

IAH3/35

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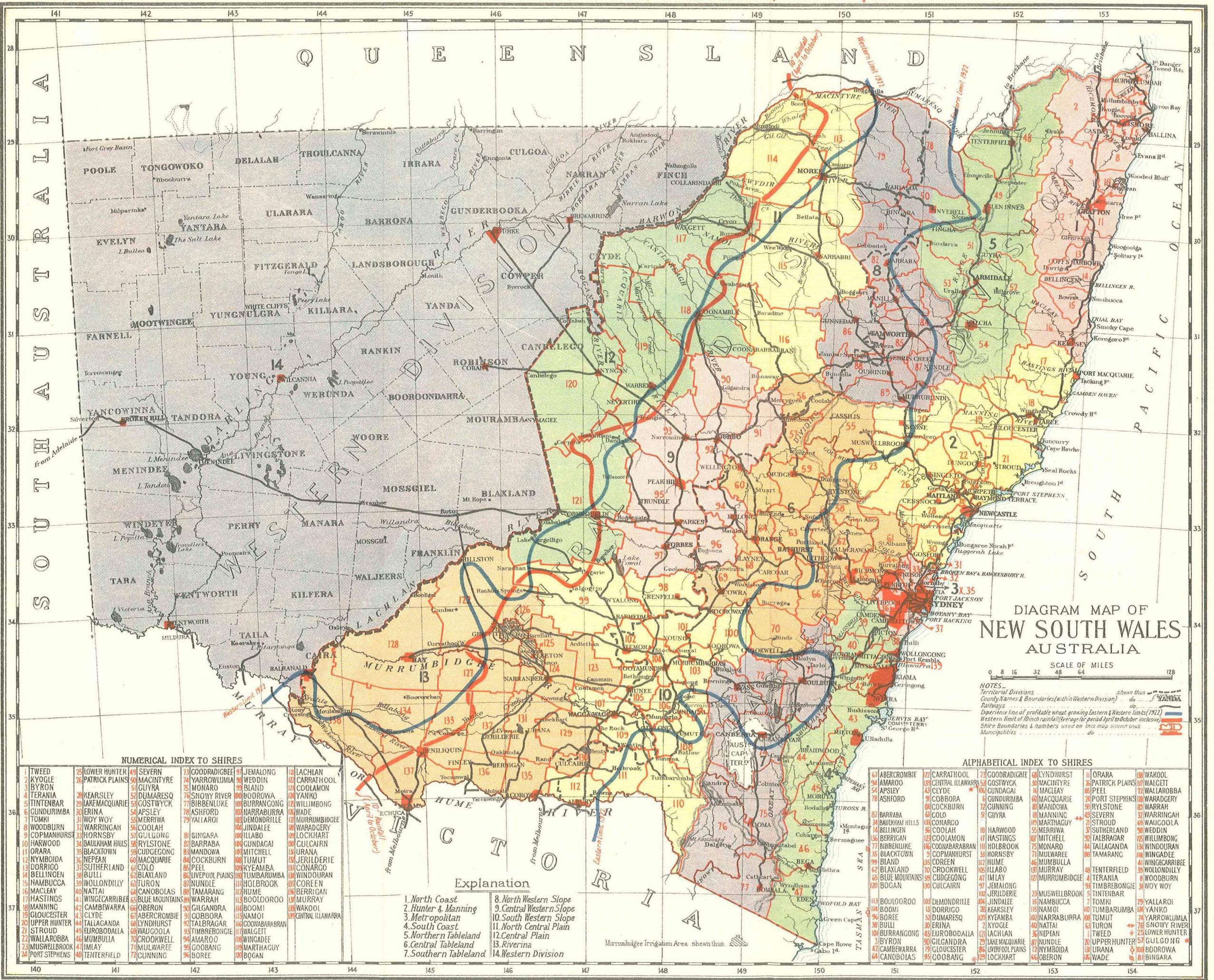


DIAGRAM MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES AUSTRALIA

SCALE OF MILES
0 8 16 32 48 64 128

NOTES:
Territorial Divisions show thus
County Names & Boundaries (within Western Division) do
Railways do
Experience line of profitable wheat growing Eastern & Western limits (1922)
Western limit of 10 inch rainfall (Average for period April to October inclusive)
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 GULGONG	79 YALLAROI	103 DEMONDRILLE	127 MURRUMBIDGEE
8 WOODBURN	32 WARRINGAH	56 RYLLSTONE	80 BINGARA	104 JINDALEE	128 WARADGERY
9 COPMANHURST	33 HORNSBY	57 CUDGEGONG	81 BARRABA	105 ILLABO	129 LOCKHART
10 HARWOOD	34 BAILLUHAM HILLS	58 GUNNUNG	82 MANDOWA	106 CUNDACAI	130 CULCAIRN
11 ORARA	35 BLACKTOWN	59 MACQUARIE	83 COCKBURN	107 MITCHELL	131 URANA
12 NYMBOIDA	36 NEPEAN	60 COLO	84 COCKBURN	108 TUMUT	132 JERILDERIE
13 DORRIGO	37 SUTHERLAND	61 BLAXLAND	85 PEEL	109 KYEAMBA	133 CONAROO
14 BELLINGEN	38 BULLI	62 LIVERPOOL PLAINS	86 LIVERPOOL PLAINS	110 TUMBARUMBA	134 WINDOURAN
15 NAMBUCCA	39 WOLLONDILLY	63 TURON	87 HUNDE	111 HOLBROOK	135 COREEN
16 MACLEAY	40 NATTAI	64 CANOBOLAS	88 TAMARANG	112 HUME	136 BERRIGAN
17 HASTINGS	41 WINGECARRIBEE	65 BLUE MOUNTAINS	89 WARRAH	113 BOOLOOROOD	137 MURRAY
18 MANNING	42 CAMBERRA	66 OBERON	90 GILGANDRA	114 BOOMI	138 WAKOOL
19 GLOUCESTER	43 CLYDE	67 ABERCROMBIE	91 COBBORA	115 NAMOI	139 CENTRAL ILLAWARRA
20 UPPER HUNTER	44 TALLAGANDA	68 LYNDRUHST	92 WALGETT	116 COONABARRABRAN	
21 STROUD	45 EUROBODALLA	69 WAUGOOOLA	93 TAMBREBONGIE	117 WALGETT	
22 WALLAROBBA	46 MUMBULLA	70 CROOKWELL	94 AMAROO	118 WINGADEE	
23 MURRUMBIDGEE	47 IMLAY	71 MULWAREE	95 GOOBANG	119 MARTHAGUY	
24 PORT STEPHENS	48 TENTERFIELD	72 CUNNING	96 BOREE	120 BOGAN	

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO SHIRES

61 ABERCROMBIE	77 CARRATHOOL	93 GOODRADIGBEE	109 JERILDERIE	125 WAKOOL
62 ABERCROMBIE	78 ASHFORD	94 GOSTWYCK	110 JERILDERIE	126 WAKOOL
63 ABERCROMBIE	79 ASHFORD	95 GUNNUNG	111 JERILDERIE	127 WAKOOL
64 ABERCROMBIE	80 ASHFORD	96 GUYRA	112 JERILDERIE	128 WAKOOL
65 ABERCROMBIE	81 ASHFORD	97 HARWOOD	113 JERILDERIE	129 WAKOOL
66 ABERCROMBIE	82 ASHFORD	98 HASTINGS	114 JERILDERIE	130 WAKOOL
67 ABERCROMBIE	83 ASHFORD	99 HOLBROOK	115 JERILDERIE	131 WAKOOL
68 ABERCROMBIE	84 ASHFORD	100 HOLBROOK	116 JERILDERIE	132 WAKOOL
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75 ABERCROMBIE	91 ASHFORD	107 HOLBROOK	123 JERILDERIE	139 WAKOOL
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78 ABERCROMBIE	94 ASHFORD	110 HOLBROOK	126 JERILDERIE	142 WAKOOL
79 ABERCROMBIE	95 ASHFORD	111 HOLBROOK	127 JERILDERIE	143 WAKOOL
80 ABERCROMBIE	96 ASHFORD	112 HOLBROOK	128 JERILDERIE	144 WAKOOL
81 ABERCROMBIE	97 ASHFORD	113 HOLBROOK	129 JERILDERIE	145 WAKOOL
82 ABERCROMBIE	98 ASHFORD	114 HOLBROOK	130 JERILDERIE	146 WAKOOL
83 ABERCROMBIE	99 ASHFORD	115 HOLBROOK	131 JERILDERIE	147 WAKOOL
84 ABERCROMBIE	100 ASHFORD	116 HOLBROOK	132 JERILDERIE	148 WAKOOL
85 ABERCROMBIE	101 ASHFORD	117 HOLBROOK	133 JERILDERIE	149 WAKOOL
86 ABERCROMBIE	102 ASHFORD	118 HOLBROOK	134 JERILDERIE	150 WAKOOL
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90 ABERCROMBIE	106 ASHFORD	122 HOLBROOK	138 JERILDERIE	154 WAKOOL

Explanation

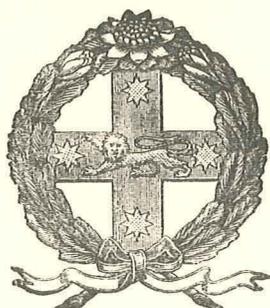
- 1. North Coast
- 2. Hunter & Manning
- 3. Metropolitan
- 4. South Coast
- 5. Northern Tableland
- 6. Central Tableland
- 7. Southern Tableland
- 8. North Western Slope
- 9. Central Western Slope
- 10. South Western Slope
- 11. North Central Plain
- 12. Central Plain
- 13. Riverina
- 14. Western Division

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.	
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°.

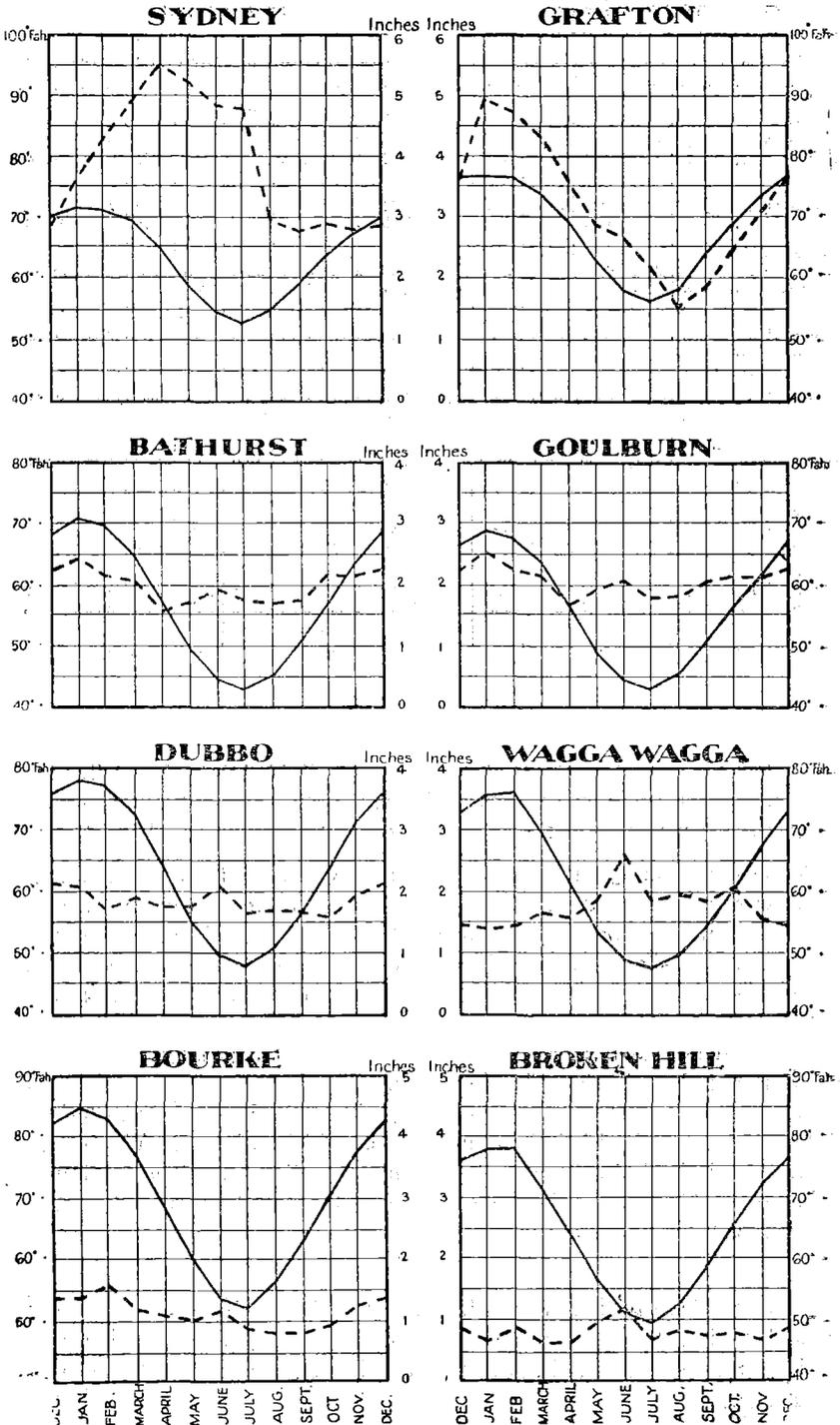
Coastal Division.

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	inches. 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	28·4	117·0	19·0	inches. 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.		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 Government 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:—

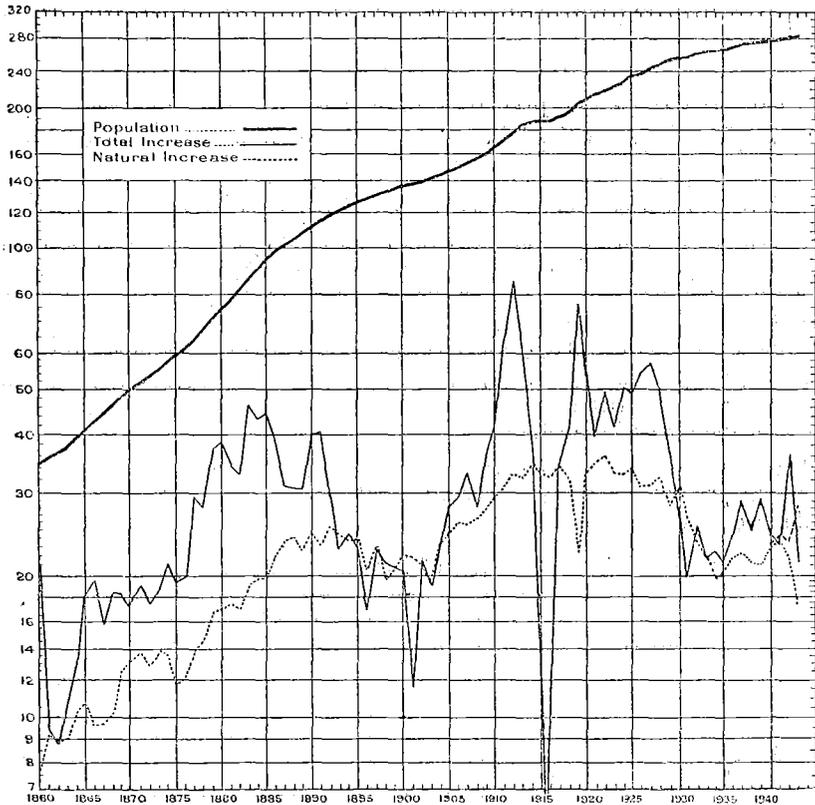
TABLE 28.—Natural Increase and Immigration, 1921 to 1943.

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.			
		Total.	Total.	Total.	Proportion to Population of Whole State.	Average Number of Persons per Acre.	
	acres.				per cent.		
Sydney ...	156,149	†665,067	†967,240	1,235,267	47·5	7·9	1,384,380
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 aborigines) 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 preponderatingly British, no less than 99·3 per cent. of the inhabitants being of British allegiance. The proportion born in Australia was 86·2 per cent.

ABORIGINALS.

The number of aboriginals in New South Wales during the first century after the date of settlement is not accurately known, but it is certain that they have 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	8,947	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 "oversea 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.

Oversea 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	13,774	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	2,708	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	379
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

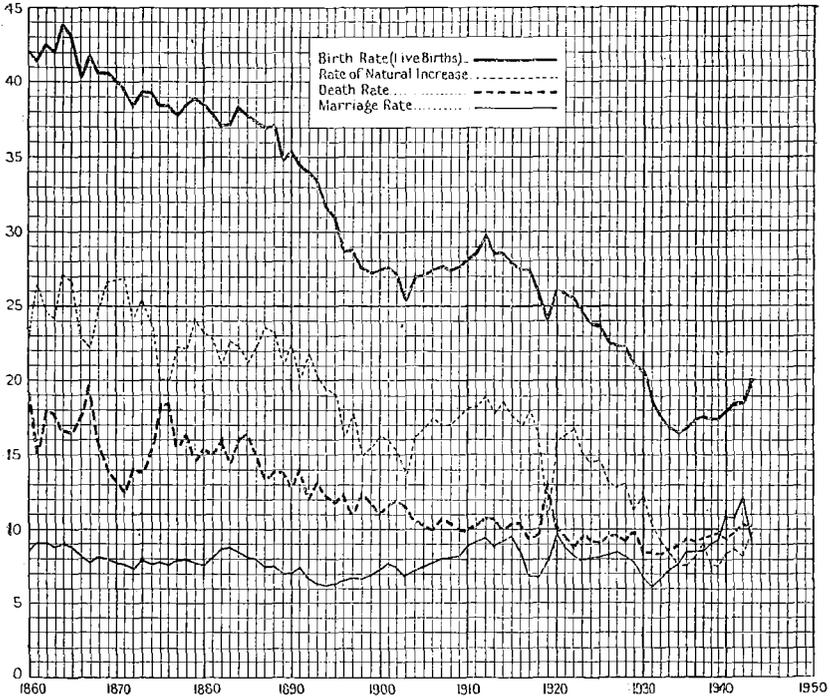
Divorces.

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	...	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	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.

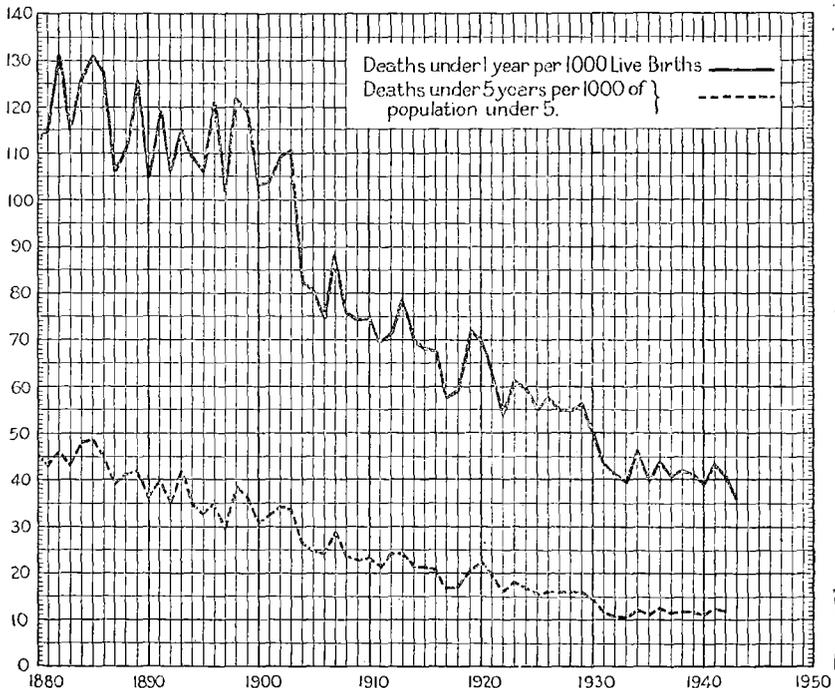
The death rate appears to be higher in the metropolis than in the country, but crude rates should be used with caution, owing to differences in the proportions of each sex and in the age composition of the population of these divisions.

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	473	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 diarrhoea 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:—

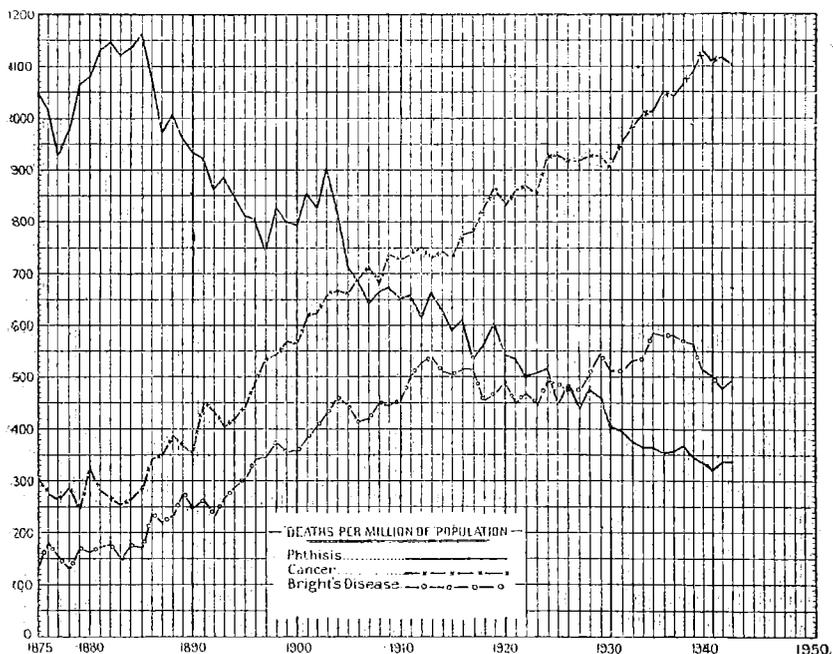
TABLE 94.—Causes of Death, 1942.

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-abortive 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 Hæmorrhage ...	1,109	1,866	4·88	Suicide ...	312	253	1·08
Cerebral Embolism, Thrombosis, Softening and Hemiplegia ...	452	799	2·00	Accident ...	1,551	1,345	5·46
Apoplexy and other Intracranial Effusions ...	26	10	·08	Other Violence ...	41	41	·14
				All other ...	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	4.89
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	6.85
1909-13	3,362	7.63	2,860	7.12	6,222	7.39
1914-18	3,886	8.00	3,458	7.44	7,344	7.73
1919-23	4,738	8.82	4,292	8.31	9,030	8.57
1924-28	5,790	9.66	5,068	8.80	10,858	9.24
1929-33	6,501	10.01	5,704	9.08	12,205	9.55
1934-38	7,242	10.73	6,810	10.32	14,052	10.52
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

* 53961—D

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	1,199	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.

* 53961—E

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	6·22
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	17,942,129	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	253,300
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.	£ 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	43,533
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	£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 ½d. 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.

Drunkenness.

Persons apprehended by the police for drunkenness in public places may be charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions. It is the practice to release such persons before trial if they deposit as bail an amount equal to the usual penalty imposed. If they do not appear for trial the deposits are forfeited, and further action is not taken.

The following statement shows particulars of the cases of drunkenness and convictions in 1929, 1932 and the last five years:—

TABLE 177.—Drunkenness—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 Trav-					Junior Technical	25	31	25	26
elling	17	13	9	7	Home Science	36	38	38	39
Correspondence	1	1	1	1	Rural	15	14	14	14
Subsidised	574	539	514	524	Evening	33	34	30	30
Special (Sub-normal					Composite	472	1,326	1,335	1,388
Pupils)	1	1	1	1	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 Attendance.	Schools.	Teachers.	Enrolment December Term.	Average Daily Attendance.
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.
		£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1921 ...	295,961	3,229,042	329,795	3,558,837	10 18 3	1 2 3	12 0 6
1929 ...	352,071	4,207,754	846,625	5,054,379	11 19 0	2 8 1	14 7 1
1931 ...	371,842	3,823,684	415,379	4,239,063	10 5 8	1 2 4	11 8 0
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
1941	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-cession, 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
Spirituous 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	
... .. { lb. 12,692	11,436	9,111	2,609	8,188	10,426	
... .. { £ 452	421	338	136	402	388	
Tea { lb. 25,646	24,574	26,394	22,978	24,086	23,313	
... .. { £ 1,312	1,438	1,574	2,047	1,996	1,817	
Whisky { gal. 375	578	323	134	44	40	
... .. { £ 391	646	371	195	70	60	
Tobacco, Cigars, etc. { lb. 15,098	21,325	2,496	7,492	11,706	21,854	
... .. { £ 1,280	1,333	185	469	1,162	2,927	
Copra { cwt. 476	534	626	618	323	424	
... .. { £ 173	210	174	223	314	415	
Timber, undressed { sup. ft. 199,123	150,431	50,683	35,372	19,729	30,885	
... .. { £ 781	775	372	287	225	311	
Printing Paper { tons 87	102	63	29	2	33	
... .. { £ 1,152	1,604	1,124	491	57	581	
Books (printed) { £ 444	446	311	317	231	425	
Glass and Glassware { £ 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 Mer- chandise.	£ 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 Cents.										
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	113	...	...	...
New Zealand	550	570	126	314	...	107	211	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	1,832	478	712	100	
FLOUR.											
	Thousand Cents.										
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	3,012	1,456	1,042	2,531	

* See first paragraph on page 282.

RE-EXPORTS.

The value of merchandise re-exported oversea 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 oversea 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, 1938, 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	3,816
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
Denmark	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	713,220	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	7,508	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.

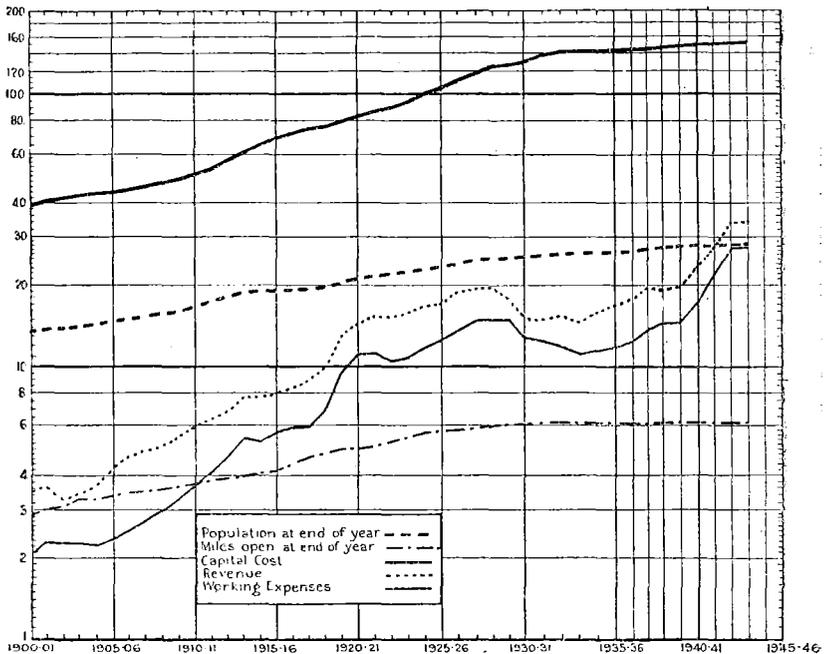
Period.*	Lines opened for traffic during the period.	Lines open for traffic at end of period.			Capital expenditure on lines open for traffic—	
		Total length.	Population per mile.	Area per mile.	During the period.	Total at end of period.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Sq. miles.	£	£
1855-64 ...	143	143	2,789	2,170	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	195,691	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.	Tons.	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 £1,453,712. 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).
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	Cab.		Omnibus.		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.	Administration 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.		
£								
501 to 1,000	...	...	...	...	...	Exempt.		
1,001 to 2,000	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ rates in Column B of Table 321		
2,001 to 3,000	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	"
3,001 to 4,000	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	"
4,001 to 5,000	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	"

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on 1st January, 1938, and increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ 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	"	200
251 " 600	250 "	18·4,	"	58 "	·02	"	250
601 " 2,500	600 "	45·5833,	"	72 "	·033	"	600
2,501 " 4,000	2,500 "	113·312,	"	198 "	·006	"	2,500
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	"	200
251 " 600	250 "	23,	"	72·5 "	·025	"	250
601 " 2,100	600 "	56·9791,	"	90 "	·04125	"	600
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	} $\cdot 165T - 3 - \frac{750}{T}$	} $\cdot 165T - 3 - \frac{750}{T}$
£ 201 to 300		
£ 301 " 1,000	} $\cdot 01T + 90 - \frac{14,700}{T}$	} $\cdot 01T + 117\cdot 5 - \frac{20,950}{T}$
£ 1,001 " 2,000		
£ 2,001 " 3,000	} $\cdot 033T + 44 + \frac{8,300}{T}$	} $\cdot 034T + 69\cdot 5 + \frac{3,050}{T}$
£ 3,001 " 5,000		
£ 5,001 and over	} $\cdot 015T + 116 - \frac{63,700}{T}$	} $\cdot 00275T + 194\cdot 5 - \frac{121,950}{T}$
	} $\cdot 004T + 182 - \frac{162,700}{T}$	} $222 - \frac{190,700}{T}$
	$222 - \frac{262,700}{T}$	

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	2 2 6	0 0 6	...	...	...	...
„ 2 10 „ 2 12 6	2 12 6	0 2 0	0 0 3	...	...	...
„ 3 0 „ 3 2 6	3 2 6	0 4 0	0 1 3	...	...	...
„ 3 10 „ 3 12 6	3 12 6	0 6 0	0 2 3	...	...	...
„ 4 0 „ 4 2 6	4 2 6	0 8 6	0 3 9	0 0 6	...	...
„ 4 10 „ 4 12 6	4 12 6	0 11 6	0 5 6	0 1 6	0 0 3	...
„ 5 0 „ 5 2 6	5 2 6	0 14 6	0 7 6	0 3 0	0 1 3	...
„ 5 10 „ 5 12 6	5 12 6	0 18 0	0 11 0	0 6 0	0 3 9	0 1 6
„ 6 0 „ 6 2 6	6 2 6	1 2 0	0 14 6	0 8 6	0 6 3	0 4 0
„ 6 10 „ 6 12 6	6 12 6	1 6 0	0 18 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 6 3
„ 7 0 „ 7 2 6	7 2 6	1 9 0	1 1 0	0 14 0	0 11 0	0 8 3
„ 7 10 „ 7 12 6	7 12 6	1 13 0	1 4 0	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 11 0
„ 8 0 „ 8 2 6	8 2 6	1 17 0	1 7 0	1 0 0	0 17 0	0 14 0
„ 8 10 „ 8 12 6	8 12 6	2 1 0	1 11 0	1 3 0	1 0 0	0 17 0
„ 9 0 „ 9 2 6	9 2 6	2 4 0	1 14 0	1 6 0	1 3 0	1 0 0
„ 10 0 „ 10 2 6	10 2 6	2 12 0	2 1 6	1 12 6	1 9 6	1 6 6
„ 12 10 „ 12 12 6	12 12 6	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 11 0	2 8 0	2 5 0
„ 15 0 „ 15 2 6	15 2 6	4 12 9	3 19 9	3 9 9	3 6 9	3 3 9
„ 20 0 „ 20 2 6	20 2 6	6 15 3	6 1 0	5 9 9	5 6 9	5 3 9
„ 30 0 „ 30 2 6	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.	28,764	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.	Expenditure.						Surplus.
	Revenue.	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	739,100
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			
Inscribed Stock	12,441,549	Debtors	11,149,851
Less—Repaid, including		Land	1,078,550
Sinking Fund	626,656	Buildings, Plant, etc. ...	42,163
	11,814,893		12,270,564
Consolidated Revenue			
Fund	1,635,000		
Crown Lands	367,588		
Real Property Act			
Assurance Fund	787,201		
	14,604,682		
Overdraft	136,103	Accumulated Deficiency	2,470,221
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	7,336
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	294	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	3,029	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	2,567,930		
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 June.	Public Debt Outstanding—				Proportion.	
	Australia.	Oversea.		Total Public Debt.	Australia.	Oversea.
		London.	New York.			
	£ (Aust.)	£ (Stg.)	£*	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
1900	10,272,343	55,060,650	...	65,332,993	15.72	84.28
1905	18,314,448	64,007,550	...	82,321,998	22.25	77.75
1910	25,370,290	67,154,803	...	92,525,093	27.42	72.58
1915	42,592,540	85,167,287	...	127,759,827	33.34	66.66
1920	57,672,204	101,977,445	...	159,649,649	36.12	63.88
1925	79,266,609	136,238,156	...	215,504,765	36.78	63.22
1930	99,430,095	156,729,300	13,945,628	270,105,023	36.81	63.19
1935	162,421,505	161,585,121	13,226,343	337,232,969	48.16	51.84
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	3,329	...	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	14,778,739
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	173,481
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	1,894,125	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	32,888,791	32,888,791	12,533,641	14,597,597	2,560,875

* Face value of securities in Dollars converted at \$4.8665 to £.

The payments shown in the table for repurchases and redemptions of securities are expressed in terms of Australian currency, and the exchange on overseas remittances is included in the net cost of securities acquired in London and New York.

The face value of securities repurchased and redeemed corresponds with the value at which the securities were included in the statement of public debt (Tables 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	Per cent.	A	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ 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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	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*	½	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	1½	Nil	2

* Whole amount of balance. † Rates fixed in terms of National Security Regulations. ‡ As from July, 1928.

Mortgage Interest Rates.

The trend of interest rates charged on loans secured by mortgage since 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	751,637	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	278,738	89,368	306,029	165,051	35,945	875,131

Disbursements on account of benefits amounted to £741,096 in 1928-29 and £674,135 in 1938-39. The decrease in the period was a result of declining membership and adjustment of benefits. The average cost of medical attendance and medicine per adult member was 30s. 10d. in 1928-29, and 32s. 1d. in 1938-39.

After allowing for interfund transfers and payments from one branch to another, expenses of management amounted to £163,445 in 1938-39, representing 15s. 5d. per head of mean membership, and 21.3 per cent. of contributions and 16.2 per cent. of total income.

INSURANCE.

Insurance in New South Wales 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	23,896	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	1,783,744

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 ½d. for main roads covered by City Fund Rate which was 3½d.

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	5,661,123
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	72,376	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 Des- truction ... ..	.....	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 Govern- ment 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	5,362,305
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	3,062,890	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	Muni-	Shires.	Total.
	Councils.	icipalities.		
	£	£	£	£
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
Total Liabilities	...	...	56,658	Outstanding rates	...	...	1,575
Excess of Assets	...	...	249,766	Fixed deposits and investments	...	...	9,937
				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	226,341	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.

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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.

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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	9,656
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 ...	2	4	46	10	11	25	50	28	...	7	...	12	201
North Coast ...	2	2	112	...	4	32	131	168	5	18	11	30	512
Hunter and Manning...	19	12	227	4	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	43	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	3	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	383	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	34,826	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	2,884										
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 " 160 " ...	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	23,790	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	91,865	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	29.8

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	118.6	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.

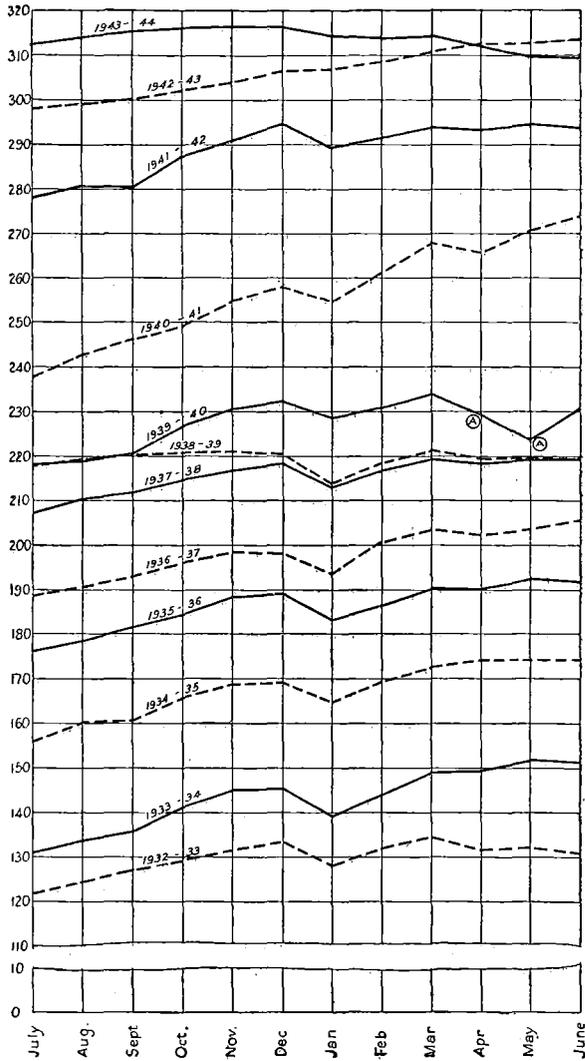
Monthly figures for each industry are published annually in the "New South Wales Statistical Register."

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. 108,785	h.p. 23,367	h.p. 110,770	h.p. 23,036	h.p. 110,578	h.p. 24,284
Turbine ...	59,667	11,609	62,052	13,321	58,687	12,384
Internal Combustion—						
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	1,598	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	63,082
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.			
	Proportion per cent. of Total Value of Output absorbed by—			Total.	Proportion per cent. of Total Value of Output absorbed by—			Total.
	Materials and Fuel.	Salaries and Wages.	Overhead Charges, Profit, etc.		Materials and Fuel.	Salaries and Wages.	Overhead Charges, Profit, etc.	
1920-21	68.7	18.6	12.7	100	70.4	16.4	13.2	100
1928-29	60.3	20.8	18.9	100	61.8	19.2	19.0	100
1930-31	58.2	21.3	20.5	100	60.0	19.4	20.6	100
1931-32	59.2	19.9	20.9	100	61.4	18.2	20.4	100
1935-36	60.2	19.1	20.7	100	61.1	18.0	20.9	100
1936-37	60.2	19.0	20.8	100	61.1	18.0	20.9	100
1937-38	60.4	19.6	20.0	100	61.2	18.6	20.2	100
1938-39	58.7	20.4	20.9	100	59.5	19.4	21.1	100
1939-40	59.6	19.9	20.5	100	60.6	18.8	20.6	100
1940-41	59.8	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	592,451
„ 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 pr.	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	7,936	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—<i>continued.</i>						
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)	(b)
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	361,477	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	249,453
Pickles	pints	3,059,239	147,340	4,705,726	207,839	4,842,695
Sauce—						
Tomato	4,691,879	227,885	5,156,603	267,981	7,810,370	337,682
Other	3,981,123	232,456	4,983,162	324,163	6,760,281	397,706
Soup—						
Tomato	430,875	13,638	266,666	10,532	273,049	14,301
Other	1,135,984	45,113	999,610	48,210	641,372	34,424
Vinegar	gals.	1,360,737	51,332	1,625,956	54,350	1,919,246
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	257,329
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	57,804	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	No.	110,437	122,482	77,344	97,664	76,415	111,299
Box Shooks	"		283,979		369,006		388,323
Boxes, Butter	No.	1,907,831	185,519	1,887,427	215,251	1,776,179	198,915
Cases, Fruit	"	2,006,921	106,575	2,009,173	142,730	3,059,612	181,546
All other Boxes, Cases and Crates	"		1,741,789		1,763,939		1,889,567
Axe Handles	gross	1,983	11,176	1,845	14,637	3,337	23,579
Broom, Mop, Tool and other Handles	"	34,658	61,165	38,174	69,765	48,696	94,637
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	2,957,985
Rubber Boots and Shoes (including Goloshes)	pair	2,622,470	501,605	157,849	74,955	114,133	66,624
Rubber Hose—Garden and Other... ..	ft.	9,623,920	260,761	5,022,235	181,983	4,932,793	197,003
CLASS XIV.—Musical Instruments.							
Pianos	No./	939	54,709	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
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	51,125
Nail	"	4,065	10,464	2,541	7,209	3,456	10,800
Tooth	"	49,775	224,861	34,727	200,445	44,034	277,021
Scrubbing	"	4,956	17,741	4,501	23,276	3,038	17,750
Shaving	"	2,217	19,739	1,792	10,683	1,524	15,493
Paint and Varnish	"	2,916	54,753	2,659	34,835	2,976	36,402
Other	"	8,139	43,486	6,096	49,806	28,571	88,606
Brooms—							
Millet	"	4,289	62,221	3,811	78,214	3,781	94,978
Bassine	"	2,088	24,776	1,840	28,997	2,557	48,578
Hair	"	932	28,607	810	27,787	1,083	30,711
Mops	"	3,818	19,890	2,182	16,158	2,229	21,909
Toys ... ..	...	273,026	...	55,562	...	78,288
Games ... ..	...	6,673	...	11,949	...	47,204
Tennis Racquet Frames	doz.	4,413	44,837	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Golf Clubs	2,232	22,421	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
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	8,042,104
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	8,042,104
Gas—							
Sold	1,000 cub. ft.	10,316,665	2,176,794	11,944,317	2,480,786	12,890,475	2,520,784
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	2,520,784

(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	1,014,598	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 kitting 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	lb. 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	51,060

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	2,041,079	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
Basisl 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	829,990
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 litre	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	170,776	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	165,655	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.	296,987	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	812,250	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.	9,728,537	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	2,684,022

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	5,352
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	516,656	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.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
1865 to 1937	1,925,053	2,695,121	1941	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	757	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	958	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 freehold.	Leased from Crown with limited rights of conversion into freehold.	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 freehold.	Leased from Crown with limited rights of conversion into freehold.	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	...	6,021	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.
	£ 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.	No. 000	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
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	207,890	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					
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						
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	279	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
Barley—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	tons. 0.91	287,470	373,202	tons. 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*	tons. 38,634	tons. 2.18	24,488	tons. 64,728	tons. 2.64
Other	44,270	...	...	56,569	...	...
Vegetables for Animal Fodder	(a)	(c)	(c)	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	tons. 359,433	tons. 42.3	9,732	tons. 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 ... ..	...	gallons. 3,112,328	...	...	gallons. 2,720,934	...
Young Vines for Wine	306	...	...	293	...	...
Other	430	...	...	636	...	...
Orchards—Productive	55,206	bushels. 5,185,851	bushels. 93.9	53,491	bushels. 4,531,081	bushels. 84.7
Young Trees	13,322	...	...	12,284	...	...
Bananas—Productive	12,930	cases. 1,163,116	cases. 90.0	11,700	cases. 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. 2,693,302	bushels. 47,500,000	bushels. 17-6	acres. 2,844,804	bushels. 17,133,870	bushels. 6-0
Maize	103,237	2,769,057	26-8	94,107	2,437,317	25-9
Barley—Malting	10,154	205,449	20-2	17,567	79,161	4-5
Feed	9,921	174,207	17-6	10,552	42,555	4-0
Oats	374,205	7,050,438	18-8	544,364	1,756,674	3-2
Rye	552	7,698	13-9	530	5,463	10-3
Rice	40,690	4,014,033	98-7	24,596	1,692,747	68-8
Sorghum	*	*	*	8,393	126,372	15-1
Hay—Wheaten	198,066	249,905	tons. 1-26	279,120	182,760	tons. 0-65
Barley	1,340	1,376	1-03	1,474	889	0-60
Oaten	252,300	329,905	1-31	237,834	87,836	0-37
Rye	585	881	1-51	581	495	0-85
Lucerne	82,179	153,574	1-87	66,820	99,173	1-48
Green Fodder (Fed-off)	782,265	1,670,000	...	647,187	1,092,160	...
Vegetables for Human Consumption—Potatoes	30,067	tons. 65,655	tons. 2-18	34,796	tons. 80,537	tons. 2-32
Other	85,857	...	...	98,626	...	...
Vegetables for Animal Fodder	7,403	...	...	9,290	...	...
Broom Millet—Grain	2,224	bushels. 9,939	bushels. 4-5	2,775	bushels. 9,159	bushels. 3-3
Fibre ... ..	...	cwt. 10,805	cwt. 4-85	...	cwt. 9,578	cwt. 3-45
Tobacco (Dried Leaf)	657	4,599	7-00	410	3,107	7-58
Sugar Cane—Crushed	8,240	tons. 290,364	tons. 35-24	6,771	tons. 200,050	tons. 29-54
Not Cut	7,092	...	...	6,702	...	...
Used as Plants	281	...	...	270	...	...
Grapes—Productive—						
Drying Varieties	5,376	(b) 9,207	(a) 4-5	5,377	(b) 6,116	(a) 3-3
Table Varieties	2,917	5,325	(a) 4-85	2,906	4,363	(a) 3-45
Wine Varieties	7,054	26,827	(a) 7-00	6,847	15,778	(a) 7-58
Wine made ... ..	...	gallons. 3,530,012	...	...	gallons. 2,578,732	...
Young Vines for Wine	175	...	...	266	...	...
Other	479	...	...	495	...	...
Orchards—Productive	55,801	bushels. 6,287,735	bushels. 112-7	54,912	bushels. 4,834,385	bushels. 88-0
Young Trees	11,611	...	...	11,048	...	...
Bananas—Productive	11,651	cases. 950,936	cases. 81-6	11,967	cases. 950,975	cases. 79-5
Young Stools	1,217	...	...	3,283	...	...
Pineapples—Productive	157	16,858	107-4	183	13,264	72-5
Young Plants	36	...	...	46	...	...
Nurseries	430	£ 85,422	£ s. 198 13	693	£ 107,868	£ s. 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	10,005,060	10,489,310	†4,889,120
Maize	532,593	507,550	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	292,900	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 ..							
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	1,991,736	44.6	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	23,970	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.

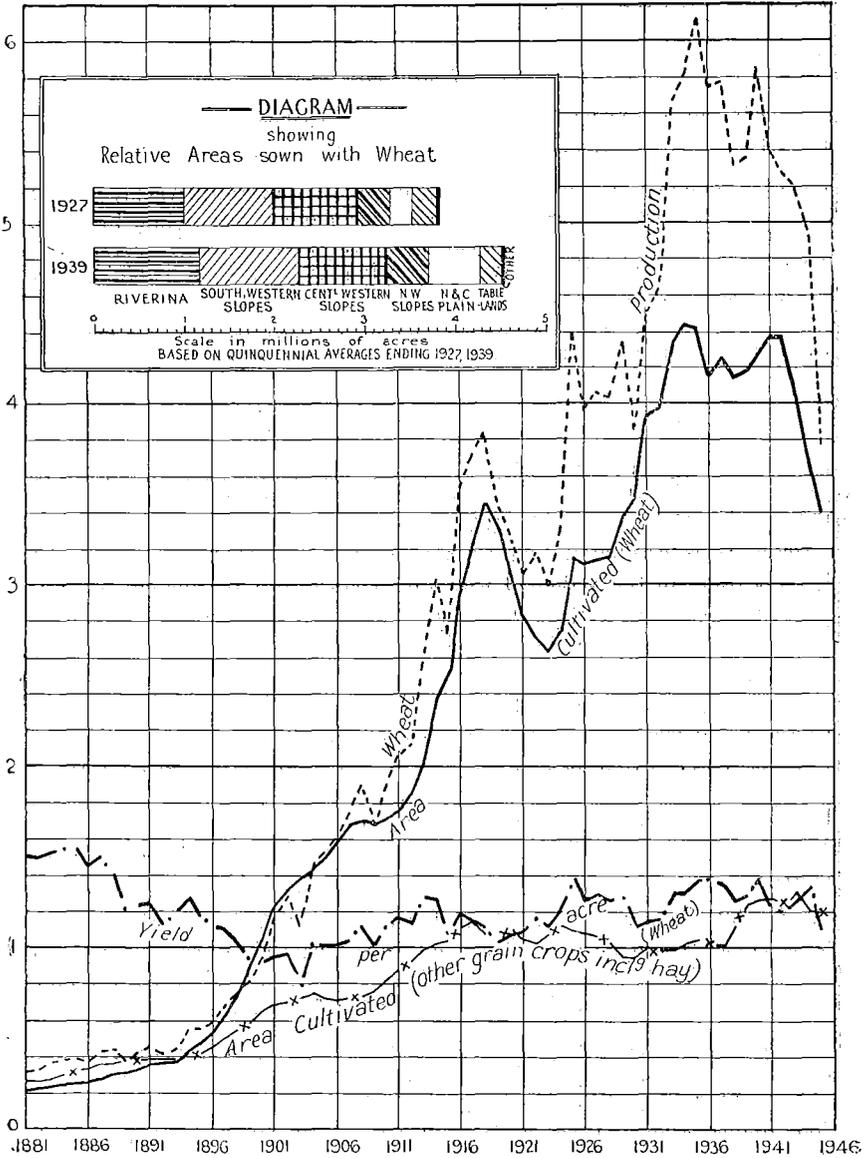
INDIVIDUAL CROPS.

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 col. above, for 1000 acres.
	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	14,423
1910-11	2,128,826	422,972	61,456	2,613,256	27,914	463	13.1	1.11	10,172
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	0.4	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	48,222	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	8,863
1942-43	3,032,946	287,470	66,061	3,386,477	51,693	373	17.0	1.30	6,203
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	2,251,730	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 1934-35 to 1943-44.	1944-45.	Average 1934-35 to 1943-44.	1944-45.	Average 1934-35 to 1943-44.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	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	

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	Baldmin ...	16,637	*	19,505
Dundee ...	816,233	428,184	215,935	Geeralyng ...	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.

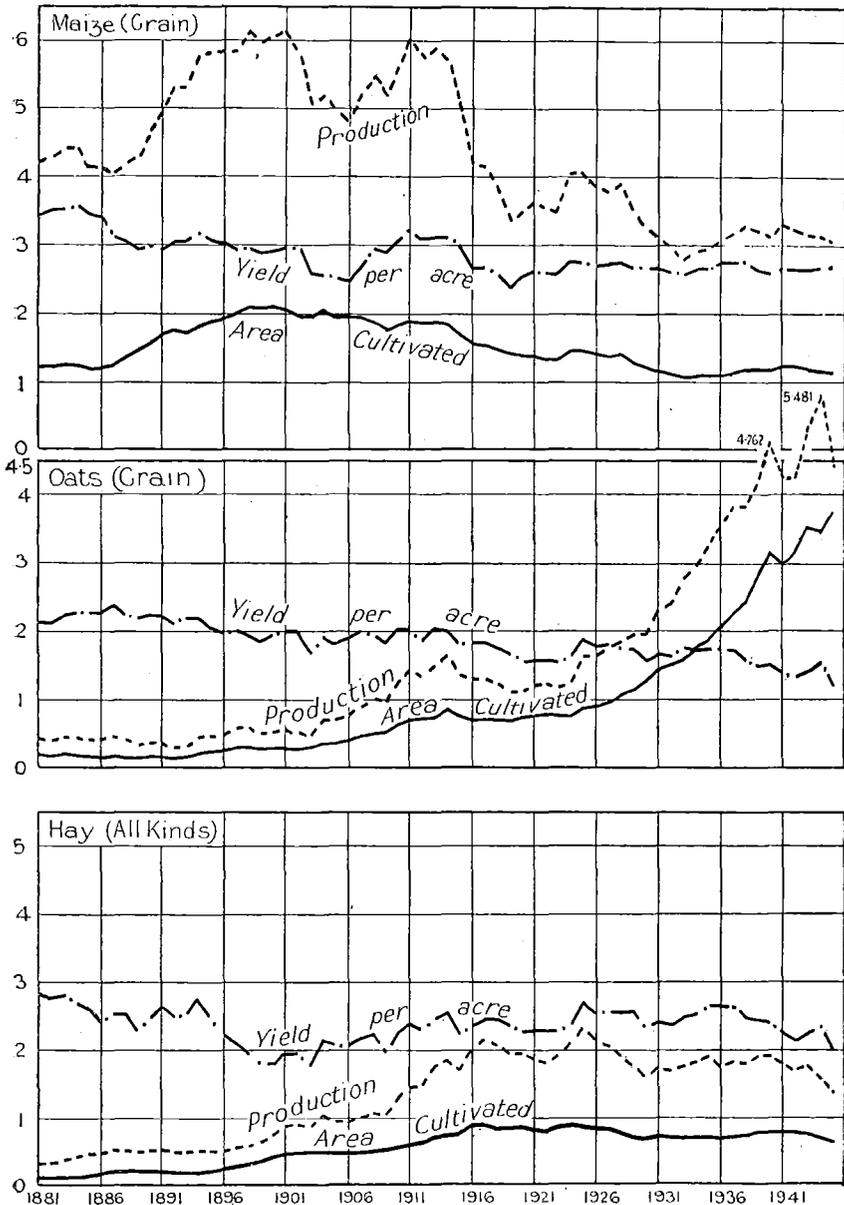
Maize is cultivated chiefly in the valleys of the coastal rivers, where both soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to its growth. Good results are obtained also on the northern tablelands. The following statement shows the area of maize harvested for grain, production and average yield in each division 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	162,132	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 Overseas 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	193,395
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	6,030	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 Yarrawonga 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 Anabranh	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:—

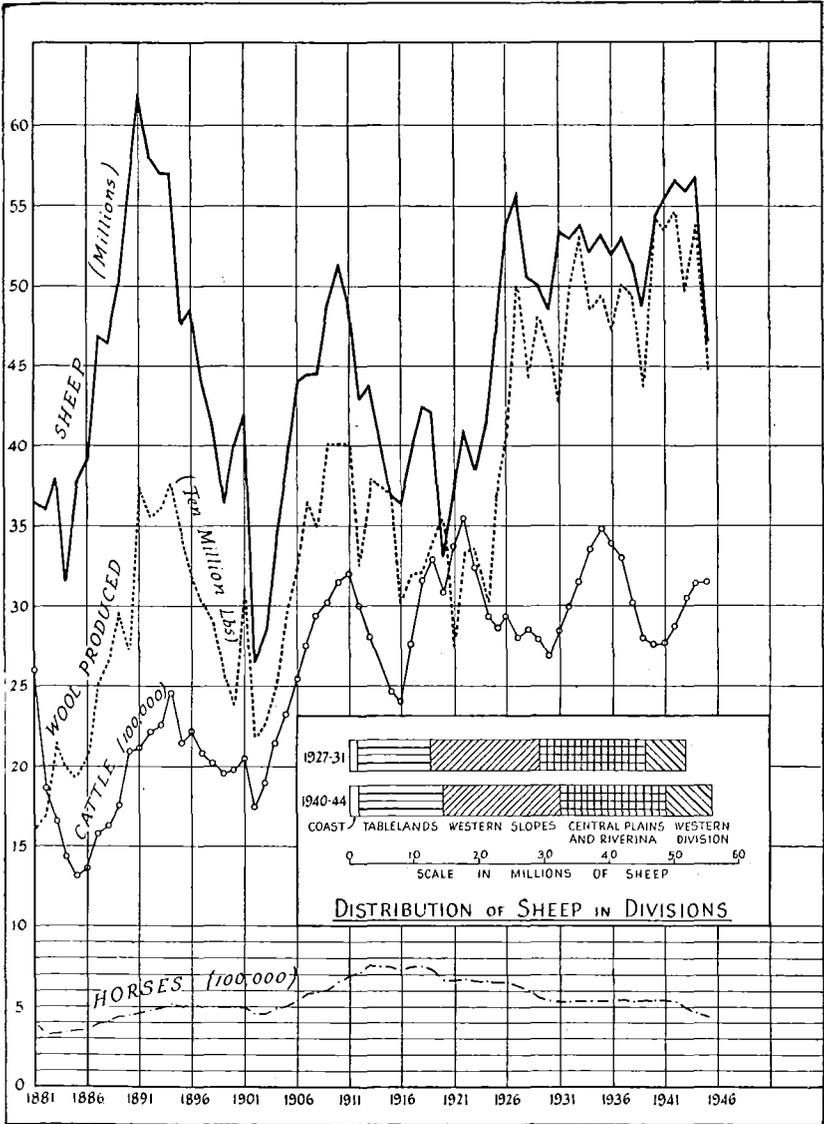
TABLE 661.—Live Stock in New South Wales, 1861 to 1945.

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	286.3	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 ...	1,048,040	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.		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	1,048,040	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	7,083	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. 8½	1899	d. 7½	1915	d. 8½	1931	d. 8·7
1877	10½	1889	8¼	1900	11½	1916	10½	1932	8·3
1878	10½	1890	8	1901	5½	1917	14½†	1933	8·5
1879	97⁄7	1891	7	1902	6½	1918	14½†	1934	15·8
1880	10½	1892	7½	1903	8	1919	15†	1935	9·7
1881	10½	1893	6½	1904	8½	1920	15½†	1936	14·0
1882	10½	1894	5½	1905	8½	1921	12½	1937	16·4
1883	10½	1895	6½	1906	9	1922	12½	1938	12·7
1884	10½	1896	7½	1907	9½	1923	17½	1939	10·3
1885	8½	1897	7	1908	9	1924	23½	1940	13·4‡
1886	8	1898	7½	1909	7¾	1925	25½	1941	13·1‡
1887	8			1910	9½	1926	16½	1942	13·1‡
				1911	8½	1927	17	1943	15·1‡
				1912	8½	1928	19½	1944	15·3‡
				1913	9½	1929	16·5	1945	15·1‡
				1914	9½	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 12½d.; in 1924-25, 23½d.; and in 1925-26, 16½d. The prices shown above are affected over long terms by changes in the proportion of merino to crossbred, and by such variable qualities as length, fineness, and soundness. Over short terms comparison is affected in a small degree by changes in the proportion of natural grease in the wool and by variations in the proportionate quantities of wool of various qualities. The wool sold locally as scoured is of limited range and quantity, and the prices are not sufficiently representative to be of value for comparative purposes.

Average Monthly Prices of Greasy Wool.

An index of average monthly prices of wool at Sydney auctions was published in 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.	
Average—		Thousands.							
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 oversea 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 oversea market for Australian meat and in pre-war years more than 95 per cent. of the exports of frozen meat was sent to the United Kingdom. Since September, 1939, export to the United Kingdom has been under contract, as described below.

Control of the Meat Industry.

Under the Meat Export Control Act, 1935, the Australian Meat Board was set up 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
53 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	29,200	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	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	...
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* 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.

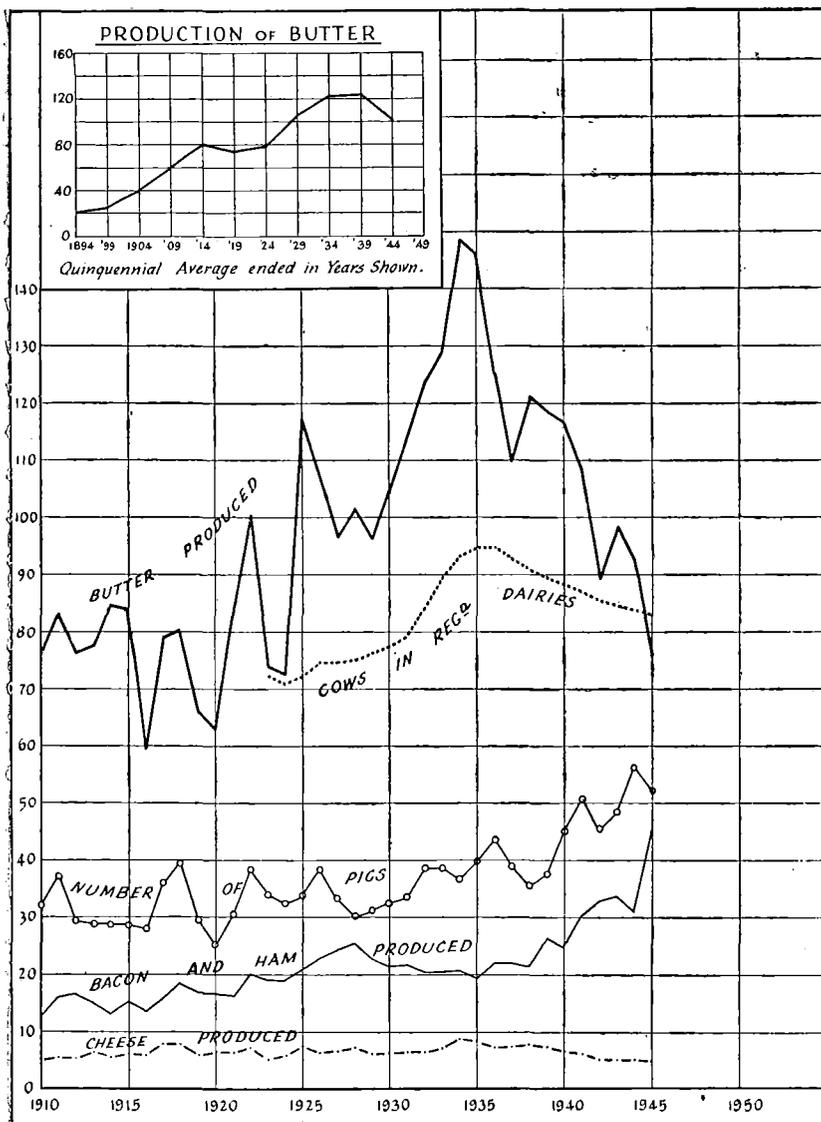
The highest level of production was reached in the bountiful seasons 1933-34 and 1934-35. This was due in part to a temporary expansion of dairying in the hinterland and to farmers' efforts to offset low prices by increasing production. In each year since 1937-38 the dairying districts have experienced 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.) have been met by the factories. Previously the suppliers met this cost.

CHEESE.

Although favourable conditions exist in New South Wales for the production of cheese the industry has shown little or no expansion in the past 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.
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
Sylviculture 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

re-acquired for purposes of irrigation, closer settlement and afforestation:—

TABLE 752.—Alienated Land—Classification, 1944.

Manner of Disposal.	Area.
	Acres.
Granted and sold by private tender and public auction prior to 1862 ...	7,146,579
Sold by auction, after auction, and under deferred payment sales since 1862...	11,596,115
Sold by Improvement and Special Purchases	2,883,382
Sold by Conditional Purchase since 1862 (deeds issued)	31,222,952
Granted under Volunteer Land Regulations of 1867	172,198
Dedicated for public and religious purposes since 1862	265,888
Sold under Close Settlement Acts (acquired and Crown Lands)	93,316
Suburban Holding Purchase	14,505
Soldiers' Group Purchase	1,825
Returned Soldiers' Special Purchases (deeds issued)	6,611
Week-end Lease Purchases (deeds issued)	545
Town Lands Lease Purchases (deeds issued)	41
Irrigation Farm purchases	1,289
Sold by all other form of sale	554,322
Total	53,959,568*
Less—	acres.
Freehold land purchased for Closer Settlement	2,290,565
Freehold land purchased for Irrigation Settlements	226,100
Freehold land purchased for afforestation purposes	54,189
Freehold Land acquired under Western Lands Act	7,696
Lands alienated in Australian Capital Territory prior to its transfer to the Commonwealth	173,451
	2,752,001
Lands absolutely alienated as at 30th June 1944	51,207,567

*Inclusive of area alienated within Australian Capital Territory prior to 1911.

In addition, 1,669,680 acres held under Homestead Selection and Homestead Grant are, to all intents and purposes, in the settled and unrestricted possession of the holders and their successors. A homestead grant is a freehold title (rent payable being a quit rent only), and a homestead selection is regarded as in course of alienation.

The following statement shows the areas in course of alienation by each of the principal methods as at 30th June, 1944.

TABLE 753.—Land in Process of Alienation, 1944.

Manner of Disposal.	Area.
	Acres.
Conditional Purchases	13,693,600
Settlement Purchases	2,818,160
Other Closer Settlement Act Tenures	53,071
Soldiers' Group Purchases	395,809
Suburban Holding Purchases	5,395
Returned Soldiers' Special Holding Purchases	5,114
Town Lands Lease Purchases	2
Week-end Lease Purchases	17
Irrigation Land Purchases	138,229
Total area in course of alienation at 30th June, 1944	17,109,397

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	Total	7,287,441
Town Lands Leases (do.)	329		
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	Grand Total	113,728,537
Inferior Lands Leases	24,233		
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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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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