

**CHAPTER XXVI.
MISCELLANEOUS.**

§ 1. Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs.

1. **Patents.**—(i) *General.* The granting of patents is regulated by the Commonwealth Patents Act 1903–1930, 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 Australia, Papua and the Territory of New Guinea. A renewal fee of £5 is payable before the expiration of the seventh year of the patent on all patents granted on applications lodged prior to 2nd February, 1931. On patents granted on applications made on or after the 2nd February, 1931, 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 1926 to 1930 is given in the following table, which also shows the number of letters patent sealed in respect of applications made in each year :—

PATENTS, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY, 1926 TO 1930.

Particulars.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
No. of applications	5,391	5,683	6,530	6,806	6,524
No. of applications accompanied by provisional specifications	3,515	3,627	3,993	4,021	4,062
Letters patent sealed during each year	2,706	2,638	2,615	2,881	3,330

(iii) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Commonwealth Patents Office during the years 1926 to 1930 is shown hereunder :—

PATENTS, AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE, 1926 TO 1930.

Particulars.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£	£
Fees collected under Patents Acts 1903–21	30,967	30,602	32,573	36,686	38,045
Receipts from publications	733	1,101	1,331	1,405	1,486
Total	31,700	31,703	33,904	38,091	39,531

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 1922. 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 Act 1912, is now cited as the Designs Act 1906–1912. 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 1926 to 1930:—

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY, 1926 TO 1930.

Applications.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
RECEIVED.					
Trade Marks	2,821	2,960	2,882	2,904	2,362
Designs	329	580	574	568	736
REGISTERED.					
Trade Marks	1,971	2,177	2,175	2,337	1,940
Designs	537	546	694	547	648

(iv) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Trade Marks and Designs Office during the years 1926 to 1930 is given hereunder:—

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS, AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE, 1926 TO 1930.

Particulars.	1926.			1927.			1928.			1929.			1930.		
	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	9,246	407	210	9,709	722	198	9,420	795	264	12,702	718	259	15,056	903	199

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

§ 2. Copyright.

1. *Legislation.*—Copyright is regulated by the Commonwealth Copyright Act of 1912, details of which will be found in earlier issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 8, p. 1066), while, 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 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 the 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 therein contained.

2. *Applications and Registrations.*—The following table shows under the various headings the number of applications for copyright received and registered, and the total revenue obtained for the years 1926 to 1930:—

COPYRIGHT, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY, 1926 TO 1930.

Particulars.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Applications received—					
Literary	No. 1,166	1,256	1,241	1,142	1,334
Artistic	No. 115	176	160	141	176
International	No. 23	13	4	17	16
Applications registered—					
Literary	No. 1,105	1,180	1,176	1,101	1,267
Artistic	No. 105	171	152	127	165
International	No. 19	10	3	5	16
Revenue	£ 340	376	366	356	406

§ 3. Local Option, and Reduction of Licences.

Local option concerning the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors is in force in all the States, the States being divided into areas generally conterminous with electoral districts, and a poll of the electors taken from time to time in each district regarding the continuance of the existing number of licensed premises, the reduction in number, or the closing of all such premises. Provision is made for giving effect to the results of the poll in each district in which the vote is in favour of a change.

In earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 22, p.p. 1005-1008), details, by States, of polls taken and the operations of Licences Reduction Boards were published, but, owing to considerations of space, cannot be inserted in this issue.

§ 4. Lord Howe Island.

1. *Area, Location, etc.*—Between Norfolk Island and the Australian coast is Lord Howe Island, in latitude 31° 30' south, longitude 159° 5' east. It was discovered in 1788. The total area is 3,220 acres, the island being 7 miles in length and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ miles in width. It is distant 436 miles from Sydney, and in communication therewith by monthly steam service. The flora is varied and the vegetation luxuriant, with shady forests, principally of palms and banyans. The highest point is Mount Gower, 2,840 feet. The climate is mild and the rainfall abundant, but on account of the rocky formation only about a tenth of the surface is suitable for cultivation.

2. *Settlement.*—The first settlement was by a small Maori party in 1853; afterwards a colony was settled from Sydney. Constitutionally, it is a dependency of New South Wales, and it 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 referred to hereunder.

3. *Population.*—The population at the Census of 3rd April, 1921, was 65 males, 46 females—total 111.

4. *Production, Trade, etc.*—The principal product is the seed of the native or Kentia palm. The lands belong to the Crown. The occupants pay no rent, and are tenants on sufferance.

§ 5. Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

1. *General.*—By the Science and Industry Research Act 1926, 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 1926.*—This Act provides for a Council, consisting of—

- (a) Three members nominated by the Commonwealth Government.
- (b) The Chairman of each State Committee constituted under the Act.
- (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 follow:—(a) The initiation and carrying out of scientific researches in connexion with primary or secondary industries in the Commonwealth; (b) the training of research workers and the establishing of industrial research studentships and fellowships; (c) the making of grants in aid of pure scientific research; (d) the establishment of industrial research associations in any industries; (e) the testing and standardization of scientific apparatus and instruments; (f) the establishment of a Bureau of information; and (g) the function of acting as a means of liaison between the Commonwealth and other countries in matters of scientific research.

State Committees have been constituted in accordance with regulations that have been prescribed, and their main function is to advise the Council as to matters that may affect their respective States. A sum of £250,000 was appropriated under the terms of the Act for the purpose of scientific and industrial investigations. Subsequently an additional sum of £250,000 was appropriated for a similar purpose.

3. **Science and Industry Endowment Act 1926.**—Under this Act the Government has established a fund of £100,000, the income from which is to be 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, since which time it has held meetings 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 nutrition; (v) animal diseases; and (vi) forests products. Successful results have now been obtained in a number of directions but more particularly in regard to bitter pit in apples, spotted wilt in tomatoes, water blister of pineapples, the feeding of sheep for increased wool production, black disease of sheep, caseous lymphadenitis of sheep, internal parasites, soil surveys, timber seasoning and timber preservation. More detailed information concerning the work of the Council may be found in Year Book No. 22, pp. 1009 and 1010, but considerations of space preclude its insertion herein.

§ 6. 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. Its situation is such that it will fill a gap in the chain of existing astrophysical observatories; with its completion there will be stations separated by 90 degrees of longitude round the globe. 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 the country.

2. **History of Inauguration.**—A short account of the steps leading up to the establishment of the Observatory will be found in Official Year Book No. 19, p. 979. Limits of space preclude its repetition in this issue.

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 Federal 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, both 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. The equipment also includes 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) ozone content of the atmosphere, (f) luminosity of the night sky, and (g) 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).

§ 7. Department of Chemistry, South Australia.

This Department, formed in 1915, is principally engaged in general routine chemical examinations and analyses in pursuance of various Acts of Parliament and for Government Departments, but the chemical investigation of local products and industries forms an important branch of its work. The Department administers the Gas Act 1924, the Inflammable Oils Acts, and the provisions of the Marine Board and Navigation Act relating to explosives. Researches have been carried out for the Wheat Weevil Committee, and investigations have been made into the lignites at Moorlands, the conditions of safe storage of petrol in tanks, the utilization of grapes and surplus lemons, cold-water paints, calorific values of South Australian firewoods, charcoal and coke, kernel oil from peaches and apricots, and a survey of the tannin resources of South Australia.

§ 8. State Advisory Council of Science and Industry of South Australia.

The Advisory Council of Science and Industry of South Australia is the result of the fusion of the members of the Committee of Scientific Research and the Committee on post-war problems. The members of the Council, who all act in an honorary capacity, are the nominees of the different public bodies in the State, such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Manufactures, Associated Banks, United Trades and Labour Council, Employers' Federation, etc., and include a number of Government technical officials and University professors.

For the purposes of investigation, the Council is divided into Committees, under the headings Agriculture, Pastoral, Mineral, Manufacture, Trade, Commerce, and Transport. These Committees consider and take evidence on subjects proper to their provinces, and report to the Government.

The office of the Council is attached to the Department of Chemistry, where research work is carried out at the instance of the Council, the Director of Chemistry being Vice-Chairman of the Council. Twelve reports have been issued during the years 1919 to 1930 which contain a summary of the work done, together with reports of investigations, including the "Wheat Pests Problem;" "Utilization of Surplus Lemons;" "Cold Water Paint;" "Calorific Values of Different Firewoods;" "Peach and Apricot Kernel Oil;" "Tannin Resources of South Australia;" "Brown Coal Experiments;" "A Gauge for Petrol Tanks;" "The Safe Storage of Petrol in Bulk;" "A Process for Preventing Infestation of Insect Pests in Dried Fruits;" and "The Use of Aluminium Vessels for Cooking Foods," etc. The Council also distributes information forwarded by the Commonwealth Department of Markets.

§ 9. Standards Association of Australia.

This Association was established under the aegis of the Commonwealth and State Governments for the promotion of standardization and simplified practice.

In addition to the Council and Standing and Organization Committees, the following Sectional Committees have been appointed to formulate Australian standard specifications, codes and simplified practice recommendations:—A.—*Safety Codes Group*.—(1) Boiler Regulations (including Gas Cylinders); (2) Concrete and Reinforced Concrete Structures; (3) Cranes and Hoists; (4) Electrical Wiring Rules; (5) Lift Installations; (6) Pump Tests; (7) Refrigeration; (8) Steel Frame Structures; (9) Welding. B.—*General*.—(1) Bore Casing; (2) Building Materials; (3) Calcium Carbide; (4) Cement; (5) Coal—Purchase, Sampling and Analysis; (6) Colliery Equipment; (7) Containers for Inflammable Liquids; (8) Electrical; (9) Firebricks; (10) Locomotive; (11) Lubricants; (12) Machine Belting; (13) Machine Parts; (14) Non-ferrous Metals; (15) Paint and Varnish; (16) Pipes and Plumbing; (17) Railway Permanent Way Materials; (18) Roadmaking Materials; (19) Structural Steel; (20) Testing, Weighing and Gauging; (21) Timber; (22) Tramway Rails; (23) Typography. C.—*Co-ordinating Committees*.—(1) Concrete Products; (2) Ferrous Metals; (3) Non-Ferrous Metals; (4) Methods of Physical Testing, Sampling and Chemical Analysis, Co-ordination of. D.—*Simplified Practice Division Committees*.—(1) Building Materials

Classification ; (2) Three-Ply Wood Panels for Use in Stock Door Manufacture ; (3) Institutional Supplies and Co-ordinated Purchasing (Hospitals, Asylums and other Public Institutions) ; (4) General Conditions of Contract ; (5) Bank Cheques and Drafts ; (6) Commercial Paper Sizes ; (7) Road Gully Gratings ; (8) Shovels ; (9) Sheet Metal Guttering, Ridging and Downpiping ; (10) Laminated Steel Springs for Motor Cars.

A Power Survey Committee to deal with the collection of data and the framing of recommendations for assistance in the development and co-ordination of power schemes has also been appointed.

The objects of the Association include the following :—To prepare and promote the general adoption of standards in connexion with structures, materials, etc. ; to co-ordinate the efforts of producers and users for the improvement of materials, processes, and methods ; and to procure the recognition of the Association in any foreign country.

The sole executive authority of the Association is vested in the Council, which undertakes the whole of the organization of the movement, the raising of the necessary funds, the controlling of the expenditure, the arranging of the subjects to be dealt with by the various sectional and sub-committees, and the authority of the issue of all the reports and specifications.

The Association was established in July, 1929, by amalgamation of the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association and the Australian Commonwealth Association of Simplified Practice.

§ 10. Valuation of Australian Production.

1. Value of Production.—The want of uniformity in methods of compilation and presentation of Australian statistics renders it an extremely difficult task to make anything like a satisfactory valuation of the various elements of production. At present there is so little accurate statistical knowledge regarding such industries as forestry, fisheries, poultry, and bee-farming, that any valuation of the production therefrom can be regarded as the roughest approximation. Still more important are the qualifications briefly summarized below as to values in the more important classes of production.

The values given in the table hereunder, are, with the exception of manufacturing, the old gross values. It is hoped that net values on a comparable basis for all States in accordance with the resolutions of the Statistical Conference of 1924 and subsequent years, will be obtained shortly.

The values for agricultural production are the gross values in the metropolitan markets at port of export. No deductions have been made for freight, seed, fertilizers or material of any kind used in production. Further the total is exaggerated by the inclusion therein of the value of hay and other forage which is used on the farm in the production of grain, milk, meat, &c.

The values for pastoral production also are gross, but the exaggeration is not so great and on the other hand, there are substantial omissions. In the case of rabbits (meat and skins) and a number of pastoral by-products the value of exports only is included.

No costs are deducted from dairy production. One large item included, moreover, has of necessity a somewhat artificial value, viz., milk consumed on the farm.

The values shown for mining are unsatisfactory because in some cases they are the gross values of the metal content of ores where the cost of treatment is substantial. There is accordingly some duplication with metal refining and ore-reduction in manufacturing production.

The values in manufacturing are obtained in accordance with the resolutions of the Conference of Statisticians by deducting from the value of the output the cost of all materials used, and of fuel, power, light, oil, water, &c. Most of the principal costs have, therefore, been allowed for except depreciation. The value of manufacturing production is, consequently, much nearer a net value than the value of any primary production.

The values of different kinds of production are not strictly comparable with one another, and may be added together, only with considerable reserve, to make a rough index of change in the value of total material production.

Butter, bacon, and condensed milk factories, and sawmills for native timber, are included in the tables relating to manufacture shown in Chapter XXII., but are here excluded and added to dairying and forest production, respectively.

The table hereunder shows the approximate value of the production from all industries during the years specified subject to the above reservation :—

ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCTION.—AUSTRALIA, 1917 TO 1929-30.

Year.	Agriculture.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry, and Bee-farming.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing. (a)	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1917 ..	59,641	91,979	31,326	6,147	24,998	65,327	279,418
1918 ..	59,036	96,662	33,738	6,890	25,462	70,087	291,875
1919-20 ..	72,202	111,683	38,830	9,670	18,982	92,330	343,697
1920-21 ..	112,801	90,641	52,613	11,136	21,613	101,778	390,582
1921-22 ..	81,890	75,054	44,417	10,519	19,977	112,517	344,374
1922-23 ..	84,183	97,127	43,542	11,124	20,316	123,188	379,480
1923-24 ..	81,166	110,216	42,112	11,866	22,232	132,732	400,324
1924-25 ..	107,163	127,301	45,190	12,357	24,646	137,977	454,634
1925-26 ..	89,267	113,556	48,278	12,784	24,592	143,256	431,733
1926-27 ..	98,295	111,716	46,980	12,790	24,007	153,634	447,422
1927-28 ..	84,328	124,554	50,261	12,181	22,983	158,562	452,869
1928-29 ..	89,440	116,733	50,717	11,617	19,597	159,759	447,863
1929-30 ..	77,109	84,563	49,398	11,371	17,945	149,184	389,570

(a) These amounts differ from those given in Chapter XXII., Manufacturing Industry, which include certain products included under Dairy Farming and Forestry in this table.

2. Productive Activity.—In previous issues an attempt has been made to measure the quantity of material production by means of production price index-numbers. These index-numbers have never been regarded as satisfactory over a long period and there is a danger in continuing them further in respect to manufacturing production. (See Production Bulletin No. 24, page 112.)

In the absence of a satisfactory measure of the quantity of production, all that is offered here is a measure of "real" production, i.e., the value of production measured in retail purchasing power. Two tables are given. The first shows "real" production per head of population. This table must be used with caution for the following reasons. The production considered is material production only, and takes no account of services. As civilization advances, material production becomes less important relative to services, and a smaller proportion of the population is engaged in material production. For example, the present 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, particularly when the material instruments are largely imported. It follows that 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 given by "real" production per person engaged in material production. The second table attempts to give this. The result will afford a better measure of individual productive efficiency, but will not take into account the effect of unemployment, though the index may be somewhat depressed by short time and rationing.

The two tables tell a different story. 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 ever since 1906. Whatever gain had been made in individual productive efficiency had been off-set by the gradual swing-over from production of goods to production of services. With unemployment becoming intense in the last two years the index fell from its normal figure of about 100 to 83 in 1929-30. The corresponding index for 1930-31 will probably be as low as 75. This would imply a fall in average real income of about 25 per cent. from the normal level, taking unemployment into account.

The index 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, as might have been expected; fell somewhat after the war, and recovered again. For 1929-30 it fell to 105 owing to the lag in the fall of retail prices, but for 1930-31 the index will be probably up to about 115, as contrasted with about 75 for real production per head. This high figure for real production per person engaged implies a high real wage for those in employment, and is consistent with our information about the rates of real wages which in the 2nd quarter of 1931 had maintained the high level reached in the years 1927-29. (See Appendix VIII.—Wages and Prices—Labour Report No. 21-1931.)

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, so that males alone are counted in primary industries. In manufacturing the numbers are converted into equivalent male workers on the basis of relation of wages for male and female workers. The column headed "numbers 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, 1901 TO 1929-30.

Year.	Value of Material Production.				Retail Prices Index Number. (a) 1911 = 1,000.	Real produc- tion per head of population (measured in retail purchas- ing power). 1911=100.
	Total.	Per head of population.				
		Actual.	Index Number, 1911=100.			
	£1,000.	£				
1901 ..	114,585	30.0	73	880	83	
1906 ..	147,043	35.9	87	902	97	
1907 ..	166,948	40.1	97	897	109	
1908 ..	162,861	38.5	93	951	98	
1909 ..	174,273	40.3	98	948	103	
1910 ..	185,399	41.9	102	970	105	
1911 ..	188,359	41.2	100	1,000	100	
1912 ..	209,236	44.1	107	1,101	97	
1913 ..	220,884	45.1	110	1,104	99	
1914 ..	213,552	43.0	104	1,140	92	
1915 ..	255,571	51.4	125	1,278	98	
1916 ..	261,996	53.3	129	1,324	98	
1917 ..	279,418	56.1	136	1,318	103	
1918 ..	291,875	57.5	140	1,362	102	
1919-20 ..	343,697	64.8	157	1,624	97	
1920-21 ..	390,582	72.2	175	1,821	96	
1921-22 ..	344,374	62.5	152	1,600	95	
1922-23 ..	379,480	67.4	164	1,642	100	
1923-24 ..	400,324	69.6	169	1,714	99	
1924-25 ..	454,634	77.4	188	1,690	111	
1925-26 ..	431,733	72.1	175	1,766	99	
1926-27 ..	447,422	73.2	178	1,763	101	
1927-28 ..	452,869	72.6	176	1,776	99	
1928-29 ..	447,863	70.7	172	1,785	96	
1929-30 ..	389,570	60.7	148	1,783	83	

(a) Retail prices of Food, Groceries, and Houses (all Houses) for six capital cities.

PRODUCTION PER PERSON ENGAGED—AUSTRALIA, 1906 TO 1929-30.

Year.	Number engaged in Material Production. (a)	Value of Material Production per person engaged in production. (a)		Real production per person engaged (measured in retail purchasing power). 1911 = 100.
		Actual.	Index Number. 1911=100.	
	(1,000.)	£		
1906	659	223	87	96
1907	678	244	95	106
1908	677	239	93	98
1909	684	252	98	104
1910	704	262	102	105
1911	728	257	100	100
1912	744	279	109	99
1913	756	290	113	102
1914	733	289	113	99
1915	704	361	141	110
1916	685	381	148	112
1917	683	408	159	120
1918	685	424	165	121
1919-20 ..	743	460	179	110
1920-21 ..	760	510	199	109
1921-22 ..	775	441	172	107
1922-23 ..	793	475	185	113
1923-24 ..	810	491	191	111
1924-25 ..	826	547	213	126
1925-26 ..	831	515	201	114
1926-27 ..	841	527	205	116
1927-28 ..	838	536	209	118
1928-29 ..	830	536	209	117
1929-30 ..	803	482	187	105

(a) See explanatory remarks above.

§ 11. 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 proclamations have been issued prohibiting the importation of films and relative advertising matter except under certain conditions and with the consent of the Minister. The conditions governing importation are contained in regulations issued under the Act and 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 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 interests.

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 Censor 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 Board of the same number, the headquarters of both Boards being in Sydney. Importers have the 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 1930 were as follows :—1,647 films of 3,618,011 feet passed without eliminations, 380 films of 1,798,872 feet passed after eliminations, and 121 films of 541,006 feet rejected in first instance, making a total of 2,148 films of 5,957,889 feet (one copy). The countries of origin were as follows :—United States of America, 1,859 films of 5,173,593 feet; United Kingdom, 175 films of 588,530 feet; and 114 films of 195,766 feet from other countries.

3. **Export of Films.** The regulations governing the export of films came into force on the 16th September, 1926. The number of films exported for the year 1930 was 798 of 594,772 feet (one copy).

§ 12. Marketing of Australian Commodities.

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, were published in earlier issues of the Year Book, but, owing to considerations of space, cannot be inserted herein.

§ 13. 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 the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia it issues, by courtesy of the Chief Commissioners of Police, a thirty-two page booklet *Road Sense* 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 neighborhood of the schools and conduct the scholars across in safety.

Small films specially taken are available for children's and home safety.

A "Freedom from Accidents" competition is also conducted 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 and was supplied to over 40,000 workers in factories last year.

The Council is supported by public subscription and sales of service.

Numerous lectures are given throughout the year on the work of the Council, and various aspects of safety, and lecturers are always available for any organization which makes application to the Secretary.