was below normal in 1943 and 1944 when large quantities of these fruits were used for other purposes. The output of prunes in the seasons 1942 to 1944 was almost equal to the record, 2,444 tons in 1937.

Local consumption represents normally about 20 per cent. of the dried fruits produced in Australia. A system of orderly marketing has been established to distribute on an equitable basis amongst Australian producers the local and the less profitable export markets. The Commonwealth Dried Fruits Board, established in 1924, controls the export of Australian dried vine fruits. Its work is financed by a levy on the fruits exported. The New South Wales Dried Fruits Board, constituted under State legislation, regulates the marketing of dried fruits in New South Wales.

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 by the Board is met principally by a contribution from the packers at the rate of 4s. 3d. per ton of dried fruits. Quotas, uniform with those declared in other producing States, are declared by the Board fixing the proportion of production of each kind of dried fruits which may be sold within the State.

The quotas determined for dried vine fruits in the years 1936 to 1944 were as follows. Quotas have not been determined for dried tree fruits since 1941 as the fruit was requisitioned for the Services:—

TABLE 652.—Dried Vine Fruits—Marketing Quotas, 1936 to 1944.
(Quota for Interstate Trade—Per cent. of Production.)

| Year. | Currants. | Sultanas. | Lexias. | Year. | Currants. | Sultanas. | Lexias. |
|-------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1936 | 30 | 17 | 40 | 1941 | 23 | 17 | 39 |
| 1937 | 19 | 17 | 47½ | 1942 | 30½ | 20½ | 50½ |
| 1938 | 15 | 13 | 45 | 1943 | 27¼ | 26½ | 46½ |
| 1939 | 14 | 19 | 50 | 1944 | 30 | 32 | 42½ |
| 1940 | 15 | 14 | 45 | | | | |

After the outbreak of war the British Government purchased large quantities of Australian dried vine fruits, and there was increased export to Canada and New Zealand.

VEGETABLES.

Statistics of vegetable growing in New South Wales as from 1942-43 have been collected in greater detail than formerly when information, except aggregate area and value, was not obtained as to varieties produced in market gardens where a considerable proportion of the vegetables is grown. The particulars shown in the following table and in Table 654 embrace practically all varieties of vegetables grown for human consumption except on holdings less than an acre in extent or in home gardens.

The following statement shows the number of holdings where vegetables were grown for human consumption and the area of the crops in various divisions:—

TABLE 653.—Vegetables—Holdings and Area of Crops in Divisions.

| Division. | Holdings. | | | Area of Vegetable Crops. | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. |
| | No. | No. | No. | acres. | acres. | acres. |
| Coastal— | | | | | | |
| North Coast | 3,577 | 3,522 | 3,598 | 11,060 | 14,182 | 15,992 |
| Hunter and Manning | 2,308 | 2,262 | 2,207 | 8,017 | 9,978 | 11,068 |
| Metropolitan | 1,783 | 1,677 | 1,902 | 8,072 | 9,392 | 10,106 |
| South Coast | 1,304 | 1,252 | 1,278 | 7,051 | 8,253 | 9,665 |
| Total | 8,972 | 8,713 | 8,980 | 35,100 | 41,805 | 46,831 |
| Tablelands— | | | | | | |
| Northern | 1,212 | 1,297 | 1,311 | 13,535 | 21,335 | 30,188 |
| Central | 2,010 | 2,146 | 2,151 | 21,297 | 34,746 | 38,670 |
| Southern | 340 | 466 | 476 | 1,431 | 2,872 | 3,094 |
| Total | 3,562 | 3,909 | 3,938 | 36,363 | 58,953 | 71,952 |
| Western Slopes— | | | | | | |
| North | 315 | 355 | 316 | 1,374 | 1,941 | 1,850 |
| Central | 235 | 235 | 225 | 1,188 | 1,834 | 2,408 |
| South | 507 | 538 | 465 | 2,181 | 3,643 | 3,308 |
| Total | 1,057 | 1,128 | 1,006 | 4,743 | 7,468 | 7,506 |
| Central Plains— | | | | | | |
| North | 77 | 70 | 70 | 458 | 535 | 498 |
| Central | 37 | 36 | 41 | 144 | 134 | 167 |
| Riverina | 664 | 671 | 662 | 3,804 | 6,431 | 5,742 |
| Total | 778 | 786 | 773 | 4,406 | 7,100 | 6,407 |
| Western Division | 113 | 142 | 143 | 445 | 598 | 636 |
| Total, New South Wales | 14,482 | 14,678 | 14,840 | 81,057 | 115,924 | 133,422 |

NOTE.—Particulars of vegetables grown for animal fodder are not included—see page 708.

More than half the area of vegetable crops is in the Central and Northern Tablelands Divisions, where there has been remarkable expansion in recent years. In 1944-45 the area in the Central Tablelands, 38,670 acres, included 22,829 acres of green peas and 7,691 acres of potatoes. In the Northern Tablelands the area was 30,188 acres and the principal varieties were potatoes, 10,993 acres; navy beans, 8,505 acres and green peas, 7,135 acres.

In the Coastal Divisions there were 46,831 acres or 35 per cent. of vegetable crops including potatoes, 11,666 acres; green peas, 8,178 acres; French beans, 6,854 acres; pumpkins, 4,463 acres; tomatoes, 2,690 acres and cabbages, 2,446 acres as well as Swede turnips, carrots, cauliflowers, etc.

In the Western Slopes Division potatoes and green peas are the most extensive crops and in the irrigation districts of the Riverina, green peas, tomatoes and carrots are the principal varieties.

TABLE 654.—Vegetables—Varieties Grown, 1942-43 to 1944-45.

| Vegetable. | 1942-43. | | | 1943-44. | | | 1944-45. | | |
|----------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| | Area. | Production. | | Area. | Production. | | Area. | Production. | |
| | | Quantity. | Farm Value. | | Quantity. | Farm Value. | | Quantity. | Farm Value. |
| | acres. | tons. | £ | acres. | tons. | £ | acres. | tons. | £ |
| Potato ... | 24,488 | 64,728 | 665,350 | 30,067 | 65,655 | 883,060 | 34,796 | 80,587 | 1,068,750. |
| Turnip (Swede) ... | 2,823 | 7,042 | 54,020 | 4,065 | 7,428 | 51,100 | 5,396 | 12,510 | 74,750 |
| Carrot ... | 1,923 | 7,475 | 128,660 | 5,016 | 19,905 | 330,260 | 4,397 | 18,632 | 280,880 |
| Onion ... | 1,096 | 3,288 | 46,510 | 876 | 2,774 | 40,360 | 835 | 2,587 | 44,010 |
| Parsnip ... | 517 | 1,798 | 47,680 | 675 | 2,780 | 58,430 | 667 | 2,985 | 57,540 |
| Sweet Potato ... | 461 | 1,676 | 43,160 | 805 | 3,022 | 33,190 | 723 | 2,680 | 31,310 |
| Beetroot ... | 669 | 2,265 | 51,980 | 914 | 4,255 | 74,360 | 1,175 | 5,704 | 105,550 |
| Pumpkin... .. | 675 | 15,594 | 121,110 | 5,988 | 13,659 | 127,030 | 7,512 | 18,429 | 202,640 |
| Melon ... | 1,261 | 5,610 | 70,120 | 1,930 | 8,260 | 94,650 | 2,154 | 7,705 | 73,520 |
| Marrow, Squash... .. | 671 | 3,222 | 17,900 | 522 | 2,164 | 28,850 | 528 | 1,998 | 33,300 |
| Asparagus ... | 501 | 532 | 21,030 | 581 | 709 | 28,430 | 589 | 726 | 26,550 |
| Bean— | | bush. | | | bush. | | | bush. | |
| French ... | 6,014 | 542,019 | 327,470 | 7,817 | 747,547 | 392,460 | 8,254 | 754,717 | 339,620 |
| Navy ... | 2,792 | 21,014 | 29,420 | 6,828 | 55,558 | 75,930 | 8,869 | 70,468 | 79,860 |
| Pea— | | | | | | | | | |
| Green ... | 20,205 | 966,537 | 745,040 | 33,587 | 1,186,034 | 835,170 | 41,939 | 1,228,222 | 711,350 |
| Blue Boiler ... | 798 | 8,293 | 6,220 | 1,223 | 10,689 | 7,790 | 384 | 7,882 | 2,860 |
| | | doz. | | | doz. | | | doz. | |
| Cabbage ... | 2,437 | 758,303 | 329,120 | 3,286 | 953,830 | 420,620 | 3,330 | 933,665 | 346,880 |
| Cauliflower ... | 1,429 | 338,694 | 217,570 | 1,634 | 366,242 | 291,220 | 1,986 | 539,808 | 335,510 |
| | | doz. | | | doz. | | | doz. | |
| Silver Beet, | | bunches. | | | bunches. | | | bunches. | |
| Spinach ... | 431 | 184,612 | 44,870 | 438 | 369,296 | 74,380 | 365 | 248,367 | 52,010 |
| Rhubarb ... | 110 | 70,887 | 18,710 | 129 | 87,471 | 24,600 | 100 | 81,006 | 21,090 |
| | | cases. | | | cases. | | | cases. | |
| Lettuce ... | 887 | 335,413 | 104,820 | 975 | 394,408 | 124,900 | 1,060 | 447,116 | 184,740 |
| | | ½-cases. | | | ½-cases. | | | ½-cases. | |
| Tomato ... | 3,847 | 1,097,922 | 878,340 | 6,042 | 1,889,857 | 1,220,530 | 5,649 | 1,878,319 | 1,087,860 |
| Cucumber ... | 455 | 98,861 | 27,190 | 643 | 141,123 | 26,460 | 676 | 128,836 | 45,000 |
| Other ... | 491 | ... | 20,720 | 1,883 | 111,223 | 67,870 | 2,031 | ... | 86,650 |
| Total ... | 81,057 | ... | 4,017,010 | 115,924 | ... | 5,311,650 | 138,422 | ... | 5,287,920 |

Generally the potato is the vegetable most extensively grown in New South Wales, but in 1944-45 the area of this crop, 34,796 acres, though larger than usual, was exceeded by the area under peas which expanded from 20,205 acres in 1942-43 to 41,939 acres in 1944-45. The crops of potatoes and green peas represented 55 per cent. of the vegetable acreage in 1942-43 and the following season and 57½ per cent. in 1944-45. Next in order in this year were navy beans, 8,869 acres (as compared with 2,792 acres in 1942-43); French beans, 3,254 acres; pumpkins, 7,512 acres; tomatoes, 5,649 acres; Swede turnips, 5,396 acres, and carrots, 4,397 acres.

Potatoes.

The production of potatoes in New South Wales is not nearly sufficient to meet local requirements and large quantities are imported from other States, principally Tasmania and Victoria.

The number of holdings with an acre or more under potatoes was 4,777 in 1942-43, 4,853 in 1943-44 and 4,887 in 1944-45.

Potatoes are most extensively grown in the Northern and Central Tableland divisions as shown below:—

TABLE 655.—Potatoes—Area and Production, 1942-43 to 1944-45.

| Divisions. | 1942-43. | | 1943-44. | | 1944-45. | |
|---------------------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|
| | Area. | Pro- duction. | Area. | Pro- duction. | Area. | Pro- duction. |
| | acres. | tons. | acres. | tons. | acres. | tons. |
| North Coast | 5,632 | 17,964 | 5,975 | 14,881 | 6,471 | 11,547 |
| Other Coastal | 3,929 | 11,769 | 4,226 | 11,104 | 5,195 | 10,407 |
| Northern Tableland | 5,691 | 13,638 | 7,452 | 20,108 | 10,993 | 32,348 |
| Central Tableland | 6,821 | 15,318 | 8,361 | 13,188 | 7,691 | 16,585 |
| Other | 2,415 | 6,039 | 4,053 | 6,374 | 4,446 | 9,700 |
| Total | 24,488 | 64,728 | 30,067 | 65,655 | 34,796 | 80,587 |

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, the Australian Potato Committee was appointed under National Security Regulations to control production and ensure an adequate supply of potatoes. In 1942-43 growers were paid the difference between a guaranteed price and the market price for potatoes. In later seasons contracts were arranged with the growers.

The retail price of potatoes for consumption by civilians was fixed as from July, 1943, under the Commonwealth Price Stabilization plan, and subsidies were provided for growers.

Vegetables for Animal Fodder.

The area and production of vegetables grown for animal fodder are not included in the foregoing statistics of vegetable crops. In 1942-43 a total area of 6,873 acres was grown for livestock, the principal item being turnips, 5,704 acres. In 1943-44 the area was 7,403 acres, including 5,177 acres of turnips which yielded 14,343 tons and pumpkins, 1,650 acres, 4,002 tons. In the following season, 9,290 acres were sown; 6,917 acres of turnips yielded 27,699 tons and 1,811 acres of pumpkins, 4,469 tons. These crops were most extensive in the Central Tableland division, 3,345 acres; Hunter-Manning, 1,857 acres and North Coast, 1,712 acres in 1944-45.

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 are not required to be licensed also as farm produce agents for auctioning farm produce outside the metropolitan area.

In July, 1946, the number of registered farm produce agents was 292, of whom 267 were in the Metropolitan area, 22 in Newcastle, and 3 in other country centres.

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 Conservation 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 of 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 (including drainage channels) is over 1,600 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 656.—Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas, 1925-26 to 1944-45.

| 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 | 73,287 | 120,086 | 650 |
| 1931 | 173,696 | 868,000. | 56,239. | 83,914 | 81,248 | 1,527. |
| 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. |
| 1943 | 304,429 | 2,518,100. | 100,394 | 46,287 | 52,038 | 2,349. |
| 1944 | 347,423 | 3,336,500. | 114,607 | 46,356 | 49,147 | 2,417. |
| 1945 | 238,332 | 2,590,800. | 85,462 | 48,770 | 47,818 | 2,728. |

* 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 of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas and Burrinjuck Dam was £10,366,491 as at 30th June, 1945, of which £10,165,150 was expended from Loan Account. This sum was reduced by £2,147,141 written off for various reasons, mainly on account 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, 1945 was:—Murrumbidgee, 337,276 acres; Coomealla, 34,606 acres (including 31,170 acres of undeveloped land leased for grazing); Curlwaa, 8,978 acres; and Hay, 6,208 acres:—

TABLE 657.—Irrigation Areas—Production, 1930-31 to 1944-45.

| Particulars. | 1930-31. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Cultivated Holdings... No. | 1,598 | 1,545 | 1,579 | 1,470 | 1,455 | 1,553 |
| Area under— | | | | | | |
| All Crops ... Acres | 114,441 | 107,513 | 108,059 | 98,236 | 101,560 | 90,947 |
| Rice " | 19,825 | 23,446 | 22,713 | 30,061 | 31,111 | 17,199 |
| Other Grain " | 55,444 | 32,690 | 38,447 | 26,501 | 27,013 | 26,142 |
| Hay & Green Food .. " | 16,032 | 25,578 | 20,601 | 15,221 | 14,297 | 19,349 |
| Grape Vines— | | | | | | |
| Bearing " | 6,301 | 8,947 | 8,738 | 8,332 | 8,279 | 8,173 |
| Not yet Bearing... .. " | 1,452 | 344 | 231 | 159 | 106 | 123 |
| Orchards— | | | | | | |
| Bearing " | 10,507 | 11,603 | 11,718 | 11,272 | 11,709 | 11,798 |
| Not yet Bearing... .. " | 4,079 | 3,632 | 3,816 | 3,448 | 3,508 | 3,179 |
| Live Stock— | | | | | | |
| Horses No. | 6,131 | 6,385 | 6,555 | 6,231 | 6,159 | 5,917 |
| Cattle— | | | | | | |
| Dairy " | *2,416 | 2,010 | 1,697 | 2,252 | 1,905 | 1,464 |
| Other " | 3,163 | 4,572 | 4,747 | 6,490 | 4,881 | 6,253 |
| Sheep " | 76,609 | 222,945 | 211,732 | 157,654 | 168,781 | 145,762 |
| Pigs " | 1,889 | 3,840 | 2,206 | 3,200 | 4,005 | 3,437 |
| Production— | | | | | | |
| Wine gal. | 904,402 | 2,895,465 | 2,872,628 | 2,379,536 | 3,229,368 | 2,370,425 |
| Sultanas cwt. | 33,250 | 101,134 | 99,633 | 97,341 | 102,587 | 60,835 |
| Raisins and Lexias .. " | 2,139 | 6,523 | 5,500 | 5,495 | 5,913 | 5,817 |
| Currants " | 5,862 | 19,175 | 20,583 | 21,587 | 24,221 | 16,951 |
| Oranges— | | | | | | |
| Washington Navel bush. | 355,629 | 534,825 | 459,346 | 377,328 | 390,357 | 407,754 |
| Valencia " | 199,990 | 522,416 | 429,660 | 369,344 | 391,449 | 406,699 |
| All other " | 24,340 | 21,683 | 21,241 | 18,486 | 17,129 | 14,866 |
| Lemons " | 54,208 | 44,927 | 57,003 | 41,079 | 59,673 | 48,020 |
| Peaches— | | | | | | |
| Dessert & Drying .. " | 45,995 | 60,915 | 45,403 | 39,644 | 34,848 | 24,036 |
| Canning " | 204,848 | 334,907 | 373,134 | 351,757 | 392,819 | 281,693 |
| Nectarines " | 4,944 | 4,643 | 7,532 | 2,661 | 6,278 | 4,777 |
| Apricots " | 86,079 | 142,970 | 172,369 | 193,931 | 192,350 | 80,797 |
| Prunes " | 86,698 | 84,364 | 97,548 | 69,448 | 107,301 | 103,457 |
| Apples " | 17,278 | 93,336 | 136,748 | 9,618 | 167,995 | 50,844 |
| Butter lb. | 374,121 | 218,417 | 159,326 | 179,343 | 198,592 | 124,550 |
| Grain—Wheat ... bush. | 503,664 | 200,685 | 462,090 | 305,187 | 348,093 | 175,728 |
| Rice " | 1,427,413 | 2,155,574 | 2,107,787 | 2,696,427 | 2,976,320 | 1,269,387 |
| Oats " | 68,247 | 41,868 | 103,569 | 99,663 | 115,520 | 79,272 |
| Other " | 4,386 | 3,828 | 8,001 | 1,173 | 2,682 | 1,674 |

* 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 irrigation areas is published on page 692.

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. Grapefruit growing has expanded on irrigation areas where there were 19,290 bearing and 6,256 non-bearing trees in 1944-45, and the production was 45,257 bushels.

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 658.—Irrigation Areas—Fruit Trees, 1930-31 to 1944-45.

| Fruit Trees. | 1930-31. | | 1938-39. | | 1940-41. | | 1943-44. | | 1944-45. | |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Pro-ductive. | Not yet Bearing. |
| Orange— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seville ... | 1,071 | 812 | 1,111 | 2,258 | 1,026 | 1,182 | 3,895 | 2,451 | 1,696 | 1,236 |
| Washington ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Navel ... | 228,445 | 65,529 | 237,773 | 17,465 | 228,400 | 17,218 | 194,036 | 15,870 | 193,604 | 13,864 |
| Valencia ... | 121,478 | 105,874 | 201,048 | 51,054 | 205,636 | 78,268 | 219,559 | 89,553 | 223,822 | 81,115 |
| All other ... | 14,429 | 4,470 | 9,372 | 1,290 | 7,738 | 721 | 5,418 | 750 | 7,245 | 2,746 |
| Lemon ... | 27,866 | 14,066 | 28,654 | 8,501 | 24,718 | 10,980 | 28,647 | 5,348 | 26,876 | 6,721 |
| Mandarin ... | 15,052 | 7,092 | 11,738 | 1,078 | 9,853 | 593 | 8,510 | 514 | 8,086 | 331 |
| Peach— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dessert . and | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drying ... | 32,194 | 2,691 | 27,906 | 15,340 | 30,332 | 15,819 | 20,194 | 6,646 | 18,819 | 9,572 |
| Canning ... | 160,621 | 54,153 | 181,883 | 113,002 | 176,836 | 93,845 | 227,073 | 100,644 | 232,461 | 86,326 |
| Nectarine ... | 4,566 | 1,079 | 4,004 | 1,224 | 3,523 | 2,622 | 4,735 | 4,103 | 5,011 | 4,364 |
| Apricot ... | 101,087 | 6,201 | 89,338 | 11,013 | 82,736 | 16,769 | 84,790 | 24,695 | 86,743 | 21,633 |
| Prune ... | 107,462 | 4,974 | 78,683 | 6,690 | 71,102 | 7,946 | 67,675 | 14,894 | 67,612 | 16,571 |
| Plum ... | 8,696 | 823 | 5,929 | 1,378 | 5,777 | 933 | 5,284 | 1,806 | 4,841 | 2,329 |
| Pear— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Williams ... | 12,932 | 2,075 | 13,499 | 18,734 | 14,444 | 18,859 | 16,606 | 21,008 | 22,529 | 13,183 |
| Other ... | 6,925 | 918 | 5,295 | 3,678 | 5,542 | 5,921 | 7,534 | 3,965 | 8,247 | 2,061 |
| Apple ... | 51,577 | 69,603 | 97,229 | 52,097 | 84,083 | 29,944 | 63,026 | 4,597 | 59,358 | 3,166 |
| Fig ... | 6,359 | 4,833 | 7,750 | 1,652 | 8,592 | 1,460 | 9,548 | 1,029 | 8,409 | 1,411 |
| Almond ... | 22,785 | 6,214 | 33,984 | 20,171 | 31,746 | 13,896 | 37,690 | 5,363 | 35,446 | 4,554 |

There is a considerable area under grapes for wine, table and drying purposes. During the last four years vegetable growing has been expanded to supply fresh, canned and dried vegetables for military and civilian needs.

In addition to irrigated crops, extensive areas of pastures and land under fallow are irrigated. It has been estimated by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission that the total area irrigated for crops, pastures and fallow in New South Wales was 372,130 acres in 1944-45.

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 net expenditure to 30th June, 1945, was £332,587. Construction was suspended early in 1942, owing to war conditions.

WORKS UNDER THE WATER ACT, 1912-1944.

Irrigation Districts.

The Water Act, 1912-1944, makes provision for the constitution of districts for water supply. These differ from the Water Trusts described on page 715 in that the charges payable by landholders for water are intended to cover maintenance and operation by the Commission, and contribution towards interest on capital cost. Landholders, however, are not required to repay the cost of the works constructed by the State.

The following districts had been constituted up to 30th June, 1945.

TABLE 659.—Irrigation Districts.

| District. | Supplied from— | Area Served. | Water Rights Attached. | Date of Constitution. |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | † acres. | † acre feet. | |
| Wakool | Murray River ... | 502,820 | 37,200 | 4 July 1941 |
| Berriquin (Provisional) | do | 605,113 | 55,750 | 9 Mar., 1934 |
| Deniboota (Provisional) | do | 303,064 | 23,935 | 16 Dec., 1938 |
| Jernargo* (Provisional) | do | 130,850 | ..... | 18 April, 1941 |
| Benerembah | Murrumbidgee River | 121,744 | 12,030 | 23 Oct., 1936 |
| Tabbita | do | 6,316 | 650 | 16 Aug., 1935 |
| Jemalong | Lachlan River ... | 171,580 | 7,980 | 25 June, 1943 |
| Wah Wah (Provisional) | do | 571,214 | 3,755 | 16 Dec., 1938 |
| Wyldes Plains (Provisional) | do | 51,346 | 1,295 | 28 June, 1935 |
| Total Area | ... | 2,464,047 | 142,595 | |

* Domestic and stock water supply only.

† At date of constitution.

Water is supplied to landholders for fodder crops or sown pastures but not for commercial orchards, vineyards, or for rice (except in the circumstances indicated at page 692). General resumption and subdivision for closer settlement of land within these districts is not contemplated.

During the year ended 30th June, 1945, 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 Yarrowonga Weir. It supplements the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool district and will serve the Deniboota district by a pipe syphon passing under the Edward River. When completed, it will be about 100 miles in length. Its capacity at the offtake is 5,000 acre-feet per day. The Mulwala canal was completed as far as the Edward River, 75½ miles, in 1942. The Berrigan Channel, 22 miles, was completed in 1944. The approximate length of canal and channels at 30th June, 1945, was 700 miles.

The cost of the Wakool district works was about £513,300; of the Benerembah works, £43,273; the Tabbita works, £4,658, and the Wyldes Plains and Jemalong projects £188,800. Up to 30th June, 1945, £1,417,618 had been expended upon construction of the Mulwala Canal and the Berriquin district works, and £250,179 on the Deniboota scheme.

Water Trusts.

The Water Act, 1912-1944, 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, 1945, there were thirteen 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 2,945,068 acres as shown below:—

| | Number of Trusts. | Area Benefited. acres. |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Murray River | 5 | 339,015 |
| Murrumbidgee River | 1 | 1,001,210 |
| Bachlan River | 5 | 552,915 |
| Darling River, Great Anabranche | 1 | 995,200 |
| Other | 3 | 56,728 |
| Total | 15 | 2,945,068 |

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 1944-45 applications for 615 new licenses and 404 for renewal of existing licenses for pumps, dams and other works were received, and 343 new licenses and 305 renewals were issued. On 30th June, 1945, there were 3,654 licenses in force, the usual term being five years. Of these 2,113 were for irrigation to serve an aggregate area of 125,553 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, 1945 were 94.

Under the law as amended in 1943, authority may be issued for a private irrigation work to serve land subdivided with right to a supply of water for irrigation purposes. One such authority covering an area of 1,500 acres was in force at 30th June, 1945.

Flood Control and Flood Irrigation.

In December, 1940, the Water Act was amended to empower the Commission to constitute flood control districts and flood control and irrigation districts, where works may be constructed for 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. The watering of the north-western country by means of bore-water has increased the carrying capacity of the land, and has made practicable some pastoral settlement on small holdings previously utilised by companies holding extensive areas.

Large supplies of water are obtained from the artesian basin, and eighty Bore Water Trusts and twelve Artesian Wells Districts, covering nearly 5,000,000 acres, are in operation 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, 1945, 851 artesian bores had been sunk; 521 were flowing, giving an approximate aggregate discharge of 64,158,576 gallons per day; 276 bores were yielding a pumping supply; the balance (54) were failures. The total depth bored was 1,268,591 feet.

The following statement shows the particulars of the Government and private bores in operation at 30th June, 1945:—

TABLE 660.—Artesian Bores, 1945.

| Bores. | Flowing. | Pumping. | Total. | Total Depth. |
|---|----------|----------|--------|--------------|
| | | | | feet. |
| For Public Watering-places, Trust Bores, etc. ... | 144 | 56 | 200 | 424,363 |
| For Country Towns Water Supply | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6,533 |
| For Improvement Leases | 15 | 10 | 25 | 35,870 |
| Total, Government Bores .. | 162 | 67 | 229 | 466,766 |
| Private Bores... .. | 359 | 209 | 568 | 739,274 |

The average depth of successful Government bores is 2,039 feet, and of successful private bores 1,302 feet, and the depth ranges from 89 feet to 4,570 feet.

The deepest bores in New South Wales are in the Moree district. One at Boronga has the greatest depth (4,570 feet) and outflow (1,062,133 gallons per day); another at Kiga has a depth of 4,268 feet. The Yerranbah bore, in the same district, 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 Thurloo Downs No. 2 Bore.

The flow from 101 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 27,586,094 gallons per day, watering districts of an area of 4,912,475 acres by means of 3,254 miles of distributing channels. The average rating of the bore trusts is 1.37d. 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 flow of artesian water is decreasing and it has been determined that the multiplicity of bores is a major cause of the decrease and that the limitation of the discharge of water from a bore will prolong its existence. Investigations are being made 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 30th June, 1945, the number of bores sunk by the Commission was 3,857, of which 640 were failures and 148 were only partially successful.

The total depth of bores was 1,126,126 feet, the average depth being 292 feet. The aggregate cost of sinking amounted to £1,074,798, 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, 1945, was 1,726.

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 3,866 at 30th June, 1945.

PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

THE climate, terrain and vegetation of New South Wales are pre-eminently suited for pastoral pursuits and early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the pastoral industry. Extensive agricultural and dairying industries also have arisen, but the pastoral industries remain 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.

The following table shows the number of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1921, and at the end of each season since 1921:—

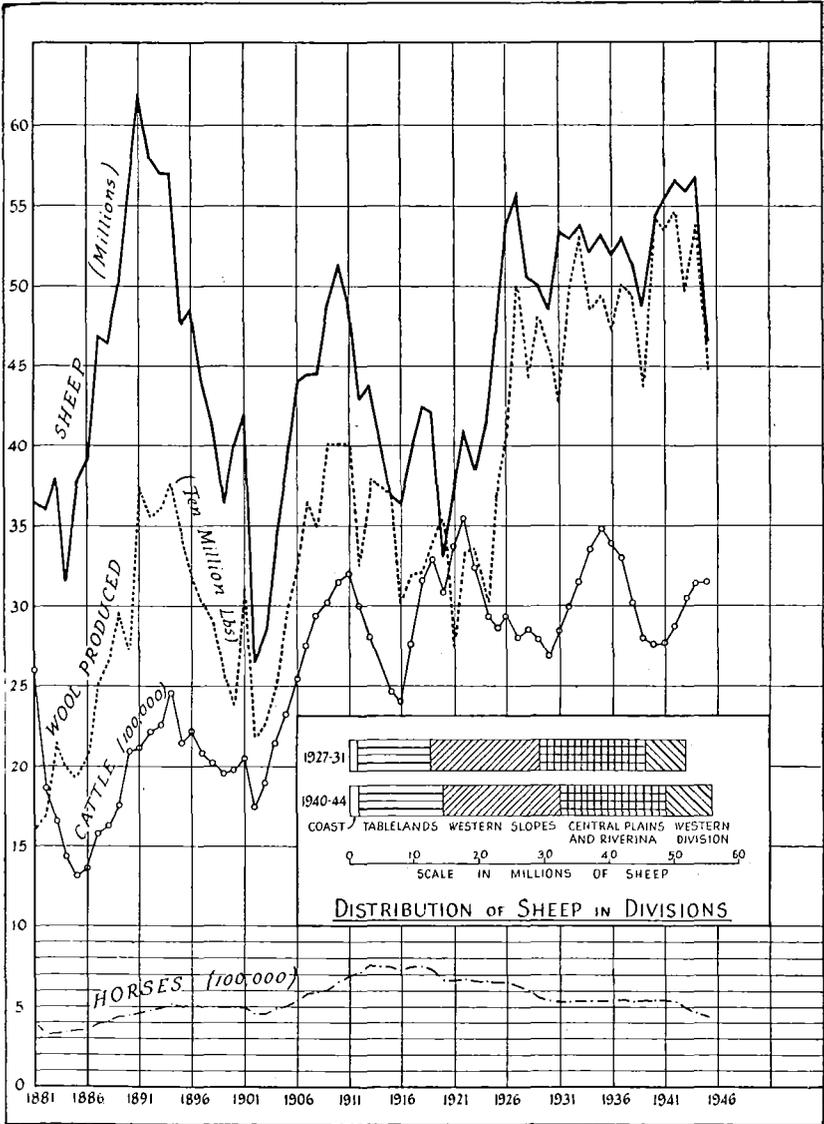
TABLE 661.—Live Stock in New South Wales, 1861 to 1945.

| Year,* | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. |
|--------|---------|-----------|------------|---------|
| 1861 | 293,220 | 2,271,923 | 5,615,000 | 146,091 |
| 1871 | 304,100 | 2,014,888 | 16,279,000 | 213,193 |
| 1881 | 398,577 | 2,597,348 | 36,592,000 | 213,916 |
| 1891 | 469,647 | 2,128,838 | 61,831,000 | 253,189 |
| 1901 | 586,716 | 2,047,454 | 41,857,000 | 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 | 2,918,653 | 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 | 52,327,000 | 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 | 483,960 |
| 1944 | 465,672 | 3,143,378 | 56,837,000 | 561,294 |
| 1945 | 436,443 | 3,144,701 | 46,662,000 | 523,917 |

*As at 31st December, 1861 to 1911; 30th June, 1921 and 1931, and 31st March in 1932 and later years.

Particulars of other live stock are shown on a later page.

LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTION OF WOOL IN
NEW SOUTH WALES 1880-81 to 1944-45.



The numbers at the side of the graphs represent 1,000,000 lb. of wool (as in grease) produced during each season; and 100,000 sheep, cattle, horses, and pigs at end of the season.

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 662.—Stock—Sheep Equivalent, 1861 to 1945.

| Year. | Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock grazed | Year. | Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock grazed. |
|-------|--|-------|---|
| 1861 | 30,666,000 | 1935 | 93,504,000 |
| 1871 | 39,489,000 | 1936 | 91,250,000 |
| 1881 | 66,551,000 | 1937 | 91,506,000 |
| 1891 | 87,816,000 | 1938 | 87,045,000 |
| 1901 | 67,199,000 | 1939 | 82,309,000 |
| 1911 | 87,662,000 | 1940 | 87,347,000 |
| 1921 | 78,134,000 | 1941 | 88,576,000 |
| 1927 | 90,350,000 | 1942 | 90,779,000 |
| 1931 | 87,016,000 | 1943 | 91,182,000 |
| 1932 | 88,169,000 | 1944 | 92,928,000 |
| 1933 | 90,399,000 | 1945 | 82,473,000 |
| 1934 | 91,042,000 | | |

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 good seasonal conditions prevailed for several years after 1930. The number of sheep exceeded 52,000,000 and there was increase in cattle. The sheep equivalent reached a peak 93,504,000 in March, 1935, then trended downward until drought in 1938-39 caused a decline to 82,309,000. Sheep flocks were restored in the following year and later rose above former level. The number of cattle increased after 1941 and the sheep equivalent in March, 1944, was nearly as high as in 1935. There was severe drought in southern sheep districts in 1944-45 and the sheep equivalent of flocks and herds in March, 1945, was little higher than in 1939.

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:—

TABLE 663.—Live Stock in each State of the Commonwealth, 31st March, 1945.

| State. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| New South Wales | 436,443 | 3,144,701 | 46,662,000 | 523,917 |
| Victoria | 253,782 | 1,903,110 | 16,457,101 | 296,232 |
| Queensland | 330,670 | 6,624,799 | 21,365,778 | 438,088 |
| South Australia | 133,003 | 391,323 | 8,473,939 | 160,875 |
| Western Australia | 96,453 | 850,863 | 10,020,299 | 163,604 |
| Tasmania | 25,885 | 224,668 | 2,156,071 | 46,915 |
| Northern Territory | 31,803 | 984,370 | 29,269 | 146 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 1,091 | 9,320 | 250,778 | 689 |
| Total, Australia | 1,359,130 | 14,133,154 | 105,415,235 | 1,630,466 |
| Proportion per cent. in N.S.W. | 32.1 | 22.3 | 44.3 | 32.1 |

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 664.—Live Stock in Divisions, 1891 to 1945.

| Division. | Number of Live Stock (000 omitted). | | | | | Number per square mile. | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1891. | 1911. | 1931.† | 1941.§ | 1945.§ | 1891. | 1911. | 1931.† | 1941.§ | 1945.§ |
| Sheep— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coastal Belt | 1,483 | 1,559 | 1,159 | 1,277 | 1,195 | 42.5 | 44.9 | 33.3 | 36.7 | 34.3 |
| Tableland | 7,882 | 9,735 | 11,304 | 12,879 | 12,190 | 195.3 | 235.2 | 280.0 | 318.9 | 301.6 |
| Western Slopes | 10,869 | 12,167 | 17,270 | 17,579 | 16,274 | 286.8 | 275.2 | 392.4 | 399.2 | 369.8 |
| C/I Plains & Riverina | 25,194 | 17,433 | 16,910 | 16,323 | 12,920 | 351.8 | 269.4 | 261.3 | 252.4 | 174.7 |
| Western Division | 16,403 | 7,936 | 6,723 | 7,505 | 4,083 | 130.6 | 63.2 | 53.6 | 59.8 | 32.5 |
| Whole State | 61,831 | 48,830 | 53,366 | 55,568 | 46,662 | 199.2 | 157.3 | 172.4 | 179.6 | 150.8 |
| Cattle, Dairying— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coastal Belt | 197 | 653 | 901 | 941 | 930 | 5.6 | 18.7 | 25.9 | 27.0 | 26.7 |
| Tableland | 67 | 107 | 44 | 39 | 38 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Western Slopes | 37 | 78 | 51 | 61 | 56 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| C/I 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‡ | 1,036‡ | 1.1 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| Cattle, Other— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coastal Belt | 640 | 915 | 736 | 682 | 848 | 18.3 | 26.2 | 21.1 | 19.6 | 24.4 |
| Tableland | 465 | 550 | 404 | 393 | 507 | 11.5 | 13.6 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 12.5 |
| Western Slopes | 247 | 422 | 397 | 370 | 486 | 6.5 | 11.1 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 11.1 |
| C/I Plains & Riverina | 339 | 302 | 234 | 208 | 225 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| Western Division | 94 | 110 | 63 | 61 | 43 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Whole State | 1,785 | 2,299 | 1,834 | 1,714 | 2,109 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 6.8 |
| Horses— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coastal Belt | 163 | 207 | 144 | 151 | 140 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| Tableland | 92 | 127 | 86 | 91 | 78 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| Western Slopes | 76 | 180 | 159 | 150 | 115 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 2.6 |
| C/I Plains & Riverina | 95 | 140 | 112 | 113 | 84 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Western Division | 44 | 35 | 23 | 27 | 19 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Whole State | 470 | 689 | 524 | 532 | 436 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 |

* 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. § At 31st March.

Sheep are depastured principally in the hinterland of the State, and are usually most numerous in the Western Slopes Division. Cattle are most numerous in the coastal areas, and horses in the Coastal and Western Slopes Divisions.

Since 1922 statistics of livestock have been compiled in local government 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 1931 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for 1891 and 1911.

Improvement of Pastures and Fodder Conservation.

Information regarding the improvement of pastures by fertilising the land and cultivating suitable grasses and herbage is shown in the chapter "Rural Industries," at page 623.

SHEEP.

The following table shows the number of sheep at the end of each quinquennial period from 1861 to 1941 and at the end of later seasons; also the average rate of increase or decrease in each period.

TABLE 665.—Number of Sheep, 1861 to 1945.

| 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 | ... | 1901 | 41,857,000 | (-) 2.8 | 1939 | 48,877,000 | (-) 5.2 |
| 1866 | 11,562,000 | (+) 15.5 | 1906 | 44,132,000 | (+) 1.1 | 1940 | 54,372,000 | (+) 11.2 |
| 1871 | 16,278,000 | (+) 7.1 | 1911 | 48,830,000 | (+) 2.0 | 1941 | 55,568,000 | (+) 2.2 |
| 1876 | 25,269,000 | (+) 9.2 | 1916 | 36,490,000 | (-) 5.6 | 1942 | 56,738,000 | (+) 2.1 |
| 1881 | 36,591,000 | (+) 7.7 | 1921 | 37,750,000 | (+) 0.7 | 1943 | 56,044,000 | (-) 1.2 |
| 1886 | 39,169,000 | (+) 1.4 | 1926 | 53,860,000 | (+) 7.4 | 1944 | 56,837,000 | (+) 1.4 |
| 1891 | 61,831,000 | (+) 9.6 | 1931 | 53,366,000 | (-) 0.2 | 1945 | 46,662,000 | (-) 17.9 |
| 1896 | 48,318,000 | (-) 4.8 | 1936 | 51,936,000 | (-) 0.5 | | | |

* At 31st December, 1861 to 1911; 30th June, 1916 to 1931; and at 31st March later years.
(-) Denotes decrease.

The number of sheep 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

During later years the grazing capacity of the pastoral lands was improved by increased conservation of water, control of the rabbit pest, fertilising of pastures and cultivation of grasses and better facilities for transfer of stock from localities where seasonal conditions become unfavourable. Between 1923 and 1926 the number of sheep rose by 15 millions and remained above 50 millions (except in 1930 and 1939) until March, 1944, when the number, 56,837,000 was the highest since 1894. Severe losses were experienced in 1944-45 and the number in March, 1945, was the lowest since 1924.

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 March, 1934. Figures for the years since 1915-16 were published in earlier issues of the Official Year Book.

TABLE 666.—Sheep.—Lambing, Slaughter, Exports, Deaths, 1935 to 1945.

| 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. | | | | | | |
| 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 | (—) 694 | 56,044 |
| 1943-44 | 15,063 | 9,476 | (—) 798 | 4,000 | (+) 793 | 56,837 |
| 1944-45 | 11,069 | 8,865 | (—) 1,009 | 11,370 | (—) 10,175 | 46,662 |

* 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 comparatively low. There was a remarkable increase in slaughtering in later seasons but this was offset by satisfactory lambing and the number of sheep exceeded 56,000,000 in March each year, 1942 to 1944. In the next season, drought caused widespread mortality and it is estimated that deaths on the holdings numbered 11,370,000 as compared with a normal average of about 4,000,000 per annum. Moreover, lambing declined to 11,069,000 as compared with 14,750,000 per annum in the preceding quinquennium and slaughtering remained at a high level. Consequently the number of sheep declined by 10,175,000 or nearly 18 per cent. during the twelve months ended March, 1945.

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 five years ending June, 1945, 7,765,000 sheep were moved from New South Wales to Victoria, and 1,800,000 from Victoria to New South Wales, leaving an excess of exports to Victoria of 5,965,000. In the same period, 3,373,000 sheep were imported from Queensland to New South Wales and 1,459,000 were exported from New South Wales to Queensland, leaving an excess of imports of 1,914,000 from Queensland to New South Wales. The excess of exports to other destinations during the same period was 790,000, chiefly to South Australia, and the total excess of exports of live sheep from New South Wales during the five years was 4,841,000, 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 1934-35 and later seasons:—

TABLE 667.—Sheep—Exports and Imports—Interstate, 1935-36 to 1944-45.

| 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. | |
| 1936 ... | 000 - 2,012 | 000 472 | 000 86 | 000 2,570 | 000 601 | 000 623 | 000 27 | 000 1,256 | 000 1,314 |
| 1937 ... | 1,877 | 665 | 127 | 2,669 | 478 | 712 | 20 | 1,210 | 1,459 |
| 1938 ... | 2,207 | 745 | 350 | 3,302 | 469 | 541 | 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 ... | 1,024 | 343 | 111 | 2,078 | 599 | 621 | 31 | 1,251 | 827 |
| 1942 ... | 1,718 | 370 | 221 | 2,309 | 368 | 320 | 33 | 721 | 1,588 |
| 1943 ... | 1,527 | 169 | 351 | 2,047 | 264 | 1,203 | 12 | 1,479 | 568 |
| 1944 ... | 1,447 | 286 | 161 | 1,894 | 326 | 671 | 20 | 1,017 | 877 |
| 1945 ... | 1,449 | 291 | 63 | 1,803 | 243 | 558 | 21 | 822 | 981 |

* Excess of Imports.

Sheep—Sexes and Lambs.

Returns supplied by landholders show the following approximate distribution of the flocks according to sex, also the number of lambs:—

TABLE 668.—Sheep—Sexes and Lambs, 1935 to 1945.

| At 31st March. | Rams. | Ewes. | Wethers. | Lambs (under 1 year). | Total. |
|----------------|---------|------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 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 |
| 1942 ... | 721,000 | 30,129,000 | 13,994,000 | 11,894,000 | 56,738,000 |
| 1943 ... | 792,000 | 30,290,000 | 13,770,000 | 11,192,000 | 56,044,000 |
| 1944 ... | 774,000 | 30,382,000 | 12,891,000 | 12,790,000 | 56,837,000 |
| 1945 ... | 659,000 | 25,733,000 | 11,452,000 | 8,818,000 | 46,662,000 |

After severe losses in 1938-39 sheep flocks were rapidly restored. Even greater losses were experienced in 1944-45 when breeding ewes were re-

duced by 16.2 per cent. and lambs by 31.1 per cent. Nevertheless the number of ewes in March, 1945, was only 207,000 less than in March, 1939, and the number of lambs was greater by 1,215,000. Dry conditions in the sheep districts were relieved during 1945.

A classification of ewes and wethers as at 31st March, 1944 and 1945 is as follows:—

| March. | Breeding Ewes: | Other Ewes. | | Wethers. | |
|----------|----------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | | 1-4 yrs. | 4 yrs. and over. | 1-4 yrs. | 4 yrs. and over. |
| 1944 ... | 25,177,000 | 3,216,000 | 1,989,000 | 9,294,000 | 3,597,000 |
| 1945 ... | 21,105,000 | 2,825,000 | 1,803,000 | 8,292,000 | 3,160,000 |

Lambing.

The greater part of the lambing of the State takes place during the autumn and winter months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is 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 669.—Lambing, 1935-36 to 1944-45.

| Season. | Ewes Mated. | Lambs Marked. | Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated. |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|---|
| | | | per cent. |
| 1935-36 | 19,131,800 | 11,337,500 | 59.3 |
| 1936-37 | 21,260,400 | 14,330,700 | 67.4 |
| 1937-38 | 20,481,200 | 13,044,600 | 63.7 |
| 1938-39 | 17,670,700 | 9,285,700 | 52.6 |
| 1939-40 | 22,231,500 | 15,674,200 | 70.5 |
| 1940-41 | 21,877,600 | 14,014,400 | 64.0 |
| 1941-42 | 22,263,800 | 14,616,300 | 65.9 |
| 1942-43 | 21,577,500 | 13,626,700 | 63.1 |
| 1943-44 | 22,188,200 | 15,067,600 | 67.9 |
| 1944-45 | 18,564,600 | 11,068,600 | 59.6 |

During the ten years ended 1944-45, the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated ranged from 52.6 per cent. in 1938-39 to 70.5 per cent. in 1939-40,

and the average was 64 per cent. In each season from 1939-40 to 1943-44 the number of lambs marked was above the average. There was a decline from 15,067,600 to 11,068,600 in 1944-45.

TABLE 670.—Lambing in Districts, 1941-42 to 1944-45.

| District. | 1941-42. | | | 1942-43. | | |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|---|-------------|---------------|---|
| | Ewes Mated. | Lambs Marked. | Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated. | Ewes Mated. | Lambs Marked. | Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated. |
| Coast | 000 297 | 000 199 | per cent. 67.0 | 000 293 | 000 218 | per cent. 74.4 |
| Tablelands— | | | | | | |
| North | 653 | 406 | 62.2 | 627 | 419 | 66.8 |
| Central | 2,009 | 1,453 | 72.3 | 1,844 | 1,225 | 66.4 |
| South | 1,138 | 780 | 68.5 | 898 | 613 | 68.2 |
| Total | 3,800 | 2,639 | 69.4 | 3,369 | 2,257 | 66.9 |
| Western Slopes— | | | | | | |
| North | 2,074 | 1,312 | 63.3 | 2,125 | 1,342 | 63.1 |
| Central | 2,224 | 1,581 | 71.1 | 2,229 | 1,428 | 64.1 |
| South | 2,746 | 1,903 | 69.3 | 2,631 | 1,652 | 62.8 |
| Total | 7,044 | 4,796 | 68.1 | 6,985 | 4,422 | 63.3 |
| Plains— | | | | | | |
| North | 2,040 | 1,137 | 55.7 | 1,987 | 1,176 | 59.2 |
| Central | 2,757 | 1,826 | 66.2 | 2,561 | 1,406 | 58.4 |
| Riverina | 3,164 | 2,212 | 69.9 | 3,300 | 2,256 | 68.3 |
| Total | 7,961 | 5,175 | 65.0 | 7,848 | 4,928 | 62.9 |
| Western Div. | 3,162 | 1,807 | 57.1 | 3,082 | 1,802 | 58.8 |
| Total | 22,264 | 14,616 | 65.7 | 21,577 | 13,627 | 63.1 |

| District. | 1943-44. | | | 1944-45. | | |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|---|-------------|---------------|---|
| | Ewes Mated. | Lambs Marked. | Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated. | Ewes Mated. | Lambs Marked. | Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated. |
| Coast | 000 289 | 000 206 | per cent. 71.2 | 000 276 | 000 200 | per cent. 72.5 |
| Tablelands— | | | | | | |
| North | 560 | 310 | 55.4 | 507 | 273 | 53.8 |
| Central | 2,035 | 1,463 | 71.9 | 1,904 | 1,256 | 66.0 |
| South | 979 | 655 | 66.9 | 1,065 | 670 | 62.9 |
| Total | 3,574 | 2,428 | 67.9 | 3,476 | 2,199 | 63.3 |
| Western Slopes— | | | | | | |
| North | 2,078 | 1,457 | 70.1 | 1,905 | 1,215 | 63.8 |
| Central | 2,352 | 1,676 | 71.3 | 2,164 | 1,346 | 62.2 |
| South | 2,890 | 2,108 | 72.9 | 2,648 | 1,625 | 61.4 |
| Total | 7,320 | 5,241 | 71.6 | 6,717 | 4,186 | 62.3 |
| Plains— | | | | | | |
| North | 2,131 | 1,497 | 70.2 | 1,743 | 970 | 55.6 |
| Central | 2,752 | 1,878 | 68.2 | 2,209 | 1,236 | 56.0 |
| Riverina | 3,400 | 2,374 | 69.8 | 2,777 | 1,706 | 61.4 |
| Total | 8,283 | 5,749 | 69.4 | 6,729 | 3,912 | 58.1 |
| Western Div. | 2,722 | 1,444 | 53.0 | 1,366 | 572 | 41.9 |
| Total | 22,188 | 15,068 | 67.9 | 18,564 | 11,069 | 59.6 |

Breeds of Sheep.

The numbers of the principal breeds in the State at 31st March, 1942, (the latest date for which this information is available) were 44,762,300 merino, 1,068,200 other pure breeds, 2,994,100 merino comebacks and 7,913,400 crossbreds; total, 56,738,000.

Merinos represented nearly 85 per cent. of the total during the years 1932 to 1939, and the proportion declined in three later seasons to 79 per cent. in March, 1942.

Sheep of other pure breeds are not numerous. British breeds of sheep, in numerical importance in 1942, were the Border Leicester 178,045, Romney Marsh 80,519, Dorset Horn 35,459, Southdown 22,250 and a small number of Suffolk, English Leicester, Lincoln, Ryeland and Shropshire.

Crosses of long-woolled 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 687,267 in 1942 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 49,827 in 1942) 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, 1942, there were 967,600 stud sheep in the 323 registered merino flocks, viz., 139,495 rams, 568,286 ewes and 259,819 lambs. In that year 134,348 stud rams and 152,870 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.

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 671.—Wool—Quantity and Value, 1876 to 1944-45.

| 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 ... | 490,929 | 27,347 | 1940-41 | 536,908 | 29,401 | 27,127 |
| 1941-1945 ... | 513,508 | 28,311 | 1941-42 | 547,000 | 29,823 | 27,458 |
| | | | 1942-43 | 497,538 | 31,318 | 29,154 |
| | | | 1943-44 | 537,410 | 34,179 | 31,703 |
| | | | 1944-45 | 448,683 | 28,183 | 26,112 |

* Exclusive of wool exported on skins.

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 the five seasons ended 1943-44 was greater than in any earlier quinquennium and 10.9 per cent. greater than in the five years ended 1938-39. In 1944-45 there was a decline owing to the drought.

Marked changes in the value of the output have been caused by fluctuations in price rather than variations in the quantity produced. The average annual value (as at place of production) 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 six 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 681.

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 672.—Sheep Shorn and Wool produced, 1921 to 1945.

| 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 | 467,712 |
| 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 | 26,172 | 17,736 | 490,929 |
| 1941-45 ... | 56,696 | 8.2 | 463,871 | 1,155 | 41,712 | 6,770 | 513,508 |
| 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 | 32,751 | 15,071 | 546,273 |
| 1940-41 ... | 57,704 | 8.4 | 484,012 | 1,326 | 46,019 | 5,551 | 536,908 |
| 1941-42 ... | 58,537 | 8.5 | 497,447 | 1,125 | 41,964 | 6,464 | 547,000 |
| 1942-43 ... | 57,654 | 7.8 | 448,968 | 1,278 | 42,500 | 4,792 | 497,538 |
| 1943-44 ... | 57,318 | 8.6 | 490,331 | 883 | 39,816 | 6,380 | 537,410 |
| 1944-45 ... | 52,268 | 7.6 | 398,598 | 1,164 | 38,261 | 10,660 | 448,683 |

†Including Crutchings. Lambs shorn and lambs' wool are included in the average.

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 7.9 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, 1942 to 1945,

is shown below. Crutchings, which generally represent 2 or 3 per cent. of total wool production are not included.

TABLE 673.—Average Clip, Sheep and Lambs 1941-42 to 1944-45.

| Division. | 1941-42. | | 1942-43. | | 1943-44. | | 1944-45. | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Sheep. | Lambs. | Sheep. | Lambs. | Sheep. | Lambs. | Sheep. | Lambs. |
| | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. |
| Tablelands—North ... | 8.37 | 2.89 | 7.95 | 3.06 | 7.76 | 2.93 | 7.10 | 2.79 |
| Central ... | 8.91 | 2.27 | 7.85 | 2.21 | 9.09 | 2.48 | 7.66 | 2.20 |
| South ... | 8.96 | 1.41 | 8.26 | 1.55 | 8.87 | 1.65 | 7.88 | 1.27 |
| Total—Tablelands... | 8.79 | 2.07 | 8.00 | 2.09 | 8.69 | 2.27 | 7.59 | 1.99 |
| Western Slopes—North ... | 8.55 | 3.09 | 8.03 | 2.93 | 8.66 | 3.42 | 7.57 | 3.15 |
| Central ... | 9.31 | 2.69 | 8.02 | 2.65 | 9.69 | 2.94 | 8.14 | 2.65 |
| South ... | 8.74 | 2.33 | 7.92 | 2.32 | 9.12 | 2.81 | 7.26 | 2.21 |
| Total—Western Slopes ... | 8.84 | 2.61 | 7.98 | 2.58 | 9.12 | 2.98 | 7.58 | 2.57 |
| Plains—North ... | 8.75 | 3.80 | 8.07 | 3.30 | 9.52 | 3.76 | 8.31 | 3.90 |
| Central ... | 9.58 | 3.71 | 8.71 | 3.79 | 10.43 | 2.91 | 9.13 | 3.38 |
| Riverina ... | 9.44 | 2.44 | 8.45 | 2.48 | 9.35 | 2.68 | 8.29 | 2.53 |
| Total—Plains ... | 9.31 | 3.13 | 8.44 | 3.04 | 9.75 | 2.98 | 8.57 | 3.15 |
| Western Division ... | 10.15 | 3.69 | 9.23 | 3.77 | 10.58 | 3.82 | 9.58 | 3.93 |
| New South Wales ... | 9.14 | 2.86 | 8.29 | 2.85 | 9.38 | 2.99 | 8.09 | 2.79 |

As the figures quoted in the preceding table relate to 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 was 8.8 lb. per sheep, and 2.9 lb. per lamb. The annual averages for sheep (exclusive of lambs) in respective districts were as follows:—

TABLE 674.—Average Clip per Sheep in Divisions, 1935-36 to 1944-45.

| Season. | Tablelands. | Western Slopes. | Plains. | Western Division. | Total. N.S.W. |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------|---------------|
| | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. |
| 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 |
| 1942-43 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 8.3 |
| 1943-44 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 9.4 |
| 1944-45 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 8.1 |
| Average 10 years. | 8.4 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 8.8 |

The foregoing averages are exclusive of crutchings.

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 675.—Index of Rainfall in Sheep Districts, 1931 to 1945.

| Season. | 1931- 32. | 1932- 33. | 1933- 34. | 1934- 35 | 1935- 36. | 1936- 37. | 1937- 38. | 1938- 39. | 1939- 40. | 1940- 41. | 1941- 42. | 1942- 43. | 1943- 44. | 1944- 45. |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>Spring—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sept. | 82 | 166 | 161 | 88 | 142 | 61 | 73 | 37 | 41 | 109 | 56 | 72 | 116 | 31 |
| Oct. | 46 | 63 | 131 | 271 | 128 | 46 | 96 | 148 | 121 | 18 | 75 | 127 | 90 | 52 |
| Nov. | 119 | 117 | 208 | 168 | 31 | 14 | 97 | 77 | 148 | 52 | 78 | 165 | 170 | 41 |
| <i>Summer—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. | 135 | 54 | 142 | 76 | 92 | 200 | 65 | 9 | 35 | 123 | 34 | 129 | 50 | 37 |
| Jan. | 17 | 126 | 136 | 115 | 173 | 122 | 85 | 69 | 30 | 319 | 34 | 141 | 45 | 114 |
| Feb. | 91 | 17 | 274 | 87 | 161 | 70 | 72 | 149 | 34 | 78 | 147 | 52 | 58 | 123 |
| <i>Autumn—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 152 | 44 | 22 | 21 | 146 | 124 | 17 | 251 | 46 | 152 | 74 | 15 | 41 | 31 |
| April | 157 | 86 | 106 | 143 | 55 | 33 | 67 | 214 | 204 | 16 | 27 | 133 | 61 | 87 |
| May | 57 | 86 | 15 | 28 | 69 | 42 | 119 | 53 | 33 | 58 | 196 | 124 | 127 | 105 |
| <i>Winter—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June | 59 | 69 | 74 | 30 | 84 | 71 | 72 | 104 | 17 | 95 | 118 | 51 | 16 | 181 |
| July | 85 | 150 | 165 | 103 | 197 | 36 | 99 | 71 | 21 | 47 | 149 | 67 | 70 | 95 |
| Aug. | 101 | 51 | 136 | 59 | 98 | 113 | 151 | 200 | 36 | 37 | 72 | 105 | 142 | 144 |
| Spring | 82 | 115 | 167 | 176 | 100 | 40 | 89 | 87 | 103 | 60 | 70 | 121 | 125 | 41 |
| Summer | 81 | 66 | 184 | 93 | 142 | 131 | 74 | 76 | 33 | 173 | 72 | 107 | 51 | 91 |
| Autumn | 122 | 72 | 48 | 64 | 90 | 66 | 68 | 173 | 94 | 75 | 99 | 91 | 76 | 74 |
| Winter | 82 | 90 | 125 | 84 | 126 | 71 | 107 | 125 | 25 | 60 | 113 | 74 | 76 | 140 |
| Year ended August. | 92 | 86 | 131 | 99 | 115 | 77 | 85 | 115 | 64 | 92 | 88 | 93 | 82 | 87 |
| Average Clip per Sheep (lb.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Season. | 8·7 | 8·6 | 7·5 | 8·1 | 7·7 | 8·3 | 8·2 | 7·6 | 9·1 | 8·4 | 8·5 | 7·8 | 8·6 | 7·6 |

* Sheep and lambs, crutchings included.

Comparison of rainfall with the average clip per sheep shorn in the succeeding season as shown at the foot of the foregoing table, clearly indicates 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 by reference to 1931-32, 1936-37, and 1940-41. Although rainfall over the whole season in each of those years was below normal good 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 dry years. Rainfall was above normal in several months of 1939, and the average clip in 1939-40 was a record. The beneficial results continued in the following season though, except in mid-autumn, it was very dry. The clip of 1942-43 was affected by a dry spell, but the following season was more favourable. In 1943-44 summer and autumn were unusually dry in districts where a large proportion of the sheep is depastured.

ZONE SYSTEM FOR SHEARING SHEEP.

The shearing of sheep in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania was 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 was subdivided on a climatic basis into ten zones, sheep in each zone to be shorn during the period prescribed. The object of the system was to ensure an adequate supply of labour for shearing and economy in using it. The Regulations were repealed in March, 1946.

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 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. Following the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the sales by auction were suspended, and the wool clips of 1939-40 to 1944-45 were sold under the appraisement system of the British wartime 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 Sydney centre, and the appraised value thereof (excluding additional payments for adjustment to British contract value, see page 736). The quantity and value stated for 1941-42 include wool appraised at Newcastle and Goulburn.

TABLE 676.—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 | Scoured. |
| | | | Merino. | Cross-bred. | Fleece, etc. | Lambs. | Greasy. | Scoured. | | |
| | lb.000 | £000 | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | lb. | lb. |
| 1921-22 | 313,886 | 14,755 | 73.2 | 26.8 | 25.7 | 4.3 | 90.7 | 9.3 | 330 | 240 |
| 1922-23 | 268,873 | 18,922 | 79.0 | 21.0 | 94.3 | 5.7 | 93.3 | 6.7 | 321 | 234 |
| 1923-24 | 224,719 | 21,445 | 83.9 | 16.1 | 96.6 | 3.4 | 92.6 | 7.4 | 318 | 228 |
| 1924-25 | 212,664 | 22,624 | 85.9 | 14.1 | 94.7 | 5.3 | 95.1 | 4.9 | 327 | 232 |
| 1925-26 | 345,685 | 23,776 | 86.6 | 13.4 | 93.7 | 6.3 | 95.2 | 4.8 | 315 | 227 |
| 1926-27 | 374,925 | 26,377 | 87.9 | 12.1 | 94.9 | 5.1 | 94.1 | 5.9 | 322 | 203 |
| 1927-28 | 338,476 | 26,885 | 90.3 | 9.7 | 95.3 | 4.7 | 93.7 | 6.3 | 306 | 226 |
| 1928-29 | 356,696 | 25,113 | 88.6 | 11.4 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 95.9 | 4.1 | 313 | 236 |
| 1929-30 | 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 | 15,369 | 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 | 330,346 | 17,621 | 91.3 | 8.7 | 95.6 | 4.4 | 95.3 | 4.7 | 298 | 223 |
| 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 | 19,861 | 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 |
| 1942-43 | 355,038 | 19,940 | 86.5 | 13.5 | 95.8 | 4.2 | 89.1 | 10.9 | 320 | 227 |
| 1943-44 | 367,699 | 20,669 | 85.3 | 14.7 | 94.2 | 5.8 | 92.0 | 8.0 | 314 | 227 |
| 1944-45 | 300,756 | 16,574 | 83.4 | 16.6 | 95.0 | 5.0 | 90.5 | 9.5 | 305 | 226 |

† Including skin wool.

The figures as to quantity and value in Table 676 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 has been appraised at Goulburn since 1939-40.

British Government's Purchase of Australian Wool.

The critical international situation led to postponement of the 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. The agreement operated until 1945 when a new plan was adopted for the disposal of the wartime accumulation of wool concurrently with future clips. During the 1914-19 War also the Australian clips were purchased by the British Government; the wartime and post-war arrangements of this period are described in the Year Books, 1919 (page 527), and 1921 (page 781).

In terms of the 1939 agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the Government of Great Britain, an average price was fixed, viz., 10.75d. sterling (equivalent to 13.4375d. Australian) per lb., greasy, at store for the clips of 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 was made on appraisal irrespective of the time of shipment, the British Government being responsible for shipping arrangements and for cost and risks of transport overseas.

It was agreed also that profits arising from the sale of wool for use outside the United Kingdom were to be shared equally between the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom.

The Central Wool Committee was appointed under National Security Regulations to administer the scheme in Australia, with the assistance of a Wool Committee in each State. The wool in each season was submitted for appraisal in accordance with a table of limits or lists of appraisal types (numbering more than 1,500) prepared by the Central Wool Committee. Soon after wool was appraised the grower received through the usual trade channels the appraised value, less a percentage (10 per cent. in 1939-40, and 5 per cent. in the next four seasons) which the Committee retained until the end of the season for adjustment in case the aggregate appraised value should exceed the total value in terms of the agreement. In each season, however, the total value as appraised was less than the value at the agreed price, and the retention moneys, as well as additional amounts to equalise the valuations, were paid to growers after the close of the season. The practice of retaining part of the appraised price was discontinued after 1943-44.

Supplies of wool derived from skins were paid full appraised value on appraisal and did not participate in equalisation payments.

Particulars of appraisements of the Australian wool clip in each of the seasons, 1939-40 to 1944-45, are shown below. Appraisements of skin wools and wool purchased by Australian manufacturers are included.

TABLE 677.—Appraisements of Australian Wool, 1939-40 to 1944-45.

| 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 |
| 1942-43 ... | 1,048,049 | 51,369 | 66,677 | 13-91 | 6,877 | 73,554 |
| 1943-44 ... | 1,044,228 | 54,021 | 66,856 | 13-93 | 7,022 | 73,878 |
| 1944-45 ... | 883,767 | 47,315 | 56,075 | 13-76 | 6,527 | 62,602 |

* 1 lb. scoured wool is reckoned as equal to 2 lb. greasy.

The average appraised price per lb. (greasy) being less than the agreed price payable by the British Government, the equalisation payments to suppliers of participating wool at the end of each season expressed as a percentage of appraised value were as follows:—8½ per cent. in 1940, 11 per cent. in 1941, 9½ per cent. in 1942, 11 per cent. in 1943, 11½ per cent. in 1944, and 12½ per cent. in 1944-45.

Details of appraisements in each State in 1941-42 to 1944-45 are shown below; the particulars for 1939-40 and 1940-41 were published in earlier issues of the Year Book. Wool appraised at Albury is included in the Victorian appraisements.

TABLE 678.—Appraisements of Wool in Each State, 1941-42 to 1944-45.

| State. | Quantity of Wool. | | | | Appraised Value. | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|--------|---------------------------|------------------|----------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Greasy. | Scoured. | Total. | Average per lb. (greasy). | Greasy. | Scoured. | Total. | Average per lb. (greasy). |
| | 1941-42. | | | | 1942-43. | | | |
| | lb.000 | lb.000 | £000 | d. | lb.000 | lb.000 | £000 | d. |
| New South Wales ... | 401,969 | 20,583 | 22,073 | 11-35 | 380,524 | 19,392 | 23,781 | 13-61 |
| Victoria ... | 255,918 | 14,981 | 15,911 | 13-36 | 250,409 | 13,739 | 17,346 | 14-98 |
| Queensland ... | 182,245 | 14,099 | 10,542 | 12-02 | 193,429 | 12,459 | 12,583 | 13-83 |
| South Australia ... | 105,158 | 3,335 | 5,052 | 10-84 | 117,425 | 2,980 | 6,405 | 12-46 |
| Western Australia ... | 72,590 | 2,199 | 3,782 | 11-79 | 89,674 | 2,566 | 5,343 | 13-53 |
| Tasmania ... | 16,737 | 656 | 1,112 | 14-78 | 16,588 | 233 | 1,219 | 17-15 |
| Total ... | 1,034,617 | 55,853 | 58,472 | 12-24 | 1,048,049 | 51,369 | 66,677 | 13-91 |
| | 1943-44. | | | | 1944-45. | | | |
| New South Wales ... | 397,820 | 19,775 | 25,013 | 13-72 | 327,503 | 18,028 | 20,294 | 13-40 |
| Victoria ... | 238,700 | 13,890 | 16,500 | 14-86 | 208,042 | 12,153 | 14,269 | 14-74 |
| Queensland ... | 174,326 | 13,432 | 11,783 | 14-05 | 151,670 | 11,335 | 10,186 | 14-02 |
| South Australia ... | 117,633 | 2,856 | 6,354 | 12-36 | 101,070 | 3,213 | 5,451 | 12-17 |
| Western Australia ... | 98,699 | 3,189 | 5,885 | 13-44 | 79,165 | 2,289 | 4,665 | 13-37 |
| Tasmania ... | 17,049 | 879 | 1,321 | 16-86 | 16,317 | 297 | 1,210 | 17-16 |
| Total ... | 1,044,227 | 54,021 | 66,856 | 13-93 | 883,767 | 47,315 | 56,075 | 13-76 |

Wool required for domestic consumption in Australia was excluded from the wartime agreement for sale to Great Britain, and arrangements were made to enable the Australian manufacturers to select supplies from appraised wools and from stocks held on account of the British Government.

The price payable for wool purchased by the manufacturers in 1939-40 was the appraised price, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. for costs and contingencies. The wool selected by manufacturers was of superior quality to the general average, and in later seasons a percentage was added to appraised prices with the view of adjusting them to the "agreed price" parity, i.e., the basis of sales to Great Britain. The additional charge to manufacturers was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of appraised value in 1940-41, and 15 per cent. in 1941-42. From 1st July, 1942 the addition (as determined by the Prices Commissioner) was 10 per cent. for shorn wool, or 5 per cent. for skin wool.

From February, 1941, a further charge was imposed on the wool contents of the manufactured products (in the event of the goods being exported from the Commonwealth). This deferred charge was at the rate of 27 per cent. from 1st July, 1942, to 1st May, 1944, and $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from that date to 30th June, 1945.

The following statement shows particulars of sales of wool to Australian manufacturers during the years ended June, 1940, to 1945. The amount of deferred charges on the wool contents of manufactured goods exported is not included; the total of such charges to 30th June, 1945, was £1,288,042.

TABLE 679.—Sales of Wool for Manufacture in Australia.

| Year ended 30th June. | Quantity. | | Appraised Value. | | Additional Charges. | Total. |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| | Greasy. | Scoured. | Total. | Average per lb. (greasy). | | |
| | lb.000 | lb.000 | £000 | d. | £000 | £000 |
| 1940 | 101,130 | 2,466 | 5,677 | 12-85 | 108 | 5,785 |
| 1941 | 115,917 | 3,994 | 6,630 | 12-84 | 497 | 7,127 |
| 1942 | 137,812 | 7,890 | 7,983 | 12-50 | 1,148 | 9,131 |
| 1943 | 131,546 | 7,240 | 8,726 | 14-44 | 839 | 9,565 |
| 1944 | 128,275 | 7,353 | 8,643 | 14-45 | 816 | 9,459 |
| 1945 | 110,503 | 6,595 | 7,409 | 14-34 | 706 | 8,115 |

Sheepskins available for export were purchased by the British Government in terms of an agreement concluded early in 1940. The scheme was administered by the Central Wool Committee, with the assistance of the Sheepskin Sub-Committee. The sheepskins were 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 were excluded from the appraisements but the export of such skins was controlled by the Committee. Fellmongers in Australia who purchased sheepskins might be required to submit the skin wools for appraisement under the wool purchase scheme and might 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 680.—Appraisements of Wool Sheepskins, 1939-40 to 1944-45.

| Season. | New South Wales. | | | Australia. | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| | Sheepskins. | | Appraised Value. | Sheepskins. | | Appraised Value. |
| | No. | Weight. | | No. | Weight. | |
| | | lb. | £ | | lb. | £ |
| 1939-40 | 376,329 | 2,789,829 | 88,043 | 1,604,631 | 11,012,544 | 352,592. |
| 1940-41 | 1,078,908 | 8,504,351 | 282,380 | 7,045,280 | 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 |
| 1942-43 | 1,795,761 | 13,181,844 | 439,075 | 7,794,507 | 50,911,840 | 1,692,955. |
| 1943-44 | 2,014,754 | 14,435,485 | 436,772 | 8,897,735 | 58,245,326 | 1,828,923. |
| 1944-45 | 1,768,251 | 11,226,894 | 324,343 | 9,433,549 | 56,873,508 | 1,731,483. |

Post-War Marketing of Wool.

Under wartime arrangements with the British Government regarding the purchase of the wool clips of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa a large quantity of wool was accumulated in the ownership of the United Kingdom and the stock as at 30th June, 1945, was estimated at 3,315-million lb., including Australian wool 2,060 million lb., New Zealand 540 million lb., and South African 645 million lb. In view of the situation created by the existence of this surplus—equal to two years' consumption—a wool conference of representatives of the United Kingdom and the three Dominions was held in London in 1945. As an outcome of the conference a plan was adopted for the establishment by the four Governments of a joint organisation to take charge of the marketing of the wool in stock and to support the marketing of new clips during the period of disposal. The basic elements of the plan are the determination of maximum reserve prices below which wool from stocks or current clips will not be sold and the joint responsibility of the several governments for administration and finance.

Under the plan provision is made for the transfer of the Dominion-grown wool owned by the United Kingdom as at 31st July, 1945, to the joint ownership of the United Kingdom and the Dominion Government concerned; wool subsequently acquired will also be in joint ownership.

A Joint Disposals Organisation will buy, hold and sell wool on behalf of the Governments. It will determine the total quantities of wool to be offered for sale from time to time concurrently in the Dominions and elsewhere, to be made up of all the new clip wool and an appropriate proportion of wool from stocks; it will determine schedules of reserve prices at which it may acquire wool, and will lift from the market such quantities of new wool as cannot be sold at the reserve prices.

The organisation will endeavour to secure a progressive reduction in stocks while maintaining reasonable stability of price, having regard to the conditions of world demand.

As soon as practicable sales by auction will be re-established for the sale of growers' wool from current clips together with quantities from stock as determined by the Organisation. If at auction no buyer is forthcoming at reserve price or higher, the lot offered will be taken over by the Joint Organisation at auction reserve price, subject to the grower's right of withdrawal. If the price offered by a commercial bidder exceeds the reserve, the benefit will go to the grower. But the organisation may offer at auction wool from stocks in such quantities as will prevent prices from rising above the desired level. Moreover, in some circumstances, it may make standing offers to sell wool from stocks outside the auctions at a fixed percentage above the auction reserve, and in this way impose a ceiling on prices actually obtainable at auction.

The Joint Organisation will be incorporated as a private registered company with a nominal share capital of eight shares held by nominees of the Governments, viz., United Kingdom, 4; Australia, 2; New Zealand and South Africa, 1 each. An active subsidiary in each Dominion will conduct operations on behalf of the principal company.

The directors of the Joint Organisation will consist of an independent chairman appointed by the four Governments in agreement—four directors representing the United Kingdom, two Australia, and one each New Zealand and South Africa. In addition, chairmen of the subsidiaries will be *ex officio* directors without additional voting power.

Under the financial clauses of the agreement the Government of each Dominion will take up half the original capital represented by the opening stock of its country's wool transferred to the Joint Organisation and will share equally the cost of further purchases of its wool by the organisation and in profits or losses on realisation. The opening stock will be taken in by the Joint Organisation at its original cost (including f.o.b. payments) less amounts accumulated in the divisible profits accounts, which it is estimated cover depreciation of the stock. The balances in the divisible profits accounts will be retained by the United Kingdom.

Half the operating expenses of the Joint Organisation will be borne by the wool industry, primarily from proceeds of a contributory charge on sales of new clips, and half by the organisation by means of a deduction from proceeds of sales. The net proceeds of sales will be used for repayment of capital equally between the United Kingdom and the Dominion Government concerned.

During the wool year, 1945-46, the United Kingdom will be responsible for the purchase of the whole clip, management and sale being entrusted to the Joint Organisation. The United Kingdom will be reimbursed by each Dominion for half the cost of that part of the Dominion's clip which remains unsold at the end of the wool year. The net proceeds of the sales of old wool during this interim year, with profit or loss on sales of new clip wool, after meeting the operating costs of the Joint Organisation and incidental costs incurred by the United Kingdom in connection with the purchase of the new clip, will be allocated to capital repayment. All sales will be on the basis of selling prices determined by the Joint Organisation.

The agreement has been approved by the Commonwealth Parliament and legislation has been enacted to make provision for the fulfilment of Australia's obligations under the plan.

The Australian Wool Realisation Commission has been appointed as the Australian subsidiary of the Joint Organisation. It consists of a chairman, an executive member, and four members representing producers' organisations, a representative of the Storemen and Packers' Union, and two persons with experience in valuation or marketing of wool.

The stock of Australian wool held by the United Kingdom at 31st July, 1945, was costed at £100,000,000, and taking into account a credit balance of £20,000,000 in the divisible profits account in respect of quantities already sold, Australia's half-share of original capital is £40,000,000, to be provided in four annual instalments. Australia will provide also half the funds required for future purchases of Australian wool by the Joint Organisation under the agreement.

The functions of the Australian Wool Realisation Commission are to hold wool in Australia as agent for the principal company, to sell wool from stocks in Australia and arrange for the regulation of sales of current clips by auction, to assess appropriate reserve prices for individual lots of wool from stock and current clips on the basis laid down by the principal company, to take up wool offered at Australian auctions for which reserve price or better is not offered by a commercial buyer, to conduct the financial operations of the principal company in Australia, and to furnish to the principal company annual reports of its activities.

The Australian wool clip of 1945-46 will be marketed by the Joint Organisation under the war-time system of appraisalment and acquisition and the same average purchase price as in the previous season, i.e., 15,4531d. (Australian) per lb. to the grower.

Official selling prices for wool in Australia were fixed on an "ex store" basis as from 1st November, 1945; in addition, buyers are required to pay a delivery charge of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. (Aust.) per lb. The revised prices represent an overall reduction of 6 per cent., as compared with the export issue price at which wool was sold by the United Kingdom Government to overseas buyers under the war-time plan, and it has been announced that these prices will remain unchanged until 30th June, 1946.

For the purpose of meeting the wool industry's share in operating expenses and interest on Commonwealth funds for purchase of wool under the disposals plan provision has been made to levy a contributory charge on wool produced in Australia. The charge is to commence when auction sales are resumed, and will be payable as a prescribed percentage of the sale value of the wool. Part of the proceeds will be set aside for publicity and research in place of the wool tax levied for such purposes (see page 742).

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. The average prices stated for the seasons ended June,

1940, to 1945, are the averages for greasy wool under the British purchase plan. All prices are stated in Australian currency:—

TABLE 681.—Prices of Wool, Sydney, 1876 to 1944-45.

| 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. 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 1899 | d. 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 1915 | d. 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 1931 | d. 8·7 |
| 1877 | 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 1889 | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1900 | 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 1916 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1932 | 8·3 |
| 1878 | 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 1890 | 8 | 1901 | 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 1917 | 14 $\frac{3}{8}$ † | 1933 | 8·5 |
| 1879 | 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 1891 | 7 | 1902 | 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 1918 | 14 $\frac{3}{8}$ † | 1934 | 15·8 |
| 1880 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1892 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1903 | 8 | 1919 | 15† | 1935 | 9·7 |
| 1881 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1893 | 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 1904 | 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 1920 | 15 $\frac{5}{8}$ † | 1936 | 14·0 |
| 1882 | 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 1894 | 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 1905 | 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 1921 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1937 | 16·4 |
| 1883 | 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 1895 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1906 | 9 | 1922 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1938 | 12·7 |
| 1884 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1896 | 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 1907 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1923 | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1939 | 10·3 |
| 1885 | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1897 | 7 | 1908 | 9 | 1924 | 23 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. | 1940 | 13·4‡ |
| 1886 | 8 | 1898 | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1909 | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1925 | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1941 | 13·1‡ |
| 1887 | 8 | | | 1910 | 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 1926 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1942 | 13·1‡ |
| | | | | 1911 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1927 | 17 | 1943 | 15·1‡ |
| | | | | 1912 | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1928 | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1944 | 15·3‡ |
| | | | | 1913 | 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 1929 | 16·5 | 1945 | 15·1‡ |
| | | | | 1914 | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1930 | 10·5 | | |

† Price as appraised under Imperial Wool Purchase Scheme. The average amount to be added to the value of greasy wool in respect of profits is 7-13d. per lb. of which 3-69d. accrued to Australian growers.

‡ Based upon the agreed price for sale of the clip to the British Government.

These figures since 1899 (apart from the war periods) 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 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.; in 1924-25, 23 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.; and in 1925-26, 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. 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 issues of the Year Book prior to 1940-41. 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 suspension of auction sales and the wartime purchase by Great Britain. The prices 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 681.

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 of 6d. per bale, 3d. per fadge or butt, and 1d. per bag of wool marketed. The Fund is administered by the Australian Wool Board. The amount of tax collected in Australia was £85,948 in 1941-42, £81,782 in 1942-43, and £84,629 in 1943-44. Of these amounts £35,400, £31,349 and £34,398 respectively were collected in New South Wales. The total amount collected in 1944-45 was £72,103.

The Board's income was £87,464 in 1942-43 and £91,853 in 1943-44; expenditure in these years was £57,185 and £60,948 respectively, including £39,031 and £38,971 on the International Secretariat, and £11,967 and £15,450 in grants for pastoral research projects. Expenditure in 1944-45 amounted to £72,603 and income to £80,824. The sum of £219,130 was held in the Board's accumulated fund account at 30th June, 1945.

Provision for publicity and research was made also in South Africa and New Zealand, and the Australian Wool Board and representatives of the wool industry of those countries 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 and the Australian quota was approximately 62 per cent. of the total. The Fund came into operation as from 1st July, 1937.

The authority in each country undertakes local research and publicity. During the eight years of its administration the Australian Wool Board allocated the sum of £115,919 for scientific pastoral research in reference to sheep diseases; nutrition, external parasites, fertility; poison plants, pasture management, agrostology and wool investigations.

In June, 1945, the Wool Publicity and Research Act of 1936 was repealed and by the Wool Use Promotion Act provision was made for the reconstitution of the Australian Wool Board, the appointment of a Commonwealth Wool Adviser in the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture, and of a Wool Consultative Council consisting of the adviser, two producer members of the Wool Board, and six other members to represent the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, wool manufacturers, textile distributors, technical education authorities and appropriate trade unions. It is the function of the Wool Board to promote by publicity and other means the use of wool in Australia and other countries.

The wool tax was increased as from 1st June, 1945, to 2s. per bale, 1s. per fadge, and 4d. per bag. Part of the proceeds of the tax are to be used by the Wool Board for publicity, etc., and a proportion is to be paid into the Wool Research Trust Fund for purposes of scientific, economic and cost research in connection with wool and woollen goods. This fund will receive also as a Commonwealth grant a sum equal to the amount of wool tax collected in each year.

The wool tax is to be superseded by the contributory charge to be levied on wool under the post-war disposals agreement (see page 740) when auction

sales of wool are resumed. From the proceeds of the contributory charge a sum equal to the amount which otherwise would have been collected under the Wool Tax Act is to be set aside for wool publicity and research.

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. The number of cattle depastured in 1922 (3,546,530) 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 the export trade in beef, and the number in the latter year was almost as high as in 1922. A decrease in imports, heavy slaughterings and unfavourable seasons in the dairying districts led to a decline in the next five years. Then the number commenced to increase as a result of expansion in the demand for beef cattle.

The following table shows the total number of cattle in the State, including dairy cattle, at various dates:—

TABLE 682.—Number of Cattle in New South Wales, 1861 to 1945.

| Year.* | Cattle. | Year.* | Cattle. | Year.* | Cattle. |
|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 1861 | 2,271,923 | 1906 | 2,549,944 | 1938 | 3,019,581 |
| 1866 | 1,771,809 | 1911 | 3,194,236 | 1939 | 2,811,884 |
| 1871 | 2,014,888 | 1916 | 2,405,770 | 1940 | 2,762,653 |
| 1876 | 3,131,013 | 1921 | 3,375,267 | 1941 | 2,769,061 |
| 1881 | 2,597,348 | 1926 | 2,937,130 | 1942 | 2,878,450 |
| 1886 | 1,367,844 | 1931 | 2,840,473 | 1943 | 3,030,546 |
| 1891 | 2,128,838 | 1935 | 3,482,831 | 1944 | 3,143,378 |
| 1896 | 2,226,163 | 1936 | 3,388,538 | 1945 | 3,144,701 |
| 1901 | 2,047,454 | 1937 | 3,288,169 | | |

* 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 683.—Cattle According to Sex, 1935 to 1945.

| Age at 31st March. | Bulls over 1 year. | Cows and Heifers. | | | Bullocks, Steers, etc. | Calves under 1 year. | Grand Total. |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | | In Registered Dairies. | Other. | Total. | | | |
| 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 |
| 1944 | 59,142 | 1,043,273 | 925,214 | 1,968,487 | 509,968 | 605,781 | 3,143,378 |
| 1945 | 59,212 | 1,035,991 | 923,530 | 1,959,521 | 532,347 | 593,621 | 3,144,701 |

In registered dairies the total number of cattle was 1,254,686 in March, 1944, and 1,251,535 in March, 1945. During this period of twelve months cows in milk in these dairies increased by 16,405, and the number of young stock—heifers and calves—increased by 11,176, but there was a decline of 30,383 in the number of dry cows.

Beef cattle increased from 1,765,609 to 1,774,001 in 1944-45; a decrease of 16,640 in the number of calves in the beef herds was offset by increases in other groups.

Further details regarding dairy and beef cattle in New South Wales at 31st March, 1944 and 1945, are as follows:—

TABLE 684.—Cattle in Registered Dairies and Beef Cattle, March, 1944 and 1945.

| Particulars. | March, 1944. | March, 1945. | Particulars. | March, 1944. | March, 1945. |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Cattle in Registered Dairies— | | | Beef Cattle— | | |
| Bulls | 26,116 | 25,767 | Bulls | 33,026 | 33,445 |
| Cows—Milking | 609,867 | 626,272 | Cows and Heifers | 802,131 | 804,365 |
| Dry | 227,268 | 196,885 | Calves | 420,484 | 403,844 |
| Heifers | 206,138 | 212,834 | Other | 509,968 | 532,347 |
| Calves | 185,297 | 189,777 | Total (Beef) | 1,765,609 | 1,774,001 |
| Total (Regd. Dairies)... | 1,254,686 | 1,251,535 | Total, All Cattle | 3,143,378 | 3,144,701 |
| Other Milking Cows | 123,083 | 119,165 | | | |

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 annually, and the number surviving at 31st March, 1935 to 1945, are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 685.—Calves Slaughtered and Number at end of Year, 1934-35 to 1944-45.

| Year ended 31st March. | 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. |
| 1935 | 370,739 | 615,593 | 1939 | 458,613 | 437,804 | 1943 | 379,146 | 556,696 |
| 1936 | 443,761 | 573,716 | 1940 | 441,043 | 483,112 | 1944 | 348,151 | 605,781 |
| 1937 | 486,231 | 517,928 | 1941 | 492,345 | 474,926 | 1945 | 396,301 | 593,621 |
| 1938 | 457,854 | 482,441 | 1942 | 421,564 | 538,152 | | | |

* Calendar Year ended three months earlier.

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. Practically all the movement is overland, comparatively few cattle being transported by sea:—

TABLE 686.—Interstate Movements of Cattle, 1935-36 to 1944-45.

| 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. |
| 1935-36 | No. 57,276 | No. 33,781 | No. 9,386 | No. 100,443 | No. 48,532 | No. 140,953 | No. 1,935 | No. 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 | 10,236 | 12,163 | 76,516 | 16,450 | 227,477 | 4,799 | 248,726 |
| 1942-43 | 63,990 | 9,359 | 33,786 | 107,135 | 12,574 | 392,459 | 3,344 | 408,377 |
| 1943-44 | 52,451 | 10,969 | 12,385 | 75,805 | 15,493 | 272,353 | 2,772 | 290,618 |
| 1944-45 | 51,701 | 16,301 | 6,759 | 74,761 | 13,096 | 277,388 | 6,661 | 297,145 |

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 usually small.

During the last five years there was an excess of imports from Queensland of 1,363,185 cattle, and an excess of exports to Victoria amounting to 238,682, and to South Australia approximately 58,000. The total net gain to New South Wales from all sources was 1,066,498.

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. Available particulars of increases and decreases in recent years are shown below:—

TABLE 687.—Increase and Decrease of Cattle, 1935 to 1945.

| 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. |
|---------|------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------|
| 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 |
| 1942-43 | 301,242 | 556,696 | * | 639,953 | 3,030,546 |
| 1943-44 | 214,813 | 605,781 | * | 645,837 | 3,143,378 |
| 1944-45 | 222,384 | 593,621 | 123,967 | 608,453 | 3,144,701 |

* 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 later years.

The following table shows the number of horses in New South Wales at quinquennial intervals from 1861 to 1941; and in each of the last five years.

TABLE 688.—Horses in New South Wales, 1861 to 1945.

| 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 | 1941 | 531,776 |
| 1876 | 366,703 | 1911 | 689,004 | 1942 | 525,697 |
| 1881 | 398,577 | 1916 | 719,542 | 1943 | 483,277 |
| 1886 | 361,663 | 1921 | 663,178 | 1944 | 465,672 |
| 1891 | 469,647 | 1926 | 651,035 | 1945 | 436,443 |

* As at 31st December, to 1911; at 30th June, 1916 to 1931; and at 31st March thereafter.

The horses recorded at 31st March included 242,775 draught horses in 1943; 230,949 in 1944; and 213,158 in 1945.

There is comparatively little interstate movement of horses except to and from Queensland, and practically no import by sea. Records of border crossings indicate that there was a net export of 1,111 in 1942-43, 4,386 in 1943-44, and 3,961 in 1944-45.

The landholders' returns indicate that 25,768 horses died from disease, drought, etc., on rural holdings in 1944-45.

Horse Breeding.

With the object of improving the breed of horses provision has been made in terms of the "Horse Breeding Act, 1940," for 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 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 following table shows the number of foals recorded at the end of certain years since 1921:—

TABLE 689.—Foals, 1921 to 1945.

| 30th June. | Foals Surviving. | 31st March. | Foals Surviving. | 31st March. | Foals Surviving. | 31st March. | Foals Surviving. |
|------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1921 | 20,065 | 1936 | 43,092 | 1940 | 29,014 | 1943 | 22,977 |
| 1926 | 36,521 | 1938 | 39,510 | 1941 | 29,137 | 1944 | 23,333 |
| 1931 | 16,370 | 1939 | 29,282 | 1942 | 26,921 | 1945 | 19,337 |

OTHER LIVE STOCK.

Particulars of the number of pigs in the State are shown in Table 661 of this chapter, and in the chapter relating to dairying.

The number of goats in New South Wales as recorded in 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 were in the Western Division, where they were 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 1939 to 1945. 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 726. Monthly prices of these and other classes and grades of fat stock are published in the Statistical Register.

TABLE 690.—Average Prices of Fat Stock, 1939 to 1945.

| Stock. | 1939. | 1940. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Cattle— | | | | | | |
| Bullocks,—Prime Medium ... | £ s. 11 3 | £ s. 14 6 | £ s. 15 8 | £ s. 16 14 | £ s. 17 6 | £ s. 18 0 |
| Cows and Heifers—Prime | | | | | | |
| Heavy | 8 16 | 11 17 | 13 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 14 |
| Sheep and Lambs— | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Merino Wethers—Prime ... | 17 3 | 19 0 | 20 7 | 22 11 | 23 4 | 25 7 |
| Merino Ewes—Prime ... | 14 5 | 14 4 | 16 0 | 18 2 | 15 11 | 21 10* |
| Lambs and Suckers—Prime | | | | | | |
| Heavy | 20 11 | 23 6 | 23 2 | 25 9 | 27 9 | 31 3 |

*Prime Heavy.

Prices of livestock vary from year to year under the influence of seasonal conditions. When pastures are deteriorating during periods of dry weather fat stock are hastened to market and prices decline, but with the advent of relief rains stock are retained on the holdings for fattening or breeding and prices tend to rise. Under normal conditions prices of cattle at Flemington are influenced by the demand for beef for local consumption and by the condition of the export trade, particularly in its effect on the supply of cattle from Queensland for the New South Wales market. A downward trend in cattle prices in 1939 was arrested upon the announcement of the British Meat Contract towards the end of the year. Transport difficulties affected the export trade in 1941, but further increases in prices occurred in later years as a result of expansion in demand for meat.

The price of wool is a further factor affecting prices of sheep and lambs. The average price of wool under the British purchase agreement in September, 1939, was higher than the pre-war level, and it was increased by 15 per cent. in July, 1942. There were marked increases in prices in 1944-45, when drought caused heavy losses of sheep and lambs.

Monthly variations in the prices of typical grades of live stock are shown below:—

TABLE 691.—Monthly Prices of Live Stock, 1943 to 1945.

| Month. | Bullocks. Prime Medium Weight. | | | Merino Sheep. Prime Wethers. | | | Lambs and Suckers. Prime Heavy. | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. |
| | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| January ... | 16 3 | 16 15 | 17 8 | 18 11 | 20 8 | 21 5 | 23 11 | 24 4 | 28 3 |
| February ... | 15 2 | 16 8 | 18 4 | 18 9 | 21 8 | 25 10 | 24 2 | 24 4 | 31 4 |
| March ... | 14 5 | 16 13 | 18 5 | 18 4 | 20 11 | 25 0 | 22 9 | 24 3 | 32 2 |
| April ... | 14 18 | 16 11 | 17 17 | 20 6 | 22 2 | 24 5 | 25 4 | 25 7 | 29 4 |
| May ... | 14 17 | 16 16 | 17 13 | 22 9 | 25 10 | 25 11 | 27 7 | 29 6 | 30 11 |
| June ... | 15 16 | 17 14 | 17 17 | 25 3 | 30 8 | 28 3 | 28 11 | 36 6 | 35 4 |
| July ... | 16 12 | 18 13 | 18 1 | 23 8 | 30 6 | 29 4 | 26 10 | 35 6 | 34 10 |
| August ... | 19 2 | 19 0 | 18 16 | 27 0 | 25 7 | 31 5 | 27 0 | 31 5 | 36 7 |
| September ... | 19 13 | 17 15 | 18 17 | 28 2 | 24 11 | 28 7 | 26 3 | 27 10 | 33 6 |
| October ... | 18 10 | 17 15 | 17 19 | 26 5 | 20 9 | 22 9 | 24 5 | 25 1 | 27 3 |
| November .. | 18 3 | 16 16 | 16 19 | 22 11 | 18 2 | 22 1 | 24 3 | 24 0 | 27 1 |
| December .. | 17 3 | 16 14 | 17 18 | 22 6 | 18 0 | 22 3 | 27 6 | 25 1 | 28 5 |
| Average for year ... | 16 14 | 17 6 | 18 0 | 22 11 | 23 4 | 25 7 | 25 9 | 27 9 | 31 3 |

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.

SLAUGHTERING OF LIVE STOCK.

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 eight 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 692.—Slaughtering of Live Stock, 1897 to 1944.

| Period. | Slaughtering Establishments. | Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations. | | | | | | | Pigs. |
|--|------------------------------|--|--------|--------|-----------|-------|---------|--------|-------|
| | | Sheep. | | | Cattle. | | | | |
| | | Sheep. | Lambs. | Total. | Bullocks. | Cows. | Calves. | Total. | |
| | | Thousands. | | | | | | | |
| Average— 5 Years ended— December, 1901 ... | 1,780 | 4,868 | 158 | 5,026 | 231 | 117 | 22 | 370 | 214 |
| „ 1906 ... | 1,587 | 3,760 | 188 | 3,948 | 201 | 87 | 20 | 308 | 238 |
| „ 1911 ... | 1,275 | 5,780 | 389 | 6,169 | 260 | 138 | 42 | 440 | 251 |
| June, 1916† ... | 1,192 | 5,279 | 476 | 5,755 | 306 | 217 | 64 | 587 | 278 |
| „ 1921 ... | 926 | 3,788 | 337 | 4,125 | 275 | 136 | 55 | 466 | 296 |
| „ 1926 ... | 1,077 | 3,625 | 809 | 4,434 | 397 | 218 | 139 | 754 | 348 |
| „ 1931 ... | 1,078 | 4,272 | 1,364 | 5,636 | 312 | 246 | 154 | 712 | 421 |
| March, 1936 ... | 1,132 | 4,581 | 2,309 | 6,800 | 323 | 218 | 292 | 833 | 488 |
| „ 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 | 6,800 | 387 | 377 | 458 | 1,222 | 537 |
| „ 1939 ... | 1,012 | 3,852 | 2,460 | 6,312 | 336 | 341 | 459 | 1,136 | 553 |
| „ 1940 ... | 980 | 4,103 | 2,784 | 6,887 | 365 | 316 | 441 | 1,122 | 542 |
| „ 1941 ... | 906 | 4,223 | 3,945 | 8,168 | 292 | 260 | 402 | 960 | 597 |
| „ 1942 ... | 878 | 4,446 | 3,682 | 8,128 | 352 | 267 | 422 | 1,041 | 738 |
| December, 1942 ... | 828 | 4,948 | 4,348 | 9,296 | 369 | 271 | 379 | 1,019 | 669 |
| „ 1943 ... | 812 | 5,531 | 3,945 | 9,476 | 388 | 258 | 348 | 994 | 503 |
| „ 1944 ... | 801 | 5,625 | 3,785 | 9,410 | 359 | 249 | 396 | 1,004 | 555 |

* Includes a small number of bulls. † 4½ years.

The following summary shows the distribution of slaughtering operations in New South Wales in the years 1942 to 1944. 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 693.—Slaughtering of Livestock, 1942 to 1944.

| District and Establishments. | Sheep. | Lambs. | Cattle. | | | Pigs. |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | Bullocks. | Cows. | Calves. | |
| | | | 1942. | | | |
| State Abattoirs | 1,608,095 | 2,194,138 | 72,312 | 66,163 | 65,827 | 182,432 |
| Other Abattoirs | 1,200,933 | 1,768,805 | 63,175 | 34,721 | 39,409 | 87,203 |
| Total Abattoirs | 2,809,028 | 3,962,943 | 135,487 | 100,884 | 105,236 | 269,635 |
| Country Slaughter-houses | 1,184,668 | 298,451 | 226,965 | 166,217 | 271,610 | 389,795 |
| Stations and Farms | 954,000 | 87,000 | 6,600 | 3,800 | 2,300 | 9,500 |
| Grand Total | 4,947,696 | 4,348,394 | 369,052 | 270,901 | 379,146 | 668,930 |
| | | | 1943. | | | |
| State Abattoirs | 1,722,685 | 1,865,415 | 89,534 | 63,991 | 57,243 | 139,070 |
| Other Abattoirs | 1,634,992 | 1,623,418 | 84,550 | 35,494 | 38,389 | 52,744 |
| Total Abattoirs | 3,357,677 | 3,488,833 | 174,084 | 99,485 | 95,632 | 191,823 |
| Country Slaughter-houses | 1,219,033 | 369,638 | 207,347 | 154,521 | 250,219 | 301,716 |
| Stations and Farms | 954,000 | 87,000 | 6,600 | 3,800 | 2,300 | 9,500 |
| Grand Total | 5,530,710 | 3,945,471 | 388,031 | 257,806 | 348,151 | 503,039 |
| | | | 1944. | | | |
| State Abattoirs | 1,584,760 | 1,726,300 | 85,104 | 76,438 | 64,796 | 155,547 |
| Other Abattoirs | 1,744,943 | 1,526,003 | 94,541 | 46,131 | 44,756 | 69,779 |
| Total Abattoirs | 3,329,703 | 3,252,303 | 179,645 | 122,569 | 109,552 | 225,326 |
| Country Slaughter-houses | 1,457,740 | 455,475 | 174,906 | 123,754 | 285,000 | 324,351 |
| Stations and Farms | 837,700 | 77,064 | 4,548 | 3,030 | 1,749 | 5,092 |
| Grand Total | 5,625,143 | 3,784,842 | 359,099 | 249,353 | 396,301 | 554,679 |

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.

Particulars of stock slaughtered at the State Abattoirs, Homebush Bay, during recent years are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 694.—Stock Slaughtered at the State (Metropolitan) Abattoirs, 1934-35 to 1945.

| Year ended 31st March. | Cattle. | Calves. | Sheep. | Lambs. | Pigs. |
|------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1935 | 197,496 | 126,332 | 1,752,237 | 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 | 120,001 | 74,170 | 1,227,563 | 2,202,882 | 176,364 |
| 1942 | 134,509 | 65,142 | 1,324,167 | 2,149,231 | 203,068 |
| 1942* | 138,475 | 65,827 | 1,608,095 | 2,194,138 | 182,432 |
| 1943* | 153,525 | 57,243 | 1,722,685 | 1,865,415 | 139,079 |
| 1944* | 161,542 | 64,796 | 1,584,760 | 1,726,300 | 155,547 |
| 1945* | 158,500 | 58,789 | 1,339,868 | 1,230,800 | 139,577 |

Calendar Year.

MEAT WORKS.

Apart from slaughtering, important subsidiary industries in the handling of meat have arisen in the form of refrigerating and meat-preserving works. Particulars of the numbers of sheep and cattle handled in the 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 for the transport of chilled meat 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. 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 Australian frozen, chilled and preserved beef, mutton and lamb exported from New South Wales to oversea destinations in various years from 1911 is shown below. Ships' stores amounting annually to several million pounds in weight are not included in the table:—

TABLE 695.—Export of Frozen or Chilled Meat, 1911 to 1944-45.

(From New South Wales).

| Year. | Frozen or Chilled. | | | | Preserved in Tins, etc. | |
|---------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | Beef. | Mutton and Lamb. | Total of foregoing. | | Weight. | Value. |
| | | | Weight. | Value. | | |
| | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | £ | lb. | £ |
| 1911 | 65,097 | 535,259 | 600,356 | 758,155 | 20,783,779 | 401,384 |
| 1920-21 | 110,727 | 166,039 | 276,766 | 937,040 | 4,479,460 | 235,801 |
| 1930-31 | 19,019 | 327,757 | 346,776 | 663,690 | 2,438,624 | 81,842 |
| 1935-36 | 82,370 | 437,071 | 519,441 | 1,377,946 | 3,655,186 | 120,393 |
| 1938-39 | 105,761 | 401,643 | 507,404 | 1,310,861 | 2,326,403 | 78,107 |
| 1939-40 | 248,860 | 750,528 | 999,388 | 2,329,445 | 6,626,783 | 281,347 |
| 1940-41 | 43,497 | 832,074 | 875,571 | 2,446,799 | 14,935,252 | 706,596 |
| 1941-42 | 60,978 | 453,645 | 514,623 | 1,519,443 | 30,991,917 | 1,506,417 |
| 1942-43 | 65,203 | 580,518 | 645,721 | 1,937,846 | 32,413,890 | 1,543,854 |
| 1943-44 | 91,870 | 243,443 | 335,313 | 1,073,767 | 50,832,390 | 2,586,810 |
| 1944-45 | 114,622 | 168,313 | 282,935 | 923,451 | 47,611,150 | 2,746,929 |

In the frozen meat trade, lamb has largely replaced mutton. In 1911 the overseas exports from New South Wales were 1,149,241 carcasses of frozen mutton and 292,258 carcasses of frozen lamb. The corresponding numbers were mutton 272,501, and lamb 1,060,507 in 1938-39, mutton 265,130, lamb 2,586,383 in 1940-41, and mutton 98,668, lamb 462,507 in 1944-45.

Great Britain provides the principal overseas 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 to control exports of meat. Membership consists of representatives of the Commonwealth Government, producers, publicly owned abattoirs and freezing works, co-operative mutton and lamb freezing works, and exporters. 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, 1943, amounted to £6,116, including £1,928 collected in New South Wales; corresponding amounts in 1943-44 were total £6,226, New South Wales £893, and in 1944-45 total £6,217, New South Wales £692. The income of the respective years was £7,245, £7,323 and £7,333; and expenditure amounted to £9,047, £6,136 and £5,528. At 30th June, 1945, the unexpended funds of the Board amounted to £41,864. The Board assists the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in research in relation to meat, and contributed £710 in 1942-43, £582 in 1943-44, and £635 in 1944-45 for research.

Following the outbreak of war in 1939 the British Government made special arrangements for purchase of Australian meat. The initial contract dated from 30th September, 1939, and the sale or export of meat to any person in the United Kingdom other than the Ministry of Food was prohibited by regulation under National Security Act. The contract was continued year by year until September, 1944, when it was arranged that the British Government would purchase Australia's exportable surplus for a period of four years, i.e., until 30th September, 1948.

Canned meat was not included in the original agreement, but in 1941, when it appeared likely that refrigerated shipping space for frozen meat would be severely restricted, contracts were made with the British Government for the purchase of canned supplies.

With a view to mitigating adverse effects on production which were likely to arise from uncertainty as to the quantity and classes of meat which, under war conditions, would be accepted for shipment, the Commonwealth Government made arrangements in 1941-42 to purchase meat (particularly lamb) of export quality at prices below the British contract prices and to accept responsibility for storage and re-sale to the British Government. The proceeds of margins resulting from this activity were paid into a fund for subsidising canning in order to encourage an extension of this method of processing meat. Later the Government purchase prices were brought into line with the British contract rates and assistance was provided for canners by enabling them to obtain supplies of beef at prices below cost and by purchasing canned mutton and pig meats from them at prices above ordinary prices of these products.

The extension of warfare in the Pacific Zone and the arrival in Australia of large numbers of troops resulted in a change in conditions of the meat trade. Whereas formerly difficulties of shipment had been exercising a restrictive influence on production, the main problems were now related to maintaining production in order to ensure adequate supplies for the Services and other consumers in Australia as well as for export. Consequently regulations under the National Security Act were issued in October, 1942, for the constitution of the Australian Meat Industry Commission with general powers of control, and the Chairman was appointed as Controller of Meat Supplies. The regulations were disallowed by the Senate in February, 1943, and in the following month control was vested in the Controller of Meat Supplies, with a Deputy Controller in each State, and advisory committees were appointed under chairmanship of the Controller and Deputy Controllers. The Meat Canning Committee, which was constituted in February, 1942, to control the purchase and distribution of canned meat on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, continued to function under the direction of the Controller of Meat Supplies.

Measures were adopted also for the distribution of available supplies of meat on an equitable basis. Meat for civilian consumption was supplied to retail butchers, hotels, catering establishments and makers of small-goods, etc., under a system of quotas. Distribution to householders remained in the hands of the retailers until 17th January, 1944, when a system of rationing by coupons was brought into operation. The quantity provided under the coupon scale ranged from 1½ lb. to 4 lb. per person per week (half scale for children under nine years of age), according to the kind and cut of meat purchased. In February, 1945, the ration scale was amended with a view to reducing civilian consumption by about 9 per cent., and further reduction (except in the ration for children) equivalent to about 12½ per cent., was made as from 4th June, 1945.

Wholesale and retail prices of meat for local consumption became subject to control by the Commissioner of Prices as from 26th February, 1943.

In September, 1944, by arrangement with the Commonwealth Government, the British Government undertook to purchase the entire exportable surplus of Australian meat in the four years ending September, 1948. The undertaking covers all meat (beef, mutton, lamb, pig meats and offals) other than that required for Australian civilians and Service needs, for British and Allied personnel based on Australia, for relief and for supply of other markets as agreed upon by the two Governments. As regards pig meats, the quantity to be taken by the British Government in the last

two years of the period is to be fixed by negotiation. The agreement envisages resumption of the chilled beef trade (with the proportion of chilled space to be determined) as and when the shipping position permits. The export of canned meats to the United Kingdom is to be the subject of annual negotiation.

The prices being paid by the Commonwealth Government under the meat purchase plan previously described are to be maintained, and either Government may seek a review of prices at the end of two years on the ground of substantial alteration in conditions.

PRICES OF MEAT.

Wholesale Prices of Meat—Sydney.

Comparative statements of average wholesale prices of meat delivered to butchers' shops in Sydney in each month since January, 1939, are shown in Tables 696 and 697 below. The particulars for the earlier years relate to prices quoted by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commission, and the quotations from May, 1943, relate to prices fixed by the Prices Commissioner:—

TABLE 696.—Wholesale Prices of Beef, Sydney, Monthly, 1939 to 1945.

| Month. | Ox Bodies, per lb. | | | | | Ox and Heifer (400 to 650 lb.) per lb. | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|
| | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. |
| | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| January | 4.1 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 6.4 | ... | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| February | 3.9 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.8 | ... | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| March | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.3 | ... | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| April | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.1 | ... | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| May | 3.8 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| June | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| July | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| August | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| September | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| October | 4.2 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| November | 4.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| December | 4.1 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Average | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.5 | ... | 5.6 | 5.7 |

The wholesale price of beef (ox bodies) in 1940 and 1941 was on the average about $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. dearer than in 1939, and there was further increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. in the average for the year 1942. Since the wholesale prices were fixed by the Prices Commissioner in May, 1943, the price of beef has fluctuated by about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., and the average in 1945 was slightly higher than in 1943.

TABLE 697.—Wholesale Prices of Mutton and Lamb, Sydney, Monthly, 1939 to 1945.

| Month. | Mutton and Lamb, per lb. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| | 1939. | | 1940. | | 1941. | | 1942. | | 1943. | | 1944. | | 1945. | |
| | M. | L. | M. | L. | M. | L. | M. | L. | M. | L. | M. | L. | M. | L. |
| | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| January ... | 3.3 | 6.4 | 3.3 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 7.3 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 7.6 | 4.5 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 7.4 |
| February ... | 3.2 | 6.6 | 3.5 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 7.1 | 4.8 | 8.0 |
| March ... | 4.0 | 7.4 | 3.5 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 8.3 |
| April ... | 3.4 | 7.0 | 4.2 | 8.6 | 3.2 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 4.3 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 9.0 |
| May ... | 3.3 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 7.8 | 2.9 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 5.3 | 9.0 |
| June ... | 2.9 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 7.4 | 4.0 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 8.7 | 5.5 | 9.2 |
| July ... | 3.1 | 6.4 | 3.4 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 8.4 | 4.1 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 8.8 | 5.5 | 9.2 |
| August ... | 2.9 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 7.4 | 4.5 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 8.6 | 5.5 | 9.2 |
| September ... | 3.2 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 9.0 |
| October ... | 3.2 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 7.9 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 5.0 | 7.8 |
| November ... | 3.5 | 5.9 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 3.4 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 5.0 | 7.5 |
| December ... | 3.3 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 6.8 | 3.1 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 7.4 | 5.0 | 7.5 |
| Average ... | 3.3 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 7.6 | 5.4 | 8.5 |

M—Mutton ; L—Lamb.

The average prices of mutton and lamb in Sydney in 1945 were slightly more than 2d. per lb. dearer than in 1939, and 1d. per lb. dearer than in 1943.

Prices of Meat under British Contract.

The schedule of prices under the British 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.

The prices of the principal types of meat as at 1st October, 1945, are shown below.

TABLE 698.—British Government Meat Contract—Prices f.o.b. Australia as at 1st October, 1945.

| Kind and Class of Meat. | 1st Quality. | | 2nd Quality. | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Pence per lb. Sterling. | Pence per lb. Aust. Currency.* | Pence per lb. Sterling. | Pence per lb. Aust. Currency.* |
| <i>Lamb</i> —20 lb. to 28 lb. | 6 3/4 | 7.73 | 6 1/4 | 7.58 |
| 29 lb. to 36 lb. | 5 1/2 | 7.42 | 5 1/4 | 6.88 |
| 37 lb. to 42 lb. | 5 1/2 | 7.27 | 5 1/4 | 6.41 |
| <i>Mutton</i> — | | | | |
| Wethers and/or Maiden Ewe— | | | | |
| 50 lb. and under | 3 3/4 | 4.53 | 3 3/4 | 4.53 |
| 51 lb. to 72 lb. | 3 3/4 | 4.22 | 3 3/4 | 4.38 |
| <i>Beef</i> —Ox and Heifer— | | | | |
| Hinds | 4 3/4 | 5.94 | 4 | 5 |
| Crops | 3 3/4 | 3.98 | 3 1/4 | 3.91 |
| <i>Porkers</i> —25 lb. to 50 lb. | 6 3/4 † | 8.60 | 6 1/4 † | 8.29 |
| <i>Baconers</i> —Wiltshire sides 50 lb. to 90 lb. | 7 3/4 † | 9.43 | 6 1/4 † | 9.10 |

*Approximate. † Plus 5 per cent.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED.

The total value of pastoral products or by-products (apart from dairy and farmyard products), exported oversea from New South Wales is shown in the following table:—

TABLE 699.—Exports of Pastoral Products, 1938-39 to 1944-45.

| Products. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Wool | £000 17,221 | £000 24,562 | £000 17,128 | £000 22,536 | £000 16,302 | £000 14,659 | £000 15,153 |
| Meat | 1,559 | 2,985 | 3,672 | 3,441 | 4,152 | 5,249 | 4,882 |
| Live Stock | 71 | 96 | 115 | 25 | 11 | 21 | 18 |
| Other | 2,223 | 2,911 | 2,730 | 3,198 | 1,897 | 3,764 | 3,415 |
| Total | 21,074 | 30,554 | 23,645 | 20,200 | 22,362 | 23,693 | 23,468 |
| Proportion to total exports (Merchandise). ... | per cent. 58.1 | per cent. 59.2 | per cent. 49.1 | per cent. 46.8 | per cent. 43.2 | per cent. 45.7 | per cent. 40.3 |

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 valued on the basis of f.o.b. Sydney and not at the place of production, and the figures relate to year of export, not to year of production.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTION.

The farm values of pastoral production from the different kinds of stock as estimated for various years since 1901 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 700.—Value of Pastoral Production, 1901 to 1944-45.

| Year. | Sheep. | | | Cattle. | | Horses. | Total. | Per head of Population. |
|---------|--------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|---------|--------|-------------------------|
| | Wool. | Slaught- ered. | Exported. | Slaught- ered. | Exported. | | | |
| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £ 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 | (—) 583 | 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 7 |
| 1940-41 | 27,127 | 4,513 | 589 | 4,753 | (—) 439 | 175 | 36,718 | 13 3 11 |
| 1941-42 | 27,458 | 3,964 | 647 | 5,312 | (—) 2,050 | 175 | 35,506 | 12 13 5 |
| 1942-43 | 29,154 | 6,229 | 719 | 5,945 | (—) 2,715 | 175 | 39,507 | 13 19 1 |
| 1943-44 | 31,703 | 7,251 | 718 | 6,877 | (—) 2,623 | 210 | 44,156 | *15 9 2 |
| 1944-45 | 26,112 | 7,510 | 849 | 6,531 | (—) 2,543 | 238 | 38,697 | *13 8 2 |

(—) Denotes excess of imports.

* Preliminary, subject to revision.

It is estimated that the value of the principal materials used in the pastoral industry was £1,295,000 in 1942-43, £1,556,000 in 1943-44, and £1,245,000 in 1944-45, and the depreciation on machinery, £224,000, £227,000 and £225,000 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.

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.

In June, 1940, trade in rabbitskins in Australia became subject to control in terms of National Security Regulations in order to ensure that an adequate supply of rabbitskins would be available to Australian hat manufacturers at reasonable prices. Manufacturers' purchases at auction of rabbitskins for normal domestic requirements and military contracts were appraised in terms of the regulations, and from proceeds of a statutory levy on rabbitskins exported the manufacturers were 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 701.—Rabbits and Hares—Oversea Exports, 1911 to 1944-45.

| 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 |
| 1942-43 | 27,235 | 2,634 | 2,735,779 | 950,071 | 952,705 |
| 1943-44 | 94,298 | 10,034 | 5,119,842 | 2,255,580 | 2,265,614 |
| 1944-45 | 72,091 | 9,122 | 5,247,467 | 1,909,903 | 1,919,030 |

* Rabbit skins only from 1939-40.

The export trade in frozen rabbits and hares has dwindled to small proportions; exports of skins are relatively 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.

No advances have been made since 1941-42. The aggregate amount of advances to 30th June, 1945, was £1,440,334, and the balances outstanding at this date amounted to £271,162.

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 one half-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 acquired an area of 1,250 acres at St. Mary's which is 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 for New South Wales £30,982 in 1942-43, £26,663 in 1943-44 and £27,330 in 1944-45. 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 1942-43 receipts collected under the Act amounted to £42,976 and disbursements to £61,610, of which £61,505 was paid as compensation. The large amount of compensation was due to an outbreak of swine fever. In 1943-44 receipts were £18,281, and disbursements £26,945, including £26,872 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.

The number of registered veterinary surgeons increased from 192 on 31st December, 1943, to 203 on 31st December, 1944.

DAIRYING, POULTRY, Etc.

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 15,892 holdings were used for dairying in 1944-45, viz., 11,447 exclusively and 4,445 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 1,026 holdings used solely for dairying and 2,254 for dairying in combination with other rural pursuits. The total number of holdings used for dairying in New South Wales decreased from 20,704 to 19,172, or by 1,532 between 1939-40 and 1944-45; the decrease in the Coastal Division was 1,076.

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 extent of fodder conservation of this type is indicated in Table 571. A large extent of land has been sown with grasses to be used mainly as food for dairy cattle. The practice of manuring pastures has extended in dairying districts. Particulars of the use of manures on pastures are shown in Table 568.

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, 1924-1942, and the Dairy Produce Export Charges Act, 1924-1937, and the Dairying Industry Assistance Act, 1943. 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.

The Dairying Industry Assistance Act, 1943, provides for the granting of assistance to producers and the determination by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of rates of wages and other conditions of employment in the industry.

WAR-TIME CONTROL OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Following the outbreak of war in September, 1939, a contract was made between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom for the purchase of large quantities of Australian butter and cheese during the period ended 30th June, 1940. The contract was renewed year by year, and in 1944 the Commonwealth Government agreed to make available for sale to the British Government in the four years from 1st July, 1944, to 30th June, 1948, the exportable surplus of Australian dairy produce.

The Dairy Produce Control Committee, consisting of representatives of the Government and the dairying industry, was constituted in terms of National Security Regulations to act for the Commonwealth Government in acquiring the products and making arrangements for storage, shipment, etc. The Chairman of the Committee is also Chairman of the Australian Dairy Produce Board. In 1943 the Commonwealth assumed control of all supplies of dairy products. A member of the Committee was appointed as Commonwealth Controller of Dairy Products and a Dairying Industry Advisory Committee was appointed in each State.

The quantities of butter and cheese shipped from Australia under the British contract between the date of the first acquisition, 20th November, 1939, and 30th June, 1940, were 66,882 tons of butter and 11,063 tons of cheese and in the following twelve months 77,843 tons of butter and 10,118 tons of cheese.

Owing to shortage of refrigerated shipping space, the British Government decided to reduce purchases of butter and to accept only choicest and first grade under the contract and to purchase increased supplies of cheese. To meet this situation the Dairy Produce Control Committee was authorised to assist manufacturers to change from butter to cheese production, to make provision for emergency cold storage for dairy products, and to make advances in respect of butter and cheese in cold storage for export or home consumption. Moreover, the Commonwealth Government acquired as from 31st December, 1941, the stocks and output of low grade butter excluded from the contract. Subsequently a process was discovered for converting lower grade butter into dry butter fat and the British Government agreed to purchase the total output of the year 1942-43.

At this time requirements for Australian and Allied Forces based in Australia were expanding rapidly while dairy production was declining as a result of unfavourable seasonal conditions and war-time difficulties in regard to manpower, fertilisers, machinery, etc. Consequently there was a considerable reduction in the quantity of butter available for export and second grade butter was accepted again under the British contract towards the end of 1942 and pastry butter in the following year. Consumption by civilians in Australia was restricted by rationing as from 7th June, 1943, and the ration, 8 oz. per head per week, was reduced to 6 oz. in June, 1944.

Under the current contract with the United Kingdom the Commonwealth Government will make available for sale to the British Government in the four years ending 30th June, 1948, all butter and cheese in excess of supplies for consumption in Australia and, subject to certain conditions, requirements of the forces of the United States of America, the United Nations Relief Organisation and certain other markets. Information as to the contract prices to 30th June, 1946, are shown later in this chapter. Prices for the two subsequent years are subject to review before 1st May, 1946, and 1947 respectively.

Proceeds from shipments of butter and cheese are subject to deductions for the administrative expenses of the Dairy Produce Control Committee. The rates were 12½d. per cwt. of butter and 6½d. per cwt. of cheese until reduced in August, 1944, to 7½d. per cwt. of butter and 3½d. per cwt. of cheese. During the three years ended 30th June, 1944, there was a further deduction of 8½d. per cwt. of butter shipped to the British Government, and the proceeds were paid to a special fund to meet the cost of emergency cold storage; in 1941-42 there was also a special deduction at the rate of 3s. 1d. per cwt. of butter which was paid to a fund for assisting manufacturers to change from the production of butter to cheese.

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 which applied to butter only was superseded by a compulsory equalisation scheme in terms of legislation passed by the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and South Australia and the Dairy Produce Act of the Commonwealth. The scheme was not introduced into Western Australia until April, 1946. The State Acts provide for the determination of the proportion or quota of butter and cheese (cheese only in South Australia) made in each State which manufacturers may sell within the State. The Federal law provided for the determination of corresponding export quotas. 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. But the legislation of the States was not invalidated and the scheme has been continued by the voluntary co-operation of producers.

For the administration members of the Dairy Products Boards of the States concerned and other persons representing manufacturers of dairy products were organised in 1934 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 fixes basic prices at which dairy produce sold for local consumption in Australia or export is to be taken into account for equalisation.

A practical effect of the scheme is that the local trade, which usually is the more remunerative, and the export trade are distributed in equitable proportions amongst the manufacturers by means of quotas. The proceeds of sales of butter are equalised as between factories, the "quota" being the proportion of output upon which the local price is paid to each factory.

The quotas for butter and cheese and the values at which sales are taken into account for equalisation are identical in all the States concerned in the scheme. The quotas for local consumption in each month, since July, 1940, are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 702.—Butter and Cheese Quotas for Local Consumption.

| Month. | Butter. | | | | | Cheese. | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| July | 64 | 84 | 86.66 | 98 | 96.3 | 51 | 61 | 68 | 88 | 96.66 | 96.8 |
| August | 57 | 76 | 81.25 | 92.32 | 84.4 | 41 | 47.5 | 50 | 70 | 75 | 68 |
| September | 51 | 53 | 66 | 61.5 | 60.0 | 39 | 36 | 43 | 59 | 51.5 | 48.05 |
| October | 46 | 41 | 45 | 40 | 44.25 | 33 | 28 | 33.33 | 49 | 37.25 | 35.5 |
| November | 45 | 39 | 41 | 33.33 | 48.27 | 30 | 29 | 31 | 42 | 36 | 40.82 |
| December | 38 | 38 | 37.33 | 35.66 | 45.76 | 31 | 29 | 34 | 46 | 39.5 | 42.86 |
| January | 37 | 44 | 44 | 41.25 | 46.43 | 36 | 37 | 42.5 | 55 | 53 | 58.06 |
| February | 46 | 47 | 60 | 81.25 | 57.95 | 46 | 45 | 52 | 66.66 | 79 | 75 |
| March | 47 | 58 | 67 | 89.66 | 59.76 | 50 | 42 | 61 | 75 | 86.8 | 78.26 |
| April | 56 | 68 | 79 | 96.3 | 70.59 | 58 | 44 | 86 | 97 | 97 | 96.04 |
| May | 70 | 86 | 93.75 | 96.3 | 81.05 | 63 | 68 | 88 | 97 | 96.5 | 96.67 |
| June | 85 | 87.5 | 95 | 96.3 | 75.97 | 70 | 63 | 96 | 97 | 98.2 | 94.94 |

Under normal conditions the requirements for home consumption do not vary greatly from month to month, and variations in the quota are the result of variations in production.

Butter and cheese for local consumption and export overseas respectively are taken into account at basic prices determined for each equalisation period by the committee and the realisations of individual factories are equalised on the basis of the average price covering all sales on all markets.

Basic prices for equalisation purposes were determined monthly until 1942, when manufacturers agreed to the substitution of equalisation periods based on seasons. The first seasonal period under the new plan was the months March to June (inclusive), 1942. In April, 1945, when prices fixed under the long term agreement with the United Kingdom were applied to butter and cheese, the equalisation period was extended to twelve months (see page 767).

The average equalisation values determined by the Equalisation Committee in each year since the commencement of the scheme are shown below; the values are stated as per cwt. of commercial butter.

TABLE 703.—Butter—Equalisation Values, 1934-35 to 1945-46.

| Year ended June. | Average Equalisation Value per cwt. | Year ended June. | Average Equalisation Value per cwt. | Year ended June. | Average Equalisation Value per cwt. |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | s. d. | | s. d. | | s. d. |
| 1935 | 101 6 | 1939 | 136 3 | 1943 | 152 0 |
| 1936 | 117 5 | 1940 | 141 10 | 1944 | 153 0 |
| 1937 | 123 2 | 1941 | 143 1 | 1945 | 152 9 |
| 1938 | 136 6 | 1942 | 145 5 | 1946 | 165 0 (a) |

(a) Interim.

The average in each year represents the net return to the factories at agent's floor, Australian port of shipment or other recognised centre of distribution. The values provide the basis on which payments are made by the factories to dairy farmers who supply milk or cream for manufacture. Government subsidy, paid in 1942-43 and later seasons, is not included in the values.

The upward trend in equalisation values of butter since 1938-39, was due firstly to a decline in production and consequent diminution in the quantity available for export at values which in that period were lower than local prices, and secondly to an increase of 1d. per lb. in local price as from 6th March, 1942. The increase in 1945-46 was due to increased prices under the contract with the British Government.

Government Assistance to the Dairying Industry.

In order to encourage dairy farmers to maintain production at adequate level the Commonwealth Government pays subsidy on dairy products.

Payment of subsidy to suppliers of milk and cream to butter and cheese factories was commenced under the Dairying Industry Assistance Act passed in October, 1942. A sum of £1,500,000 was appropriated for the nine months, October, 1942, to June, 1943, to be allocated after inquiry by the Tariff Board, having regard to such matters as conditions of drought and wartime disabilities of primary producers. Distribution was entrusted to the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee. With a view to equitable distribution as between States with different periods of high and low production, the subsidy was paid according to the quantity of butter and cheese produced in the full year dating from 1st July, 1942, at an interim rate of 8s. 1d. per cwt. of commercial butter, and 4s. 10d. per cwt. of cheese. Equivalent assistance was made available to farmers supplying milk for the manufacture of other dairy products by means of temporary increase in prices of the goods.

In the following season subsidy was extended, in terms of the Dairy Industry Assistance Act, 1943, to dried milk (other than skimmed milk powder) and condensed and concentrated milk as well as butter and cheese. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Industrial Arbitration was authorised to determine rates, wages and other conditions of employment in dairying and it became a condition of eligibility for assistance that wages be paid to dairy farm employees at rates not less favourable than award rates.

Since April, 1943, subsidy has been related to costs of production. The sum of £6,500,000 was appropriated for subsidy as the annual amount required in 1943-44 to secure to dairy farmers an average return equivalent

to 1s. 6d. per lb. commercial butter at the factory. The subsidy was distributed on a butter-fat basis at a rate equivalent to 30s. 4d. per cwt. (about 3½d. per lb.) of commercial butter, and 14s. 2d. per cwt of cheese. Corresponding rates were fixed for other dairy products according to butter-fat content. Actual payments on the production of the year ended 31st March, 1944, were approximately 3.8d. per lb. of commercial butter and 1.77d. per lb. of cheese.

Early in 1944, costs of production were reviewed by the Prices Commission at the request of representatives of dairy organisations and, in view of increased costs, subsidy was increased to the equivalent of 4½d. per lb. commercial butter in order to raise the return to the dairy farmer from 1s. 6d. per lb. commercial butter to 1s. 7.31d. per lb. Under the new arrangements dating from 1st April, 1944, the method of distribution was amended, provision being made for (1) definite rates of subsidy per unit of production, irrespective of the total sum involved; (2) allocation of the subsidy on a butter-fat basis; and (c) distribution of the assistance partly as basic subsidy throughout the year and partly as seasonal subsidy (to provide 2d. per lb. commercial butter on 50 per cent. of annual output) during months of low production. The subsidy in its new form was designed to compensate farmers for higher costs per unit during the "non-flush" months and to encourage them to extend the milking season and purchase extra supplies of fodder, etc.

For seasonal subsidy differential rates and periods of payment were fixed for the various States so that payments would approximate 2d. per lb. on 50 per cent. of annual production in each State, notwithstanding differences in periods of high and low production, and in the proportion of each State's total output produced in such periods. In New South Wales the rates during the year 1st April, 1944 to 31st March, 1945, were (1) *basic subsidy*—equal to 3½d. per lb. commercial butter, and (2) *seasonal subsidy*—equal to approximately 1.826d. per lb. (2d. per lb. butter-fat) in the eight months, April to October (inclusive) 1944, and March, 1945.

It was intended that the arrangements for subsidy made in April, 1944, would be continued for two years, but revision was made as from April, 1945, because increased prices (in excess of local prices current in Australia) were being received under the long term contract with the British Government which covers the export surplus of dairy products during four years from 1st July, 1944. Moreover, it was deemed advisable for constitutional reasons to apply seasonal subsidy on a uniform basis throughout the Commonwealth and this was made available in all States for a period of seven months April to September (inclusive), 1945, and March, 1946, at the rate of 2.66d. per lb. butter-fat (2.213d. per lb. commercial butter).

The increase in prices for butter and cheese exported resulted in an increase in equalisation values fixed by the Equalisation Committee, and a reduction in the amount of Government subsidy necessary to ensure the return to the dairy farmer at the accepted "costs" level (1s. 7.31d. per lb. commercial butter). Under the new arrangements equalisation values covering total production have been directly linked with subsidy so that a regular return (apart from seasonal subsidy) is available to the factory throughout the year. In respect of butter, for example, the average overall return of 196s. 7d. per cwt. (1s. 9.063d. per lb.) commercial butter was necessary to provide 1s. 7.31d. per lb. (including cost of transport to factory) plus cost of manufacture, 1¾d. per lb.

Seasonal subsidy provided about 9d. 4d. per cwt. (1d. per lb. on annual production) and the balance, 187s. 3d., consisted of interim equalisation value 165s. per cwt. (1s. 5.679d. per lb.) and interim basic subsidy 22s. 3d. per cwt. (2.384d. per lb.) as from 1st April, 1945. Any subsequent increase in equalisation value, as finally determined, for the twelve months, April, 1945, to March, 1946, will be paid to the Commonwealth Government as return of basic subsidy paid at interim rate in excess of the amount required on the accepted "cost" basis. Similar procedure was followed in respect of increased payments for butter and cheese arising from higher contract prices dating from 1st July, 1944, but not taken into account for equalisation and subsidy until 1st April, 1945, pending final negotiations on the contract; the amount of the increase paid by the British Government for this period of nine months was retained by the Commonwealth Government as recoupment of subsidy.

Following submission by representatives of the dairy industry that costs of production had risen further, the rate of basic subsidy was increased by 44d. per lb. as from 1st November, 1945, in order to raise the "production cost" level from 1s. 9.06d. per lb. commercial butter, i.e., 1s. 7.31d. plus 1½d. manufacturing costs, to 1s. 9½d. per lb., i.e., 1s. 7½d. plus 2d. manufacturing costs.

As a measure of supplementary assistance to compensate dairy farmers for war-time disabilities *special subsidy* on dairy products specified in the Dairying Assistance Act, 1943, was provided by the Commonwealth Government in 1945, at a rate equivalent to 2d. per lb. commercial butter, from May to August (inclusive), and 1d. per lb. in September and October, 1945. The following summary shows the rates of Commonwealth Government subsidy on butter made in New South Wales factories; the rates are stated as per lb. of commercial butter:—

TABLE 704.—Butter Subsidies, New South Wales, 1st July, 1942, to 31st March, 1946.

| Period of Subsidy. | Rate per lb. of Commercial Butter. | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Basic Subsidy. | Seasonal Subsidy. | Special Subsidy. | Total Subsidy. |
| 1st July, 1942 to 31st March, 1943 | d. 861 | d. | d. | d. 861 |
| 1st April, 1943 to 31st March, 1944 | 3-8 | ..... | ..... | 3-8 |
| 1st April, 1944 to 31st May, 1944 | 3-5 | 1-839 | ..... | 5-339 |
| 1st June, 1944 to 31st October, 1944 | 3-5 | 1-826 | ..... | 5-326 |
| 1st November, 1944 to 28th February, 1945 | 3-5 | ..... | ..... | 3-5 |
| March, 1945 | 3-5 | 1-826 | ..... | 5-326 |
| April, 1945 | 2-384 | 2-213 | ..... | 4-597 |
| 1st May, 1945 to 31st August, 1945 | 2-384 | 2-213 | 2-0 | 6-597 |
| September, 1945 | 2-384 | 2-213 | 1-0 | 5-597 |
| October, 1945 | 2-384 | ..... | 1-0 | 3-384 |
| 1st November, 1945 to 28th February, 1946 | 2-824 | ..... | ..... | 2-824 |
| March, 1946 | 2-824 | 2-213 | ..... | 5-037 |

Subsidy has been provided on cheese and other dairy products manufactured in Australia at rates calculated to ensure to dairy farmers a return equivalent to that available to them in respect of butter.

The Commonwealth Government provides subsidy on fresh milk for human consumption similar in character to subsidies on manufactured dairy products. Subsidy on fresh milk supplied for the metropolitan and Newcastle districts in the area under the administration of the Milk Board

(N.S.W.) was commenced on 14th April, 1944. The price to suppliers at country factory is fixed at 1s. 4d. per gallon and the rate of basic subsidy (to be provided to the end of the year, 1947) is 4½d. per gallon during the months March to August, inclusive, and 3d. a gallon in February and September, no basic subsidy being provided in the four months October to January.

In the spring and summer months of 1944-45, severe drought prevailed in the Milk Act area, and further assistance was provided by special subsidy at the rate of 4½d. a gallon on milk delivered in December and January, and 1½d. a gallon in February, 1945. Moreover, the producers were guaranteed income from production of such milk during this period of three months equal to 75 per cent. of similar income during the corresponding period of 1943-44. Further assistance was promised in particular cases where the relief on these lines was shown to be inadequate. To qualify for assistance farmers were required to maintain their herds in production, as far as practicable, at a level comparable with that of the corresponding period of the preceding year. Payments under this plan were approximately £43,000.

Later in the year 1945, special subsidy (applicable throughout the State) was paid at the rate of 2d. per gallon from May to August (inclusive), and 1d. per gallon in September and October. In this season production declined earlier than usual owing to dry weather and special subsidy at 3d. per gallon was paid in January, 1946.

Details of the subsidy paid in respect of milk delivered for consumption as whole or liquid milk in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 705.—Rates of Subsidy on Whole Milk Supplies—Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts (N.S.W.), 1944 to 1946.

| Period. | Subsidy per gallon. | | | Period. | Subsidy per gallon. | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|
| | Basic. | Special. | Total. | | Basic. | Special. | Total. |
| 1944—Apr. 14—Aug. 31 ... | d. 4·5 | d. ... | d. 4·5 | 1945—Mar. 2—Apr. 26 ... | d. 4·5 | d. ... | d. 4·5 |
| Sept. 1—14 ... | 3·5 | ... | 3·5 | Apr. 27—Aug. 30 ... | 4·5 | 2·0 | 6·5 |
| Sept. 15—28 ... | 3·0 | ... | 3·0 | Aug. 31—Sept. 27 ... | 3·0 | 1·0 | 4·0 |
| December ... | ... | 4·5 | 4·5 | Sept. 28—Nov. 1 ... | ... | 1·0 | 1·0 |
| 1945—January ... | ... | 4·5 | 4·5 | 1946—January ... | ... | 3·0 | 3·0 |
| Feb. 1—Mar. 1 ... | 3·0 | 1·5 | 4·5 | | | | |

Particulars of the amounts of subsidy paid under the arrangements described above in respect of milk delivered for consumption in the districts under the administration of the Milk Board are as follows:—

| Payments in respect of— | Year ended June. | Basic | Special | Total. |
|---|------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Subsidy. | Subsidy. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| Milk supplied to Milk Board for consumption in Metropolitan and Newcastle ... | 1944* | 120,864 | ... | 120,864 |
| | 1945 | 489,761 | 132,877 | 622,638 |
| Milk sold in local country towns or retailed by producer—vendors ... | 1944* | (4,000) | ... | (4,000) |
| | 1945 | 171,626 | 43,746 | 215,372 |
| Total subsidy—Milk Act area ... | 1944* | (124,864) | ... | (124,864) |
| | 1945 | 661,387 | 176,623 | 838,010 |

* Subsidy applied in this year from 14th April. Figures in parentheses are approximate.

The Milk Act Area from which Metropolitan and Newcastle supplies are obtained embraces the greater part of the Hunter-Manning Division, the Metropolitan Division, the northern section of the South Coast Division, and a small part of the Central Tablelands Division.

Subsidy for whole milk supplies for human consumption in other parts of New South Wales was introduced in June, 1944. Maximum prices of milk in defined areas were determined by the Prices Commissioner and seasonal subsidy was provided for the months of low production. The defined areas are grouped as follows:—the "North and South Coast areas" embrace the coastal districts not included in the Milk Act area; the "Southern Tablelands area" is the Southern Tableland Division with the addition of the Australian Capital Territory; the "Tablelands area" comprises the divisions of the Northern Tableland and Central Western Slopes, also the balance of the South-Western Slopes division not included in the "Special Milk Area" or the "South-Western Slopes area"; the "Special Milk area" comprises Bland Shire and the Riverina Division except Corowa and the Shires of Berrigan, Coreen and Culcairn, and the "South-Western Slopes area" comprises the southern portion of the South-Western Slopes Division and the Riverina Division except the part in the "Special Milk area."

TABLE 706.—Subsidy on Whole Milk Supplies—Country Districts (N.S.W.)
Prices and Rates of Subsidy, 1944 to 1945.

| Particulars. | North and South Coast Areas. | Southern Tablelands Area. | Tablelands Area. | Special Milk Area. | South-West Slopes Area. | Western Area. | |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | 3 Shires and 3 Towns(a). | Balance of Area. |
| Maximum Price— | | | | | | | |
| Pence per Gallon. | | | | | | | |
| Producer to Depot or Factory | 12.5 | 18.5 | 16.5(b) | 18.5 | 14.5 | 22.5 | 22.5 |
| Producer to Vehicle Vendor | 14 | 20 | 18 (b) | 20 | 16 | 24 | 24 |
| Basic Seasonal Subsidy— | | | | | | | |
| Months | Apr.—Aug.— | Apr.—Sept. | Apr.—Sept. | Feb.—July. | Feb.—July. | Feb.—July. | Feb.—July. |
| Rate | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Rates of Subsidy (Seasonal, Drought and Special)—Pence per gallon. | | | | | | | |
| 1944— | | | | (e) | | | |
| June–July | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| August | 2 | 4 | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| September | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Nov. 20–Dec. 31 | ... | ... | 4, 6, 8 (d) | 6, 8 | 8 (e) | 6 (f) | ... |
| 1945— | | | | | | | |
| January–March | ... | 4 (i) | 4, 6, 8 (d) | 6, 8 | 6, 8 (e) | 4, 6 | ... |
| April | 2 | 4, 6, 8 | 4, 8 | 8 | 8 (e) | 8 | 4 |
| May–August 15 | 4 | 6, 8 | 6, 8 | 8 | 8 (e) | 8 | 6 (g) |
| August 16–31 | 4 | 6, 8 | 6, 8 | 4 | 8 (e) | 4 | 2 |
| September 1–15 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| September 16–30 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| October | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

(a) Bogan, Lachlan and Marthaguy Shires, Condobolin, Nyngan and Warren Municipalities.

(b) Tamworth and Inverell, Depot 14.5d., vendor 16d.

(c) Tumut and Tumbarumba Shires: Nov. 20–March, Nil; April–July, 2d.; August, 2d.; Sept.–Oct. 1d. Gundagai Shire: Nov. 20th–Dec., Nil; January–March, 4d.; thereafter as others. Holbrook Shire: Nov. 20th–March, 6d.; thereafter as others.

(d) Specified Shires and Municipalities only.

(e) Includes Katoomba: 1944–June–July, 4d.; 1945–April, 4d.; May–August, 5d.; Sept.–Oct., 1d.

(f) Lachlan Shire and Condobolin (only).

(g) August 1st–15th, 2d.

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 and the McMaster Animal Health Laboratory (at the University of Sydney) conducted by the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is 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. The schools were attended by 29 students in 1943, 37 in 1944, and 53 in 1945.

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.

The herd production improvement scheme is conducted by the State Department of Agriculture in two divisions, viz., (1) registered pure bred cows for which official production certificates are required; and (2) grade cows and registered pure bred cows for which a certificate is not sought. The aim is to ascertain the milk and butter-fat production of each cow in the herd. Tests of the production of each cow during one day (24 hours) are made at intervals of approximately thirty days. The testing period is either 273 days in nine subperiods of 30 days and one of 33 days or 365 days in eleven subperiods of 30 days and one of 35 days. The milk and butter-fat yields during each subperiod are calculated by multiplying the yield on the test day by the number of days in the subperiod, and the sum of the results for the subperiods represents the official record for the cow under test.

Records of all cows tested are supplied to owners and in the case of tests under Division (1) an official production certificate is issued for each cow which attains the required standard. For 273 days record, the standard ranges from 230 lb. to 350 lb. of butter-fat. The standard for mature cows is 350 lb. Cows at ages 2 to 4 years are classified as junior if the date of freshening occurs in the first six months, or as senior if in the second six months of the year of age, and the standards are as follows:—Age 2 years, junior, 230 lb.; senior, 250 lb.; 3 years, junior, 270 lb.; senior, 290 lb.; 4 years, junior, 310 lb.; and senior, 330 lb.

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 herd testing was greatly curtailed in later years. The number was increasing again in 1939, but it declined during the war period and relatively few cows were tested in 1943 and 1944. The number of cows tested in each of the ten years ended September, 1944, was:—

TABLE 707.—Dairy Cows Tested, 1934-35 to 1943-44.

| 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 |
| 1943 | 683 | ..... | 1,215 | 1,898 |
| 1944 | 769 | ..... | 1,379 | 2,148 |

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 1932 is shown below:—

TABLE 708.—Milking Cows, 1932 to 1945.

| As at 31st Mar. | In Registered Dairies. | | | | | Cows not in Registered Dairies being Milked. |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|---|
| | Being Milked. | Dry. | Heifers. | | Total. | |
| | | | Springing. | Other over one Year. | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| 1932 | 644,217 | 229,623 | 51,959 | 129,930 | 1,055,729 | 95,148 |
| 1933 | 675,660 | 247,939 | 52,908 | 147,499 | 1,124,006 | 92,098 |
| 1934 | 705,398 | 239,508 | 55,789 | 155,105 | 1,155,800 | 97,147 |
| 1935 | 711,358 | 246,629 | 49,626 | 166,150 | 1,173,763 | 105,248 |
| 1936 | 696,502 | 243,731 | 43,720 | 173,631 | 1,157,584 | 107,609 |
| 1937 | 681,125 | 236,600 | 45,469 | 165,034 | 1,128,228 | 106,694 |
| 1938 | 660,167 | 245,345 | 44,273 | 145,130 | 1,094,915 | 97,547 |
| 1939 | 691,105 | 195,806 | 41,048 | 140,947 | 1,068,906 | 98,340 |
| 1940 | 659,404 | 223,638 | 46,721 | 139,236 | 1,068,999 | 97,237 |
| 1941 | 668,101 | 192,802 | 43,036 | 150,831 | 1,054,770 | 97,499 |
| 1942 | 651,186 | 199,157 | 46,163 | 158,666 | 1,055,172 | 94,569 |
| 1943 | 638,861 | 205,182 | 210,468 | | 1,054,511 | 82,556 |
| 1944 | 609,867 | 227,268 | 206,138 | | 1,043,273 | 123,083‡ |
| 1945 | 626,272 | 196,885 | 212,834 | | 1,035,991 | 119,165‡ |

‡ All milking cows, dry and in milk, not in registered dairies.

The number of cows in registered dairies in New South Wales reached the maximum 1,173,763 in March, 1935, then declined in the next four years to 1,068,906 and further decrease occurred in 1940-41. The number fell by 18,520 between March, 1943 and March, 1945, when it was 137,772 or 11.7 per cent. below the peak of 1935.

More than 90 per cent. of the cows in registered dairies are in the coastal districts, principally the North Coast and Hunter-Manning divisions, less than 4 per cent. in the Tableland divisions and 5 per cent. in the Western Slopes divisions. The number in the hinterland in March, 1945, was only 105,985, of which 42,267 were in the South-Western Slopes division.

Particulars of the number of cows in registered dairies in the various divisions in each year since 1935 are as follows:—

TABLE 709.—Cows in Registered Dairies in Divisions, 1935 to 1945.

| At 31st March. | Division. | | | | | | | Total New South Wales. | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---|
| | Coastal. | | | | | Table- lands. | Western Slopes. | | Central Plains, Riverina and Western. |
| | North Coast. | Hunter Manning. | Metro- politan. | South Coast. | Total Coastal. | | | | |
| 1935 ... | 534,893 | 276,348 | 35,485 | 150,681 | 997,407 | 64,479 | 91,301 | 20,576 | 1,173,763 |
| 1936 ... | 535,105 | 272,647 | 36,729 | 151,972 | 996,453 | 57,684 | 84,629 | 18,818 | 1,157,584 |
| 1937 ... | 523,607 | 268,656 | 36,096 | 152,050 | 980,409 | 52,929 | 79,142 | 15,748 | 1,128,228 |
| 1938 ... | 518,617 | 268,283 | 34,337 | 149,330 | 970,567 | 47,066 | 65,413 | 11,869 | 1,094,915 |
| 1939 ... | 516,880 | 268,047 | 32,243 | 144,632 | 961,802 | 42,099 | 54,539 | 10,466 | 1,068,906 |
| 1940 ... | 525,082 | 261,093 | 32,684 | 139,469 | 958,308 | 41,306 | 57,008 | 12,377 | 1,068,999 |
| 1941 ... | 515,379 | 258,609 | 30,282 | 138,356 | 940,626 | 39,171 | 60,979 | 13,994 | 1,054,770 |
| 1942 ... | 516,566 | 259,518 | 29,833 | 136,658 | 942,575 | 39,374 | 60,504 | 12,719 | 1,055,172 |
| 1943 ... | 516,740 | 261,421 | 30,617 | 132,841 | 941,619 | 41,506 | 57,701 | 13,685 | 1,054,511 |
| 1944 ... | 512,773 | 258,167 | 31,953 | 131,524 | 934,417 | 39,982 | 57,344 | 11,530 | 1,043,273 |
| 1945 ... | 508,534 | 257,857 | 30,461 | 133,154 | 930,006 | 37,749 | 56,263 | 11,973 | 1,035,991 |

The decline since 1935 has been general in all divisions. The decrease was 67,401 or 6.8 per cent. in coastal areas, 26,730 or 42 per cent. on the tablelands, and 35,038 or 38 per cent. in the Western Slopes division.

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 number of registered dairies was 20,123 in 1942-43, 19,541 in 1943-44, and 19,314 in 1944-45.

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 19,172 in 1944-45.

TABLE 710.—Holdings used for Dairying, 1928-29 to 1944-45.

| Year ended 31st March. | Holdings of one acre and upwards used principally for— | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| | Dairying. | 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 |
| 1945 | 12,473 | 3,821 | 1,639 | 1,239 | 19,172 |

† Year ended 30th June.

The figures quoted above indicate the principal purposes for which the holdings were used. A large proportion of the holdings engaged in dairying operations are single purpose farms.

DAIRY FACTORIES.

Although there is some seasonal variation, approximately 75 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 preserved 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 many are conducted on co-operative principles, with the dairy farmers as shareholders. Particulars of the operations of the dairy 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. The annual index is the mean of the monthly averages.

TABLE 711.—Index of Rainfall in Dairying Districts, 1935-36 to 1945-46.

| Month. | Average Production of Butter in Factories † | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
|---------------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | mil. lb. | | | | | | | | | | |
| July ... | 5.0 | 93 | 43 | 87 | 98 | 46 | 18 | 40 | 86 | 6 | 148 | 139 |
| August ... | 5.3 | 44 | 42 | 130 | 147 | 102 | 90 | 38 | 31 | 156 | 234 | 47 |
| September ... | 7.0 | 196 | 77 | 21 | 53 | 77 | 50 | 30 | 23 | 128 | 65 | 50 |
| October ... | 10.1 | 102 | 55 | 173 | 102 | 208 | 85 | 53 | 332 | 147 | 34 | 89 |
| November ... | 12.1 | 45 | 23 | 275 | 78 | 87 | 82 | 88 | 153 | 209 | 56 | 115 |
| December ... | 12.3 | 93 | 179 | 110 | 18 | 49 | 167 | 30 | 140 | 176 | 50 | 82 |
| January ... | 12.9 | 88 | 99 | 172 | 91 | 58 | 144 | 26 | 75 | 178 | 70 | 77 |
| February ... | 12.1 | 79 | 139 | 133 | 13 | 47 | 102 | 180 | 60 | 37 | 99 | 140 |
| March ... | 12.2 | 128 | 199 | 84 | 248 | 104 | 87 | 108 | 44 | 50 | 41 | 160 |
| April ... | 10.3 | 58 | 63 | 105 | 107 | 88 | 88 | 45 | 48 | 28 | 142 | 152 |
| May ... | 7.9 | 94 | 11 | 205 | 53 | 39 | 63 | 32 | 216 | 59 | 90 | 18 |
| June ... | 5.8 | 48 | 187 | 50 | 32 | 58 | 68 | 73 | 25 | 57 | 373 | 44 |
| Year ... | 113.0 | 89 | 93 | 129 | 87 | 80 | 87 | 62 | 103 | 103 | 117 | 93 |

Average Production of Commercial Butter per Cow—lb.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| Estimate for Season | 156.7 | 147.8 | 164.0 | 153.8 | 174.0 | 162.2 | 144.8 | 167.2 | 156.8 | 132.9 | ... |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|

* See Table 714. † Five years ended 1940.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall is an important factor in dairy production. In four consecutive seasons from 1938-39 to 1941-42, the annual index was below normal and there were dry periods which endured several months. In the period of nineteen months from May, 1939, to November, 1940, the rainfall reached normal in only three months, August and October, 1939, and March, 1940. In a similar period from March, 1941, to September, 1942, it was below normal in every month except February and March, 1942. Bounteous rains fell in October, November and December, 1942, and from August, 1943 to January, 1944. Then another dry period was experienced until July, 1944, and again from September to January following.

The index of rainfall in dairying districts is compiled for three sections of the coastal division; particulars for each month from July, 1943, are as follows; normal rainfall each month = 100:—

TABLE 712.—Index of Rainfall—Northern, Central and Southern Dairying Districts.

| Month. | Northern. | Central. | Southern. | Northern. | Central. | Southern. | Northern. | Central. | Southern. |
|---------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | | 1943. | | | 1944. | | | 1945. | |
| July ... | 4 | 2 | 5 | 188 | 105 | 43 | 164 | 126 | 40 |
| August ... | 112 | 224 | 231 | 279 | 189 | 109 | 44 | 61 | 34 |
| September ... | 124 | 144 | 120 | 77 | 59 | 16 | 68 | 18 | 21 |
| October ... | 156 | 104 | 189 | 31 | 33 | 54 | 94 | 80 | 77 |
| November ... | 215 | 220 | 158 | 73 | 31 | 28 | 115 | 129 | 82 |
| December ... | 212 | 125 | 107 | 59 | 32 | 43 | 92 | 69 | 67 |
| | | 1944. | | | 1945. | | | 1946. | |
| January ... | 232 | 119 | 33 | 51 | 83 | 134 | 92 | 44 | 67 |
| February ... | 29 | 70 | 12 | 106 | 89 | 86 | 174 | 77 | 100 |
| March ... | 54 | 51 | 25 | 46 | 33 | 35 | 164 | 197 | 63 |
| April ... | 4 | 48 | 102 | 124 | 83 | 348 | 98 | 291 | 136 |
| May ... | 27 | 51 | 232 | 94 | 93 | 69 | 13 | 22 | 30 |
| June ... | 62 | 62 | 20 | 429 | 321 | 205 | 6 | 69 | 173 |
| Year ... | 103 | 102 | 103 | 130 | 96 | 98 | 94 | 99 | 74 |

DAIRY PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the production of butter, cheese and bacon in each division of the State in the years 1942-43 to 1944-45, the annual figures for these three items being factory production during the year ended 30th June, plus farm production during the year ended three months earlier.

TABLE 713.—Butter, Cheese and Bacon Production, 1942-43 to 1944-45.

| Division. | Butter Made. | | | Cheese Made. | | | Bacon and Ham Made. | | |
|------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------|
| | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. |
| | Thousands. | | | | | | | | |
| Coastal— | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. |
| North Coast ... | 60,130 | 53,852 | 48,306 | 1,787 | 1,895 | 1,749 | 3,876 | 4,504 | 5,603 |
| Hunter and Manning ... | 20,081 | 20,341 | 13,119 | 650 | 811 | 375 | 4,454 | 5,364 | 6,648 |
| Metropolitan ... | 224 | 256 | 188 | 19 | 65 | 1 | 23,154 | 19,124 | 29,268 |
| South Coast ... | 6,204 | 6,916 | 5,864 | 2,828 | 2,753 | 2,366 | 277 | 351 | 117 |
| Total ... | 86,639 | 81,365 | 67,477 | 5,264 | 5,524 | 4,491 | 31,761 | 29,343 | 41,636 |
| Tableland— | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern ... | 1,501 | 1,326 | 1,207 | ... | ... | ... | 485 | 350 | 1,665 |
| Central ... | 1,194 | 1,169 | 1,014 | ... | ... | ... | 113 | 78 | 50 |
| Southern ... | 334 | 368 | 331 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Total ... | 3,029 | 2,863 | 2,552 | ... | ... | ... | 612 | 442 | 1,729 |
| Western Slopes— | | | | | | | | | |
| North ... | 1,456 | 1,298 | 1,185 | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Central ... | 571 | 570 | 452 | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| South ... | 5,620 | 5,288 | 3,575 | ... | 1 | ... | 1,232 | 1,201 | 1,587 |
| Total ... | 7,647 | 7,156 | 5,212 | ... | 1 | ... | 1,308 | 1,277 | 1,663 |
| Plains— | | | | | | | | | |
| North Central ... | 114 | 114 | 115 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Central ... | 118 | 118 | 118 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Riverina ... | 699 | 711 | 739 | 1 | ... | 1 | 74 | 73 | 74 |
| Total ... | 931 | 943 | 972 | 1 | ... | 1 | 102 | 101 | 102 |
| Western Division | 29 | 30 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total ... | †98,275 | †92,357 | †76,222 | 5,265 | 5,525 | 4,492 | †33,784 | †31,164 | †45,131 |

† Includes 741,433 lb. in 1942-43, 649,183 lb. in 1943-44 and 577,281 lb. in 1944-45 made from Queensland or Victorian cream.

‡ Includes 3,869,163 lb. in 1942-43, 827,110 lb. in 1943-44 and 799,293 lb. in 1944-45 made from green bacon imported interstate.

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 88 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 one half of the total output is made in the South Coast division. The bacon factories are situated for the most part in the Coastal division.

A graph on page 781 illustrates the production of butter, cheese and bacon in each season 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, 1931-1942, 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 714. 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 1927-28:—

TABLE 714.—Cows in Registered Dairies.—Average Yield.

| Year. | 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 Producing from Milk of Cows in Registered Dairies used for other Purposes. | Total Commercial Butter Produced or Producing from Milk of Cows in Registered Dairies. | Estimated Production of Commercial Butter per Cow. |
|---------|--|---|---|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | In Factories from Milk produced in New South Wales. | On Registered Dairy Farms. | | | |
| (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) | (F) | (G) | |
| | | | Thousand lb. | | | | lb. |
| 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 | 109,135 | 1,113 | 23,777 | 134,023 | 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 | 944,906 | 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 |
| 1942-43 | 844,043 | 847,193 | 101,438 | 830 | 39,374 | 141,642 | 167.2 |
| 1943-44 | 837,135 | 840,589 | 91,665 | 795 | 39,371 | 131,831 | 156.8 |
| 1944-45 | 823,157 | 830,146 | 70,670 | 959 | 38,723 | 110,352 | 132.9 |

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 of all milking cows 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 Tables 711 and 712. 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 far below normal. There was improvement in 1942-43, but in the following seasons there were periods of exceptionally low rainfall in dairying districts, and the average in 1944-45 was the lowest recorded since 1923-24.

USES OF MILK.

The following statement shows the estimated amount of milk produced in New South Wales and used for various purposes in recent years:—

TABLE 715.—Uses of Milk, 1938-39 to 1944-45.

| Purpose for which Milk was used. | Year ended 31st March. | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1939. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. |
| | Gallons (000 omitted). | | | | |
| Butter making— | | | | | |
| On farms | 14,315 | 11,774 | 12,915 | 12,915 | 12,915 |
| In N.S.W. factories | 211,250 | 163,915 | 186,068 | 180,956 | 147,625 |
| In other States | 3,125 | 4,228 | 4,467 | 3,091 | 3,055 |
| Total used for butter | 228,690 | 184,917 | 203,450 | 196,962 | 163,595 |
| Cheese making— | | | | | |
| On farms | 302 | 38 | 119 | 151 | 94 |
| In factories | 7,413 | 5,371 | 5,234 | 5,388 | 4,467 |
| Total used for Cheese | 7,715 | 5,409 | 5,353 | 5,539 | 4,561 |
| Sweet cream, ice cream, condensing, etc. | 9,645 | 21,470 | 22,550 | 20,004 | 18,340 |
| Pasteurised for metropolitan and Newcastle markets (a) | 26,457 | 30,179 | 33,148 | 35,452 | 37,281 |
| Balance sold as raw milk and used otherwise (b) | 38,877 | 38,000 | 39,000 | 39,218 | 29,162 |
| Total milk (produced in N.S.W.)... .. | 311,384 | 279,975 | 303,501 | 297,175 | 262,939 |

(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 1943-44 for making butter represented 66.3 per cent. of the estimated total production; 1.9 per cent. was used for cheese; 6.7 per cent. for condensed milk, cream, ice-cream, etc.; and the balance—25.1 per cent.—was consumed as fresh milk or used otherwise. The quantity pasteurised for the Sydney and Newcastle markets was 34 per cent. greater in 1943-44 than in 1938-39, and there was further increase in 1944-45.

Further particulars regarding the consumption of fresh milk is shown in the chapter relating to "Food and Prices" of this Year Book.

BUTTER.

The production and consumption of butter in New South Wales and the net export of butter from New South Wales in the six years ended 1939-40. Later details of the consumption and net export of butter are not available.

TABLE 716.—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 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 was 741,438 lb. in 1942-43, 649,183 lb. in 1943-44, and 577,281 lb. in 1944-45.

TABLE 717.—Butter Production, 1895 to 1944-45.

| 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 | 1934 | 143,208 | 5,660 | 148,868 |
| 1900-04 | 36,313 | 4,248 | 40,561 | 1935 | 140,158 | 5,948 | 146,106 |
| 1905-09 | 54,752 | 4,502 | 59,254 | 1936 | 119,123 | 6,046 | 125,169 |
| 1910-15* | 75,239 | 4,431 | 79,670 | 1937 | 103,975 | 5,856 | 109,831 |
| 1916-20 | 65,591 | 4,131 | 69,722 | 1938 | 115,930 | 4,952 | 120,882 |
| 1921-25 | 85,073 | 4,639 | 89,712 | 1939 | 113,841 | 4,980 | 118,821 |
| 1926-30 | 96,536 | 4,740 | 101,276 | 1940 | 112,020 | 4,794 | 116,814 |
| 1931-35 | 126,946 | 5,445 | 132,391 | 1941 | 103,782 | 4,781 | 108,563 |
| 1936-40 | 112,978 | 5,325 | 118,303 | 1942 | 85,116 | 4,107 | 89,223 |
| 1941-45 | 88,450 | 4,478 | 92,928 | 1943 | 93,775 | 4,500 | 98,275 |
| | | | | 1944 | 87,857 | 4,500 | 92,357 |
| | | | | 1945 | 71,722 | 4,500 | 76,222 |

* Calendar years until 1914-15.

† Twelve months ended 31st March.

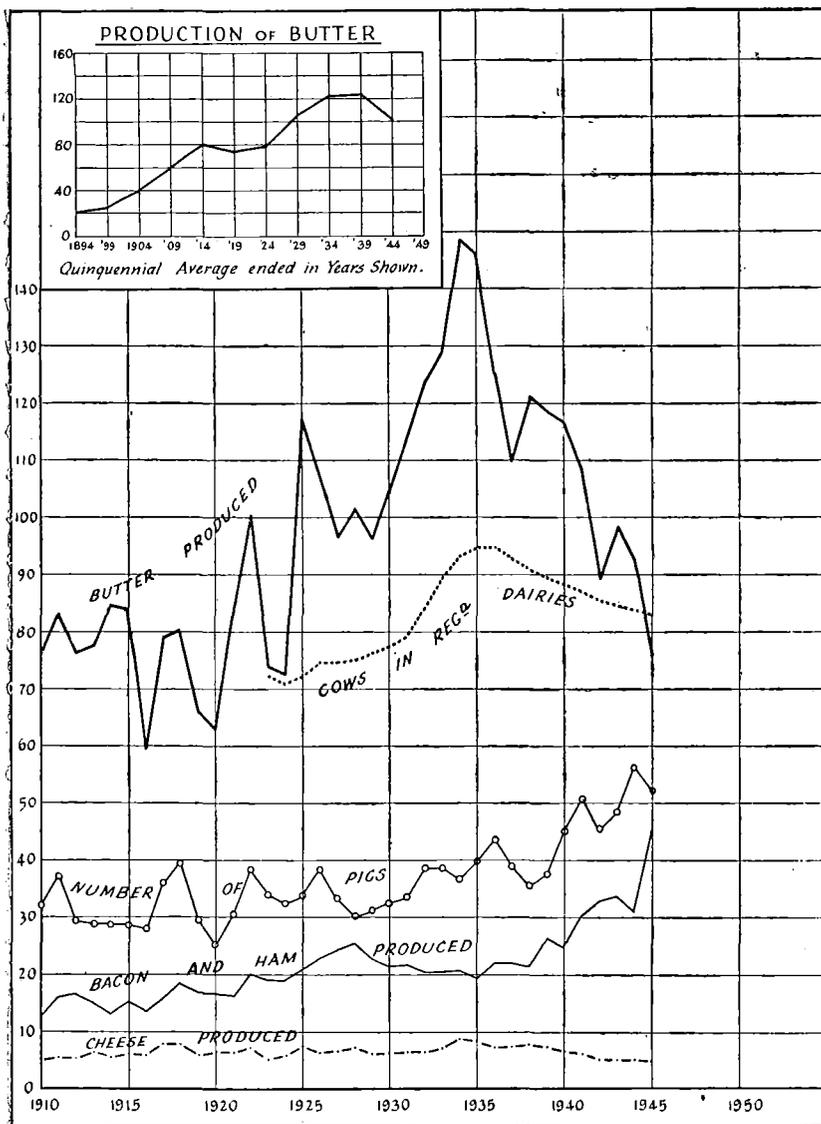
The highest level of production was reached in the bountiful seasons 1933-34 and 1934-35. This was due in part to a temporary expansion of dairying in the hinterland and to farmers' efforts to offset low prices by increasing production. In each year since 1937-38 the dairying districts have experienced periods of scanty rainfall and production has been low. The output in 1944-45 was lowest since 1923-24 and was little more than half the quantity produced in 1933-34.

External Trade and Local Consumption of Butter.

Particulars of the external trade in butter to and from New South Wales in the years 1934-35 to 1938-39 were published in the previous issue of the Year Book. Later information regarding oversea exports are shown in Table 728, but details of interstate trade in butter are not available.

It is estimated that the average annual consumption per head of population in the five years ended June, 1940, was 34.4 lb. Particulars are shown in chapter "Food and Prices". War-time ration of butter for civilians, dating from 7th June, 1943, was 8 oz. per head weekly and 6 oz. since 5th June, 1944.

DAIRY PRODUCTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
1910 to 1944-45.



The numbers at side of graph represent 1,000,000 lb. of butter, cheese, bacon and ham ; 10,000 cows in registered dairies, mean number (see Table 714) and 10,000 pigs at 31st March (30th June prior to 1922).

Production of Butter Monthly.

The following table shows the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales in each month since July, 1938.

TABLE 718.—Production of Butter Monthly, 1938-39 to 1945-46.
(New South Wales.)

| Month. | Quantity of Butter Produced in Factories.* | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| | Thousand lb. | | | | | | | |
| July | 4,437 | 6,585 | 5,047 | 4,592 | 5,163 | 3,313 | 2,462 | 3,286 |
| August | 4,887 | 6,355 | 5,042 | 4,638 | 5,346 | 3,279 | 3,065 | 4,008 |
| September | 6,915 | 7,335 | 6,453 | 5,850 | 5,952 | 4,933 | 5,397 | 5,007 |
| October | 10,842 | 10,165 | 7,988 | 7,504 | 7,499 | 8,626 | 8,488 | 7,557 |
| November | 12,589 | 13,456 | 8,185 | 7,935 | 11,275 | 11,553 | 8,169 | 7,387 |
| December | 11,423 | 13,822 | 11,365 | 8,608 | 12,032 | 13,079 | 7,532 | 8,820 |
| January | 9,707 | 12,629 | 14,453 | 6,664 | 13,044 | 12,821 | 8,004 | 8,146 |
| February | 10,826 | 10,602 | 12,786 | 8,311 | 10,219 | 10,184 | 6,769 | 8,146 |
| March | 12,137 | 9,562 | 11,743 | 10,116 | 8,648 | 8,440 | 8,261 | 8,498 |
| April | 11,880 | 9,165 | 8,681 | 8,642 | 6,129 | 5,165 | 5,811 | 6,185 |
| May | 10,456 | 7,286 | 6,756 | 6,789 | 4,789 | 3,870 | 4,477 | 4,468 |
| June | 7,742 | 5,058 | 5,183 | 5,467 | 3,679 | 2,594 | 3,287 | 2,772 |
| Total | 113,841 | 112,020 | 103,682 | 85,116 | 93,775 | 87,857 | 71,722 | 74,280 |

* 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 December and March and decreases during the winter, reaching a minimum usually in June or July.

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 Sydney was fixed by Prices Commissioner at 166s. 10d. on 6th March, 1942, and no change had been made up to March, 1946. In addition there is a customary box charge of 2s. 6d. per cwt.

The prices of butter sold to the British Government since 1939-40 were fixed under contracts described on page 763, the prices for choicest, first and second grade butter were as follows:—

TABLE 719.—Prices of Butter, British Contract, 1939-40 to 1945-46.

| Period. | Choicest. | | First Grade. | | Second Grade. | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Sterling. | Aust. Currency. | Sterling. | Aust. Currency. | Sterling. | Aust. Currency. |
| | Per cwt., f.o.b., Australian port. | | | | | |
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1939-40 to 1941-42 | 109 | 9 | 137 | 2 | 108 | 6 |
| 1942-43 and 1943-44 | 114 | 3 | 142 | 10 | 113 | 0 |
| 1944-45 and 1945-46 | 147 | 9 | 184 | 8 | 146 | 6 |
| | 135 | 7 | 141 | 3 | 104 | 11 |
| | 100 | 5 | 109 | 5 | 136 | 9 |
| | 142 | 11 | 178 | 7 | | |

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 are stated as per pound of commercial butter, and those for the years 1942-43 to 1944-45 include Government subsidy as described on page 766.

TABLE 720.—Cream for Butter—Average Prices Paid to Dairy Farmers, Years Ended June, 1924 to 1945.

| Year. | Average Price to Suppliers. | Year. | Average Price to Suppliers. | Year. | Average Price to Suppliers. |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| | d. | | d. | | d. |
| 1923-24 ... | 16·6 | 1931-32 ... | 11·2 | 1939-40 ... | 13·6 |
| 1924-25 ... | 13·0 | 1932-33 ... | 9·4 | 1940-41 ... | 13·6 |
| 1925-26 ... | 15·8 | 1933-34 ... | 8·4 | 1941-42 ... | 13·6 |
| 1926-27 ... | 16·2 | 1934-35 ... | 9·4 | 1942-43 ... | 16·0* |
| 1927-28 ... | 16·0 | 1935-36 ... | 11·4 | 1943-44 ... | 18·6* |
| 1928-29 ... | 17·1 | 1936-37 ... | 12·2 | 1944-45 ... | 19·3* |
| 1929-30 ... | 15·8 | 1937-38 ... | 13·0 | | |
| 1930-31 ... | 12·6 | 1938-39 ... | 13·0 | | |

* Including Government subsidy.

The foregoing averages are calculated from records of all factories in New South Wales. The average amount of Government subsidy on butter made in the factories (included above) was 1.24d. per lb. in the year ended 30th June, 1943, 4d. per lb. in 1943-44, and 4.63d. in 1944-45.

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 pound in recent years. A comparison of monthly prices paid to suppliers

of cream to the principal North Coast factories is shown below; deferred pay but not subsidy is included:—

TABLE 721.—Cream for Butter—Monthly Prices Paid to Dairy-farmers, (North Coast Factories, N.S.W.).

| Month. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Pence per lb. of commercial butter (including deferred pay). | | | | | | | | |
| July ... | 14.31 | 13.25 | 14 | 13.75 | 14.69 | 14.75 | 14.55 | 15.78 |
| August ... | 14.31 | 12.75 | 13.75 | 13.5 | 14.69 | 14.75 | 14.55 | 15.78 |
| September ... | 13.06 | 13 | 13.75 | 13.38 | 14.69 | 14.75 | 14.55 | 15.90 |
| October ... | 12.31 | 12.75 | 13.38 | 13.12 | 14.69 | 14.25 | 13.92 | 15.87 |
| November ... | 11.81 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 13.12 | 14.69 | 14.25 | 13.84 | 15.93 |
| December ... | 11.56 | 12.75 | 13.5 | 13 | 14.69 | 14.25 | 13.84 | 15.93 |
| January ... | 13.31 | 14.25 | 13.5 | 13.25 | 14.41 | 14.69 | 14.71 | 15.86 |
| February ... | 13.56 | 14.38 | 13.38 | 13.25 | 14.41 | 14.69 | 14.71 | 15.86 |
| March ... | 13.56 | 14.38 | 13.75 | 13.5 | 14.41 | 14.69 | 14.67 | 15.90 |
| April ... | 13.31 | 14.5 | 13.88 | 13.5 | 14.91 | 15.12 | 16.03 | 16.30 |
| May ... | 13.06 | 14.75 | 14 | 14 | 14.91 | 15.29 | 16.03 | 16.30 |
| June ... | 13.56 | 15 | 14.25 | 14.5 | 14.88 | 15.30 | 16.03 | 16.30 |
| Average, year | 13.03 | 13.57 | 13.61 | 13.57 | 14.75 | 14.60 | 14.71 | 15.96† |

* Exclusive of subsidy—see page 783.

† Preliminary subject to revision.

Since July, 1937, charges for transporting cream to the factories (equal to about $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 thirty 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 one-half to three-fifths of the cheese made in New South Wales is produced in the South Coast division. The graph published on page 781 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 since 1910:—

TABLE 722.—Cheese—Production, New South Wales, 1910 to 1944-45.

| 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 | 1938 | 7,701 | 304 | 8,005 |
| 1916-20 | 6,154 | 717 | 6,871 | 1939 | 7,193 | 293 | 7,486 |
| 1921-25 | 6,285 | 235 | 6,520 | 1940 | 6,634 | 170 | 6,804 |
| 1926-30 | 6,480 | 154 | 6,634 | 1941 | 6,412 | 58 | 6,470 |
| 1931-35 | 7,408 | 156 | 7,564 | 1942 | 5,225 | 37 | 5,262 |
| 1936-40 | 7,147 | 267 | 7,414 | 1943 | 5,146 | 119 | 5,265 |
| 1941-45 | 5,312 | 91 | 5,403 | 1944 | 5,374 | 151 | 5,525 |
| | | | | 1945 | 4,400 | 92 | 4,492 |

* Calendar years.

† Years ended 31st March, 1932, and later years.

The average annual consumption of cheese in New South Wales prior to the war was approximately 11,000,000 lb., or 4 lb. per head of population.

The equalisation scheme and Commonwealth subsidies for dairy products described in this chapter apply to cheese produced in factories in New South Wales.

Particulars regarding contracts for the purchase of Australian cheese by the British Government are shown on page 763. The contract prices for choicest and first grade cheese per cwt. were as follows:—

| Currency. | | Sept., 1939, to | July, 1941, to | July, 1942, to | July, 1944, to |
|------------|-----|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | June, 1941. | June, 1942. | June, 1944. | June, 1946. |
| | | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Sterling | ... | 61 3 | 67 0 | 70 0 | 86 0 |
| Australian | ... | 76 7 | 83 9 | 87 6 | 107 6 |

CONDENSED MILK.

In 1943-44 there were ten factories for the manufacture of condensed, concentrated and powdered milk in New South Wales. The quantities made in 1938-39 and in each of the past four years were as follows:—

TABLE 723.—Preserved Milk—Production (N.S.W.).

| Product. | 1938-39. | | | | | 1941-42. | | | | | 1942-43. | | | | | 1943-44. | | | | | 1944-45. | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|--|--|--|
| | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | | | |
| Concentrated milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,332,097 | 13,970,002 | 16,519,140 | 19,597,801 | 18,448,198 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Condensed milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,815,546 | 12,097,687 | 6,418,654 | 7,547,365 | 6,514,023 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Powdered milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,551,748 | 6,631,283 | 7,563,315 | 9,186,227 | 5,697,349 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

In making these and other milk products such as sterilised cream and malted milk, 14,754,950 gallons of milk were used in 1942-43, 16,971,539 gallons in 1943-44, and 15,279,691 gallons in 1944-45.

PIGS.

Pig breeding in New South Wales is carried on usually in association with dairy farming, but during the war it expanded considerably as a mixed farming activity and steps were taken to encourage increased production from the industry. Pig meats are included in war-time contracts with the British Ministry of Food, and further particulars are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry."

The number of pigs in the State at 31st March, 1943, was 486,960, including 14,719 boars and 69,793 breeding sows; the number in March, 1944, was 561,294, including 14,382 boars and 69,331 breeding sows, and in March, 1945, the respective numbers were total 523,917, boars 12,073, and sows 60,616. The extent of pig-breeding is not reflected accurately 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 724.—Pigs in New South Wales, 1901 to 1945.

| Five Years ended— | Pigs at end of Period. | Pigs Slaughtered per Annum. | Year ended 31st March. | Pigs at end of Year. | Pigs Slaughtered during Year. |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1905 (Dec.) ... | 310,702 | 231,374 | 1936 ... | 436,944 | 595,624 |
| 1910 „ ... | 321,632 | 244,618 | 1937 ... | 390,780 | 613,957 |
| 1916 (June) ... | 281,158 | 286,338 | 1938 ... | 356,765 | 536,868 |
| 1921 „ ... | 306,253 | 296,279 | 1939 ... | 377,344 | 552,939 |
| 1926 „ ... | 382,674 | 348,461 | 1940 ... | 451,064 | 542,359 |
| 1931 „ ... | 334,331 | 420,747 | 1941 ... | 507,738 | 596,851 |
| 1936 (March) ... | 436,944 | 488,016 | 1942 ... | 454,102 | 737,882 |
| 1941 „ ... | 507,738 | 568,596 | 1943 ... | 486,960 | 668,930 |
| | | | 1944 ... | 561,294 | *503,039 |
| | | | 1945 ... | 523,917 | *554,679 |

* Calendar Year ended 3 months earlier.

The number of pigs at 31st March, 1941, was greater than the number recorded at the end of any earlier season. There was a marked decline during 1941-42, when weather conditions in dairying districts were unfavourable, but the number rose again to a maximum, 561,294 in March, 1944.

The following statement shows the number of pigs in divisions of the State in various years since 1921:—

TABLE 725.—Pigs in Divisions, 1921 to 1945.

| Division. | 1921. (June). | 1931. (June). | 1939. (March). | 1943. (March). | 1944. (March). | 1945. (March). |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| North Coast ... | 117,220 | 152,243 | 176,394 | 202,716 | 205,417 | 198,793 |
| Hunter and Manning ... | 49,424 | 64,287 | 81,860 | 73,949 | 73,367 | 57,840 |
| Metropolitan ... | 20,863 | 16,924 | 18,627 | 13,068 | 27,671 | 30,013 |
| South Coast ... | 21,396 | 26,958 | 31,279 | 27,709 | 28,078 | 26,262 |
| Total, Coastal ... | 208,903 | 260,412 | 308,160 | 317,442 | 334,533 | 312,908 |
| Tablelands ... | 29,700 | 20,553 | 21,842 | 35,027 | 39,614 | 36,844 |
| Western Slopes ... | 39,599 | 35,503 | 31,218 | 90,578 | 127,546 | 117,678 |
| Other ... | 28,051 | 17,863 | 16,124 | 43,913 | 59,601 | 56,487 |
| Total, New South Wales ... | 306,253 | 334,331 | 377,344 | 486,960 | 561,294 | 523,917 |

At 31st March, 1945, the pigs in the North Coast division represented 33 per cent. of the total, and 22 per cent. were in the Western Slopes divisions, where there has been marked expansion in recent years.

Prices of Pigs.

The average prices of certain representative classes of pigs in the metropolitan saleyards at Flemington in 1939, and each of the past three years are shown below. The averages were compiled from reports of the State Marketing Board.

TABLE 726.—Average Prices of Pigs, Sydney 1939 to 1945.

| Month. | Heavy and Medium Weights. | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Baconers. | | | | Porkers. | | | |
| | 1939. | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. | 1939. | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| January ... | 73 1 | 102 1 | 112 0 | 105 9 | 46 1 | 62 0 | 55 6 | 66 9 |
| February ... | 72 8 | 101 6 | 109 6 | 105 11 | 47 2 | 61 3 | 60 6 | 70 0 |
| March ... | 73 5 | 106 6 | 110 9 | 104 0 | 47 5 | 63 6 | 60 0 | 66 6 |
| April ... | 73 1 | 108 0 | 109 9 | 103 5 | 48 2 | 67 3 | 57 3 | 64 2 |
| May ... | 71 8 | 110 9 | 112 0 | 101 9 | 45 6 | 67 6 | 62 3 | 60 8 |
| June ... | 73 0 | 109 6 | 108 3 | 104 3 | 46 1 | 66 6 | 60 0 | 61 7 |
| July ... | 74 7 | 114 9 | 107 9 | 105 11 | 47 5 | 62 6 | 60 0 | 65 6 |
| August ... | 77 0 | 121 0 | 107 3 | 107 8 | 49 9 | 60 6 | 58 6 | 67 7 |
| September ... | 81 0 | 116 9 | 106 3 | 107 9 | 49 9 | * | 64 3 | 68 8 |
| October ... | 83 1 | 109 6 | 104 9 | 105 1 | 52 2 | * | 61 6 | 69 11 |
| November ... | 84 0 | 107 0 | 103 6 | 105 9 | 51 6 | 55 6 | 59 0 | 72 8 |
| December ... | 81 10 | 110 0 | 102 3 | 108 9 | 50 10 | 55 0 | 61 3 | 72 9 |
| Average ... | 76 6 | 109 9 | 107 10 | 105 9 | 48 6 | 62 2 | 60 0 | 67 3 |

* No Quotations.

Bacon and Hams.

The output of bacon and hams from factories and farms in New South Wales since 1910 is shown hereunder:—

TABLE 727.—Bacon and Ham, Production 1910 to 1944-45.

| 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 | 20,208 | 814 | 21,022 |
| 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 | 20,519 | 417 | 20,936 |
| 1936-40 | 20,880 | 629 | 21,509 | 1941 | 25,522 | 492 | 26,014 |
| 1941-45 | 31,394 | 490 | 31,884 | 1942 | 28,319 | 504 | 28,823 |
| | | | | 1943 | 29,430 | 485 | 29,915 |
| | | | | 1944 | 29,853 | 485 | 30,338 |
| | | | | 1945 | 43,848 | 484 | 44,332 |

* 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 713).

The production of bacon and ham increased slowly between 1910 and 1930, then fluctuated at a slightly lower level until 1939-40. There was an appreciable increase in 1940-41, and a slow upward trend in the next three years. In 1944-45 the output rose by as much as 46 per cent. and was double the pre-war production.

Lard.

Statistics showing the total production of lard are not available. The quantity extracted in factories, and the value at the factory in recent years were as follows:—

| | lb. | £ |
|---------|-----------|--------|
| 1942-43 | 719,658 | 17,154 |
| 1943-44 | 961,967 | 26,502 |
| 1944-45 | 2,201,494 | 64,257 |

Lard is produced in many other establishments, as well as on farms, and 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 728.—Oversea Exports of Butter, Cheese, Milk and Bacon.
(from N.S.W.) 1911 to 1944-45.

| 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 |
| 1935 | 58,028 | 2,182,429 | 2,136 | 55,413 | 2,569 | 196,668 | 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 | 32,554 | 2,021,335 | 850 | 35,214 | 6,754 | 309,134 | 1,742 | 112,085 |
| 1941 | 20,049 | 1,271,307 | 4,219 | 185,102 | 9,466 | 306,279 | 2,614 | 178,597 |
| 1942 | 10,035 | 678,806 | 2,399 | 131,266 | 9,613 | 343,639 | 3,070 | 219,293 |
| 1943 | 16,246 | 1,118,480 | 5,408 | 340,497 | 8,625 | 336,908 | 1,690 | 140,440 |
| 1944 | 10,143 | 674,612 | 10,274 | 661,863 | 11,361 | 484,753 | 6,065 | 495,418 |
| 1945 | 7,092 | 636,773 | 10,840 | 656,720 | 13,666 | 629,914 | 4,980 | 445,213 |

* Calendar year.

The values of other dairy and farmyard products exported overseas in 1944-45 were as follows:—Frozen pork, £114,564; frozen poultry, £42,787; and eggs—in shell £49,294, other £169,600.

POULTRY-FARMING.

In recent years poultry farming has grown in importance as a distinct industry in New South Wales and it is conducted also in conjunction with dairying and other rural pursuits. The estimated farm value of eggs and

poultry produced in New South Wales, as far as ascertainable, was approximately £8,152,000 in 1944-45.

Statistics of poultry production are collected under the Census Act from occupiers of rural holdings of one acre or more and, as far as practicable, information is also obtained regarding poultry on smaller holdings. Owing to the relatively small area of land required for poultry farming, it is difficult to make a complete annual survey of the industry, but special efforts were made in 1934-35 and 1944-45 to remedy the deficiency in the collection of data.

The resultant figures are shown below in comparison with those of 1939-40. It is believed that these show with reasonable precision the development of the industry during the five years of the war period and the five years which preceded it:—

TABLE 729.—Poultry in New South Wales, 1935 to 1945.

| As at 31st March. | Fowls, Chickens, etc. | Ducks, etc. | Geese, etc. | Turkeys, etc. | Year ended 31st March. | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | Eggs Produced.* | Farm Value Production.† |
| 1935 | 5,521,000 | 219,000 | 31,000 | 244,000 | million doz. 51·2 | £million: 2·8 |
| 1940 | 5,474,000 | 202,000 | 23,000 | 213,000 | 56·2 | 3·5 |
| 1945 | 9,809,000 | 256,000 | 21,000 | 247,000 | 78·3† | 8·2† |

* Estimated.

† Subject to revision.

‡ Eggs and Table Poultry.

From 1935 to 1940 there was little expansion in the industry. During the war years shortage of food supplies, coupled with higher prices and measures to encourage expansion of egg production, led to a rapid growth in the industry, particularly in 1944-45 when the number of young stock raised easily constituted a record.

The numbers shown in the foregoing table relate to poultry on rural holdings one acre or more in extent and estimates made by local collectors in other areas. In 1945, there were approximately 6,900,000 fowls, chickens, etc., on 7,108 holdings with 150 or more hens and pullets; approximately 630,000 fowls, chickens, etc., on 6,664 holdings with 40 and less than 150 hens and pullets, and approximately 2,280,000 on other holdings.

The following table shows the development of poultry farming in respect of holdings with 150 or more hens and pullets:—

TABLE 730.—Commercial Poultry Farms, 1935 to 1945.
(With 150 or more laying stock.)

| Year ended 31st March. | Number of Farms. | Total Fowls and Chickens. | Chickens Hatched. | Chickens Sold. |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1935 | 3,474 | 2,321,000 | 3,958,000 | 1,278,000† |
| 1940 | 3,072 | 2,647,000 | 5,940,000* | 3,119,000*† |
| 1945 | 7,108 | 6,897,000 | 12,339,000* | 9,109,000*‡ |

* Including hatcheries.

† Day old.

‡ Under 1 month old.

The 6,897,000 stock as at 31st March, 1945, included 3,539,000 pullets hatched in 1944 and 2,592,000 hens hatched in 1943 or earlier years. In addition there were 331,000 cocks and cockerels and 435,000 chickens under three months old.

In 1945 when it seemed probable that scarcity of wheat and other poultry food would lead to heavy culling of stock the Commonwealth Government arranged a contract with the British Ministry of Food for the purchase of 1,000 tons of "boiler" type poultry. The contract price f.o.b. Australian ports is 1s. 3d. sterling (1s. 6½d. Australian) per lb. (undrawn); this is equivalent to about 11d. (Australian) per lb. live weight.

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. 3d. per bird per year in 1943-44 and 7s. 7d. in 1944-45. 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 731.—Cost of Feeding Fowls, 1929-30 to 1944-45.

| 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. |
| 1930 ... | 9 10 | 1936 ... | 7 2 | 1942 ... | 8 0 |
| 1931 ... | 7 3 | 1937 ... | 8 8 | 1943 ... | 7 11 |
| 1932 ... | 5 9 | 1938 ... | 9 6 | 1944 ... | 8 3 |
| 1933 ... | 7 0 | 1939 ... | 7 0 | 1945 ... | 7 7 |
| 1934 ... | 6 3 | 1940 ... | 6 3 | | |
| 1935 ... | 5 9 | 1941 ... | 7 3 | | |

The course of prices of wheat, maize, bran and pollard is indicated in Table 601.

Prices of Eggs.

The average monthly wholesale prices of new-laid hen eggs per dozen in Sydney since January, 1938, are shown in the following table, together with the average price in each year weighted in accordance with the seasonal expectation of laying:—

TABLE 732.—Wholesale Prices of Eggs, 1938 to 1945.

| Month. | Weight. | 1938. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. |
|---|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| January ... | 13 | 17·6 | 18·3 | 15·2 | 15·8 | 14·0 | 22·4 | 24·0 | 24·0 |
| February ... | 11 | 18·8 | 22·5 | 18·1 | 18·0 | 16·2 | 24·0 | 24·0 | 24·0 |
| March ... | 7 | 20·7 | 17·3 | 19·1 | 18·4 | 18·9 | 24·0 | 24·0 | 24·0 |
| April ... | 6 | 24·0 | 20·1 | 21·6 | 21·0 | 24·0 | 24·0 | 24·0 | 24·0 |
| May ... | 4 | 24·0 | 21·0 | 23·8 | 21·0 | 24·0 | 24·0 | 24·0 | 24·0 |
| June ... | 6 | 23·5 | 20·3 | 21·0 | 17·9 | 24·0 | 24·0 | 24·0 | 24·0 |
| July ... | 10 | 18·0 | 15·0 | 16·3 | 15·2 | 24·0 | 24·0 | 24·0 | 24·0 |
| August ... | 16 | 15·9 | 12·7 | 14·3 | 14·0 | 18·7 | 22·9 | 23·5 | 22·0 |
| September ... | 19 | 13·9 | 12·0 | 14·0 | 14·0 | 18·0 | 19·0 | 19·1 | 19·0 |
| October ... | 19 | 13·0 | 12·0 | 14·0 | 13·8 | 18·0 | 19·0 | 19·0 | 19·0 |
| November ... | 17 | 13·7 | 12·0 | 14·7 | 13·0 | 18·0 | 19·0 | 19·4 | 19·0 |
| December ... | 16 | 14·8 | 14·0 | 15·0 | 13·5 | 20·0 | 20·2 | 20·8 | 20·0 |
| Estimated weighted average price for year ... | 144 | 16·5 | 15·1 | 15·9 | 15·2 | 18·9 | 21·4 | 21·7 | 21·4 |

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 average wholesale price of eggs in 1942 was 3½d. per dozen higher than in the preceding year; in later years the seasonal rise was introduced three months earlier than formerly and the average rose further by 2½d.

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 the marketing of eggs produced in country districts, except certain distant areas where production is negligible.

In July, 1943, the Controller of Egg Supplies appointed by the Commonwealth Government in terms of National Security Regulations assumed control of production and distribution of eggs in New South Wales. Persons having twenty or more female fowls or ducks of productive age were required to consign the eggs to the Egg Marketing Board as agent for the Controller unless permitted by the Controller, under contract, to sell their eggs privately as exempt producers. The limit of exemption from control was raised to forty fowls or ducks as from 1st November, 1943.

A summary relating to the operations of the Egg Marketing Board is shown below:—

TABLE 733.—Egg Marketing Board, 1934-35 to 1944-45.

| 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. † | Cost of Export per dozen. ‡ |
| | Thousand dozens. | | | doz. | d. | doz. | d. | d. |
| 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 |
| 1942-43 ... | 15,670 | 26,976 | 42,646 | 24,126,634 | 19.61 | 2,850,000 | 15.58 | 0.85 |
| 1943-44 ... | 14,837 | 27,213 | 42,050 | § | § | § | § | § |
| 1944-45 ... | 12,769 | 34,600 | 47,369 | § | § | § | § | § |

* As Agent for Controller of Egg Supplies since July, 1943. † Sydney basis—including exchange premium. ‡ 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. § Not available, on comparable basis. (c) Also pulp 253,000 doz.

The quantity of eggs under the Board's administration was 42,646,000 dozen in 1942-43—the first full year after its jurisdiction was extended in November, 1941. The number rose to 47,369,000 dozen in 1944-45, notwithstanding the exemption of flocks with 20 to 40 fowls or ducks. Particulars regarding realisations by the Board in respect of local sales and exports in the last three years are not available for comparison with former records.

Particulars regarding payments to producers (subject to pool deduction) in respect of eggs handled by the Board in each year since 1933-34 are shown below:—

TABLE 734.—Payments to Producers by Egg Marketing Board of New South Wales.

| Pool Year. | Paid to Producers. | |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Amount. | Average per dozen. |
| | £ | d. |
| 1933-34 | 549,095 | 12·65 |
| 1934-35 | 787,336 | 12·75 |
| 1935-36 | 831,314 | 13·75 |
| 1936-37 | 961,457 | 12·53 |
| 1937-38 | 940,348 | 16·14 |
| 1938-39 | 873,000 | 15·57 |
| 1939-40 | 844,000 | 13·75 |
| 1940-41 | 1,219,000 | 15·13 |
| 1941-42 | 1,593,000 | 14·22 |
| 1942-43 | 2,193,000 | 19·51 |
| 1943-44 | 2,353,209 | 20·76 |
| 1944-45 | 2,982,575 | 20·69 |

Consignors to the Egg Marketing Board and producer agents contributed to the pool at the rate of 1d. per dozen from 1st July, 1939, to 14th December, 1941. Subsequent changes were 2d. per dozen from 15th December, 1941; 1d. from 1st June, 1942; 1½d. from October, 1942; 3d. from 3rd May, 1943; and 1¾d. from 4th July, 1943. The rate was further reduced to 1d. per dozen as from 5th October, 1943. As agent for the Controller of Egg Supplies the Board is allowed handling and selling charges of 1d. and ¾d. per dozen respectively.

Export of Eggs and Poultry.

In the years 1939-40 and 1940-41 large quantities of eggs in shell were exported under contract from Australia to the British Ministry of Food. Early in 1941 it became difficult to obtain refrigerated shipping space for eggs in shell and the Commonwealth Government made arrangements for processing eggs into whole egg powder for shipment, as described in the 1940-41 issue of the Year Book. The British Government has agreed to purchase from Australia the exportable surplus of eggs in 1945-46 as egg powder, or, if circumstances permit, as eggs in shell, also 30,000,000 dozen eggs or the equivalent in egg powder, in 1946-47.

In terms of the National Security Regulations, dated April, 1943, shipment of eggs is supervised by the Controller of Egg Supplies and exporters, as well as producers, must be licensed.

Exports and Imports of Eggs and Poultry.

The following table shows particulars of the oversea export trade in eggs and poultry:—

TABLE 735.—Oversea Exports of Eggs and Poultry from New South Wales, 1935-36 to 1944-45.

| Year ended 30th June. | Eggs. | | | Frozen Poultry. | | Total Value. |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------------|--------|--------------|
| | In Shell. | Other. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | |
| | coz. | lb. | £ | 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 | 800 | 268,350 | 27,377 | 28,995 | 297,345 |
| 1939 | 3,427,702 | 686 | 205,801 | 19,294 | 18,295 | 224,096 |
| 1940 | 3,789,747 | ..... | 195,458 | 49,019 | 37,563 | 233,021 |
| 1941 | 8,255,527 | 293,608 | 524,091 | 42,672 | 26,531 | 550,622 |
| 1942 | 175,540 | 3,534,303 | 553,367 | 19,049 | 14,209 | 567,576 |
| 1943 | 358,670 | 2,303,498 | 291,072 | 8,072 | 4,164 | 295,236 |
| 1944 | 278,455 | 1,662,866 | 162,326 | 36,496 | 30,265 | 192,591 |
| 1945 | 281,700 | 669,654 | 198,781 | 42,773 | 42,787 | 241,568 |

The supply of eggs available for export overseas declined after 1941-42 owing to increased requirements for Australian and Allied Forces based in Australia.

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.

In terms of an Amending Act, which was brought into operation in February, 1945, bee-keepers are required to register annually each apiary in which bees are kept. Where a bee-farmer with at least fifty hives of bees in a registered apiary has carried out work to improve it as a site for bee-farming, the apiary may be registered as a protected apiary. No person may establish an apiary within a prescribed distance of a protected apiary without Ministerial consent. The prescribed distance may not exceed two miles.

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.

The particulars recorded in recent years are shown below:—

TABLE 736.—Bee Hives and Honey Production, 1935-36 to 1944-45.

| Season. | Bee Hives. | | | Honey. | Average Yield of Honey per Productive Hive. | Beeswax. |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|--------|------------|---|----------|
| | Productive. | Un-productive. | Total. | | | |
| | No | No | No. | lb. | lb. | lb. |
| 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 |
| 1941-42 ... | * | * | * | †7,465,926 | * | †124,432 |
| 1942-43 ... | * | * | * | †1,744,560 | * | †29,076 |
| 1943-44 ... | 66,200 | 14,214 | 80,414 | †7,733,102 | 116.8 | †105,688 |
| 1944-45 ... | * | * | * | †8,534,640 | * | †142,244 |

* Not collected. † Estimated from receipts; includes production on holdings less than an acre in extent.

The yield per productive hive is subject to marked fluctuations according to seasonal conditions. The flow of honey was relatively poor in each year. 1936-37 to 1939-40 and in 1942-43. The production as recorded in 1944-45 was greater than in any earlier year.

The estimated value of the production from bees was £40,000 in 1942-43, £196,000 in 1943-44 and £228,000 in 1944-45. The quantity of honey and beeswax produced in each division in 1940-41 and 1943-44 was as follows. The particulars are not available for 1941-42, 1942-43 or 1944-45.

TABLE 737.—Honey and Beeswax produced 1940-41 and 1943-44.

| Division. | 1940-41. | | 1943-44. | |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | Honey. | Beeswax. | Honey. | Beeswax. |
| | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. |
| Coastal | 1,225,633 | 23,720 | 1,846,266 | 25,191 |
| Tableland | 1,372,420 | 18,204 | 3,632,116 | 48,892 |
| Western Slopes | 1,814,053 | 23,986 | 2,099,982 | 29,373 |
| Central Plains, Riverina, and Western Division. | 359,316 | 2,760 | 154,738 | 2,232 |
| Total | 4,771,422 | 68,670 | 7,733,102 | 105,688 |

VALUE OF DAIRY AND FARMYARD PRODUCTION.

The farm value of production in the dairying and farmyard industries in 1944-45 amounted to £24,862,000. Dairying apart from pigs, yielded £13,726,000; pigs, £2,756,000; poultry £8,152,000; and bees, £228,000. The farm value of production since 1911 was as follows:—

TABLE 738.—Value of Dairy and Farmyard Production, 1928-29 to 1944-45.

| 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1928-29 ... | 6,822 | 228 | 2,658 | 571 | 1,237 | 11,516 | 2,999 | 44 | 14,559 |
| 1929-30 ... | 6,884 | 234 | 2,608 | 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 | 223 | 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 |
| 1942-43†... | 6,607 | 216 | 5,196 | 1,239 | 2,772 | 16,030 | 5,361 | 40 | 21,431 |
| 1943-44†... | 7,130 | 251 | 5,250 | 1,347 | 2,227 | 16,205 | 6,945 | 196 | 23,346 |
| 1944-45†... | 6,106 | 207 | 6,083 | 1,330 | 2,756 | 16,482 | 8,152 | 228 | 24,862 |

† Values for milk and milk products are inclusive of subsidy (see page 766).

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. Prices for poultry were quoted per lb. live weight in the months December, 1943, to April, 1944.

TABLE 739.—Prices of Dairy and Farmyard Products, 1939 to 1945.

| Dairy and Poultry Farm Produce. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Milk gal. | 1 5·2 | 1 5·2 | 1 5·2 | 1 9·2 | 1 9·3 | 1 9·3 | 1 8·7 |
| Butter lb. | 1 5 | 1 5 | 1 5 | 1 5·8 | 1 5·9 | 1 5·9 | 1 5·9 |
| Cheese " | 0 11 | 0 10·9 | 0 10·8 | 1 0 | 1 0·2 | 1 0·2 | 1 0·2 |
| Hams " | 1 3·9 | 1 4·2 | 1 4·3 | 1 5·9 | 1 7·2 | 1 7 | 1 7·2 |
| Bacon (sides) ... " | 0 11·7 | 1 0·6 | 1 0·1 | 1 1·7 | 1 2·8 | 1 2·9 | 1 3·5 |
| Eggs (new laid) doz. | 1 4·4 | 1 5·3 | 1 4·3 | 1 7·8 | 1 10·2 | 1 10·5 | 1 11·2 |
| Poultry— | | | | | | | |
| Fowls— | | | | | | | |
| (Cockerels) ... pr. | 6 5 | 6 5 | 6 7 | 8 0 | 9 9* | 11 8* | 10 11 |
| Drakes— | | | | | | | |
| (Muscovy) ... " | 9 9 | 9 9 | 10 3 | 13 5 | 10 1* | 17 1* | 14 8 |
| Ducks— | | | | | | | |
| (Muscovy) ... " | 6 5 | 6 4 | 6 6 | 8 3 | 16 7* | 9 8* | 8 6 |
| Turkeys (cocks) " | 28 1 | 25 0 | 23 9 | 32 8 | 44 1‡ | 44 7* | 42 7 |
| Bee produce— | | | | | | | |
| Honey lb. | 0 4·1 | 0 5·3 | 0 4·8 | 0 5·3 | 0 6·1 | 0 6·2 | 0 7·5 |
| Wax " | 1 4·9 | 1 7·8 | 2 0·9 | 2 4·5 | 2 5·4 | 2 5·8 | 2 6 |

* Average, January to November, inclusive, in 1943 and May to December, inclusive, in 1944.

‡ Average, April to November, inclusive, 1943.

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 740.—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. The index numbers have not been compiled for later years.

FORESTRY

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 include such renowned constructional woods as ironbark, tallow-wood, spotted gum, blackbutt, red mahogany, and turpentine. Other varieties include such valuable timbers as cedar, beech, brushbox, hoop pine, coachwood, native cypress pine, and teak. It is estimated that, in the National and State forests, extending over 5,200,000 acres, some 2,880,000 acres carry hardwood forest, 1,630,000 acres carry cypress pine with some ironbark, and 690,000 acres carry brushwoods and mixed hardwood brush. The balance of the Crown forest estate consists of timber reserves (1,296,000 acres) carrying poorer quality hardwood for fuel and general purposes.

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, 1944, there were 694 State and National forests containing a total area of 5,204,315 acres of Crown lands which had been dedicated permanently for this purpose, and 410 timber reserves with 1,296,086 acres which had been set apart tentatively. Included in the State forests are a number of forest plantations of an aggregate area of 40,473 acres.

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.

Plans of development have been laid down for some of the principal State Forests after intensive survey and detailed mapping with the object of sustaining productive capacity. Cutting is controlled with due regard to regeneration and supplemented by silvicultural treatment to increase the forest yield. Regeneration of indigenous species is almost entirely natural, but the planting of some valuable varieties may be necessary; experimental work is proceeding and the planting of hoop pine was in practice before the war.

There are 38,215 acres of exotic pine (principally *Pinus radiata*) plantations. An intensive examination in 1935 and 1936 revealed that some of these plantations had been established on inferior sites and their continuance was not warranted. It was enacted in 1935 that further plantations might be established only with Ministerial consent, after proof of the suitability of sites. During the war a large supply of case timber was obtained by thinning from the plantations, and considerable areas of land on the tablelands have been recommended for afforestation with exotic pine as part of post-war plans to meet expansion in local demand for such timber.

Silvicultural and fire-protection work is continuous. The war led to acceleration of construction of forest access roads, of which there is an extensive system. Fire-breaks, fire-lines, and fire-roads (which also give access for logging) have been established for fire protection. Other works include look-out towers at strategic points, an interlocking system of forest water supplies, equipment huts and telephone lines. Radio communication serves the Pilliga National Forest and its use in other areas is under investigation.

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 1934-35:—

TABLE 741.—Sawmills—Output of Timber, 1934-35 to 1944-45.

| 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. | | | | |
| 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 | 288,461 |
| 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 |
| 1943 | 532 | 5,431 | 85,806 | 164,211 | 454 | 165 | 250,636 |
| 1944 | 585 | 5,474 | 88,751 | 170,234 | 2,825 | 1,099 | 262,959 |
| 1945 | 605 | 5,935 | 75,769 | 170,204 | 769 | 596 | 247,338 |

The output of native sawn timbers rose from an average of about 150,000,000 super. feet in the five years ended 1938-39 to about 246,000,000 super. feet in the five years ended 1944-45. The output in 1943-44 was the highest on record.

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 that interval customs duties on import of sawn timber were raised, and an increased proportion of the timber was imported unsawn and treated in local sawmills. The quantity declined greatly during the war period owing to difficulties of supply and of ocean transport, and needs have been met mainly from local timbers. Comparing yearly averages for the war years 1939-40 to 1943-44 and the preceding five years the output of native softwoods increased by 35,500,000 super. feet, and of native hardwoods by 50,000,000 super feet, or by about 75 and nearly 50 per cent. respectively. In softwoods the output was greatest in 1941-42, and in hardwoods it increased progressively year by year.

The following table shows the annual gross consumption of native and imported timbers as estimated by the Forestry Commission :—

TABLE 742.—Consumption of Timber, 1924-25 to 1943-44.

| Period. | Estimated Gross Consumption of Timber. | | | | | |
|---------|--|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Native. | | | | Imported from Oversea. | Grand Total. |
| | Softwood. | Hardwood. | Pole and Pile timber and Fuel. | Total Native. | | |

(000 omitted.)

Average per annum.

| | cubic feet. |
|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1925-29 | 7,120 | 20,392 | 13,023 | 40,535 | 17,040 | 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 | 17,000 | 66,271 |

Year ended 30th June.

| | | | | | | |
|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 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 | 13,000 | 68,854 |
| 1941 | 12,249 | 25,786 | 20,049 | 58,084 | 4,000 | 62,084 |
| 1942 | 13,317 | 24,502 | 11,980 | 49,799 | 3,000 | 52,799 |
| 1943 | 10,405 | 25,550 | 14,414 | 50,369 | 2,000 | 52,369 |
| 1944 | 10,582 | 29,846 | 13,941 | 54,369 | 3,000 | 57,369 |

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 and essential purposes. The Regulations were administered by the Controller of Timber in the Department of Munitions, and by Deputy Controllers in the various States.

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 743.—Value of Forestry Production, 1901 to 1944-45.

| Year ended 30th June. | Value. | Year ended 30th June. | Value. |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | | | £ |
| 1901* | 554,000 | 1938 | 2,179,000 |
| 1906* | 1,008,000 | 1939 | 2,261,000 |
| 1911* | 998,000 | 1940 | 2,347,000 |
| 1916 | 1,045,000 | 1941 | 2,576,000 |
| 1921 | 1,656,000 | 1942 | 3,159,000 |
| 1926 | 2,202,000 | 1943 | 3,155,000 |
| 1931 | 1,237,000 | 1944 | 3,285,000 |
| 1936 | 2,014,000 | 1945 | 3,321,000 |

* Calendar year.

The value of production, which had been trending slowly upwards since 1931-32, increased by 22½ per cent. in 1941-42. The value in 1944-45 was 60 per cent. above the average for the five years ended 1938-39.

Imports and Exports of Timber.

In the following table particulars are shown regarding the oversea imports and exports of timber to and from New South Wales at intervals from 1920-21 to 1944-45.

The large importation prior to the war was 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.

TABLE 744.—Oversea Imports and Exports of Timber, 1920-21 to 1944-45.

| 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) | £ | £ | £ |
| 1920-21 | 93,303 | 1,904,064 | 174,910 | 2,078,974 | 23,202 | 447,653 | 17,072 | 464,725 |
| 1928-29 | 187,009 | 1,919,846 | 301,343 | 2,221,189 | 13,989 | 241,504 | 7,408 | 248,912 |
| 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 |
| 1939-40 | 150,431 | 774,686 | 44,429 | 819,115 | 19,098 | 306,322 | 57,958 | 364,280 |
| 1940-41 | 50,683 | 371,869 | 43,246 | 415,115 | 16,305 | 270,236 | 74,833 | 345,069 |
| 1941-42 | 35,372 | 286,833 | 39,394 | 326,227 | 19,863 | 360,876 | 84,015 | 444,891 |
| 1942-43 | 19,729 | 222,233 | 23,152 | 245,385 | 12,943 | 278,409 | 11,443 | 289,852 |
| 1943-44 | 30,744 | 306,007 | 43,779 | 349,786 | 9,985 | 229,526 | 1,363 | 230,889 |
| 1944-45 | 54,766 | 583,039 | 58,461 | 641,500 | 8,309 | 209,972 | 3,138 | 213,110 |

Finances of Forestry Commission.

A summary of the receipts and payments of the Forestry Commission in the last five years is shown in the following tables:—

TABLE 745.—Receipts of Forestry Commission.

| Year ended 30th June. | Royalty on Timber. | Permits, Inspection Fees, etc. | Rent of Forest Lands. | Sales. | Penalties, Damages, etc. | Total Receipts. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1941 | 242,203 | 11,565 | 24,598 | 26,487 | 1,956 | 306,809 |
| 1942 | 308,526 | 10,729 | 25,035 | 46,896 | 2,016 | 393,202 |
| 1943 | 335,092 | 11,213 | 25,433 | 90,778 | 5,425 | 467,941 |
| 1944 | 338,546 | 12,494 | 27,777 | 136,318 | 15,685 | 530,820 |
| 1945 | 326,574 | 13,525 | 28,142 | 187,666 | 16,409 | 572,316 |

Sales consists largely of timber converted by the Commission, but include £4,178 in 1940-41, £12,834 in 1941-42 and £267 in 1942-43 in respect of charcoal production undertaken as a war measure to provide a substitute for liquid fuel. This activity has been transferred to the Ministry for Transport.

Payments by the Commission are related substantially to the development of forest areas, from which an immediate return may not be expected. Therefore, receipts may not be related to the payments in any particular year.

TABLE 746.—Payments by Forestry Commission.

| Particulars. | Year ended 30th June. | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Administrative— | | | | | |
| Central | 51,205 | 52,145 | 52,455 | 57,869 | 62,508 |
| District | 57,014 | 65,633 | 68,981 | 92,581 | 68,906 |
| Research | 14,304 | 16,195 | 17,999 | 19,918 | 20,881 |
| Development and Reafforestation— | | | | | |
| Acquisition of Land | 5,322 | 4,394 | 5,760 | 7,242 | 9,942 |
| Forest Surveys | 4,532 | 6,589 | 5,551 | 6,740 | 5,968 |
| Silviculture and Nurseries | 35,969 | 41,723 | 29,304 | 31,473 | 31,971 |
| Protection | 58,466 | 58,872 | 46,485 | 45,693 | 56,770 |
| Access Roads | 102,330 | 109,783 | 74,737 | 81,825 | 69,689 |
| Other Improvements, Plant, etc. | 56,904 | 111,806 | 107,682 | 100,824 | 110,220 |
| Supervision of Licenses | 5,000 | 20,621 | 25,462 | 30,581 | 36,257 |
| Logging Operations | 29,465* | 40,632 | 83,205 | 124,723 | 117,768 |
| Total | 420,511 | 528,393 | 517,621 | 598,969 | 590,280 |

* Includes £22,244 on charcoal production.

The item "logging operations" relates to departmental logging work initiated by the Forestry Commission to ensure a supply of special timbers for defence purposes. The costs are charged to the miller and are subsequently reimbursed to the State Treasury. The item, therefore, is self-liquidating.

FISHERIES.

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. There is a National Fisheries Laboratory and Research Station 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 under Commonwealth 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.

Marketing of Fish.

On 17th September, 1945, the Chief Secretary, in the exercise of powers conferred by the Fisheries and Oyster Farms (Amendment) Act of 1942, assumed control of the Sydney fish markets as the first step in a State-wide scheme of organised marketing. It is intended to establish a fishing

centres depots which will function as decentralised markets. In the meantime, all fish must be consigned for sale to the Sydney or Newcastle market, except where independent local sales are permitted through the issue of Ministerial "consents." The Government of New South Wales is assisting fishermen to establish co-operative societies at main fishing centres, with the ultimate aim of placing the marketing of fish in hands of an association of producers' co-operative societies.

Fishing Licenses.

Licenses were issued to 3,128 fishermen in the year ended 30th June, 1943, and to 3,872 in 1943-44, and 4,509 in 1944-45. Fishing boat licenses numbered 2,607, 2,984 and 3,234, and oyster vendors licenses 261, 365 and 335 in the respective years. Fisherman 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, 1945, there were 4,651 leases, embracing 946,302 yards of foreshores, and 4,212 acres of offshore land, and 711 persons were engaged in oyster farming operations.

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-1942, 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 1944-45 applications were granted for oyster leases covering 90,909 yards of foreshore and 180 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 1937 is shown in the following table. The figures relate to commercial enterprises only:—

TABLE 747.—Production of Fish, 1937 to 1944-45.

| Calendar Year. | Fish. | | | Oysters. | Prawns. |
|----------------|------------|---------------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| | Trawled. | Captured Otherwise. | Total. | | |
| | lb. | lb. | lb. | bags.* | lb. |
| 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 | 9,897,810 | 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 |
| 1943 † | 2,240,062 | 19,523,470 | 21,763,532 | 41,473 | 1,551,747 |
| 1944 † | 2,275,140 | 21,526,226 | 23,801,366 | 32,112 | 1,489,971 |
| 1945 † | 10,069,807 | 19,980,816 | 30,050,623 | 34,811 | 1,692,024 |

* Three bushels.

† Year ended 30th June.

The production in 1944-45 consisted of inshore catch 19,792,000 lb., trawled fish 10,070,000 and inland catch 189,000 lb. The inshore catch included mullet 7,117,100 lb., salmon 2,866,600 lb., blackfish 1,410,000 lb., leather jackets 1,233,000 lb., and flathead 1,142,000 lb. The trawled fish included 6,682,000 lb. of flathead and the inland catch 91,800 lb. of Murray cod.

The production of crabs and crayfish (not included in Table 747) was 14,059 dozen in 1942-43, 10,213 dozen in 1943-44 and 17,267 dozen in 1944-45.

The decline in production during the war was due mainly to diversion of fishing vessels to war purposes. The increase in 1944-45 in the quantity of fish trawled was a result of the release of three steam trawlers by the Navy and the employment of twenty-two additional Danish Seine boats in fishing operations.

Most of the recorded production is marketed in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts.

Sales at the Sydney Municipal Fish Markets in 1944-45 amounted to 22,383,260 lb. of fish, 1,064,130 lb. of prawns and 14,900 dozen crayfish and crabs.

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 various sectors of the coast during recent years are indicated below:—

TABLE 748.—Production of Fish in Various Waters 1941 to 1944-45.

| Division. | Year ended 30th June— | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|
| | 1941.* | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. |
| | | | Thousand lb. | | |
| North Coast—Border to Macleay R. ... | 5,443 | 5,710 | 6,566 | 7,894 | 6,373 |
| Hunter—Manning—Hastings R. to Terrigal H. | 5,184 | 6,121 | 5,409 | 5,247 | 5,631 |
| Metropolitan—Hawkesbury R. to P. Hacking | 1,667 | 1,330 | 2,390 | 2,657 | 2,299 |
| South Coast—L. Illawarra to V. Border ... | 5,927 | 5,352 | 4,490 | 4,912 | 4,787 |
| Ocean Waters—Undefined ... | 313 | 261 | 279 | 574 | 702 |
| Trawled Fish ... | 5,278 | 6,863 | 2,240 | 2,275 | 10,070 |
| Inland Waters ... | 156 | 210 | 390 | 242 | 189 |
| Total ... | 23,068 | 25,847 | 21,764 | 23,801 | 30,051 |

* Calendar Year.

OVERSEA TRADE IN FISH.

A considerable proportion of the local requirements of fish is imported from countries outside Australia. The quantity of fish imported into New South Wales was 8,784,477 lb., valued at £425,802 in 1942-43, 10,792,548 lb. value £106,879 in 1943-44, and 12,940,216 lb., value £657,853, in 1944-45. The imports included a large quantity of tinned fish.

VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION.

The value of the production from fisheries of New South Wales, as recorded during the year, 1944-45, was approximately £1,023,000, including fresh fish, £781,000; oysters, crayfish, prawns, etc., £242,000.

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 749.—Value of Fisheries Production, 1920-21 to 1944-45.

| Year. | Fish. | Oysters. | Prawns, etc. | Total. | Year. | Fish. | Oysters. | Prawns, etc. | Total. |
|-----------|-------|----------|-----------------|--------|-----------|-------|----------|-----------------|--------|
| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| 1921* ... | 402 | 65 | 24 | 491 | 1939 ... | 387 | 81 | 40 | 508 |
| 1920* ... | 412 | 82 | 59 | 553 | 1940 ... | 389 | 87 | 41 | 517 |
| 1931* ... | 506 | 54 | 75 | 635 | 1941 ... | 484 | 86 | 49 | 619 |
| 1936 ... | 538 | 62 | 50 | 650 | 1943* ... | 597 | 124 | 109 | 830 |
| 1937 ... | 435 | 79 | 34 | 548 | 1944* ... | 562 | 96 | 70 | 728 |
| 1938 ... | 481 | 83 | 56 | 620 | 1945* ... | 781 | 157 | 85 | 1,023 |

* Year ended 30th June.

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.

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.

The Eastern Division, with an area of 60,661,926 acres (exclusive of 601,000 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.

*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 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, 1944, distinguishing lands in the Western Division from the remainder of the State:—

TABLE 750.—Areas of Land Tenures, 1944.

| Manner of Disposal.* | Area. | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Eastern and Central Divisions. | Western Division. | Whole State. |
| | acres. | acres. | acres. |
| (1) Alienated | 66,277,441 | 2,039,523 | 51,207,567 |
| (2) In course of alienation | | | 17,109,397 |
| (3) Virtually alienated | 1,668,561 | 1,119 | 1,669,680 |
| (4) Alienable Leases (long term and perpetual) ... | 26,491,785 | 85,372 | 26,577,137 |
| (5) Long term leases with limited rights of alienation.. | 1,353,602 | 98,754 | 1,452,356 |
| Total under foregoing tenures | 95,791,369 | 2,224,768 | 98,016,137 |
| (6) Other long term leases† ... .. | ..... | 74,145,267 | 74,145,267 |
| (7) Short leases and temporary tenures | 3,769,750 | 3,517,691 | 7,287,441 |
| (8) Forest leases or permits within dedicated State forests | 2,401,735 | ..... | 2,401,735 |
| (9) Mining leases and permits | 189,082 | 5,839 | 194,921 |
| (10) Neither alienated nor leased (includes reserves, dedicated State forest not under occupation, roads, stock routes, etc.) | 15,565,836 | 425,783 | 15,991,619 |
| Total Area... .. | 117,717,772 | 80,319,348 | 198,037,120 |

* Tenures included in (3) to (9) are indicated in table on page 811.

† Includes Western Lands Leases (Perpetual), 48,595,060 acres.

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 1928-29. 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 751.—Area of Alienated Land—1861 to 1944.

| 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 | 1931 | 2,406,035 | 44,074,823 |
| 1871* | ... | 8,630,604 | 1936 | 2,413,598 | 46,204,453 |
| 1881* | ... | 19,615,299 | 1941 | 2,516,265 | 50,282,971 |
| 1891* | ... | 23,682,516 | 1942 | 2,516,665 | 50,843,890 |
| 1901* | ... | 26,407,376 | 1943 | 2,516,665 | 51,053,831 |
| 1911 | 605,641 | 36,234,256 | 1944 | 2,516,665 | 51,207,567 |
| 1921 | 1,857,216 | 39,679,986 | | | |

* As at 31st December.

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, 1944, and the area

Settlement purchases are lands made available under the closer settlement law enacted 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 832 to 842.

Area Leased at 30th June, 1944.

The total area of Crown land in New South Wales held under lease, occupation license and permissive occupancy, was 113,728,537 acres at 30th June, 1944, inclusive of 33,179,380 acres under the Crown Lands Act, 77,691,921 acres under the Western Lands Act, 2,385,452 acres under the Forestry Act, 194,921 acres under the Mining Act and 276,863 acres under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The area under each tenure is shown below:—

TABLE 754.—Crown Lands Leases, 1944.

| Tenure. | Area. | Tenure. | Area. |
|---|-------------------|--|--------------------|
| | acres. | | acres. |
| Virtually Alienated— | | Other Long Term Leases— | |
| Homestead Selections and Homestead Grants ... | 1,669,680 | Western Lands Leases— | |
| Alienable Leases (Long Term and Perpetual)— | | Perpetual | 48,595,060 |
| Homestead Farms | 4,615,366 | Other | 25,550,207 |
| Suburban Holdings | 53,936 | Total | 74,145,267 |
| Settlement Leases* | 2,784,921 | | |
| Crown Leases*† | 7,296,465 | Short Term Leases and Temporary Tenures— | |
| Conditional Purchase Leases* | 172,800 | Snow Leases | 553,640 |
| Conditional Leases* | 11,495,802 | Annual Leases | 524,552 |
| Returned Soldiers' Special Holdings | 14,619 | Occupation Licenses | 687,693 |
| Week-end Leases | 213 | Preferential Occupation Licenses | 2,618,829 |
| Town Lands Leases | 63 | Permissive Occupancies | 2,768,816 |
| Irrigation Farm Leases (Irrigation Areas) | 127,609 | Irrigation Area Leases† | 133,911 |
| Non-Irrigable Leases (do.) | 15,014 | | |
| Town Lands Leases (do.) | 329 | Total | 7,287,441 |
| Total | 26,577,137 | | |
| Long Term Leases with limited right of Alienation— | | Forest Leases and Occupation Permits ‡ | 2,401,735 |
| Improvement Leases | 76,699 | Mining Leases and Permits | 194,921 |
| Scrub Leases | 93,019 | | |
| Inferior Lands Leases | 24,233 | Grand Total | 113,728,537 |
| Church and School Lands Leases | 11 | | |
| Conditional Leases (brought under Western Lands Act) | 98,754 | | |
| Prickly-pear Leases | 180,351 | | |
| Residential Leases | 5,614 | | |
| Special Leases | 973,775 | | |
| Total | 1,452,356 | | |

* New leases mainly perpetual; old leases convertible to perpetual leases. † Includes 32,965 acres outside irrigation areas, but under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. ‡ Includes 13,283 acres of State Forests under tenure of the Crown Lands Act, but administered by the Forestry Commission.

Some 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 and residential leases may be alienated with the approval of the Minister. 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 830.

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, 1944, was 18,318,950 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 in Table 754.

The following is a classification of reserves according to the principal purpose for which reserved:—

TABLE 755.—Reserves—Areas, 1944.

| Classification. | Area. |
|--|------------|
| | acres. |
| Travelling Stock | 5,317,720 |
| Water and Camping | 831,449 |
| Mining | 1,285,309 |
| Forest | 2,136,192 |
| Temporary Commons | 247,549 |
| Railway | 38,699 |
| Recreation and Parks | 411,107 |
| Pending Classification and Survey | 4,242,936 |
| From Conditional Purchase, within Goldfields | 441,274 |
| Other | 3,366,715 |
| Total | 18,318,950 |

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 6,500,401 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 for Conservation (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 principal catchment areas of the State are reviewed by the Board and the disposal 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 areas subject to erosion.

A special investigation is being made of soil erosion and conservation in the principal catchment areas of the State—Burrinjuck, Hume, Wyangala, Snowy River, etc.—with the object of reducing to a minimum siltation in the reservoirs, etc., within these 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, certain tenures for specific purposes are regulated in terms of the Closer Settlement Acts, Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, and the Forestry, Mining, Irrigation and Prickly Pear Destruction Acts.

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 756.—Principal Land Tenures, N.S.W.

| Non-Residential Tenures. | Tenures involving Residential Conditions. |
|---|--|
| Methods of Absolute Alienation. | |
| Auction sale. | Conditional purchase. |
| After-auction purchase. | Settlement purchase. |
| Special non-competitive sales. | Returned soldiers' special holding purchase. |
| Conditional purchase (40 to 320 acres). | Improvement purchase on goldfields. |
| Exchange. | Soldiers' Group purchase. |
| Irrigation farm purchase. | Suburban holding purchases. |
| Town lands lease purchases. | |
| Week-end lease purchases. | |
| Leases Carrying Statutory Rights of Entire Alienation.* | |
| Special conditional purchase lease (up to 1,920 acres). † | Homestead selection and homestead grant. ‡ |
| Town lands lease. † | Homestead farm † |
| Thirty-year lease. | 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. § | Settlement lease. † |
| Scrub lease. § | Suburban holding. † |
| Inferior lands lease. § | Residential lease. |
| Special lease (for certain purposes). § | Returned soldiers' special holding. |
| Week-end lease. † | |
| Prickly-pear lease. | |
| 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 the period was extended from time to time, so that the concession is operative until the end of 1947. The saving to settlers in the twelve years 1933 to 1944 is estimated at £3,200,000.

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 relieves 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. Waivers and remissions amounting to £273,220 have been granted. In addition large amounts which have been postponed or funded are included in the total, £6,767,750, mentioned in the following paragraph.

Postponement, Funding and Waiver of Arrears of Crown Payments. The problem created by large accumulations of Crown dues was met by amendments of the Crown Lands Acts in 1932 and 1935 to provide for the postponement or funding of amounts over lengthy periods; the overdue payments amounted to approximately £6,767,750. A further amendment

of the law in 1941 authorised the waiver of interest or rent which had become payable before 1933, and had been postponed or funded. A total amount of £826,619 has been waived in pursuance of this provision.

METHODS OF PURCHASE.

Conditional Purchase.

This method of alienation, introduced by the Crown Lands Act of 1861, has been used more extensively than any other. 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, 1944, were as follows:—

TABLE 757.—Conditional Purchases—1862 to 1943-44.

| 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. | |
| 1862-1934 | 184,180 | 25,111,508 | 60,344 | 19,704,897 | 18,225 | 11,637,405 |
| 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 |
| 1942 | 1,851 | 547,103 | 42,097 | 14,089,201 | 17,287 | 11,462,272 |
| 1943 | 729 | 199,279 | 41,643 | 13,874,235 | 17,423 | 11,549,387 |
| 1944 | 569 | 157,092 | 41,403 | 13,693,600 | 17,303 | 11,495,802 |
| Total (as at 30th June, 1944) | 207,869 | 31,222,952 | 41,403 | 13,693,600 | 17,303 | 11,495,802 |

The total area alienated and in course of alienation by conditional purchase as at 30th June, 1944, was 44,916,552 acres. In addition, there were 3,465,970 acres of associated conditional leases almost wholly convertible into conditional purchases, and 8,029,832 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 the issue of deeds.

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 1½ 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, 2,222,441 acres of homestead selections and grants have been converted into conditional purchase and conditional lease. At 30th June, 1944, the area remaining under homestead selection and grants was 1,669,680 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 56 cases of conversion of this kind covering 213,825 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 46,884 acres in the last twenty-seven 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.

One hundred and forty-two acres were sold by auction during 1943-44 in 42 lots, and realised £3,537. Sixty-one acres were sold as after-auction purchases in 163 lots, and realised £8,313. The total area alienated by auction purchase and after-auction purchase was 11,596,115 acres at 30th June, 1944.

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 1943-44 twenty-seven acres were sold in thirty-nine lots for the sum of £757.

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 1943-44 was £9,687 in respect of 1,352 acres of land, including £3,440 for 886 acres of alienated roads; £741 for purchase of 299 acres of residential leases; and £5,506 for 167 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, and for each year since 1939-40, are as follow:—

TABLE 758.—Crown Land Sales—1900 to 1943-44.

| 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 |
| 1941-42 ... | 63 | 67 | 25 | 3,386 | 3,541 |
| 1942-43 ... | 11 | 33 | 28 | 2,712 | 2,784 |
| 1943-44 ... | 142 | 61 | 27 | 1,352 | 1,582 |

* 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 1943-44 sixteen applications were dealt with; two were refused or withdrawn and fourteen, covering 674 acres, were completed; fourteen new applications were received during the year.

Settlement Purchase.

Particulars of this method of acquiring land are shown on later pages in relation to Closer 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. 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, 1944, were 9,353 conditional leases, 8,029,832 acres; 83 conditional purchase leases, 85,589 acres; 2,683 Crown leases, 4,532,242 acres; and 887 settlement leases, 2,185,182 acres.

There were 28,911 perpetual leases of all forms covering an aggregate area of 70,023,488 acres at 30th June, 1944. In these were included 3,043 perpetual leases with a total area of 48,693,814 acres held under the Western Lands Act, of which 74 embracing 98,754 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, except 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, 1944, numbered 7,950, embracing 3,465,970 acres, at an annual rental of £48,112.

Perpetual conditional leases in existence at 30th June, 1944, numbered 9,353 with an aggregate area of 8,029,832 acres and annual rental of £113,339.

Ten new conditional leases in respect of 6,226 acres were created by conversion, and 113 conditional leases for 61,012 acres were converted to other tenures in 1943-44.

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 172,800 acres in 1943-44.

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 5,334,484 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, 1944, numbered 232 with an area of 172,800 acres, the annual rent amounting to £6,138. Of these, 83 were perpetual leases with an aggregate area of 85,589 acres and annual rental of £1,512.

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, 1,793,440 acres of Crown leases have been converted into conditional purchase and conditional leases.

Particulars of Crown leases subsisting at 30th June in each year since 1934 are shown below:—

TABLE 759.—Crown Leases, 1934 to 1944.

| Year. | Leases current at 30th June. | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | Perpetual. | | | Ordinary. | | |
| | No. | Area. | Rent. | No. | Area. | Rent. |
| | | acres. | £ | | acres. | £ |
| 1934 | 458 | 1,063,079 | 8,805 | 3,875 | 5,082,975 | 39,664 |
| 1935 | 901 | 2,069,048 | 15,769 | 3,704 | 4,628,512 | 31,584 |
| 1936 | 1,306 | 2,620,066 | 19,209 | 3,390 | 4,100,126 | 27,575 |
| 1937 | 1,636 | 3,129,646 | 22,671 | 3,158 | 4,065,018 | 26,234 |
| 1938 | 1,867 | 3,455,365 | 24,863 | 2,960 | 3,789,443 | 24,631 |
| 1939 | 2,076 | 3,762,865 | 27,600 | 2,773 | 3,351,572 | 21,067 |
| 1940 | 2,319 | 4,092,156 | 29,745 | 2,615 | 3,096,729 | 19,404 |
| 1941 | 2,461 | 4,242,717 | 31,040 | 2,540 | 2,992,249 | 18,774 |
| 1942 | 2,546 | 4,335,703 | 31,636 | 2,477 | 2,919,556 | 18,248 |
| 1943 | 2,616 | 4,443,042 | 32,473 | 2,435 | 2,832,201 | 17,421 |
| 1944 | 2,683 | 4,532,242 | 33,325 | 2,375 | 2,764,223 | 18,273 |

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, 1944, there were in existence 2,375 Crown leases (other than perpetual) with an aggregate area of 2,764,223 acres and annual rental of £18,273.

During the year ended 30th June, 1944, there were 17 applications for perpetual Crown leases. Applications confirmed numbered 8 with an aggregate area of 13,636 acres, the annual rental of which amounted to £60. At 30th June, 1944, there were current 2,683 perpetual Crown leases with an aggregate area of 4,532,242 acres and annual rental of £33,325.

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, 1944, a total area of 5,757,247 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, 1944, there were in existence

235 ordinary settlement leases, comprising 599,739 acres, at an annual rental of £6,426, and 887 perpetual settlement leases with an aggregate area of 2,185,182 acres, and annual rental of £28,044.

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 each year began to decline. Up to 30th June, 1944, the total area of improvement leases which had been let was 11,627,664 acres, of which only 76,699 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 1,143,741 acres has been converted from improvement lease to other tenures.

Under the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1912, improvement leases suitable for Closer Settlement may be resumed with compensation. To 30th June, 1944, a total area of 806,217 acres had been withdrawn in this way and £200,802 had been paid as compensation to lessees.

One improvement lease with an area of 7,212 acres was converted into a homestead selection during the year. At 30th June, 1944, there remained current 23 improvement leases and leases under improvement conditions, with an area of 76,699 acres and rental of £386.

Pastoral Leases.

There were no pastoral leases in existence at 30th June, 1944. The tenure was described in earlier 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 appraisal 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 760.—Homestead Farms—1934-35 to 1943-44.

| 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. |
| 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 | 4,468,360 |
| 1940 | 32 | 16,174 | 65 | 88,067 | 7 | 3,860 | 48 | 63,538 | 4,472 | 4,502,923 |
| 1941 | 31 | 14,002 | 57 | 70,429 | 6 | 5,003 | 48 | 47,616 | 4,518 | 4,544,741 |
| 1942 | 24 | 12,725 | 37 | 40,827 | 6 | 5,529 | 55 | 63,591 | 4,530 | 4,540,231 |
| 1943 | 28 | 18,725 | 78 | 80,726 | 4 | 4,233 | 50 | 50,076 | 4,590 | 4,593,839 |
| 1944 | 20 | 22,032 | 53 | 78,870 | 14 | 653 | 74 | 80,028 | 4,603 | 4,615,366 |

The total area of homestead farms confirmed to 30th June, 1944, was 5,626,633 acres, and after adjustments of area by reason of conversion, forfeiture, etc., there remained in existence 4,615,366 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, 1944, was 1,328,937 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; 1,239,186 acres of homestead farms had been converted into other tenures prior to 30th June, 1944. 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, 1944, there were in existence 20 scrub leases, with an area of 93,019 acres, and rental of £306; and 3 inferior lands leases, embracing 24,233 acres, at a rental of £55.

Special Leases.

The number of special leases granted during 1943-44 was 476, with a total area of 50,572 acres, and 286 special leases, representing 44,601 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, 8,949 special leases, with an area of 973,775 acres and rental of £41,181, were current at 30th June, 1944. Under the Crown Lands Act of 1908 an area of 1,895,628 acres of special lease has 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, 1944, the number of prickly pear leases was 150, and the area so leased was 180,351 acres at a total annual rental of £578. 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. Eight conversions have been made to homestead farms, involving 22,653 acres, and six to Crown lease for 9,088 acres.

The Prickly Pear (Amendment) Act, 1944, which became effective in April, 1944, provides for the extension of the term of Prickly Pear leases to perpetuity, for the determination of rent of leases so extended at 2½ per cent. of the capital value of the land, and for re-appraisal of capital value at intervals of ten years.

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 761.—Suburban Holdings, 1911-12 to 1943-44.

| Yearended 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. |
| 1912-1938 ... | 5,038 | 93,349 | 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 | 13 | 2,857 | 54,154 | 5,869 | 422 | 8,303 |
| 1942 ... | 37 | 428 | 2,846 | 54,011 | 5,843 | 400 | 5,999 |
| 1943 ... | 26 | 284 | 2,832 | 53,879 | 5,820 | 393 | 5,516 |
| 1944 ... | 24 | 201 | 2,838 | 53,936 | 5,834 | 394 | 5,395 |

To 30th June, 1944, deeds of purchase had been issued in respect of 820 suburban holding purchases, embracing 14,505 acres.

Residential Leases.

The holder of a "miner's right" within a gold or mineral field may obtain a residential lease. There were 370 residential leases, embracing 5,514 acres at a rental of £762, current at 30th June, 1944.

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, 1944, week-end leases current numbered 149, of an area of 213 acres, and annual rental of £143. Approval to purchase had been granted in the case of 115 leases embracing 623 acres.

There were in existence at 30th June, 1944, 6 week-end lease purchases, with an aggregate area of 17 acres; the area of completed week-end lease purchases at this date was 545 acres.

Leases of Town Lands.

This tenure was described on page 909 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

Up to 30th June, 1944, approval to purchase had been given for 123 lots, embracing 40 acres. On 30th June, 1944, there were 166 leases, containing 63 acres, the annual rental being £116.

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 for banana growing, the rent being £1 per acre in the fourth and subsequent years, when the crops should be in full bearing. Three permits embracing approximately 16 acres were issued in 1943-44. 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, 1944, was 2,385,452 acres under the Forestry Acts, besides 16,283 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, 1944, there were 179 leases current, embracing 553,640 acres with an annual rental of £8,543.

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, 1944, was 1,596, embracing 524,552 acres, with an annual rent of £4,335, inclusive of 13 annual leases comprising 14,186 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, 1943, the land held as mineral and auriferous leases, exclusive of leases to mine on private lands, had decreased in area to 194,199 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, 1943, 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, 1944, 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, 1944, by 192 ordinary licenses for 519,794 acres, rental £1,666, and 149 preferential licenses, representing 263,898 acres, and rent £2,097. 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, 1944, under the Western Lands Act 132 preferential occupation licenses in respect of 2,354,931 acres at an annual rental of £6,462, and 39 ordinary occupation licenses, with an aggregate area of 167,899 acres and annual rental of £150.

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, 1944, was 12,055, comprising 1,843,746 acres, with a rental of £30,100.

There were also 220 permissive occupancies in the Western Division at this date in respect of 925,070 acres, held at an annual rental of £1,356.

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 1943-44.

TABLE 762.—Conversion of Tenures, 1943-44.

| Tenure of Holding Converted. | New Tenure Confirmed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Holdings Converted | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|---|--------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------|--------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|---------|
| | Conditional Purchase. | | Conditional Purchase and Conditional Lease. | | Con- ditional Lease. | | Con- ditional Purchase Lease. | | Crown Lease. | | Home- stead Farm. | | Home- stead Selection | | | | |
| | No. | Area. | No. | Area. | No. | Area. | No. | Area. | No. | Area. | No. | Area. | No. | Area. | No. | Area. | |
| Conditional Lease | 106 | 44,647 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 16,365 | ... | ... | 113 | 61,012 | | |
| Conditional Purchase | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 50,902 | ... | ... | 31 | 50,902 | | |
| Conditional Purchase Lease | 2 | 1,383 | ... | ... | 1 | 1,857 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3,240 | | |
| Crown Lease | 16 | 8,445 | 1 | 4,853 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 13,298 | | |
| Homestead Farm | 8 | 1,409 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 12,477 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 13,886 | | |
| Homestead Selection and Grant | 2 | 429 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 429 | | |
| Improvement Lease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 5,781 | ... | ... | 4 | 7,212 | 4 | 7,212 | |
| Prickly Pear Lease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 5,781 | | |
| Settlement Lease | ... | ... | 2 | 10,064 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 10,064 | | |
| Special Lease | 234 | 12,099 | ... | ... | 9 | 4,369 | 1 | ... | 12 | 26 | 10,228 | 15 | 11,603 | 1 | 290 | 286 | 44,601 |
| Total | 368 | 68,412 | 3 | 14,917 | 10 | 6,226 | 1 | ... | 12 | 34 | 34,486 | 53 | 78,870 | 5 | 7,502 | 474 | 210,425 |

Particulars of the number and area of new tenures obtained by conversion during each of the past ten years are shown below:—

TABLE 763.—Conversion of Tenures—1934-35 to 1943-44.

| Year ended 30th June. | New Tenure Confirmed. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Confirmations. | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------|--|--------|---|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------------|---------|------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| | Conditional Purchase.* | | Conditional Purchase and Associated Conditional Lease. | | Conditional and Conditional Purchase Lease. | | Home-stead Selection. | | Crown-Lease. | | Home-stead Farm. | | | |
| | No. | Area. | No. | Area. | No. | Area. | No. | Area. | No. | Area. | No. | Area. | No. | Area. |
| | | acres. | | acres. | | acres. | | acres. | | acres. | | acres. | | acres. |
| 1935 | 512 | 111,352 | 7 | 9,093 | 20 | 9,926 | 15 | 30,427 | 22 | 85,172 | 33 | 44,978 | 609 | 290,948 |
| 1936 | 460 | 102,444 | 10 | 26,843 | 28 | 29,269 | 12 | 13,767 | 34 | 81,281 | 116 | 170,237 | 660 | 423,844 |
| 1937 | 562 | 129,521 | 9 | 19,719 | 20 | 14,222 | 18 | 51,926 | 54 | 133,749 | 142 | 272,698 | 814 | 621,835 |
| 1938 | 546 | 134,720 | 3 | 6,993 | 13 | 15,975 | 8 | 6,961 | 15† | 32,052 | 73 | 87,283 | 658 | 283,984 |
| 1939 | 509 | 94,478 | 12 | 26,691 | 20 | 30,005 | 11 | 31,538 | 7 | 18,538 | 52 | 81,537 | 620 | 282,787 |
| 1940 | 437 | 94,743 | 4 | 12,047 | 34 | 16,985 | 5 | 4,846 | 24 | 27,893 | 73 | 95,854 | 577 | 252,368 |
| 1941 | 399 | 72,001 | 7 | 15,709 | 17 | 11,513 | 3 | 3,424 | 46 | 24,027 | 57 | 70,429 | 529 | 197,103 |
| 1942 | 407 | 61,476 | 5 | 9,386 | 23 | 8,183 | 1 | 181 | 32 | 29,468 | 37 | 40,827 | 505 | 149,521 |
| 1943 | 322 | 44,339 | 3 | 2,602 | 10 | 2,484 | 3 | 5,623 | 35† | 30,614 | 78 | 80,726 | 451 | 166,388 |
| 1944 | 368 | 68,412 | 3 | 14,917 | 11 | 6,238 | 5 | 7,562 | 34 | 34,486 | 53 | 78,870 | 474 | 210,425 |

* Including non-residential conditional purchases † Includes a Settlement Lease, 54 acres.
 ‡ Includes 3 Settlement Leases, 1,188 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 80,320,000 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 was entrusted to the Western Lands Board, comprised by three Commissioners, who sat in open court and exercised the powers conferred on local land boards by the Crown Lands Act. On 24th August, 1934, the Board was replaced by a single Commissioner, assisted by two chairmen of local land boards, each appointed for a period of ten years. Administrative districts were created, corresponding to the Pastures Protection districts and a local land board consisting of a local representative and one of the chairmen was constituted for each district.

In terms of the Western Lands (Amendment) Act, 1945, two assistant commissioners were appointed in May, 1945, and the constitution of the local land boards was altered to three members, viz., the Commissioner, one Assistant Commissioner, and a local representative. Any two members may constitute a quorum, and exercise all powers and authorities conferred by the Act upon the local land board, except in the case of conflicting applications for land which must be dealt with by a full board of all three members.

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 term of years 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 empowered the Crown to withdraw the final one-eighth, with a few exceptions, at any time after 25th August, 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, 1944, was 8,376,006 acres. In addition, areas aggregating 7,416 acres were resumed during the year ended 30th June, 1944; and areas embracing 196,584 acres withdrawn under Section 17 of the Western Lands Act of 1901, and 2,456,158 acres of Crown Lands (mostly within leases which expired by effluxion of time) came into possession of the Crown for disposal.

Since 1st January, 1935, areas embracing 9,100,246 acres have been made available for settlement, of which 7,918,545 acres were allotted to 920 applicants, 45 being for new or original holdings, aggregating 421,417 acres, and the balance as additions to existing holdings.

All the maximum withdrawal areas were defined prior to 30th June, 1944. The total area was 10,227,325 acres, with which were associated areas aggregating 20,120 acres within special Western Lands leases due to expire at about the prospective dates of withdrawal, and a further 132,800 acres of freehold land will be surrendered to or resumed by 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 on the carrying capacity estimated on a sheep basis determined by the local land board.

Holdings under the Western Lands Act as at 30th June, 1943 and 1944 were classified as follow:—

TABLE 764.—Holdings under the Western Lands Act.

| Class of Holding. | At 30th June, 1943. | | | At 30th June, 1944. | | |
|---|---------------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|----------------|
| | Hold-ings. | Area. | Annual Rental. | Hold-ings. | Area. | Annual Rental. |
| Western Lands Leases— | No. | acres. | £ | No. | acres. | £ |
| Perpetual | 2,895 | 48,062,160 | 64,026 | 2,969 | 48,595,060 | 65,163 |
| Ordinary | 1,514 | 29,418,568 | 54,014 | 1,308 | 25,550,207 | 45,040 |
| Conditional Leases— | | | | | | |
| Perpetual | 74 | 98,754 | 485 | 74 | 98,754 | 486 |
| Occupation Licenses | 37 | 169,862 | 103 | 39 | 167,899 | 150 |
| Preferential Occupation Licenses | 5 | 11,936 | 20 | 132 | 2,354,931 | 6,462 |
| Permissive Occupancy | 181 | 74,073 | 302 | 220 | 925,070 | 1,356 |
| Total | 4,706 | 77,835,353 | 118,950 | 4,742 | 77,691,921 | 118,657 |

In addition, there were at 30th June, 1944, 2,039,523 acres of land alienated, or in course of alienation; 425,783 acres of unalienated Crown lands, beds of rivers, commonages, etc., and 115,579 acres of land under the Crown Lands Acts; 40,703 acres under irrigation leases, etc.; and 5,839 acres under mining leases.

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 substantial progress in its control and eradication, but it has been found advisable to use poison on the scattered pear to prevent heavy infestation of new areas. Action has been taken to clear certain 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, 1944, was 50,145 acres, while many thousands of acres were treated by landowners when required to do so by the Commission. In addition, 951 acres of Crown lands were treated.

The total expenditure during the year ended 30th June, 1944, amounted to £10,431, and there was a credit balance of £7,026 at the close of the year. Particulars of prickly pear leases are given on page 824.

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, 1912-1944, 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, 1912-1944, 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 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 were in force at 30th June, 1944, in respect of 197 estates with an aggregate area of 1,191,556 acres. Of these, one estate of 42,145 acres was proclaimed under section 4 of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907, and 196 were proclaimed estates within domestic and stock water supply and irrigation districts.

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, 1944, under the ordinary provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts was 1,390,636 acres and the purchase price was £5,626,586. This area, originally consisting of 78 estates, was divided into 3,303 farms. No estates have been acquired under these provisions since 31st March, 1939.

A summary of closer settlement operations is given on page 837.

Settlement Purchase, Settlement Purchase Lease and Closer Settlement Lease.

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, unless he is a member or discharged member of the Forces. 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 at 4 per cent. on the balance of purchase money outstanding. If the initial deposit is 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 after the application is allowed. 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 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 a 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 advance 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.

No settlement purchases subject to this special condition were set apart since 1940-41.

The Closer Settlement Amendment (Conversion) Act, 1943, which came into operation on 6th March, 1944, provides for the conversion of settlement purchases (the title of which commenced before 15th December, 1937) and soldiers' group purchases into settlement purchase leases and group purchase leases respectively; also for the disposal of forfeited lands comprising acquired lands, together with any adjacent Crown lands, as closer settlement leases.

A settlement purchase lease or group purchase lease is a perpetual lease with an annual rent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the lesser of the following, viz., (a) the amount which would be required to complete the purchase from the Crown, or (b) an amount equivalent to the fair market value of the land (calculated on a freehold basis) inclusive of improvements, as determined by an advisory board, less advances, if any, made by the Crown to the applicant or his predecessor for the erection of buildings, for general improvements, etc. The advisory board's valuation is subject to appeal to the local land board and from the latter to the Land and Valuation Court.

The Act provided that applications for conversions should be made not later than 6th March, 1945. Up to 30th June, 1944, 773 applications had been received, viz., 631 for conversion of settlement' purchases and 142 for conversion of soldiers' group purchases.

The Crown Lands, Returned Soldiers Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1945, which came into operation on 3rd April, 1945, is designed to simplify the position of the indebted holder of a settlement purchase or group purchase lease by consolidating his debts to the Crown. The Minister may, with the consent of the holder (or applicant) increase the amount upon which the annual rent at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is calculated, as stated above, by adding thereto amounts equivalent to the whole or part of the interest or principal due to the Crown in respect of advances made under the Returned Soldiers Settlement Act, 1916, or for sustenance or other allowances or in respect of premiums paid by the Crown for fire insurance. Repayment of such moneys may then be waived.

A closer settlement lease is a perpetual lease with an annual rent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capital value. Conditions provide for five years' residence to commence within six months after the application for the lease is allowed, and for permanent improvements to the value of 10 per cent. of the capital value of the holding to be effected within two years, and for a further 15 per cent. within the next three years. (Existing improvements are allowed as part fulfilment of this condition). Perpetual lease grant is issued when all conditions (except payment of moneys due to the Crown) have been fulfilled.

At 30th June, 1944, twenty-two closer settlement leases had been granted for an aggregate area of 13,078 acres of which the capital value was £70,345. Of these, eleven leases with an aggregate area of 6,815 acres and capital value of £39,323 were granted under the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941. (See page 840.)

Consent of the Minister is required for transfer of a settlement purchase lease, group purchase lease or closer settlement lease, except transfer by way of mortgage or discharge of mortgage. Consent may not be given if the purchase money, rent or other consideration exceeds by ten per cent. or more the fair market value of the land as determined by an advisory board, or the rent or other consideration appropriate to the fair market

value. The valuation of the advisory board is subject to appeal to the local land board, and from the latter to the Land and Valuation Court. A transfer may not be granted if the transferee already holds an area of land, which, if added to the area proposed to be acquired, would exceed a home maintenance area. The Minister, in his discretion, may give or refuse consent to any transfer.

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, or in special cases where the improvements warrant it, £3,500, or if the land is suitable for grazing only, £4,000.

The co-operation of the applicants ceases with an allotment of an area and each farm is worked independently. The land is held under the settlement purchase tenure described above.

At 30th June, 1944, 1,653 estates with an aggregate area of 1,823,333 acres had been acquired at a total cost of £3,480,135 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 206,135 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, 1944, 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 765.—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 | { 506,855 293,195 | 686 376 | } 309,672 | 1,331,018 |
| Crown Lands Act (s. 197)* | 23 | 34,682 | | | | | |
| Closer Settlement Act— | | | | | | | |
| Promotion Provisions... | 1,653 | 1,823,333 | 12,689 | 8,480,135 | 3,960 | 1,835,332 | 8,345,893 |
| Ordinary Provisions ... | 78 | 1,390,636 | 114,672 | 5,626,586 | 3,303 | 1,555,549 | 6,115,493 |
| Resumption of Long Leases† | 70 | 806,217 | 34,301 | 200,802 | 784 | 539,141 | 765,254 |
| Total | 1,854 | 4,145,032 | 206,135 | 15,107,573 | 9,109 | 4,230,694 | 16,557,658 |

* Including one estate of 21,309 acres, surrendered at nominal value for returned soldiers.

† Including 19,816 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 farms blocks have been amalgamated and made available as one farm.

The disposal of the lands covered by the foregoing table as at 30th June, 1944 is shown below. The figures include a number of small blocks made available as town lots, etc., and not as farms.

TABLE 766.—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. | 9,097 | 4,179,223 | 14,166,110 |
| Holdings which have reverted to the Crown and await disposal | 244 | 89,407 | 372,780 |
| Unallotted farms (including provisionally allotted, under cultural system, or never allotted) | 74 | 1,110 | 16,201 |
| Areas retained for roads | ... | 35,026 | 121,824 |
| Areas appropriated for railway purposes... .. | ... | 2,251 | 12,622 |
| Areas retained for reserves | ... | 42,665 | 91,419 |
| Vacant lands, remnant areas, etc. | ... | 6,879 | 83,836 |
| Total | 9,415 | 4,356,561 | 14,864,792 |

The amount paid in respect of principal and interest during the year ended 30th June, 1944, was £689,346, and the total to that date £14,757,675.

The total amount owing by settlers for land and advances was £10,938,559 made up as follows:—Principal £9,235,299, interest £639,079, postponed interest £935,435, funded interest £103,094, insurance £2,274, and rent £23,378.

Appraisement 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 appraisement 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. Later the time for lodgment of applications was extended in certain cases in terms of the Farmers' Relief Act and twenty-seven such applications, involving a reduction in capital value of £8,229 or 15.8 per cent, had been finalised at 30th June, 1944.

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 subdivisional 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, 1944, farms had been allotted by the Department of Lands to 9,751 returned soldiers, and there remained 4,372 returned soldier settlers on an area of 6,516,076 acres, approximately half being in the Western Division. In addition advances were made to 703 soldier settlers on private lands. The total expenditure is shown below:—

| | £ |
|---|-----------|
| Acquisition of holdings for settlement .. | 8,113,956 |
| Advances to settlers | 3,196,003 |
| Developmental works | 1,922,162 |

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, 1944, was £3,196,003. During the year repayments on account of advances amounted to £48,654, bringing the total repayments including interest to £2,694,589.

The following table is a summary of the number, area, and cost of private estates acquired by the Department of Lands for soldiers' settlement to 30th June, 1944:—

TABLE 767.—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 | 2,282 |
| 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.

Soldiers Settlement—Recent Legislation.

By the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941, provision was made for setting apart land for settlement of members of the Forces. At least 50 per cent. of the blocks, farms or areas set apart, from 1942 until three years after the termination of the current war, for original holdings under the Crown Lands, Closer Settlement and Western Lands Acts are to be made available for members of the Services. The applicant for land must obtain a certificate from the Classification Committee, appointed under the Act, that he is qualified as a serviceman and possesses the necessary experience and fitness to engage in farming or pastoral pursuits. Provision was made also for concessions in respect of residence conditions and waiver or remission of interest or rent.

Following conferences between the Commonwealth and the States, agreement was reached in November, 1945, on a joint policy regarding war service settlement throughout Australia. The agreement was ratified by the State of New South Wales by the War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act, 1945, to which assent was given in January, 1946. The guiding principles as stated in the agreement are as follows:—

- (a) Settlement shall be undertaken only where economic prospects for the production concerned are reasonably sound, and the number of eligible persons to be settled shall be determined primarily by opportunities for settlement and not by the number of applicants.
- (b) Applicants shall not be selected as settlers unless a competent authority is satisfied as to their eligibility, suitability and qualifications for settlement under the scheme and their experience of farmwork.
- (c) Holdings shall be sufficient in size to enable settlers to operate efficiently and to earn a reasonable labour income.
- (d) An eligible person deemed suitable for settlement shall not be precluded from settlement by reason only of lack of capital, but a settler will be expected to invest in the holding such proportion of his own financial and other resources as is considered reasonable in the circumstances by the appropriate State authority.
- (e) Adequate guidance and technical advice shall be made available to settlers through agricultural extension services.

As a general rule, the State is to administer the scheme, and the Commonwealth to provide financial and other assistance. The State is to select and set apart or reserve suitable land, and subdivide, develop and improve it to a stage where it can be brought into production in a reasonable time. The excess cost of acquiring, developing and improving the holding, over

the sum of valuations of the land and existing improvements, is to be shared equally by the Commonwealth and the State. The Commonwealth is to provide training for approved applicants, where necessary, and pay living allowances and expenses to trainees, also during the first year of occupation, living allowances to settlers. Rent and interest payments will be remitted during this year, the cost of remission to be shared equally by the Commonwealth and the State. The State is to arrange for advances to be made to settlers under this scheme, on conditions acceptable to the Commonwealth. Any losses resulting from the advances is to be borne one-half by the Commonwealth and one-half by the State.

Application by servicemen may be made within five years of the termination of hostilities, or of discharge, whichever is the later. Applicants for training or for immediate settlement will be selected by the State authority on behalf of the Commonwealth.

The agreement with the Commonwealth made necessary certain changes in State law, and these were effected by an amendment of the War Service Land Settlement, 1941. The main provisions of the amending Act are as follows:—

- (1) There is a further extension of the principle of perpetual lease tenure, which had been adopted in 1943, for the disposal of forfeited holdings of closer settlement lands together with any adjacent Crown lands (see p. 835). The Minister may now set apart any Crown lands for disposal under perpetual lease tenure.
- (2) The following methods are open to ex-servicemen for acquiring land under the scheme:—
 - (a) Properties acquired and subdivided by the State are to be disposed of to approved ex-servicemen settlers, mostly by ballot.
 - (b) Where the settler desires to obtain land of his own choice, methods similar to the existing settlement promotion provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts are open to him. A group of three or more servicemen, in agreement with a landholder, may make a proposal to the Minister to acquire holdings from the landowner. The holdings must be of home maintenance standard. The Government may then purchase the property and give the title to the applicants under closer settlement tenure. Alternatively an applicant may make a proposal to the Minister for the purchase of a home-maintenance area from a vendor in possession of two home-maintenance areas. In this case the land may be of any tenure, and the applicant must invest in the undertaking at least 20 per cent. of the purchase price.
- (3) All land for war service settlement is to be acquired at values ruling on 10th February, 1942, with an addition for any improvements made since that date.
- (4) In order to prevent trafficking, it is provided that for a period of ten years following the commencement of title, the settler may not transfer his holding except to another qualified serviceman or his dependant.
- (5) Necessary powers are conferred upon the Minister to improve and develop acquired lands, and to arrange for advances to servicemen settlers, according to the agreement made with the Commonwealth.

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, 1939, advances had been made to 21 settlers in respect of 29 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 1st July, 1939.

Government Acquisition Scheme.

Under the Government Acquisition Scheme advances were made by the Closer Settlement Agency in conjunction with the Rural Bank to settlers who had been allotted holdings in estates acquired by the Government for closer settlement. These advances were used to liquidate the balance of purchase money owing to the Crown in respect of such holdings. Up to 30th June, 1942, advances had been made to 109 settlers in respect of 109 farms containing 90,335 acres. The total amount involved was £427,102, of which £271,420 represented Bank funds and £155,682 agency funds. No advances have been made under this scheme since 1st July, 1942.

IRRIGATION AREAS.

Four irrigation areas are being developed within the State, viz., 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 381,814 acres, of which 337,001 acres are held under various tenures. Approximately 87 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.

Murrumbidgee and Coomealla Irrigation Areas.

Under the provisions of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, land within these areas is made available for disposal by purchase in fee simple (freehold) or by lease, notification of the conditions and terms of sale or lease being published in the *Government Gazette*. The principal freehold tenures are irrigation farm purchase, non-irrigable purchase, and town land purchase. Payment of the purchase money in these cases is made by an initial deposit of five pounds and thereafter by half-yearly instalments including principal and interest, the latter being at the rate of 4 per cent.

per annum. Payment may extend over seventy-three and forty instalments respectively in the cases of irrigation and town purchases; in the case of a non-irrigable purchase the period for payment is notified in the *Gazette*.

Perpetual leases are held under three tenures—irrigation farm lease, non-irrigable lease, and town land lease. The term of these leases, as the designation indicates, is in perpetuity. The rental as notified in the *Gazette* applies for the first twenty-five years only, in the case of a town land lease, a non-irrigable lease not used for farming purposes or an irrigation farm lease which is chiefly suitable for residential purposes. For each succeeding period of twenty years the amount will be that agreed upon by the Commission and the lessee as the fair annual rental value of the land leased irrespective of any improvements thereon. Failing agreement within a specified time the amount will be determined by the Special Land Board. The determination of the Board, however, is subject to appeal or reference to the Land and Valuation Court. The annual rent may be determined similarly for the balance of the current period in the case of a town land lease or a non-irrigable lease not used for farming purposes, transferred or otherwise disposed of within the first fifteen years.

Water rights attach to each irrigation farm purchase or lease, the number varying with the type and area of holding. Of these a certain proportion is a fixed charge which must be paid notwithstanding that less may have been used. In some instances, however, the fixed charge is made for all the water rights attached.

Residence, if a condition of the tenure, must commence within six months of the date on which the application for land was granted, and with the consent of the Commission may be performed by a tenant, employee or agent of the holder or by one or more joint holders. This condition does not apply to a town land lease, town land purchase, non-irrigable lease, or non-irrigable purchase, provided that in the two latter cases it has been so notified in the *Gazette* making the land available for disposal. Suspension of the residence condition may be allowed if the Commission is of the opinion that circumstances so warrant.

The holder must effect improvements of a certain value on the land within a period determined by the Commission, and will be released from the residence condition when the Commission has certified that these improvements have been made. The Commission, however, may refuse to certify to this effect if it is of the opinion that the land is not being developed satisfactorily or does not provide sufficient security for moneys owing. Payment is made in respect of existing improvements on the terms notified in the *Gazette*.

A perpetual lease may be converted to a purchase, subject to certain provisions, if the holder has complied with the conditions of the lease. In the following cases, relating to areas in excess of 5 acres, conversion takes effect from the date of receipt by the Commission of the notification by the holder of his intention to convert, and the purchase money is determined at twenty times the annual rental of the lease at the date of conversion, viz., (a) conversion of an irrigation farm lease to an irrigation farm purchase, and (b) conversion of a non-irrigable lease used for farming to a non-irrigable purchase. In all other cases, i.e., town land lease, irrigation farm lease 5 acres or under, and non-irrigable leases not used for farming purposes, the purchase amount will be the sum agreed upon by the Commission and lessee, or failing agreement within the time specified, the amount determined by the Special Land Board. Appeal, however, may be made to

the Land and Valuation Court against the determination of the Board. Conversion takes effect thirty days after the date of agreement between the Commission and lessee or the determination of the Special Land Board or of the Land and Valuation Court, as the case may be.

Grant is issued to a holder of a lease in perpetuity, when the Commission is satisfied that all conditions, including any requirement to effect improvements to a certain value, have been fulfilled.

Crown grant (freehold) is issued in respect of a purchase upon payment of the purchase money and interest, together with deed fee, stamp duty, and money owing for Crown improvements, provided that all conditions relating to residence and improvements have been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Commission.

A certificate of conformity may be obtained in respect of any purchase for production to financial institutions or intending purchasers as an assurance that all conditions in connection with the land, except payment of the purchase money, have been fulfilled.

A holding may be transferred with the consent of the Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act and subject to the following conditions, viz.:—(a) That all money owing to the Rural Bank, the Commission, or the Crown in respect of the holding, or such portion as may be required to be paid, has been paid, (b) that the proposed transferee signs an agreement that the amount owing in respect of the holding, etc., will be paid by him and that he will execute such security as the Commissioner or Rural Bank require for the payment of such money, and (c) that the security referred to has been executed by the transferee.

The Irrigation Act provides that land within the Murrumbidgee or Coomealla Irrigation Areas which has not been set apart, or has been set apart but not disposed of, or becomes revested in the Crown upon forfeiture or surrender, may be used for such purposes or leased upon such terms and conditions as the Minister approves.

Hay Irrigation Area.

Land in this area is administered under the Hay Irrigation Act and the Irrigation Act, 1912, as amended by subsequent Acts. Irrigated leases extend over thirty years and may be converted to purchase on terms extending over thirty-six and a half years. In such a case the purchase price is the amount agreed upon by the Commission and the lessee, or failing agreement within the time specified, the amount determined by a Board constituted for that purpose. Appeal lies from the determination of the Board to the Land and Valuation Court. Each lessee, purchaser, or owner of an irrigated holding is entitled to 24 inches of water per acre per annum. The water rate, which is subject to alteration, was £1 per acre per annum at 30th June, 1944.

Non-irrigated leases extend over various terms, usually less than thirty years, and are not convertible to purchases. Water for stock and other purposes may be supplied in quantities and at charges agreed upon with the Commission.

Holdings may be transferred with the consent of the Commission.

Curlwaa Irrigation Area.

Land in this area is administered under the Wentworth Irrigation Act and the Irrigation Act, 1912, as amended by subsequent Acts. Irrigated and short leases are similar to those of the same designation in the Hay Irrigation Area, and holdings may be transferred with the consent of the Commission. Every lessee, purchaser or owner of an irrigated holding is entitled to receive 30 inches of water per acre per annum. The water rate, which is subject to alteration, was £1 per acre per annum at 30th June, 1944. No water rates are charged for areas defined by the Commission as non-irrigable land or unsuited for irrigation. A general rate of 14s. per acre per annum is imposed on the irrigable area considered suitable for planting of fruit trees or vines, but excluding such areas utilised for home sites, etc. Water may be supplied to non-irrigated holdings or those under permissive occupancy for stock and other purposes by special agreement with the Commission.

Alienation and Occupation of Land within Irrigation Areas.

The following table gives particulars of the alienation and occupation of land within the Irrigation Areas at 30th June, 1944:—

TABLE 768.—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 Farms ... | 15 | 1,167 | 4 | 91 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 10 | 21 | 1,289 |
| Non-irrigable Farms ... | 10 | 22 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 26 |
| Town Land Blocks ... | 60 | 35 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 | 37 |
| Dedicated for Public and Religious Purposes ... | 43 | 3,500 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 3,590 |
| Total ... | 128 | 4,814 | 16 | 97 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 10 | 146 | 4,942 |
| <i>In Process of Alienation.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Irrigation Farm Purchases ... | 477 | 122,288 | 144 | 2,814 | 12 | 221 | ... | ... | 633 | 125,323 |
| Non-irrigable Purchases ... | 76 | 12,815 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76 | 12,815 |
| Town Land Purchases... .. | 350 | 87 | 15 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 365 | 91 |
| Total ... | 903 | 135,190 | 159 | 2,818 | 12 | 221 | ... | ... | 1,074 | 138,229 |
| <i>Held under Perpetual Lease.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Irrigation Farm Leases ... | 1,397 | 127,530 | 10 | 79 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,407 | 127,609 |
| Non-irrigable Leases ... | 101 | 15,014 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 101 | 15,014 |
| Town Land Leases ... | 1,319 | 320 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,322 | 329 |
| Total ... | 2,817 | 142,873 | 13 | 79 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,830 | 142,952 |
| <i>Other Occupation.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leases— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Held under Irrigation Acts ... | 406 | 44,429 | 75 | 31,561 | 219 | 8,121 | 154 | 6,010 | 914 | 90,121 |
| Permissive Occupancy— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farming Land ... | 92 | 2,842 | 50 | 73 | 42 | 869 | 28 | 188 | 212 | 3,972 |
| Occupied pending addition to existing holdings ... | 51 | 6,723 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 | 6,723 |
| Non-irrigable Land not used for farming ... | 9 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 20 |
| Town Lands ... | 16 | 61 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 61 |
| Other ... | 16 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 49 |
| Total ... | 650 | 54,124 | 125 | 31,634 | 261 | 8,990 | 182 | 6,198 | 1,218 | 100,946 |
| Unoccupied Land ... | ... | 44,813 | ... | 822 | ... | 1,318 | ... | 598 | ... | 47,551 |
| Grand Total ... | ... | 381,814 | ... | 35,450 | ... | 10,550 | ... | 6,806 | ... | 434,620 |

The total area of alienated land acquired by the Crown for water conservation and irrigation purposes was 226,100 acres at 30th June, 1944.

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, 1944, land of this nature was comprised in 149 holdings with an aggregate area of 32,965 acres held under miscellaneous leases and permissive occupancies.

Relief to Settlers in Irrigation Areas.

Relief to settlers is administered by the Rural Bank of New South Wales, which assumed control of the Commission's financial operations in regard to settlers on Irrigation Areas on 1st July, 1935.

Under the Crown Lands (Amendment) Act, 1932, land rentals were reduced by 22½ per cent. for three years from 1st January, 1933. This reduction has been extended by subsequent enactments for a further twelve years, i.e., to 31st December, 1947.

Further concessions were granted to settlers on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas by virtue of the provisions of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas Occupiers Relief Act, 1934. Particulars of these concessions were published in Official Year Book, 1937-38.

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.

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. Similar provision in respect of subsoil and surface drainage districts are contained in the Irrigation and Water (Amendment) Act, 1944. The Irrigation (Amendment) Act, 1941 empowered 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 769.—Land Resumption and Purchases—1939-40 to 1943-44.

| Year ended 30th June. | Resumptions and Purchases. | | | Crown Lands Appropriated. | | | Gifts. | | | Total. | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----|----|------------------------------|----|----|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| | a. | r. | p. | a. | r. | p. | a. | r. | p. | a. | r. | p. |
| 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 |
| 1942 | 24,149 | 1 | 32 | 155 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 24,311 | 2 | 9 |
| 1943 | 12,202 | 3 | 38 | 294 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 21 | 12,501 | 0 | 35 |
| 1944 | 17,280 | 1 | 36 | 453 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 17,733 | 3 | 20 |

The purposes of resumptions, appropriations, and purchases during 1943-44 were:—

TABLE 770.—Land Resumptions and Purchases, 1943-44.

| Purpose. | Area. | | | Purpose. | Area. | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----|----|-------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| | a. | r. | p. | | a. | r. | p. |
| Barren Box Swamp | 23 | 1 | 20 | School Sites | 66 | 1 | 27 |
| Bore Sites | 7 | 0 | 0 | Sewerage Treatment Works ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cemetery | 14 | 2 | 11 | Shires and Municipalities— | | | |
| Defence | 12,437 | 2 | 0 | Children's Playgrounds | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Electricity Supply | 0 | 1 | 26 | Drainage | 0 | 1 | 25 |
| Homes for Unemployed | 0 | 0 | 25 | Electricity Supply... .. | 0 | 2 | 30 |
| Industrial Schools | 67 | 1 | 22 | Improvements | 2 | 5 | 30 |
| Main Roads | 994 | 2 | 35 | Infant Welfare Centre | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area ... | 4 | 3 | 38 | Public Recreation | 10 | 2 | 38 |
| National Fitness Council | 771 | 3 | 16 | Public Reserve | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Police Station | 0 | 1 | 39 | Public Roads | 10 | 0 | 5 |
| Postal | 3 | 1 | 1 | Sanitary Depot | 10 | 0 | 32 |
| Public Reservations | 154 | 0 | 2 | Water Supply | 126 | 1 | 13 |
| Railways— | | | | Water Storage | 1 | 0 | 33 |
| Accommodation Works | 19 | 3 | 38 | Water Supply | 9 | 3 | 11 |
| Electricity Transmission Lines ... | 19 | 3 | 10 | Yarrawonga Weir | 24 | 3 | 29 |
| Soil Conservation Research Stations | 1,059 | 0 | 30 | | | | |
| State Forests | 1,885 | 2 | 13 | | | | |
| Stormwater Drainage | 0 | 1 | 38 | Total | 17,733 | 3 | 20 |

Land resumptions, purchases, and gifts in quinquennial periods from 1904-05, and in each of the last five years were as follows:—

TABLE 771.—Land Resumptions and Purchases—1905 to 1943-44.

| 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 | 282,008 | 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 23 | 12,839 | 3 9 |
| 1935-39 | 195,016 | 2 30 | 38 | 1 1 | 195,054 | 3 31 |
| 1940-44 | 99,930 | 2 23 | 40 | 3 19 | 99,971 | 2 2 |
| 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 |
| 1941-42 | 24,305 | 0 37 | 6 | 1 12 | 24,311 | 2 9 |
| 1942-43 | 12,497 | 0 14 | 4 | 0 21 | 12,501 | 0 35 |
| 1943-44 | 17,733 | 3 4 | 0 | 0 16 | 17,733 | 3 20 |

The total area of land dealt with in this way between 1890 and June, 1944, was approximately 887,274 acres.

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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