

APPENDIX.

Recent information and returns which have come to hand since the various sections of this book were sent to press are given hereunder.

SECTION IV. POPULATION.

§ 1. Commonwealth Population.—Its Distribution and Fluctuation.

1. Present Population, p. 1046.—The following table shows the estimated population of each State and Territory and for the Commonwealth on 30th June, 1922 :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION ON 30th JUNE, 1922.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Terr.	
Males ..	1,093,927	776,011	414,488	253,463	180,703	107,593	2,623	1,491	2,830,299
Females ..	1,053,728	794,629	370,961	251,606	158,798	105,807	1,040	1,101	2,737,670
Total ..	2,147,655	1,570,640	785,449	505,069	339,501	213,400	3,663	2,592	5,567,969

SECTION VIII. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

§ 4. Wheat.

7. The Australian Wheat Marketing Scheme, p. 251.—The termination of the Australian Wheat Marketing Scheme in 1921 necessitated the creation of new machinery for the disposal of the 1921–22 harvest. The time was not considered opportune for a complete return to pre-war selling conditions, and Voluntary Pools, controlled by Committees appointed by the growers, were established in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. The marketing of the Western Australian wheat was conducted by a Compulsory Government Pool, administered by the Minister for Agriculture, who had the assistance of an Advisory Committee and of a wheat expert as general manager.

The quantities of wheat received by the different Pools were as follows :—

Particulars.	Unit.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.
Wheat received	Bushel	22,784,329	32,100,000	7,842,788	11,788,162
Percentage of marketable wheat	%	58	78	36	96

Advances were made to the growers on delivery of their wheat to the Pools, and the usual certificates were issued entitling holders to further payments when finance could be arranged. The amounts so advanced in the various States up to the end of August, 1922, were as below :—

	<i>s. d.</i>	
New South Wales	4	6 less rail freight
Victoria	4	4
South Australia	4	6
Western Australia	4	10

Arrangements are being completed for a further payment of 5d. per bushel by the South Australian Pool in September, and of 6d. per bushel by the Victorian Pool in October; while it is anticipated that final payments amounting to 7d. and 5½d. will eventually be made by the New South Wales and Western Australian Pools respectively, which will give an average return to the farmers in these two States of 4s. 8d. and 4s. 10d. per bushel at country railway stations.

The local and oversea sales of wheat effected by the Pools to date realized the following average prices per bushel :—

	<i>s. d.</i>	
New South Wales	5	5.50
Victoria	5	4.14
South Australia	5	4.06
Western Australia	5	5.00

SECTION XII.

MINES AND MINING.

§ 1. The Mineral Wealth of Australia.

3. Value of Production during 1921, p. 326.—The following table gives the value of Commonwealth Mineral Production in 1921 :—

COMMONWEALTH MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1921.

Minerals.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	N. Ter.	C'wealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold ..	271,302	554,087	214,055	13,933	2,935,693	28,311	1,299	4,018,680
Silver and Lead	1,327,364	862	54,188	240	67,521	89,817	..	1,539,992
Copper	41,267	..	168,556	106,370	24,601	463,163	..	803,957
Iron ..	651,425	..	5,976	587,267	..	..	..	1,244,668
Tin ..	163,451	11,961	98,471	..	6,485	130,257	7,793	418,418
Wolfram	..	..	280	..	..	676	9,752	10,708
Zinc ..	283,455	..	..	..	..	..	..	283,455
Coal ..	9,078,388	634,397	831,483	..	407,117	63,446	..	11,014,831
Other ..	1,263,924	17,476	122,885	196,849	22,347	47,097	159	1,670,737
Total	13,080,576	1,218,783	1,495,894	904,659	3,463,764	822,767	19,003	21,005,446

NOTE.—Gold, valued at £5.30166 per fine oz.

SECTION XV.

COMMERCE.

§ 2. Commonwealth Legislation affecting Foreign Trade, p. 457.

32. Customs Tariff 1922 (No. 16 of 1922).—Amends the Customs Tariff of 1921 by the removal or the reduction of duties on the following items :—wire (gauges No. 8–14, both inclusive) for use as fencing wire without further manufacture, or for such manufacturing purposes as may be prescribed by Departmental By-Laws; iron and steel, plate and sheet, viz :—corrugated galvanized, galvanized not corrugated, and corrugated not galvanized; wire netting; traction engines, n.e.i.; and by increasing the duty on alternating current-recording Watt-hour meters.

33. Customs Tariff (Sugar) 1922 (No. 32 of 1922).—Amends the Customs Tariff of 1921 by increasing the Customs Duties on Sugar.

34. Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) (No. 2) 1922 (No. 36 of 1922).—Extends the list of items of New Zealand manufacture which are to receive special tariff treatment on importation into the Commonwealth.

35. Customs Act 1922 (No. 19 of 1922).—Amends the Customs Act 1901–1920 with regard to the method of ascertaining the value for duty of imported goods, and the presentation of invoices. Under the amending Act the value for duty is defined as follows :—

(1) When any duty is imposed according to value, the value for duty shall be the sum of the following :—

- (a) (i) the actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or
- (ii) the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher;
- (b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export; and
- (c) ten per centum of the amounts specified under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this sub-section.

(2) In the case of goods consigned for sale in Australia the value for duty shall be the amount which would be the value for duty if the goods were at date of exportation sold to an Australian importer instead of being consigned for sale in Australia.

(3) In this section—

“Current domestic value” means the amount for which the seller of the goods to the purchaser in Australia is selling or would be prepared to sell for cash, at the date of exportation of those goods, the same quantity of identically similar goods to any and every purchaser in the country of export for consumption in that country; and

“Special deduction” means any discount or other deduction allowed to the Australian importer which would not ordinarily have been allowed to any and every purchaser at the date of exportation of an equal quantity of identically similar goods.