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CHAPTER XXVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 1. Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

1. **Patents.**—(i) *General.* The granting of patents is regulated by the Commonwealth Patents Act 1903–1935, which, in regard to principle and practice, has the same general foundation as the Imperial Statutes, modified to suit Australian conditions. The Act is administered by a Commissioner of Patents. Fees totalling £10 are sufficient to obtain letters patent for the Commonwealth of Australia and the Territories of Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island. Renewal fees are payable as follows:—£1 before the expiration of the fifth year and an amount progressively increasing by ten shillings before the expiration of each subsequent year up to the fifteenth, when the fee becomes £6. If a renewal fee is not paid when it becomes due, an extension of time up to twelve months may be granted on grounds specified in the Act, and subject to the payment of prescribed fees.

(ii) *Summary.* The number of separate inventions in respect of which applications were filed during the years 1936 to 1940 is given in the following table, which also shows the number of letters patent sealed in each year:—

PATENTS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
No. of applications	5,484	5,585	5,764	5,740	4,438
No. of applications accompanied by provisional specifications .. .	2,384	3,094	3,067	3,161	2,784
Letters patent sealed during each year	2,429	2,642	2,973	3,141	2,480

(iii) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Commonwealth Patent Office during the years 1936 to 1940 is shown hereunder:—

PATENTS : REVENUE, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
	£	£	£	£	£
Fees collected under Patents Act	37,515	42,614	44,400	45,581	40,651
Receipts from publications	1,569	1,870	1,870	1,828	1,429
Total	39,084	44,484	46,270	47,409	42,080

2. **Trade Marks and Designs.**—(i) *Trade Marks.* Under the Trade Marks Act 1905 the Commissioner of Patents is also Registrar of Trade Marks. This Act has been amended from time to time, the last amendment having been made in 1936. Special provisions for the registration of a “Commonwealth Trade Mark” are contained in the Act of 1905, and are applicable to all goods included in or specified by a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament that the conditions as to remuneration of labour in connexion with the manufacture of such goods are fair and reasonable.

(ii) *Designs.* The Designs Act 1906, as amended by the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act 1910 and the Designs Acts 1912, 1932, 1933 and 1934, is now cited as the Designs Act 1906-1934. Under this Act a Commonwealth Designs Office has been established, and the Commissioner of Patents appointed "Registrar of Designs".

(iii) *Summary.* The following table shows the applications for trade marks and designs received and registered during the years 1936 to 1940 :—

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS : AUSTRALIA.

Applications.			1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
RECEIVED.							
Trade Marks	..	..	2,215	2,189	2,212	1,992	1,618
Designs	..	..	1,494	1,190	1,498	865	605
REGISTERED.							
Trade Marks	..	..	1,664	1,372	1,740	1,580	1,209
Designs	..	..	1,546	971	1,404	736	567

(iv) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Trade Marks and Designs Office during the years 1936 to 1940 is given hereunder :—

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS : REVENUE, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1936.			1937.			1938.			1939.			1940.		
	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fees collected under Commonwealth Acts ..	16,434	1,110	19	16,580	1,006	18	17,194	1,295	21	15,951	1,082	19	13,660	885	10

No fees in respect of Trade Marks have been collected under State Acts since 1922.

§ 2. Copyright.

1. *Legislation.*—Copyright is regulated by the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1912-1935 wherein, subject to modifications relating to procedure and remedies, the British Copyright Act of 1911 has been adopted and scheduled to the Australian law.

Reciprocal protection of unpublished works was extended in 1918 to citizens of Australia and of the United States of America under which copyright may be secured in the latter country by registration at the Library of Congress, Washington. The Commonwealth Government promulgated a further Order in Council which came into operation on 1st February, 1923, and extended the provisions of the Copyright Act to the foreign countries of the Copyright Union, subject to the observance of the conditions contained therein.

2. **Applications and Registrations.**—The following table shows under the various headings the number of applications for copyright received and registered, and the revenue obtained for the years 1936 to 1940 :—

COPYRIGHT : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Applications received—					
Literary	1,463	1,442	1,560	1,438	1,507
Artistic	86	92	53	53	45
International	3	2	3	3	1
Applications registered—					
Literary	1,389	1,367	1,422	1,359	1,371
Artistic	78	74	31	38	29
International	1	1	4	1	1
Revenue	£ 388	384	397	411	397

§ 3. Local Option and Reduction of Licences.

Local option concerning the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors is in force in South Australia and Tasmania. In Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia State-wide polls have superseded the local polls, while in New South Wales the taking of local option polls has been suspended since 1913, though a special State-wide referendum was taken in 1928 on the question of State-wide prohibition with compensation. At the poll held in Victoria on 8th October, 1938, the voting was as follows :—

For abolition of licences	368,676
Against abolition of licences	721,704
Informal	7,648

The percentage of electors who voted was 95.38.

In all States other than South Australia a maximum number is established above which licences shall not be increased except under certain specified conditions (the principal case being the greater demand for service of a considerably increased population). Licences Reduction Boards are in operation in New South Wales and Victoria and in all other States machinery exists for the reduction of licences where it seems desirable or where there is a local option vote in favour of the reduction of licences.

In earlier issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 1005–8), details, by States, were published of polls taken and of the operations of the Licences Reduction Boards.

§ 4. Lord Howe Island.

Lord Howe Island is situated in latitude 31° 30' south, longitude 159° 5' east, about 436 miles north-east of Sydney, and has an area of 3,220 acres. The climate is mild and the rainfall abundant, but on account of the rocky formation of its surface only about 300 acres are suitable for cultivation, most of which are devoted to the production of Kentia Palm Seed. The land belongs to the Crown and is occupied rent-free on sufferance.

Discovered in 1788, the Island was first settled by a small party of Maōris in 1853 ; afterwards a colony was settled from Sydney. Constitutionally the Island is a dependency of New South Wales and is included in King, one of the electorates of Sydney. A Board of Control at Sydney manages the affairs of the Island and supervises the palm seed industry. The population was 161 at the Census of 30th June, 1933, and 166 at 31st December, 1940.

§ 5. Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

1. **General.**—By the Science and Industry Research Act 1920–1939, the previously existing Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry was reorganized under the title of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. An account of the organization and work of the former Institute was given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book. (See No. 18, p. 1062.)

2. **Science and Industry Research Act 1920–1939.**—This Act provides for a Council, consisting of—

- (a) Three members nominated by the Commonwealth Government ;
- (b) the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of each State Committee constituted under the Act ; and
- (c) such other members as the Council, with the consent of the Minister, co-opts by reason of their scientific knowledge.

The three Commonwealth nominees form an Executive Committee which may exercise, between meetings of the Council, all the powers and functions of the Council, of which the principal are as follows :—(a) To initiate and carry out scientific researches in connexion with primary or secondary industries in Australia ; (b) to train research workers and to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships ; (c) to make grants in aid of pure scientific research ; (d) to establish industrial research associations in any industries ; (e) to test and standardize scientific apparatus and instruments ; (f) to establish a Bureau of Information ; and (g) to act as a means of liaison between Australia and other countries in matters of scientific research.

State Committees, whose main function is to advise the Council as to matters that may affect their respective States, have been constituted in accordance with prescribed regulations.

3. **Science and Industry Endowment Act 1926.**—Under this Act, the Government established a fund of £100,000, the income from which is used to provide assistance (a) to persons engaged in scientific research ; and (b) in the training of students in scientific research. Provision is made for gifts or bequests to be made to the fund, which is controlled by a trust consisting of the three Commonwealth nominees on the Council. In accordance with the Act, arrangements have been made to send a number of qualified graduates abroad for training in special fields of work.

4. **Work of the Council.**—The full Council held its first meeting in June, 1926, and has since met at about half-yearly intervals. It has adopted a policy of placing each of its major fields of related researches under the direction of an officer having a standing at least as high as, if not higher than, that of a University Professor.

The main branches of work of the Council are (i) plant problems, (ii) soil problems, (iii) entomological problems, (iv) animal health and nutrition problems, (v) forest products, (vi) food preservation and transport, (vii) fisheries, (viii) physical standards, (ix) aeronautics, (x) industrial chemistry, (xi) radio research, (xii) mineragraphic investigations and ore-dressing (gold). Successful results have been obtained in many directions, particularly in regard to bitter pit in apples, spotted wilt in tomatoes, water blister of pineapples, blue mould of tobacco, the cultivation and drying of vine fruits, the cultivation of citrus fruits, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, the feeding of sheep for increased wool production, black disease, infectious entero-toxæmia, pulpy kidney and caseous lymphadenitis of sheep, internal parasites, coast disease of sheep, soil surveys, paper-making from Australian timbers, timber seasoning and preservation, and the preservation and transport of bananas, oranges, chilled beef and other food-stuffs. During the early years of its existence, the work of the Council was directed almost exclusively to the solution of problems affecting primary industries. Recently, however, the Commonwealth Government provided funds to enable the Council to extend its activities to the field of secondary industrial research. For that purpose a National Standards Laboratory has been established in Sydney and an Aeronautical Research Laboratory in Melbourne. A Division of Industrial Chemistry has also been formed ; its central laboratory is being erected in Melbourne. An Information Section has been

established at the Council's Head Office, Melbourne; it specializes in bibliographical searches of literature and the provision of photostat copies of articles and translations. A very considerable part of the Council's activities is now directed to the solution of problems arising out of the war and to assistance and advice to various Government Departments and other institutions which are concerned with the war effort. More detailed information concerning the past work of the Council appeared in Official Year Book, No. 22, p. 1009.

§ 6. Australian Institute of Anatomy.

1. **Foundation of Institute.**—The Australian Institute of Anatomy, situated in Canberra, occupies a monumental building erected by the Commonwealth Government under the Zoological Museum Agreement Act of 1924. Prior to the passing of this Act, the Commonwealth Government had expressed regret that the Australian Nation possessed neither a collection of specimens of the unique and fast disappearing fauna of Australia, nor a Museum in which such specimens could be preserved for future generations. Comparative anatomy is the basis of medical science, and while the importance of a study of Australian animals in the solution of various medical problems had for years been recognized by other countries and steps taken by them to procure specimens for their museums, national effort in this direction was neglected in Australia. The late Sir Colin MacKenzie, the first Director of the Institute of Anatomy, however, very kindly presented to the Commonwealth Government his entire private collection, and this magnificent gift was acquired and provision was made for its proper housing under special legislation by the Commonwealth Government. In 1931 the Institute became an integral part of the Commonwealth Department of Health.

2. **Additions to Original Collection.**—In addition to the original collection, which has been greatly augmented, the following free gifts have been made to the Australian Nation, and are on view in the Institute:—

- (1) *Horne-Bowie Collection.*—Dealing with the life of Central Australian aborigines and throwing valuable light on the psychology of this Stone Age people.
- (2) *Burrell Collection.*—This deals with the life history of the platypus, and is unique in the world. The platypus is the most primitive mammal known to science, and is the link between the bird, the reptile and the mammal.
- (3) *Milne Collection.*—This is an anthropological and ethnological collection dealing with the aborigines of New South Wales, and contains many valuable and now unobtainable native weapons and implements.
- (4) *Murray Black Collection* of anatomical material representative of the aborigines of Southern Victoria and the River Murray.
- (5) *Nankivell Collection*, illustrating the anatomy of the aborigines of the Murray Valley.
- (6) *Harvard University Collection.*—This includes a collection of specimens from the Harvard University, U.S.A., representing a carefully worked out epitome of archaeology of the United States of America, and, together with two rare skeletons of primitive North American Indians, was a goodwill gift from the University to the Institute of Anatomy.
- (7) *The Sir Hubert Murray Collection.*—The ethnological and osteological collection of the late Sir Hubert Murray, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Papua. This deals especially with the anthropology of Papua.
- (8) *The Rabaul Ethnological Collection.*—This concerns chiefly the ethnology of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea.
- (9) *The Basedow Collection.*—This collection has been recently purchased by the Commonwealth Government. It deals especially with the anthropology of Central and Northern Australia and was assembled, after many years of research, by the late Dr. Herbert Basedow of Adelaide, who was formerly Protector of Aborigines.

- (10) Many hundreds of specimens and books received from numerous interested scientists, the most outstanding being those from Mr. E. Hill, of Nagambie, Victoria; Mrs. Harry Burrell, New South Wales; and medical books for the Library from the estates of the late Drs. Molloy, David Grant and Robert Stirling.

3. **Endowments for Orations and Lectures.**—In addition to the aforementioned donations of material, there have been several endowments for Orations and Lectures as follows:—

- (1) *The Halford Oration.*—Endowed with a gift of £1,000 by the family of the late Professor G. B. Halford, founder of the first medical school in the Southern Hemisphere. The interest on this amount is given to a prominent scientist to deliver an oration on a subject suggested by the life and work of the late Professor G. B. Halford.
- (2) *The Anne MacKenzie Oration.*—Founded with a gift of £1,000 by the late Sir Colin MacKenzie, in memory of his mother. The orator receives the annual interest for delivering an oration on any phase of "Preventive Medicine".
- (3) *The Dr. G. E. Morrison Memorial Lecture on Ethnology.*—Founded by Chinese residents in Australia, in memory of a great Australian who rendered important services to China.
- (4) *The Kendall Lecture in Veterinary Science.*—Endowed by the sons of the late Dr. W. T. Kendall, who was the founder of the first Veterinary School in the Southern Hemisphere.
- (5) *The Charles Mackay Lecture on Medical History.*—Endowed by Miss C. MacKenzie with a gift of £607 as a memorial to her grandfather, an educationalist, who arrived in Melbourne in 1852 and died at Kilmore, Victoria.
- (6) *The Cilento Medal.*—This bronze medal has been endowed in perpetuity by Sir Raphael Cilento, Director-General of Health for Queensland, to be awarded annually to the scientist deemed to have accomplished the best practical work for the furtherance of Tropical Hygiene and Native Welfare in Australia.

4. **The Scope of the Institute.**—The building occupies portion of the site which has been reserved for the National University of Australia.

The Institute consists of two separate and distinct entities. Portion of the original collection of anatomical specimens assembled by the late Sir Colin MacKenzie is arranged in two large museums which are open to the general public. The material in these museums has been arranged so as to present simple lessons in human hygiene as well as to display the anatomical features and especially the peculiarities of Australian fauna.

The remainder of the building is devoted to research work where scientific investigations have been carried out in many branches of science. The large collections of bony anatomical material donated by Murray Black have provided most interesting and valuable data on aboriginal diseases. These have been studied in some detail.

In order to provide a reservoir of koalas upon which observations might be made of their peculiar food habits, a small reservation has been acquired, and fenced, about 40 miles from Canberra. In this area abounds the peculiar gum tree on which the Victorian koala feeds. This reservation has already been stocked with koalas from Victoria. Later other animals will be added.

In 1938, following upon the retirement due to ill-health of Sir Colin MacKenzie, the activities of the Institute were extended to interpret more fully the ideas of the founder. In the later years of his life Sir Colin had been keenly interested in the relationship of nutrition to the development of the child. When a section for the study of child growth and development was established by the Commonwealth Department of Health in 1938 the head-quarters were transferred to the Institute.

The section devoted to the study of nutrition has been considerably enlarged and many important problems relating to nutrition of the Australian people have been studied.

§ 7. The Commonwealth Solar Observatory.

1. *Reasons for Foundation.*—The Commonwealth Solar Observatory was established for the study of solar phenomena, for allied stellar and spectroscopic research, and for the investigation of associated terrestrial phenomena. It is so situated to complete the chain of existing astrophysical observatories round the globe separated by 90 degrees of longitude. In addition to advancing the knowledge of the universe and the mode of its development, it is hoped that the eventual discovery of the true relation between solar and terrestrial phenomena may lead to results which will prove of direct value to this country.

2. *History of Inauguration.*—A short account of the steps leading up to the establishment of the Observatory appears in Official Year Book No. 19, p. 979.

3. *Site of the Observatory.*—The site selected for the observatory is on Mount Stromlo, a ridge of hills about 7 miles west of Canberra. The highest point is 2,560 feet above sea level, or about 700 feet above the general level of the Australian Capital City.

4. *Equipment.*—The bulk of the telescopic equipment is due to the generosity of supporters of the movement in England and Australia. The gifts include a 6-in. Grubb refracting telescope presented by the late W. E. Wilson, F.R.S., and Sir Howard Grubb, F.R.S., trustees of the late Lord Farnham; a 9-in. Grubb refractor with a 6-in. Dallmeyer lens presented by the late Mr. James Oddie, of Ballarat; while Mr. J. H. Reynolds of Birmingham presented a large reflecting telescope with a mirror 30 inches in diameter. A sun telescope including an 18-in. cœlostast has been installed, and further additions include a spectroheliograph, cosmic ray apparatus, radio research equipment and spectroscopes for the examination of spectra in the infra-red, violet and ultra-violet regions. Donations amounting to over £2,500 have been received, and form the nucleus of a Foundation and Endowment Fund.

5. *Observational Work.*—The observational work embraces the following:—(a) solar research; (b) stellar research; (c) spectroscopic researches; (d) atmospheric electricity; (e) cosmic radiation; (f) radio research; (g) ozone content of the atmosphere; (h) luminosity of the night sky; and (i) meteorological observations. A more detailed account of the observational work cannot, owing to limits of space, be published in this issue, but may be found in earlier issues (see No. 22, p. 1011).

§ 8. Standards Association of Australia.

The Standards Association of Australia is the national standardizing organization of Australia and issues Australian standard specifications for materials and codes of practice.

The Association was established in July, 1929, by the amalgamation of the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association and the Australian Commonwealth Association of Simplified Practice. It is an independent body in close touch with modern industrial requirements and has the full recognition and support of the Commonwealth and State Governments and industry.

The sole executive authority of the Association is vested in the Council on which industry is fully represented together with official representatives of the Commonwealth and State Governments and their Technical Departments, and of scientific, professional and commercial organizations. Voluntary assistance is rendered in the drafting of specifications and codes by more than 4,500 individuals who are experts in their particular fields and are organized into more than 500 committees. Among these are technical committees on: Agricultural Machinery; Aircraft Materials; Air Raid Precautions; Asbestos Cement Pressure Pipes; Bolts and Nuts; Bore Casing; Building Materials; Camouflage Paints; Cement; Coal and Coke; Colliery Equipment; Containers for the Carriage of Liquids; Creosote; Dairy Products; Electrical; Electrical Approvals; Fibrous Plaster Products; Galvanized Products; Heavy Textiles; Joiners' Glue; Locomotive and Railway Rolling Stock; Machine Belting; Machine Parts; Metal Window Frames; Non-Ferrous Metals; Paint and Varnish; Pipes and Plumbing; Producer Gas for Motor Vehicles; Railway Permanent Way Materials; Road Materials;

Road Making Machinery; Ropes and Cordage; Safety Glass; Structural Steel; Sugar Mill Machinery; Timber; Tool Steels; Tools and Gauges; Tramway Railways; and Wool Unshrinkability.

The Codes Group includes committees on: Boilers and Unfired Pressure Vessels; Concrete Structures; Cranes and Hoists; Electrical Service Rules; Electrical Wiring Rules; Explosives; Fire Protection; Interior Illumination of Buildings; Lift Installations; Pump Tests; Refrigeration; Road Signs and Traffic Signals; Steel Structures; Street Lighting; Welding; Work in Compressed Air; and X-ray Equipment. Many committees, such as the Conditions of Contract Committee and the Institutional Supplies Committee, come under the Commercial Standards Division.

The specifications of the Association provide a suitable standard of performance, quality and dimension and an equitable basis for tendering. They help to eliminate redundant qualities and sizes. They enable purchasers to obtain their requirements with greater assurance of satisfaction, with more rapid delivery and without the necessity of drafting individual specifications.

The underlying principles covering the preparation of the specifications and codes are that they shall be in accordance with the needs of industry; that the common interests of producer and consumer be maintained; that periodical revision should keep the work abreast with progress; and that standardization be arrived at by general consent without coercion.

Organizations, companies, firms and individuals interested in the work of the Association are eligible for subscription membership. Members are entitled to free copies of the publications of the Association and to the use of the library and its Special Information Service. Research is undertaken for committees, members of the Association, and industry in general. Many hundreds of inquiries were answered during the last year.

The Association has International affiliations and the standards of all British and foreign countries are filed in the library and are accessible to members. It also administers the Australian National Committees of the International Electrotechnical Commission, the World Power Conference and the International Commission on Large Dams.

The Association is also the representative of the British Standards Institution, and all British standards may be purchased from head-quarters and branch offices in the various States. British Air Ministry (D.T.D.) specifications are also on sale.

The head-quarters of the Association are at Science House, Gloucester-street, Sydney, and branches of the Association are situated at Temple Court, 422 Collins-street, Melbourne; Empire Chambers, cr. Queen and Wharf-streets, Brisbane; Alliance Building, Grenfell-street, Adelaide; Gledden Building, Hay-street, Perth; Premier's Department, Murray-street, Hobart; Department of the Interior, Canberra; and Howard Smith Chambers, Watt-street, Newcastle.

§ 9. Valuation of Australian Production.

1. *Net Value of Production.*—(i) *Australia.* The value of production for Australia is computed in accordance with the decisions reached by the Conference of Australian Statisticians and principally by the Conference held in 1935. The figures published below have been compiled by the State Statisticians. The adoption of substantially uniform methods of valuing production and of estimating elements of costs of production and marketing render the results comparable as between States.

Attention is directed to the fact that the value shown in the table refers only to recorded production and excludes the building and construction industry, those industrial establishments not classified as factories, and agricultural and farmyard produce obtained from areas of less than one acre.

The following is a brief explanation of the terms used in the table:—

- (a) "Gross value" is the value placed on gross production at the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. (In cases where primary products are consumed at the place of production or where they become raw material for a secondary industry, these points of consumption are presumed to be the principal markets.)

- (b) "Local value" is the gross production valued at the place of production and is ascertained by deducting marketing costs from the gross value. (Marketing costs include freight, cost of containers, commission and other charges incidental thereto.)
- (c) "Net value" represents the net return to the producer after deducting from the gross value costs of marketing and of materials used in the process of production. Materials used in the process of production include seed, power, power kerosene, petrol and other oils, fodder consumed by farm stock, manures, dips, sprays and other costs. No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance costs. This matter is more fully dealt with in *Production Bulletin No. 34, Part II*, issued by this Bureau.

It should be noted that maintenance costs of farm buildings and fences have not been deducted from the value of production of rural industries, as particulars are not available for all States. Since 1937-38, the costs for the pastoral industry in Queensland have been compiled from actual records; previously, the figures were mainly estimated. The value shown for Mines and Quarries in Tasmania is understated owing to the omission of Quarries. This understatement, however, is more or less offset by the inclusion of production costs in Mining. As explained in the note (b) below production costs are not available for all States in respect of Fisheries, and Local Values have been used for this industry with consequent overstatement.

Tables showing the total and *per capita* value of production are published, by States, for each of the ten years ended 1939-40. The tables will be found in the chapter dealing with each industry with the exception of Trapping.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION: AUSTRALIA, 1939-40.

Industry.			Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Local Value— Gross Production valued at place of Production.	Net Value of Production (without deduction of depreciation or maintenance).
			£	£	£
Agriculture	..	..	94,822,240	78,688,834	60,064,131
Pastoral	..	..	94,152,439	85,257,457	81,388,004
Dairying	..	..	46,266,921	43,660,265	36,843,211
Poultry	..	..	11,163,371	10,125,009	6,978,834
Bee-farming	..	..	193,054	166,222	166,222
Total Rural (a)	..	..	246,598,025	217,897,787	185,440,402
Trapping	..	..	2,413,729	2,114,751	2,114,751
Forestry	..	..	9,262,112	8,305,620	8,132,537
Fisheries	..	..	1,881,166	1,557,388	(b) 1,557,388
Mines and Quarries	..	..	37,820,954	37,429,116	30,582,731
Total Non-rural	..	..	51,377,961	49,406,875	42,387,407
Total All Primary	..	..	297,975,986	267,304,662	227,827,809
Factories	..	..	(c) 221,127,708	(c) 221,127,708	221,127,708
Total All Industries	..	..	519,103,694	488,432,370	448,955,517

(a) The term "Rural" is used to cover those industries ordinarily considered to be farm industries.
 (b) Local value. Production costs not available for all States. (c) Net value.

(ii) *States.* The net value of production in each State is shown hereunder:—**NET (a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION IN STATES, 1939-40.**

Industry.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
Agriculture ..	15,505	11,907	13,696	9,458	7,064	2,434	60,064
Pastoral ..	34,562	16,434	17,693	6,207	4,690	1,802	81,388
Dairying ..	10,887	12,333	9,799	2,194	905	725	36,843
Poultry ..	2,337	3,100	319	533	293	397	6,979
Bee-farming ..	42	63	14	31	12	4	166
Total Rural (net)	63,333	43,837	41,521	18,423	12,964	5,362	185,440
Trapping ..	855	871	62	158	53	116	2,115
Forestry ..	2,347	1,109	2,531	605	1,088	453	8,133
Fisheries (local) ..	508	199	285	202	253	110	1,557
Mines and Quarries	10,927	2,111	2,688	3,444	9,268	2,144	30,582
Total Non-rural (local and net)	14,637	4,290	5,566	4,409	10,662	2,823	42,387
Total All Primary ..	77,970	48,127	47,087	22,832	23,626	8,185	227,827
Factories ..	96,442	74,028	20,973	14,404	9,028	6,253	221,128
Total All Industries ..	174,412	122,155	68,060	37,236	32,654	14,438	448,955

(a) See letterpress at head of previous table.

NET (a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION, 1939-40.

Industry.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Agriculture ..	5 12 2	6 6 0	13 9 1	15 16 10	15 3 0	10 4 0	8 11 10
Pastoral ..	12 10 2	8 14 0	17 7 8	10 7 11	10 1 2	7 11 0	11 12 10
Dairying ..	3 18 10	6 10 6	9 12 6	3 13 6	1 18 10	3 0 9	5 5 4
Poultry ..	0 16 11	1 12 10	0 6 3	0 17 10	0 12 7	1 13 4	1 0 0
Bee-farming ..	0 0 4	0 0 8	0 0 3	0 1 1	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 5
Total Rural (net)	22 18 5	23 4 0	40 15 9	30 17 2	27 16 1	22 9 5	26 10 5
Trapping ..	0 6 2	0 9 3	0 1 3	0 5 4	0 2 4	0 9 8	0 6 1
Forestry ..	0 17 0	0 11 9	2 9 9	1 0 3	2 6 8	1 17 11	1 3 3
Fisheries (local) ..	0 3 8	0 2 1	0 5 7	0 6 9	0 10 10	0 9 3	0 4 5
Mining (net) ..	3 19 1	1 2 4	2 12 10	5 15 4	19 17 7	8 19 9	4 7 6
Total Non-rural (local and net)	5 5 11	2 5 5	5 9 5	7 7 8	22 17 5	11 16 7	6 1 3
Total All Primary .. (local and net) ..	28 4 4	25 9 5	46 5 2	38 4 10	50 13 6	34 6 0	32 11 8
Factories ..	34 18 1	39 3 7	20 12 0	24 2 6	19 7 3	26 4 1	31 12 6
Total All Industries ..	63 2 5	64 13 0	66 17 2	62 7 4	70 0 9	60 10 1	64 4 2

(a) See letterpress above.

2. **Productive Activity.**—In the absence of a satisfactory measure of the total *quantity* of recorded production, the retail price index-numbers have been applied to the value of production, in the same manner as they have been applied to nominal wages, to measure their relative purchasing power. The results may be taken to indicate the purchasing power in retail prices of the things produced, and for convenience will hereafter be called *real* production. On account of the discontinuance of the "A" series index-number, it is not possible to continue the measurement on the basis of this series.

Two tables are given :—The first shows *real* production per head of population, but any deductions therefrom must take into account the following considerations. The production considered is material production only, and takes no account of services. As civilization advances, material production becomes less important relatively to services, and a smaller proportion of the population is engaged in such production. For example, the use of the motor car, the cinema and wireless is comparatively recent, and these employ a much larger number of people in services than in material production. Hence, material production per head of population will not measure accurately the progress of productive efficiency, but will tend to give too low a value. Unemployment, of course, will also depress it.

A better measure is afforded by *real* production per person engaged in material production. The second table attempts to give this. The result affords a better measure of productive efficiency, but does not take into account the effect of unemployment, though the index may be somewhat depressed by short time and rationing.

The two tables tell different stories. Before unemployment became severe in 1930 *real* production per head (as shown in the last column of the first table) had remained substantially steady with minor fluctuations since 1906. Whatever gain had been made in productive efficiency had been largely counterbalanced by the gradual change-over from production of goods to production of services. Coincident with the heavy increase in unemployment between the years 1930 and 1933, the maximum being reached in 1932, the index-number fell sharply from its normal level of about 100 to 78 in 1930–31. This would imply a fall in average *real* income of nearly one-fourth from the normal level, taking unemployment into account. Apart from a slight recession in 1934–35 due to a drop in wool values the index-number rose continuously from 1931–32 onwards; the pre-depression level was reached in 1935–36 and the peak of 1924–25 was exceeded in 1937–38. This upward movement was interrupted in 1938–39 but recovered to a new high level in 1939–40. During the latter year, the rise in prices in all branches of primary production excepting agriculture coincided with a greater quantity output and increased activity in manufacturing whilst the retail price index rose but slightly. In consequence of these movements the *real* production per head of population rose by 9.93 per cent. to a peak higher than that previously attained.

The index-number of *real* production per person engaged as given in the last column of the second table shows, on the other hand, an appreciable upward tendency. It rose steeply during the War of 1914–19, as might have been expected, fell somewhat after the war and recovered again. In 1929–30, the fall was substantial, due partly to the lag in the fall of retail prices, but it rose during the next four years to 126 only to fall again in 1934–35 to 117 with the drop in wool prices during that year. Most of this loss was recovered in 1935–36 while in 1936–37 it advanced to a new level, at which it was maintained during the following year. For reasons already stated an increase of 8.96 per cent. was recorded for 1939–40, which continued the upward movement interrupted by the decline of the previous year. This figure for *real* production per person engaged implies a high *real* wage for those in *employment* and is consistent with available information concerning rates of *effective* or *real* wages, which more than maintained in recent years the high level reached in the years 1927 to 1929.

The data for the second table are not complete. The numbers engaged in timber-getting are not accurately known, so that the value of production on this account, and the corresponding persons engaged, are both left out of account. Further, the information concerning women engaged in primary production is unsatisfactory, and only males are counted in primary industries. In manufacturing, the numbers are converted into equivalent male workers on the basis of relative wages for male and female workers. The column headed "number engaged" is, therefore, rather an index than the absolute number of individuals occupied in material production, but, as an index, it should be accurate enough to give a satisfactory measure of production per person engaged.

PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION : AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Gross Value of Material Production.			Retail Price Index-numbers, 1911 = 1,000.		Real Production per head of population (1911 = 100) measured in purchasing power over regimen of—	
	Total.	Per head of population.		"A" Series.	"C" Series.	"A" Series.	"C" Series.
		Actual.	Index-number, 1911 = 100.				
	£'000.	£					
1906 ..	147,043	35.9	87	902	..	97	..
1911 ..	188,359	41.2	100	1,000	(1,000)	100	100
1913 ..	220,884	45.1	110	1,104	..	99	..
1914 ..	213,552	43.0	104	1,140	1,140	92	92
1916 ..	261,996	53.3	129	1,324	1,319	98	98
1917 ..	279,418	56.1	136	1,318	1,406	103	97
1918 ..	291,875	57.5	140	1,362	1,501	102	93
1919-20 ..	343,697	64.9	158	1,624	1,695	97	93
1920-21 ..	390,644	72.2	175	1,821	1,935	96	91
1921-22 ..	344,426	62.5	152	1,600	1,680	95	90
1922-23 ..	379,445	67.4	163	1,642	1,619	100	101
1923-24 ..	400,276	69.6	169	1,714	1,664	99	102
1924-25 ..	454,580	77.3	188	1,690	1,637	111	115
1925-26 ..	431,670	72.0	175	1,766	1,673	99	104
1926-27 ..	447,354	73.1	178	1,763	1,663	101	107
1927-28 ..	452,901	72.5	176	1,776	1,676	99	105
1928-29 ..	447,805	70.5	171	1,785	1,693	96	101
1929-30 ..	389,537	60.6	147	1,783	1,688	83	87
1930-31 ..	319,706	49.2	120	1,574	1,528	76	78
1931-32 ..	305,018	46.5	113	1,432	1,406	79	80
1932-33 ..	318,224	48.2	117	1,358	1,344	86	87
1933-34 ..	357,218	53.7	130	1,365	1,344	96	97
1934-35 ..	356,349	53.2	129	1,399	1,366	92	95
1935-36 ..	404,770	60.0	146	1,437	1,392	101	105
1936-37 ..	456,745	67.1	163	1,489	1,431	110	114
1937-38 ..	486,914	70.9	172	1,530	1,467	113	117
1938-39 ..	464,993	67.1	163	(a)	1,512	(a)	108
1939-40 ..	527,085	75.4	183	(a)	1,547	(a)	118

(a) Not available.

PRODUCTION PER PERSON ENGAGED : AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number engaged in Material Production.(a)	Value of Material Production per person engaged in production.(a)		" Real " Production per person engaged (1911 = 100) measured in retail purchasing power over regimen of—	
		Actual.	Index-number, 1911 = 100.	" A " Series.	" C " Series.
	('000)	£			
1906	959	223	87	96	..
1911	728	257	100	100	100
1913	756	200	113	102	..
1914	733	280	113	99	99
1916	685	381	148	112	112
1917	683	408	159	120	113
1918	685	424	165	121	110
1919-20 ..	743	460	179	110	106
1920-21 ..	760	510	199	109	103
1921-22 ..	775	441	172	107	102
1922-23 ..	793	475	185	113	114
1923-24 ..	810	491	191	111	115
1924-25 ..	826	547	213	126	130
1925-26 ..	831	515	201	114	120
1926-27 ..	841	527	205	116	123
1927-28 ..	838	530	209	118	125
1928-29 ..	830	536	209	117	123
1929-30 ..	803	482	187	105	110
1930-31 ..	728	431	168	108	112
1931-32 ..	741	411	160	112	114
1932-33 ..	781	407	158	117	118
1933-34 ..	815	437	170	125	126
1934-35 ..	862	412	160	115	117
1935-36 ..	901	448	174	121	125
1936-37 ..	930	491	191	128	134
1937-38 ..	961	504	196	128	134
1938-39 ..	962	481	187	(b)	124
1939-40 ..	979	536	209	(b)	135

(a) See explanatory remarks above tables.

(b) Not available.

§ 10. Indexes of Production.

In the tables below, indexes of price and quantity production are given for the following industrial groups, namely :—Agriculture, Pastoral, Farmyard and Dairying, Gold and Other Minerals, and for all groups combined. The method used in calculating these indexes is the fixed base weighted aggregative method. Prices for any year are obtained by dividing value of production by quantity produced in that year, and the

price indexes are computed by using as fixed quantity-multipliers, for the commodities involved, the average quantities produced over the period 1923-24 to 1927-28. For the quantity indexes the multipliers are weighted average prices over the same period, which are obtained by dividing the total value of any commodity for the period by the total quantity produced. Exactly the same method is used for the combined group indexes (i.e., for All Farming and Total) as for the indexes for individual groups.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION : INDEX-NUMBERS OF PRICES, AVERAGE 1923-24 TO 1927-28 AS BASE (=1,000).

Year.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Farmyard and Dairying.	All Farming.	Minerals.		Total Primary.
					Gold.	Other, excluding Gold.	
1911 ..	695	455	597	560	973	482	558
1912 ..	652	537	664	597	973	525	595
1913 ..	641	524	633	581	973	523	580
1914 ..	1,083	591	680	774	973	514	754
1915 ..	753	784	836	782	973	578	767
1916 ..	728	879	881	827	973	674	816
1917 ..	848	960	860	906	973	846	901
1918 ..	1,008	963	950	976	973	832	964
1919-20 ..	1,489	1,010	1,144	1,196	1,170	861	1,167
1920-21 ..	1,285	949	1,452	1,145	1,289	919	1,127
1921-22 ..	981	666	1,008	829	1,215	912	840
1922-23 ..	1,025	880	1,070	960	1,075	905	957
1923-24 ..	902	1,117	1,023	1,028	1,014	931	1,020
1924-25 ..	1,050	1,101	901	1,052	1,066	1,020	1,049
1925-26 ..	1,095	902	1,026	988	973	1,041	992
1926-27 ..	976	866	1,024	929	973	1,044	939
1927-28 ..	977	1,015	1,025	1,004	973	964	1,000
1928-29 ..	884	893	1,043	914	973	933	916
1929-30 ..	829	724	990	803	973	902	813
1930-31 ..	574	571	792	608	973	852	632
1931-32 ..	634	491	712	575	1,372	692	593
1932-33 ..	600	480	636	546	1,672	640	566
1933-34 ..	597	715	625	660	1,768	638	670
1934-35 ..	662	532	674	599	1,948	643	617
1935-36 ..	710	685	742	702	2,006	686	715
1936-37 ..	840	765	794	795	1,984	742	803
1937-38 ..	751	705	865	747	1,990	820	766
1938-39 ..	677	608	905	680	2,019	705	696
1939-40 ..	672	707	911	728	2,228	736	744

**PRIMARY PRODUCTION : INDEX-NUMBERS OF QUANTITY PRODUCTION,
AVERAGE 1923-24 TO 1927-28 AS BASE (=1,000).**

Year.	Agricul- tural.	Pastoral.	Farmyard and Dairying.	All Farming.	Minerals.		Total Primary.
					Gold.	Other, excluding Gold.	
1911 ..	611	938	742	794	4,172	1,176	862
1912 ..	775	859	721	808	3,906	1,265	879
1913 ..	807	970	743	878	3,707	1,332	946
1914 ..	359	948	720	709	3,451	1,172	777
1915 ..	1,199	768	570	884	3,270	1,075	925
1916 ..	971	742	701	814	2,798	962	847
1917 ..	805	750	814	779	2,446	936	810
1918 ..	635	849	796	767	2,138	1,000	801
1919-20 ..	527	938	737	765	1,794	717	771
1920-21 ..	1,046	763	809	868	1,585	785	868
1921-22 ..	944	877	955	913	1,273	783	906
1922-23 ..	896	934	872	911	1,269	873	912
1923-24 ..	971	837	886	891	1,196	974	901
1924-25 ..	1,151	977	1,091	1,055	1,135	1,003	1,052
1925-26 ..	880	1,033	1,009	976	939	1,008	979
1926-27 ..	1,090	1,093	971	1,072	876	991	1,063
1927-28 ..	908	1,060	1,043	1,005	854	1,025	1,005
1928-29 ..	1,093	1,133	1,068	1,109	769	899	1,087
1929-30 ..	952	1,067	1,071	1,028	717	852	1,010
1930-31 ..	1,346	1,035	1,175	1,164	784	810	1,130
1931-32 ..	1,211	1,129	1,265	1,179	1,000	665	1,134
1932-33 ..	1,334	1,212	1,350	1,276	1,199	774	1,233
1933-34 ..	1,228	1,160	1,423	1,226	1,394	828	1,194
1934-35 ..	1,066	1,200	1,485	1,200	1,489	883	1,176
1935-36 ..	1,096	1,166	1,415	1,182	1,529	984	1,169
1936-37 ..	1,158	1,206	1,359	1,214	1,981	1,050	1,209
1937-38 ..	1,313	1,260	1,432	1,306	2,320	1,130	1,302
1938-39 ..	1,154	1,211	1,497	1,237	2,674	1,173	1,247
1939-40 ..	1,495	1,322	1,554	1,419	2,764	1,283	1,421

§ 11. Consumption of Commodities.

1. *Australia*.—The movement in the consumption of commodities is of special interest, indicating, as it does, the presence or absence of a number of important factors in the communal life of Australia. These factors include such items as changes in diet, variations in supply and demand, in purchasing power and in population. It is not possible to measure the influence of each of these changes, but their net effect on consumption is revealed in the figures given.

Increases in the actual quantities consumed, while indicating a greater consumptive capacity for Australia as a whole, do not indicate the trends in consumption. These are recorded in the *per capita* figures. The most pronounced changes over a series of years have taken place in motor spirit, butter, meat, biscuits, maize, potatoes, tea, beer and spirits. With the development of motor transport the consumption of motor spirit has risen from 2 to 34 gallons between 1913 and 1936. Butter has been consumed in larger quantities during each of the periods shown in the table. The consumption of meat has increased since the war years of 1914-19, largely as the result of increases in mutton, lamb and pork.

Commodities showing trends in the opposite direction were : biscuits, maize, potatoes, tea, beer and spirits. It should be remembered, however, that the figures for the latest five-yearly period were seriously affected by the economic depression and the consequent rise in unemployment.

The following tables furnish a comparison over a long series of years of the average annual total and *per capita* quantities available for consumption in Australia. The data have been compiled by adding to production the excess of imports or subtracting the excess of exports as the case may be. Allowance should be made for stocks at the commencement and at the end of each period, but this was possible only in respect of wheat and flour. In consequence, the figures given for the remaining commodities are somewhat incomplete, but any discrepancy occasioned by this omission is minimized by ranging the consumption over periods of five to ten years.

A few brief notes on some features of the more important commodities are given below :—

Cereals.—The quantities shown for cereals represent the amounts available for human consumption as such or in some other consumable form. In addition, they include those quantities consumed by live stock, of which separate details are not available. These quantities, together with the amount required for seed purposes, give the total requirements of Australia.

Root Crops.—In arriving at the total quantity available for consumption the output of holdings of less than one acre has been excluded.

Dairy Produce.—The quantities of fresh milk consumed by the people of Australia cannot be determined accurately, and the figures are no more than estimates obtained from the best available sources. The quantities of butter and cheese consumed include those produced on farms.

Meats.—The accuracy of the figures of meat consumption depends upon the reliability of the average weights applied to the dressed carcasses. These are most difficult to obtain for the whole of Australia and the figures have been compiled from the most reliable estimates available.

Drink and Tobacco.—The quantities used in these compilations were those on which excise was paid and those cleared from bond.

Sugar.—In determining the consumption of sugar, allowance has been made for the estimated sugar contents of goods exported; these include canned fruit, condensed milk, jam, etc. The quantities shown, therefore, represent those actually available for consumption in Australia.

Flour.—The quantities of flour available for consumption include the amounts consumed in bread, cakes, pastry and biscuits; the quantities used by factories in other manufacturing processes are also included.

CONSUMPTION OF COMMODITIES: ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS AUSTRALIA.

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Ten years ended 1913.	Seven years ended 1920-21.	Five years ended—		
				1925-26.	1930-31.	1935-36.
Cereals—						
Barley	'ooo bush.	2,385	3,132	3,364	4,343	4,351
seed requirements	" "	170	336	410	499	644
Maize	" "	9,544	8,324	9,741	8,645	6,961
seed requirements	" "	84	89	90	89	86
Oats	" "	10,845	9,271	10,772	9,526	10,927
seed requirements	" "	2,472	3,311	4,217	4,471	5,536
Rice clean	'ooo cwt.	284	245	343	335	298
(paddy), seed requirements	" "				9	12
Wheat	'ooo bush.	22,883	31,903	34,258	39,767	37,222
seed requirements	" "	7,226	10,387	11,752	16,158	14,210
Root Crops—						
Onions	Ton	29,852	32,058	30,928	42,067	38,729
Potatoes	" "	327,633	283,644	311,866	314,236	292,129
seed requirements	" "	47,924	45,936	48,645	49,451	48,153
Other Crops—						
Dried grapes	" "					
Raisins	" "	9,587	{ 7,039	9,282	11,363	12,307
Currants	" "			4,195	4,308	4,137
Sugar, raw	" "	231,495	266,242	303,010	315,942	338,471
refined	" "	221,078	234,261	289,375	330,375	323,240
Dairy Produce—						
Butter	'ooo lb.	88,816	126,484	161,750	187,372	203,188
Cheese	" "	14,464	17,855	21,320	25,192	25,375
Milk	'ooo gal.	(a)	100,162	128,754	140,645	150,212
Meats—						
Beef	'ooo lb.	545,286	558,487	769,638	{ 742,577	746,162
Mutton	" "					
Lamb	" "	(a)	20,911	30,006	41,247	51,574
Pork	" "					
Bacon and ham	" "	40,161	52,483	64,652	75,149	69,885
Total Meats	" "	(a)	985,608	1,223,494	1,317,464	1,406,903
Drink and Tobacco—						
Beer	'ooo gal.	50,085	63,196	64,823	66,358	54,646
Spirits (potable)	" "	3,438	2,752	2,361	2,168	1,275
Tobacco	'ooo lb.	11,438	14,957	18,699	20,230	18,933
Other Foodstuffs—						
Biscuits	" "	(a)	87,311	76,291	60,951	53,882
Coffee	" "	2,201	2,671	3,197	3,301	3,834
Fish, fresh	" "	(a)	(a)	51,104	65,790	67,545
preserved in tins	" "	20,394	15,695	22,588	23,957	20,176
Flour, wheaten	Ton	447,017	559,442	604,239	641,968	673,800
Jam	'ooo lb.	73,203	71,451	61,264	76,687	76,405
Margarine	" "	(a)	(a)	(a)	24,255	22,209
Oatmeal	'ooo cwt.	(a)	(a)	(b) 296	301	270
Sago and tapioca	'ooo lb.	(a)	9,047	9,961	8,070	8,347
Tea	" "	31,220	40,323	44,608	47,593	45,427
Other Commodities—						
Soap	'ooo cwt.	(a)	689	781	915	868
Kerosene	'ooo gal.	18,130	20,189	25,873	50,525	41,361
Motor spirit	" (c)	10,071	20,929	75,357	206,196	225,688
Cement—portland	Ton	(a)	(a)	(b) 520,622	651,618	437,300

(a) Not available, ended 1913.

(b) Average for four years ended 1925-26.

(c) Average for three years

CONSUMPTION OF COMMODITIES: ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS
PER HEAD OF POPULATION, AUSTRALIA.

Commodity.	Ten years ended 1913.	Seven years ended 1925-21.	Five Years ended—		
			1925-26.	1930-31.	1935-36.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Barley	27.79	30.76	29.25	34.28	32.50
„ seed requirements	1.98	3.29	3.56	3.94	5.00
Maize	124.56	91.55	94.84	76.43	58.80
„ seed requirements ..	1.09	0.98	0.88	0.79	0.56
Oats	101.49	72.83	74.92	60.16	65.60
„ seed requirements ..	23.04	20.01	29.33	28.23	33.20
Rice (clean)	7.42	5.44	6.68	5.93	5.02
„ (paddy), seed require- ments .. .. .	..	..	..	0.17	0.21
Wheat	319.99	375.93	357.00	376.80	335.40
„ seed requirements	101.05	122.39	122.40	153.00	128.40
Onions	14.55	14.13	12.04	14.88	13.04
Potatoes	171.05	124.78	121.46	111.13	98.35
„ seed requirements	25.05	20.25	18.95	17.49	10.21
Dried grapes—Raisins ..	4.68	3.09	3.61	4.02	4.14
„ Currants ..		1.80	1.64	1.52	1.39
Sugar, raw	120.86	117.13	118.01	122.34	113.96
„ refined	115.42	111.86	112.70	116.84	108.83
Butter	20.70	24.84	28.12	29.58	30.54
Cheese	3.37	3.51	3.71	3.98	3.81
Beef	127.08	109.68	133.81	117.24	112.15
Mutton	82.25	69.47	62.45	61.57	66.64
Lamb				10.77	13.97
Pork	(a)	4.11	5.22	6.50	8.20
Bacon and ham	9.36	10.31	11.24	11.91	10.50
<i>Total Meats</i>	(a)	193.57	212.72	207.99	211.46
Tobacco	2.67	2.94	3.25	3.19	2.84
Biscuits	(a)	17.15	13.26	11.04	8.10
Coffee	0.51	0.52	0.56	0.52	0.58
Fish, fresh	(a)	(a)	8.88	10.39	10.15
„ preserved in tins ..	4.75	3.08	3.93	3.78	3.03
Flour, wheaten	208.37	219.74	210.11	202.70	202.55
Jam	17.06	14.03	10.66	12.11	11.48
Margarine	(a)	(a)	(a)	3.83	3.34
Oatmeal	(a)	(a)	(h) 4.49	5.32	4.55
Sago and Tapioca	(a)	1.78	1.73	1.27	1.25
Tea	7.28	7.92	7.76	7.51	6.83
Soap	(a)	15.16	15.20	16.18	14.62
Portland cement	(a)	(a)	(h) 196.61	230.44	147.23
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Milk	(a)	19.67	22.39	22.20	22.58
Beer	11.67	12.41	11.27	10.48	8.23
Spirits (potable)	0.80	0.54	0.41	0.34	0.19
Kerosene	4.22	4.02	4.50	7.98	6.22
Motor Spirit	(c) 2.13	4.11	13.10	32.55	33.92

(a) Not available.
ended 1913.

(b) Average for four years ended 1925-26.

(c) Average for three years

2. *International Comparison.*—The difficulties associated with the compilation of statistics of consumption in Australia have already been mentioned, and the absence of corresponding figures for other countries suggests a similar experience abroad. Some details are published in other countries, but these are restricted to a few commodities, and an extensive comparison on an international basis is not possible.

In the absence of complete details of the methods used in their computation, it is not possible to say whether the figures given are comparable in all respects with those shown for Australia. It is known that in some instances the figures relate to a single year, while those for Australia refer to the average over five years. In the following table the figures for Australia are below the normal, as the period taken included some years of the economic depression.

The details given in the following table have been taken from official or other authoritative sources and are the best available. They do not afford a comparison of the standards of living in the various countries, but are intended to present a comparison of more than usual interest.

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average annual consumption per head of population.				
		Australia.	New Zealand.	Canada.	United Kingdom.	U.S.A.
Wheat (excluding seed)	Bus.	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.8	4.7
Flour, wheaten	lb.	203	180	166	200	160
Sugar, refined	"	109	115	96	102	105
Milk, whole	Gal.	22.5	22.5	37.0	21.0	(a)
Butter	lb.	30.5	40.0	31.8	24.8	16.7
Cheese	"	3.8	8.0	3.6	8.6	5.4
Eggs	Doz.	(a)	20.0	20.8	13.0	(a)
Beef	lb.	112	140	62	69	63
Mutton and lamb	"	81	88	6	30	7
Pig Meat	"	19	21	57	42	55
<i>Total Meats</i>	"	212	249	125	141	125
Wine	Gal.	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Beer	"	8.2	8.6	6.0	33.1	13.0
Spirits (potable)	"	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9
Tobacco	lb.	2.8	3.5	3.9	3.9	6.6
Tea	"	6.8	6.7	3.6	9.2	0.7
Coffee	"	0.6	(a)	3.4	0.7	13.3
Raisins and currants	"	5.5	8.4	3.8	5.7	2.2
Rice	"	5.0	5.3	7.3	5.2	(a)
Onions	"	13	12	(a)	(a)	(a)
Potatoes	"	98	108	(a)	241	(a)

(a) Not available.

§ 12. Film Censorship.

1. **Legislation.**—The censorship of imported films derives its authority from Section 52 (g) of the Customs Act, which gives power to prohibit the importation of goods. Under this section regulations have been issued prohibiting the importation of films except under certain conditions and with the consent of the Minister. The regulations provide, *inter alia*, that no film shall be registered which in the opinion of the Censor is (a) blasphemous, indecent or obscene; (b) likely to be injurious to morality, or to encourage or incite to crime; (c) likely to be offensive to the people of any friendly nation; (d) likely to be offensive to the people of the British Empire; or (e) depicts any matter the exhibition of which is undesirable in the public interest.

The regulations governing the exportation of Australian-made films are similar, with the addition that no film may be exported which in the opinion of the Censorship is likely to prove detrimental or prejudicial to the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Censorship consists of a Censorship Board of three persons and an Appeal Censor, the head-quarters being in Sydney. There is also a right of appeal to the Minister.

In addition to the censorship of moving pictures, the Censorship may refuse to admit into Australia any advertising matter proposed to be used in connexion with the exhibition of any film. Such control does not, however, extend to locally-produced publicity.

2. **Imports of Films.**—Imported films dealt with by the Censorship for the year 1940 were as follows:—1,436 films of 3,530,386 feet passed without eliminations, 163 films of 612,298 feet passed after eliminations, and 31 films of 176,146 feet rejected in first instance, making a total of 1,630 films of 4,318,830 feet (one copy). The countries of origin were as follows:—United States of America, 1,121 films of 3,545,699 feet; United Kingdom, 314 films of 616,618 feet; and 195 films of 156,513 feet from other countries.

The foregoing figures relate to standard size films (35 millimetres). There were also imported during 1940, 949 miniature films (16, 9.5 and 8 millimetres) of 370,589 feet.

3. **Exports of Films.**—The number of films exported for the year 1940 was 1,013 of 1,189,883 feet, of which 876 films of 1,065,987 feet were sent to places in the British Empire including Mandated Territories.

§ 13. Marketing of Australian Commodities.

1. **Introduction.**—Particulars in respect of the various Commonwealth Acts and Regulations together with the operations of the Boards or Councils appointed to assist or control the marketing of Australian commodities are set out below. It should be noted that the particulars refer to the marketing of Australian commodities in the normal times of peace, and that no reference has been made to changes induced since the outbreak of War. A brief summary of the war-time arrangements for the marketing and sale of Australian commodities is included in § 14.

2. **Dairy Produce.**—(i) *The Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924-1938.* Introduced at the request of the dairying industry this Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament with the object of organizing the overseas marketing of Australian dairy produce. A Dairy Produce Control Board was appointed and was in existence from 1924 to 1935. It dealt with matters relating to the organization and supervision of overseas marketing of dairy produce. In the course of its functions the Board regulated shipments to ensure regularity of supply in the London market, controlled forward selling, obtained reductions in overseas freights and insurance rates, and participated in an advertising campaign in the United Kingdom.

Prior to the appointment of the Dairy Produce Control Board a voluntary body—the Australian Dairy Council—was established to advise and make recommendations to the Governments on problems connected with the production, manufacture and quality of dairy produce, pasture improvement and diseases of dairy cattle.

Following a recommendation by the Australian Agricultural Council the functions of these bodies were combined by an amending Act of 1935 under the Australian Dairy Produce Board and provision was made for the allocation of money from the Board's funds for research and investigation into pastures, diseases of dairy cattle and the quality of butter.

(ii) *The Dairy Produce Export Charges Act 1924-1937.* This Act provides for the imposition of a levy on all butter and cheese exported from Australia to cover the administrative expenses of the Board and for advertising and other purposes. The rate of the levy is fixed by regulation.

(iii) *The Dairy Produce Act 1933-1935.* In § 1 par. 3 of Chapter XVIII. "Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Products" reference is made to the voluntary and compulsory plans introduced for the purpose of stabilizing the prices of dairy produce in Australia. Under State legislation regulating authorities fixed the proportion of the States' output to be sold within the respective States, and the Dairy Produce Act was passed by the

Commonwealth Parliament to protect these "quotas" from the effects of interstate competition. A decision of the Privy Council in 1936, however, held that the Commonwealth had no power under its Constitution to control interstate trade and the Commonwealth legislation is therefore inoperative. The industry is now carrying on its stabilization plan on a purely voluntary basis.

3. *Dried Fruits.*—(i) *The Dried Fruits Export Control Act 1924-1938.* This Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament at the request of the dried fruits industry to organize the oversea marketing of Australian dried vine fruits. The Dried Fruits Control Board, consisting of eight members—including five growers' representatives, two members with commercial experience and one Government nominee—was appointed to control the export, and the sale and distribution after export, of Australian sultanas, currants and lexias. In conjunction with its London agency, the Board has improved the marketing of Australian dried fruits overseas, and has increased the demand for the product. Its system of appraisement has resulted in more satisfactory realizations. Its methods of ensuring continuity of supply and regulating shipments and its participation in the advertising campaign of the Australian Overseas Trade Publicity Committee have benefited the industry considerably. No dried fruits may be exported except by means of a licence, which is issued subject to conditions recommended by the Board.

(ii) *Dried Fruits Export Charges Act 1924-1929.* This Act provides for the imposition of a levy on all sultanas, currants and lexias exported from Australia for the purpose of defraying the administrative expenses of the Board and the cost of advertising, etc. The rate of the levy is fixed by regulation. Under an amendment made in 1927 provision was made for the exemption of sultanas, currants and lexias from the levy upon recommendation by the Board.

(iii) *The Dried Fruits Act 1928-1935.* In previous issues of the Official Year Book reference has been made to the Dried Fruits Act and its provisions outlined (see p. 894 of Official Year Book, No. 28). This legislation is in a similar position to that for dairy produce referred to in par. 2 (iii) above.

4. *Canned Fruits.*—(i) *The Canned Fruits Export Control Act 1926-1938.* This legislation was introduced at the request of canners and representative organizations of fruit-growers with the object of organizing the oversea marketing of canned fruit. The original Act referred to canned apricots, peaches and pears only, but canned pineapples and canned fruit salads consisting of not less than 75 per cent. of specified fruits were subsequently brought within the scope of the Board's operations. The personnel of the Australian Canned Fruits Board consists of one representative each from proprietary and privately owned canneries, co-operative canneries, State-controlled canneries, pineapple interests and the Commonwealth Government. No canned fruits to which the Act applies are permitted to be exported except under a licence issued in accordance with conditions recommended by the Board. The system of marketing adopted by the Board, including the fixation of minimum selling prices overseas, the appointment of a London agency and the engaging in oversea trade publicity, has resulted in the satisfactory disposal of the annual exportable surplus of canned fruits. The distribution of canned fruits has been widened and the exporting side of the industry placed on a sounder basis through the Board's operations.

(ii) *The Canned Fruits Export Charges Act 1926-1938.* This Act provides for the imposition of a levy on the export of canned fruits to meet the administrative and other commitments of the Board. The rate of the levy is fixed by regulation from time to time. An amendment in 1929 provided for certain exemptions from payment of the levy when recommended accordingly by the Board.

5. *Wine.*—(i) *The Wine Overseas Marketing Act 1929-1936.* This Act was introduced at the request of the viticultural interests in Australia with the object of placing the overseas marketing of Australia's surplus wine on an orderly basis. The Wine Overseas Marketing Board was appointed to supervise the exports, and the sale and distribution after export of Australian wine.

The name of the Board was changed to the Australian Wine Board in 1936. No wine may be exported except by means of a licence, which is issued under conditions recommended to the Minister by the Board ; these include the withholding of shipments as directed by the Board. The Board has a London agency which advises on marketing conditions. The methods of marketing adopted by the Board have resulted in the widening of the distribution of Australian wines overseas.

(ii) *The Wine Grapes Charges Act 1929-1937*. This Act provides for the imposition of a levy on all grapes used in Australia for the manufacture of wines or spirit used for fortifying wine. The proceeds of the levy are used to defray the administrative and other expenses of the Board, and provision is made for such exemptions from the levy as the Board may recommend.

6. *Meat*.—(i) *The Meat Export Control Act 1935-1938*. This Act was introduced following a decision of a conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers with members of the Commonwealth Meat Advisory Committee, held in October, 1935, to set up a Meat Board with defined statutory powers. The Australian Meat Board, which was appointed under the Act in January, 1936, consists of eighteen members, representative of producers, processors, exporters and the Commonwealth Government. Provision is made for the appointment from within the Board of an Executive Committee and a Beef Committee. Export of meat is controlled by licence. The Board has power to regulate shipments of meat and to arrange contracts in respect of freights and insurances ; to promote overseas sales by advertising and to foster research into meat problems ; and to supervise the issue of export licences. The Board also has power to appoint a London representative.

(ii) *The Meat Export Charges Act 1935*. By means of a levy collected on all meats exported from Australia, funds are provided for the purpose of defraying the expenses and charges incurred by the Australian Meat Board in the course of its business. The customary provision is made for exemption from the levy when recommended by the Board.

7. *Apples and Pears*.—(i) *The Apple and Pear Organization Act 1938*. This Act which was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament at the request of the Apple and Pear industry, provides for the establishment of an Australian Apple and Pear Board for the purpose of organizing and controlling the export trade in fresh apples and pears.

The Board consists of one member to represent the Commonwealth Government ; eleven members to represent the growers of apples and pears on the basis of four from Tasmania, two each from Victoria and Western Australia, and one each from New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia ; and four members to represent exporters of apples and pears on the basis of one from each of the States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

The Board has power to regulate the shipment of apples and pears from Australia by licensing exporters and issuing permits to export. Power is also given to determine export quotas, and to allocate the consignments from each State. The Board may appoint persons to represent it overseas.

(ii) *The Apple and Pear Export Charges Act 1938*. This Act provides for the imposition of a levy on all apples and pears exported from Australia for the purpose of providing the funds necessary to meet the administrative and other expenses of the Board.

(iii) *The Apple and Pear Publicity and Research Act 1938*. Under this Act, the Australian Apple and Pear Board is empowered to expend moneys, specifically collected and appropriated, for the purpose of increasing and extending the consumption of apples and pears throughout Australia by publicity, research or any other means.

The fund for this purpose is to be created from the proceeds of a tax levied on all apples and pears sold for consumption in Australia as fresh fruit. Apples and pears exported or to be exported, or processed or to be processed, are exempt from the tax.

The related taxing measures are :—The Apple and Pear Tax Act 1938 and the Apple and Pear Tax Assessment Act 1938.

8. **Wheat Industry Assistance Act 1938.**—This legislation, which came into operation in December, 1938, supplements legislation of a uniform type passed by all the State Parliaments, and is designed to enable the operation of a home consumption price scheme for the wheat industry on an Australian basis.

The legislation is based on a home consumption price of 5s. 2d. a bushel, free on rail, Williamstown, equivalent to 4s. 8d. at country sidings. When the price of wheat falls below that level the returns of growers will be supplemented by payments from a fund established from the proceeds of a flour tax which varies inversely with the price of wheat. When the export price rises above that level provision is made for a tax on wheat sold, the proceeds of which are to be applied to ensure that the cost of wheat gristed for home consumption shall not exceed 5s. 2d. per bushel.

Out of the general fund a sum not exceeding £500,000 per year will be reserved during the first five years for special purposes including the transfer of producers growing wheat on marginal lands to other areas where they will be able to engage in mixed farming or to enable them to increase the size of their holdings to make wheat-growing worth while.

A Wheat Stabilization Advisory Committee has been established to determine the appropriate times for a variation in the rate of tax which will be fixed on the basis of a rigid formula.

The State legislation undertakes to ensure that prices charged to consumers are reasonable and the Commonwealth legislation contains provision that no State shall be entitled to receive payments where that undertaking is not carried out.

With the acquisition of wheat by the Commonwealth Government after the outbreak of War and the payment direct to them by the Wheat Board, the provision for payment of flour tax to growers was varied by the Wheat Industry (War-time Control) Act, 1939. Flour tax proceeds under this Act are paid into the Commonwealth Bank for repayment of advances made and in this way are incorporated with the receipts of the wheat pools.

9. **Export Guarantee Act.**—For a considerable time this Act has not been invoked directly to provide for assistance in the marketing of primary products. The Dried Fruits Advances Act, disbursements under which were made for the appropriation pursuant to the Export Guarantee Act, has ceased to operate. The Board of Trade, which was formed to advise and recommend on expenditure proposed under the Act, has not functioned for some years. The only recent expenditure under the Act has been in respect of special overseas trade publicity, but since 1st July, 1934, expenditure under that heading has been made the subject of a separate appropriation. The total assistance granted under the Act during its period of operation amounted to £670,574 which included substantial payments on account of both the Dried Fruits Advances Act and overseas trade publicity. Although the Export Guarantee Act has not been repealed, it is not proposed that any further payments shall be made under it.

10. **Australian Agricultural Council.**—Particulars of the formation, personnel and functions of the Australian Agricultural Council are given in Chapter XVII., "Agricultural Production".

§ 14. War-time Marketing of Primary Products.

1. **General.**—Prior to the outbreak of the present War an understanding had been reached by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth which enabled exports from Australia to proceed normally even before any contracts for the sale of commodities had been concluded.

On the outbreak of hostilities, the existence of Statutory Boards for the meat, dairy produce and fruit industries facilitated war-time organization. The experience already gained in marketing control enabled the Commonwealth Government to proceed quickly with the formation of committees and/or boards in those industries where Statutory Boards or organizations had not been established previously, namely, the Central Wool Committee, the Australian Wheat Board, the Australian Barley Board, the Apple and Pear Marketing Committee, the Australian Hide and Leather Industries Board, the Shipping Control Board, and a Committee to supervise the export of eggs.

In addition to the organizations established in respect of these commodities, a Shipping Control Board was set up to control coastal shipping should the need arise for close supervision and control of cargo movements in interstate trade. At a later stage, a Shipping Committee was established to control and supervise oversea shipping to and from Australia in conjunction with the Ministry of Shipping in the United Kingdom.

Prior to the outbreak of War, a survey was made of refrigerated and cold storage space in Australia. Thus the handling of refrigerated produce up to the time of shipment was not only facilitated, but the survey was also of material assistance in connexion with the arrangements made subsequently for the transport of commodities to the United Kingdom.

2. **Wool.**—The Government of the United Kingdom has arranged with the Commonwealth Government to acquire the Australian wool clip for the duration of the War and one full wool season after the cessation of hostilities.

The arrangement embraces all wool, wool tops, noils and waste, not required for use by Australian manufacturers.

The principal conditions of the arrangement are :—

- (i) The United Kingdom Government will pay 10½d. (Stg.) equivalent to 13.4375d. (Aust.) per lb. flat rate price for the wool in store at the oversea port of shipment.
- (ii) The United Kingdom Government will pay up to ¾d. (Stg.) equivalent to ¾d. (Aust.) per lb. to cover all costs from store at port of oversea shipment to ship.
- (iii) The United Kingdom Government will pay to the Commonwealth Government 50 per cent. of the profits derived from wool sold for use outside the United Kingdom, which sales shall be at the order and disposition of the United Kingdom Government.
- (iv) In May of each year the arrangement shall be subject to review at the instance of either Government.

In Australia the scheme is administered by the Central Wool Committee (with subordinate State Committees) which controls the receipt of the wool into store, its appraisalment and shipment overseas. The Central Wool Committee cables to the United Kingdom Government the appraised value of the wool comprised in each round of appraisements and the United Kingdom Government makes the necessary funds available to the Committee. These are paid to the respective growers within fourteen days of appraisalment, less a percentage retained by the Central Wool Committee to enable each grower's return to be adjusted in conformity with the flat rate price paid by the United Kingdom Government. During the first season (1939-40) of operation of the scheme the amount so retained was 10 per cent. but for the 1940-41 and 1941-42 clips only 5 per cent. will be retained.

During the 1939-40 season the issue price of wool for Australian manufacturers was the "appraised price". From 1st July, 1940 (1940-41 season) the issue price was fixed by the Central Wool Committee at the "appraised price", plus cost of delivery plus 7½ per cent., and for the 1941-42 season the surcharge of 7½ per cent. was increased to 15 per cent.

3. **Meat.**—From 1st October, 1939, to 30th September, 1940, the United Kingdom Government agreed to purchase f.o.b. 240,000 tons of beef, mutton, lamb veal and pork, and to use its best endeavours to lift any additional quantities available for export. The contract embodies a long range of prices for various cuts, pieces and offals. The returns to Australian producers are satisfactory and are higher than those received during the previous season. Under the contract 90 per cent. is paid on shipment and 10 per cent. within 28 days of arrival, or in the case of a steamer being lost, the estimated due date of arrival.

The contract was renewed for the year 1st October, 1940, to 30th September, 1941, and covered beef, veal, mutton, lamb, porker pork and offals and baconer pork. Under this contract certain classes of meat were not accepted and there were slight variations in some prices.

Arrangements have been made with the United Kingdom Government for the disposal of a larger proportion of Australia's meat surplus in the form of canned meats. Although this means that producers receive lower prices for their total marketed product, the scheme has made it possible for the stability of the industry to be maintained in the face of a drastic reduction in the amount of refrigerated shipping space available.

4. *Butter*.—The quantity of butter to be sold under this contract, between 13th November, 1939, and 30th June, 1940, was 75,500 tons. The contract prices per cwt. in Australian currency were: Choicest 137s. 2½d.; First Grade 135s. 7½d.; Second Grade 131s. 1¾d.; and Pastry 127s. 6d. On shipment, 90 per cent. is paid and the balance within 28 days after arrival.

In addition, the Commonwealth Ministry undertook, subject to freight being available to use its best endeavours to ship additional quantities available for export within the limit of its requirements.

Negotiations for the renewal of the contract for the year 1st July, 1940, to 30th June, 1941, were successfully concluded. The British Ministry of Food agreed to purchase at the same prices and on the same terms and conditions as those in the previous agreement.

For the year 1941-42 the quantity of butter which the United Kingdom Government undertook to accept was considerably reduced. Increased quantities of cheese were asked for, however, and efforts are being made in the industry to divert a greater proportion of milk production to the manufacture of cheese.

5. *Cheese*.—From the outbreak of war to 30th June, 1940, the United Kingdom Government contracted to take 13,000 tons of cheese. Prices per cwt. in Australian currency f.o.b. Australian port, were: Choicest and First Grade 76s. 6¾d.; Second Grade 74s. 0¾d.; and Third Grade 71. 6¾d. Payment was made on the same terms as for butter. The contract was renewed in its entirety as regards terms and conditions for a year as from 1st July, 1940.

The United Kingdom Government has accorded cheese the highest priority among foodstuffs requiring refrigerated shipping space, and is prepared to accept the maximum quantity that Australia can produce during the 1941-42 season.

6. *Eggs*.—This contract was for the one season and covered all eggs packed for export up to 31st December, 1939. The quantity mentioned in the agreement was 900,000 long hundreds, but subject to freight being available, the United Kingdom Government agreed to accept any additional quantity available for export on the same terms as those specified in the agreement. The prices in Australian currency f.o.b. Australian port, were: 13½-lb and 14-lb packs 9s.10.8¾d.; 15-lb. and 16-lb. packs 12s. 2.87d.; and 17-lb. and 18lb. packs 12.425d. On shipment, 85 per cent. was paid, and 15 per cent. within 28 days after arrival.

A further contract covering eggs shipped between 1st July, 1940, and 31st December, 1940, was made at prices which represented an increase of 1s. 3d. (Aust.) per long hundred for each pack over prices in the previous contract. In addition, the terms of payment were improved by 90 per cent. on shipment instead of the previous 85 per cent.

Negotiations for the extension of the contract to cover eggs available for shipment during the months of January and February, 1941, were successfully concluded.

Early in 1941, however, the United Kingdom Government advised that refrigerated shipping space would not be available for the export of eggs in shell, and the Commonwealth Government was asked that all eggs should be processed into dried egg powder. This process had not previously been carried out in Australia, but egg drying plants were obtained from abroad and are now in production. Consignments of the powder that have arrived in England have been very favourably received.

7. *Sugar*.—Arrangements were concluded by the Queensland Government for the sale to the British Ministry of Food of 100,000 tons of surplus production of raw sugar ex the 1941 crop at £12 12s. 6d., sterling per ton c.i.f. United Kingdom ports, basis 96 degrees polarization, which price includes the existing British tariff preference of £3 15s. on Dominion sugar. A contract for 100,000 tons of raw sugar for export to Canada

was also arranged, with a limit on the sea freight to be borne by the Government of Canada. The Government of New Zealand agreed to purchase approximately 85,000 tons at the New Zealand equivalent of the price under the United Kingdom contract. These sales contracts covered the whole of the 1941 season's surplus production.

8. **Lead.**—A contract was arranged between the British Ministry of Supply and the Broken Hill Associated Smelters Pty. Ltd. for a period of twelve months. The contract price was £15 1s. 3d. sterling or £18 16s. 7d. Australian currency per ton.

This contract has been renewed for a further period of twelve months from 1st September, 1940, on the same terms as the original contract.

9. **Zinc.**—A contract was also entered into by the British Ministry of Supply with the Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd. with regard to zinc. The period of contract was for twelve months and the contract price was £18 sterling per ton or £22 10s. Australian currency, on a basis of f.o.b. Risdon.

This contract has been renewed for a further period of twelve months from 1st September, 1940, on the same terms as the original contract.

10. **Canned Fruits.**—The United Kingdom Government agreed to take a quantity of canned apricots, peaches and pears from the 1940 season's pack. The prices payable under the purchase were fixed on f.o.b. basis Australian ports.

The terms of the contract provided that, in respect of quantities shipped prior to the conclusion of the negotiations, 90 per cent. of the value of the fruit, together with freight and other charges paid in Australia, became payable upon arrival in the United Kingdom and the balance of 10 per cent. within 28 days. For subsequent shipments, 90 per cent. of the purchase value was payable at the time of export and the remainder within 28 days after arrival at the port of destination.

A further arrangement was concluded with the United Kingdom Government under which the British Ministry of Food agreed to take over the exportable surplus of the 1941 season's pack. Under the contract for 1941, canners received payment of 100 per cent. of the agreed prices on shipment of the fruit from Australia.

11. **Apples and Pears.**—To meet the emergency conditions which confronted the apple and pear industry following the outbreak of War, the Commonwealth Government promulgated the National Security (Apple and Pear Acquisition) Regulations on 14th November, 1939, to provide for the acquisition and orderly marketing of the 1940 crop. A Marketing Committee of the Australian Apple and Pear Board was appointed to supervise the whole of the marketing arrangements and State Committees were set up to assist in the administration of the Scheme.

All growers occupying orchards of which not less than one acre was wholly or principally used for the growing of apples and/or pears were required to register under the regulations and to furnish particulars of their plantings and production. The registration of other persons growing apples or pears was not compulsory.

Until 1st March, 1940, the marketing of the crop proceeded in the usual manner but from that date the Commonwealth acquired all apples and pears in Australia, subject to minor exemptions, and the sale of any apples or pears not grown by a registered grower was prohibited.

Advances were made to the growers in respect of compensation payments at the rates of 2s. a bushel on apples and 3s. a bushel on pears on the basis of 75 per cent. of their estimated production which was determined by an official assessment of the individual crops. In addition growers received a further advance of 1s. a bushel on apples and pears of prescribed quality delivered to places or to agents of the Board. All advances in respect of compensation were on the basis of bare fruit, the costs of cases and packing, freight, storage and all marketing expenses being met by the marketing authority.

Agents have been appointed throughout Australia to receive and deal with apples and pears as directed, and a system of distribution devised to meet the particular needs of the domestic market in each State. Insofar as freight has been available, overseas shipments have been directed from those States having the largest quantities available for export.

The Acquisition Scheme was continued for the 1941 season, but an Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board was constituted under the Regulations to administer the Scheme. The Board consisted of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman, and six other members respectively representing each of the six States. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman constituted a full time Executive of the Board. State Committees, on lines similar to those of the previous year, were also set up to assist in the administration of the Scheme.

The acquisition arrangements for 1941 differed in several important respects from those of 1940 :—(i) Acquisition was effected on 1st January, instead of 3rd March ; (ii) Instead of making advances to growers at flat rates, a unit system was adopted which provided for differential rates as between States, and as between varieties of apples and pears produced in each State ; and (iii) Fruit had to be actually delivered to the Board before qualifying for advances, except where delivery was not required for marketing. In these cases qualifications for advances were established on the basis of an official tree measurement at the time of maturity.

The administration and marketing arrangements were, in general, along lines similar to those of 1940.

12. Wheat and Flour.—The Commonwealth Government negotiated with the United Kingdom Government immediately on the outbreak of War for the purchase and transport of the old season's wheat, of which there was estimated to be about 20,000,000 bushels on hand. All old wheat in Western Australia and South Australia, approximately 7,500,000 bushels, was sold to the United Kingdom Government and a contract was also secured for 50,000 tons of flour.

These arrangements were administered by the Australian Wheat Board, which has been established to receive, care for and market wheat acquired by the Commonwealth Government.

The Australian Wheat Board has been entrusted with the task of marketing and storing wheat. The price of wheat for local requirements is determined by the Board. Free movement of wheat within Australia has been stopped and deliveries of wheat must be made to licensed receivers who are the receiving and distributing agents of the Board and by whom sales are made to the usual retailers. The Board has an Australian Selling Committee in London which negotiates sales of wheat and flour in the United Kingdom, Europe and certain other markets.

Wheat of the 1940-41 harvest was pooled in No. 4 Pool. Advances at the end of November, 1941, totalled 3s. 7d. for bagged, 3s. 5½d. for bulk wheat, less freight. The total advances paid on wheat of No. 2 pool were 3s. 6½d. bagged and 3s. 4½d. bulk. Finance for these advances was guaranteed by the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Government in accordance with the Wheat Industry Stabilization Plan has guaranteed payment to growers at the rate of 3s. 10d. per bushel f.o.b. basis for bagged wheat, for a marketed crop of 140 million bushels, i.e., a normal crop. The 1941-42 crop is the first crop to which this guaranteed price applies.

13. Barley.—The outbreak of War came a few weeks prior to the commencement of harvesting operations for the new barley crop, the estimates for which indicated that production would be on a higher scale than in former years.

An Australian Barley Board, representative of the industry, was formed with head-quarters at Adelaide, and the Commonwealth Government acceded to its request to acquire the entire barley crop, which was placed under the control of the Board. A pool was established from which proceeds were distributed with appropriate margins for different grades of barley.

The Board is responsible for the marketing and storage of barley, and, like the Australian Wheat Board, has appointed its licensed receivers in all States to receive grain on its behalf and to act as agents for all local and oversea sales.

The 1939-40 crop was a record one of 15,600,000 bushels, but the 1940-41 crop because of drought was below normal. Barley of the first two pools has all been sold, and satisfactory payments have been made to growers.

14. Dried Fruits.—Contracts have been entered into with the United Kingdom Government which provide for the disposal of portion of the exportable surplus of the 1940 pack of dried vine fruits. Advances of 80 per cent. are payable to exporters on shipment and the final payment of 20 per cent. on landing weights after inspection and approval.

15. Hides and Leather.—Late in 1939 it became necessary to introduce a scheme for the control of the marketing of hides and leather and suitable action was taken by Regulations under the National Security Act. The Australian Hide and Leather Industries Board was appointed to administer the scheme.

All cattle hides and yearling and calf skins were to be submitted for appraisalment in accordance with a Table of Limits prepared by the Board. On appraisalment they were acquired by the Board acting on behalf of the Commonwealth and thereupon became the property of the Commonwealth. The owners of the hides and skins immediately prior to acquisition, received compensation at varying rates determined by the Minister from time to time. Hides and skins acquired by the Board are sold on behalf of the Commonwealth. Tanners' purchases of hides are regulated and exports of hides, skins and leather are controlled.

When the scheme commenced, hide export prices were much higher than the domestic appraised prices. About the middle of 1940, however, the oversea market for hides and skins collapsed. The scheme stood the strain of the reversed position. Appraisalment continued as before, the rates of compensation to hide owners were reduced by 25 per cent. for a time and the fund already built up by the Board acted as a cushion for the change-over period.

The export price position later improved and continued to improve to such an extent that, towards the end of 1941, the good position of the Board's funds enabled compensation to the original owners of hides to be paid at the rate of 110 per cent. of the appraised prices. The exceptionally heavy demand for hides for the production of leather necessary to produce large quantities of military boots has resulted in a demand by Australian tanners for hides which exceeds Australian hide production. A special arrangement was entered into with the New Zealand Government for the purchase of New Zealand hides, and additional quantities are being sought from other sources of supply. The exportation from Australia of leather suitable for the production of military boots is prohibited.

16. Rabbit Skins and Hats.—A marketing control scheme for rabbit skins was introduced under the National Security (Rabbit Skins) Regulations on 10th June, 1940. After the outbreak of War, rabbit skin prices rose sharply owing to the keen demand from overseas. In order that the prices of military and civilian hats in Australia might be kept at reasonable levels and that sufficient skins should be available to Australian hat manufacturers at prices which would enable them to produce hats at those price levels, a scheme of marketing control became necessary.

The Australian Rabbit Skins Board was appointed to administer the control. The basis of the scheme is the payment to hat manufacturers of compensation equivalent to the difference between appraised prices in a Table of Limits prepared by the Board, which are based on a Commonwealth Prices Commission determination, and ruling open market prices.

Funds for the payment of such compensation are provided by collections from a levy imposed on the export of rabbit skins under the Rabbit Skins Export Charges Act 1940. Skin prices rose to such extraordinary heights during 1941 that it was found necessary during the year to impose the maximum export levy of 9d. per lb. provided under the Act. In order that compensation payments should be kept as low as possible the quantities of rabbit skins, which hat manufacturers may buy at appraised prices, are closely regulated. Investigations into the operations of all Australian hat manufacturing establishments have enabled the Board to do this, although the position has been complicated by the heavy demand for military fur felt hats.

17. Sheepskins.—Negotiations for the purchase by the United Kingdom Government of Australian sheepskins, were concluded in April, 1940.

It was arranged that the British Ministry of Supply would purchase the exportable surplus of Australian sheepskins and that the period of arrangement should extend to and terminate with that of the wool arrangement.

The purchase is on the basis of skins packed and graded Australian ports and the price is based on :—

- (a) the value of the wool product of the skin in accordance with the scoured wool limits in the Central Wool Committee's Table, plus
- (b) the pelt values in accordance with an agreed table, less
- (c) the cost of fellmongering.

Charges from store to f.o.b. port of shipment, a periodical review of pelt values and adjustment of appraisement values from time to time, were provided for.

Alterations in world pelt prices have necessitated reviews of pelt values from time to time and consequent adjustments of appraisement values.

§ 15. The National Safety Council of Australia.

The National Safety Council of Australia was founded in Melbourne in 1927 for the purpose of developing mainly by means of education safety on the road, at work and in the home, and its activities have developed in other directions wherever the need for reducing the toll of accidents has been shown. In various States it issues by courtesy of the Traffic Authorities a booklet with every motor driver's licence, and conducts continuous propaganda through the press and other sources. It also forms Junior Safety Councils in the schools for developing a safety conscience among children. The children themselves are officers of these Councils and patrol the roads in the neighbourhood of the schools and conduct the scholars across in safety. Posters are available to schools at cost in connexion with Health and Safety lessons in the schools. Small films specially taken are available for children's and home safety instruction.

A "Safe Driving" campaign for individual motor drivers is conducted as well as a "Freedom from Accidents" competition among employee drivers, those completing a year free from any accident for which they are responsible being given a certificate to that effect. A Factories' Service of four posters per month, together with slips for pay envelopes, constitutes a regular service for the dissemination of safety advice, and was supplied to over 60,000 workers in factories last year. Committees deal with specific problems regarding traffic, films, safety in industry, air safety and home dangers. The Air Safety Committee has issued a 32-page booklet "Air Sense" for distribution with "A" pilots' licences through the Civil Aviation Department and has a plan for emergency night landings for aircraft in difficulties.

The Council is supported by a Government Grant, public subscription and sales of service, and is a non-profit organization. Its work is carried on by a small paid staff controlled by committees and governed by an executive. The following committees, whose work is of an entirely honorary nature, are in operation, namely, Traffic, Industrial Safety, Home, Air Safety and Propaganda.

§ 16. League of Nations.

Australia was one of the original signatories on the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, under which the League of Nations was established, and thus became a Member of the League and its kindred organizations—the International Labour Organization and later the Permanent Court of International Justice. On 22nd October, 1933, Australia was elected a non-permanent member of the Council of the League of Nations for a period of three years, and was succeeded by New Zealand in September, 1936. South Africa was elected in the place of New Zealand in December, 1939.

The last elections to the Council were held in December, 1939. At that date only two permanent members of the Council remained, namely Great Britain and France.

In addition, eleven non-permanent members were elected for a term of three years, namely, Belgium, Bolivia, China, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Iran, Peru, Union of South Africa and Yugoslavia.

The course of the war, especially the events of May and June, 1940, brought the political activities of the League practically to a standstill and made the maintenance of the technical sections increasingly difficult. After a period of negotiation, in the course of which the Secretary-General, M. Avenol, resigned, it was decided to transfer some of the technical branches of the League to the Western Hemisphere. Thus, while the Head-quarters of the League nominally remained at Geneva, the International Labour Organization accepted the offer of the Canadian Government to provide accommodation at the McGill University, Montreal, the Economic, Financial and Transit Department of the League moved the greater part of its staff to Princeton, United States of America, and the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Control Service established branches at Washington. The Health and Social Sections of the League, however, have carried on their work from Geneva.

No meetings of the Council and Assembly of the League or the International Labour Organization were held during 1940, but in October and November, 1941, the International Labour Organization was able to hold its Twenty-sixth Conference, at which Australia was represented by a Government Delegate, an Employers' Delegate and an Employees' Delegate.

The Commonwealth Government has continued to support the League financially.

§ 17. War Service Homes.

The operations of the War Service Homes Commission at 30th June, 1941, may be briefly set out as follows:—Applications approved, 44,520; expenditure on provision of homes, purchase of land for future use, etc., £29,840,064; 21,358 houses had been completed; and 34 homes had been enlarged.

In addition, the Commission had purchased on behalf of eligible applicants, 12,995 already existing properties, and had taken over mortgages existing on 2,984 dwelling-houses. Dual assistance had been approved in respect of 38 applications, making the total number of homes provided under the War Service Homes Act, 37,409. Homes are insured under a comprehensive policy, the total insurances in force, including cover notes, amounting to £19,464,997. The total receipts of the Commission to 30th June, 1941, were £29,022,434, of which £11,206,001 was paid to the National Debt Sinking Fund. Arrears of instalments outstanding at the close of the year were £608,881, or 2.43 per cent. of the total instalments due.

In April, 1941, the War Service Homes Act was amended to provide for the granting of assistance to certain classes of eligible persons, and their dependants, in respect of service during the war which commenced in 1939.

§ 18. Daylight Saving.

Daylight saving during summer time was introduced throughout Australia by the Commonwealth Government under the National Security Regulations. Clocks were advanced by one hour on standard time at 2 a.m. on 1st January, 1942, and reverted to standard time at 2 a.m. on 29th March, 1942. Clocks were again advanced by one hour at 2 a.m. on 27th September, 1942.