

APPENDIX.

(Recent information and returns which have come to hand since the various chapters were sent to press are given hereunder.)

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 3. Administration and Legislation, p. 73.

2. **Commonwealth Ministry.**—On 7th November, 1938, the Hon. J. A. Lyons resigned as Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and on the invitation of the Governor-General formed a new government the members of which are :—

Prime Minister	The Rt. Hon. J. A. Lyons, C.H.
Minister for Commerce ..	The Rt. Hon. Sir Earle Page, G.C.M.G.
Attorney-General and Minister for Industry.	The Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, K.C.
Minister for External Affairs ..	The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, K.C.
Treasurer	The Hon. R. G. Casey, D.S.O., M.C.
Minister for Works and Civil Aviation.	The Hon. H. V. C. Thorby.
Minister for Trade and Customs	The Hon. J. A. Perkins.
Minister for Defence ..	The Hon. G. A. Street, M.C.
Minister for the Interior ..	The Hon. J. McEwen.
Vice-President of the Executive Council.	Senator the Hon. G. McLeay.
Minister for Health and Minister for Repatriation.	Senator the Hon. H. S. Foll.
Postmaster-General	The Hon. A. G. Cameron.
Minister without portfolio assist- ing the Treasurer.	Senator the Hon. A. N. MacDonald.
Minister without portfolio assist- ing the Minister for Commerce.	The Hon. V. C. Thompson.
Minister without portfolio assist- ing the Prime Minister and administering External Ter- ritories.	The Hon. E. J. Harrison.

CHAPTER V.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

A. SHIPPING.

§ 2. Oversea Shipping.

3. **Shipping Communication with various Countries, p. 110.**—The following table gives the net tonnages of oversea vessels entered and cleared from Australia ports during 1937–38 according to direction :—

OVERSEA SHIPPING, AUSTRALIA.—DIRECTION, 1937-38.

Country.	Net Tonnage Entered.	Net Tonnage Cleared.
United Kingdom and European Countries ..	2,153,833	3,031,306
New Zealand	978,305	955,618
Asiatic Countries and Islands in the Pacific	2,332,043	2,362,771
Africa	346,008	162,127
North and Central America	1,289,188	579,238
South America	29,027	1,998
Total	7,128,404	7,093,058

4. **Nationality of Oversea Shipping, p. 111.**—Particulars of the nationality of oversea shipping during 1937-38 are as follows :—

OVERSEA SHIPPING, AUSTRALIA.—NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED, 1937-38.

Nationality.						Net Tonnage.
British—						
Australian	..	..	..	..	..	363,086
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	4,021,272
Canadian	..	..	..	..	..	30,910
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	595,976
Other British	..	..	..	..	..	236,907
Total	..	..	..	..	..	5,158,151
Foreign—						
Danish	..	..	..	..	..	55,753
Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	199,913
French	..	..	..	..	..	102,952
German	..	..	..	..	..	180,314
Italian	..	..	..	..	..	70,451
Japanese	..	..	..	..	..	318,499
Norwegian	..	..	..	..	..	482,470
Swedish	..	..	..	..	..	116,036
United States	..	..	..	..	..	216,083
Other	..	..	..	..	..	227,782
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,970,253
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	7,128,404

§ 5. Interstate Shipping.

2. **Vessels and Net Tonnage Entered, p. 116.**—(*Interstate Direct*).—Particulars of the net tonnage of vessels recorded as having entered each State from any other State during 1937-38 are as follows :—

INTERSTATE SHIPPING.—NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED, 1937-38.

State or Territory.						Net Tonnage. (a)
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	5,977,315
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	4,743,317
Queensland	..	..	..	..	..	1,674,662
South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	3,176,924
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	..	1,978,260
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	..	1,562,790
Northern Territory	..	..	..	..	..	72,996
Total	..	..	..	..	..	19,186,264

(a) Includes overseas vessels on interstate voyages.

§ 6. Tonnage of Cargo.

1. Oversea and Interstate Cargo.—(ii) *Principal Ports*, p. 119.—The following table shows the tonnage of oversea and interstate cargo discharged and shipped during 1937-38 :—

TONNAGE OF CARGO DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED, STATES, 1937-38.

State.	Discharged.			Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
New South Wales ..	2,495,694	3,510,389	6,006,083	1,842,801	3,679,015	5,521,816
Victoria ..	2,140,612	2,684,897	4,825,509	1,522,772	1,208,866	2,731,638
Queensland ..	457,627	742,054	1,199,681	856,716	443,587	1,300,303
South Australia ..	791,659	1,140,972	1,932,631	1,509,761	2,547,958	4,057,719
Western Australia ..	666,978	402,138	1,069,116	899,272	95,662	994,934
Tasmania ..	90,485	531,432	621,917	187,799	931,372	1,119,171
Northern Territory ..	2,544	10,782	13,326	119	2,558	2,677
Total, Australia..	6,645,599	9,022,664	15,668,263	6,819,240	8,909,018	15,728,258

B. RAILWAYS.

§ 1. General.

3. *Summary of Operations, 1937-38*, p. 125.—A summary of the working of all Government railways open for general traffic during 1937-38 is given hereunder :—

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1937-38.

Particulars.	Federal.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land. (b)	S. Aust. (c)	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Miles Open ..	2,201	6,114	4,721	6,497	2,558	4,339	651	27,081
Revenue—								
(a) Coaching ..	£ 167	7,781	4,119	2,199	735	717	137	15,855
(a) Goods ..	£ 139	10,831	4,944	5,055	2,361	2,769	311	26,460
(a) Miscellaneous ..	£ 37	(d) 874	672	(e)	203	192	17	2,045
(a) Total Revenue ..	£ 443	(f) 19,486	9,735	7,254	3,299	3,678	465	44,360
(a) Expenditure ..	£ 511	13,760	7,830	5,754	2,878	2,710	(g) 587	44,360
(a) Train Miles Run ..	758	30,203	17,917	13,543	6,111	(h) 6,535	(i) 1,481	76,548
Earnings per train mile ..	11s. 8d.	12s. 11d.	10s. 10d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 10d.	11s. 3d.	6s. 3d.	11s. 7d.
Expenditure per train mile ..	13s. 6d.	9s. 11d.	8s. 9d.	8s. 6d.	9s. 5d.	8s. 4d.	7s. 11d.	8s. 11d.
Expenditure per cent. on Earnings ..	115.48	70.61	80.43	70.32	87.23	73.68	126.36	76.72
(a) Passenger Journeys ..	100	189,349	137,894	25,602	17,632	12,011	2,267	384,855
(a) Coal, Coke and Shale carried ..	8	8,023	248	732	135	307	496	9,949
(a) Other Minerals ..	1	1,863	(j)	587	611	(k) 278	(l)	3,340
(a) Live Stock ..	38	890	756	479	173	114	28	2,478
(a) Other Goods ..	85	5,705	6,254	3,202	1,978	2,363	333	19,920
(a) Total Freight ..	132	16,481	7,258	5,000	2,897	3,062	857	35,687

(a) ,000 omitted. (b) Exclusive of Uniform Gauge Railway. (c) Including Road Motors.
 (d) From sale of electrical energy only, other miscellaneous included with Coaching. (e) Included with Coaching. (f) Excluding Governmental contributions towards losses on non-paying developmental lines. (g) Excluding depreciation. (h) Including Assistant and Light Miles. (i) Including Assistant and Light Miles, but excluding Rail Motor Miles. (j) Included with Other Goods. (k) Miscellaneous—includes Ores and Minerals. (l) Included with Coal, Coke and Shale.

[NOTE.—The figures in the above table, taken from quarterly statements, are preliminary only, and do not entirely agree with the final particulars in the Annual Railways Reports of the several States.]

D. AVIATION.

14. Statistical Summary, p. 170.—The subjoined table gives a summary of operations in 1937-38 :—

CIVIL AVIATION, 1937-38.

Registered Aircraft Owners. (a)	Registered Aircraft. (a)	Licensed Pilots. (a)		Flights Carried Out.	Hours Flown.	Approx. Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Weight of Goods Carried.	Weight of Mails Carried.
		Private.	Com-mercial.						
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	No.	lb.	lb.
AUSTRALIA.									
139	286	933	323	159,534	113,647	12,291,570	158,903	1,169,207	228,581
NEW GUINEA.									
10	40	12	24	13,697	15,445	1,560,179	13,264	25,374,028	166,643

(a) At 30th June, 1938.

E. MOTOR VEHICLES.

5. Motor Vehicles Registered, p. 173.—Motor vehicles registered at 30th June, 1938, were as follows :—

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED AT 30th JUNE, 1938.

State or Territory.	Motor Cars.	Commercial Vehicles.	Motor Cycles.	All Vehicles.	
				No.	Per 1,000 of Population.
New South Wales ..	205,802	73,569	24,032	303,403	111.6
Victoria ..	145,179	77,943	27,333	250,455	134.1
Queensland ..	72,225	38,737	7,846	118,808	118.4
South Australia ..	56,882	23,206	10,048	90,136	152.2
Western Australia ..	36,386	22,596	7,079	66,061	143.6
Tasmania ..	16,648	4,511	3,646	24,805	105.9
Northern Territory ..	354	835	44	1,233	213.7
Australian Capital Territory ..	1,487	354	86	1,927	166.7
Australia ..	534,963	241,751	80,114	856,828	124.3

6. New Vehicles Registered, p. 174.—New vehicles registered in the various States during the year, 1937-38 were as follows :—

REGISTRATIONS OF NEW VEHICLES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1938.

Vehicles.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.(a)	W.A.(b)	Tas.	A.C.T.	Total.
Motor Cars ..	23,633	14,954	6,765	5,507	2,273	1,802	191	55,125
Commercial Vehicles, etc. ..	10,358	8,604	4,443	2,575	663	707	52	27,402
Motor Cycles ..	2,748	2,946	999	906	416	287	21	8,323
Total ..	36,739	26,504	12,207	8,988	3,352	2,796	264	90,850

(a) Exclusive of Northern Territory.

(b) Metropolitan Area only.

F. POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

§ 6. Radio Telegraphy and Telephony.

2. Wireless Licences, 1937-38, p. 197.—The following table shows the number of each class of licence issued in each State, etc., during 1937-38 :—

WIRELESS LICENCES IN FORCE AT 30th JUNE, 1938.

Station Licence.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.	Papua and New Guinea.	Grand Total.
Coast ..	2	1	6	1	5	3	1	..	19	9	28
Ship ..	59	95	13	11	5	1	1	..	215	3	218
Aircraft ..	10	14	7	5	2	..	1	..	39	2	41
Land (a) ..	8	3	43	20	64	8	35	..	181	53	234
Broadcasting(b)	32	18	18	8	8	8	..	1	93	1	94
teners ..	402,315	315,406	117,487	111,622	71,324	36,013	165	1,663	1,055,995	9	1,056,004
Experimental	724	539	251	179	131	59	..	8	1,891	16	1,907
Portable (c) ..	15	5	5	4	4	1	5	..	39	33	72
Special ..	39	24	16	..	6	..	..	..	85	..	85
Total ..	403,234	316,105	117,846	111,850	71,549	36,093	208	1,672	1,058,557	126	1,058,683

(a) In addition to the licensed stations there are two operated by the Postmaster-General's Department, viz., Camoowal (Q.) and Wave Hill (N.T.), and fourteen low powered stations established by the Administration of the Territory of New Guinea. (b) There are also 24 stations operated by the National Broadcasting Service, including a short-wave station (VLR, Lyndhurst, Vic.). (c) In addition to the licensed portable stations there is one portable station established by the Administration of the Territory of New Guinea and one portable station established by the Administration of the Territory of Papua.

CHAPTER XIII.—POPULATION.

§ 4. Distribution and Fluctuation of Population.

2. Growth and Distribution, p. 315. The population of Australia at 30th June, 1938, was estimated at 6,893,082 persons distributed amongst the States and Territories as follows :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION AT 30th JUNE, 1938.

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	1,371,759	1,347,142	2,718,901
Victoria	922,515	944,532	1,867,047
Queensland	525,117	478,055	1,003,172
South Australia	296,156	296,136	592,292
Western Australia	242,651	217,510	460,161
Tasmania	119,013	115,165	234,178
Northern Territory	3,908	1,861	5,769
Australian Capital Territory	6,286	5,276	11,562
Total	3,487,405	3,405,677	6,893,082

CHAPTER XVII. LABOUR, WAGES AND PRICES.

A.—RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES, P. 542.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Food, Groceries and Housing (all Houses) 1911 Base.—The index numbers in the following table were computed for the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration on a different basis to those given in § 3 and § 4. The rent constituent is based upon the weighted average of *all houses*. The index-numbers are directly comparable with those published in Labour Report, No. 15, and in Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics previous to No. 99. The compilation of this index was discontinued after the issue for June Quarter, 1938.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING—ALL HOUSES.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1933.		1934.				1935.				1936.				1937.				1938.	
	Septem-ber Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Septem-ber Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Septem-ber Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Septem-ber Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Septem-ber Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.
NEW SOUTH WALES.																				
Sydney	1,448	1,434	1,456	1,465	1,470	1,482	1,469	1,469	1,508	1,512	1,507	1,503	1,517	1,542	1,550	1,542	1,559	1,578	1,585	1,608
Newcastle .. .	1,341	1,342	1,355	1,376	1,381	1,394	1,404	1,413	1,438	1,458	1,444	1,433	1,442	1,469	1,481	1,474	1,485	1,493	1,506	1,537
Broken Hill .. .	1,288	1,295	1,311	1,342	1,356	1,364	1,362	1,357	1,361	1,351	1,355	1,359	1,387	1,423	1,422	1,439	1,461	1,492	1,545	1,565
Goulburn .. .	1,390	1,380	1,407	1,424	1,426	1,428	1,432	1,413	1,420	1,453	1,447	1,453	1,450	1,471	1,468	1,479	1,510	1,511	1,525	1,550
Bathurst .. .	1,289	1,282	1,299	1,306	1,283	1,302	1,292	1,317	1,321	1,338	1,336	1,338	1,365	1,387	1,402	1,393	1,398	1,404	1,422	1,437
Weighted Average— New South Wales	1,433	1,421	1,442	1,454	1,460	1,471	1,460	1,461	1,498	1,503	1,497	1,493	1,507	1,532	1,540	1,533	1,550	1,568	1,576	1,600
VICTORIA.																				
Melbourne .. .	1,332	1,343	1,335	1,364	1,375	1,392	1,403	1,412	1,431	1,435	1,435	1,453	1,498	1,503	1,491	1,500	1,539	1,538	1,542	1,570
Ballarat .. .	1,291	1,292	1,305	1,333	1,326	1,338	1,360	1,367	1,378	1,381	1,370	1,380	1,432	1,445	1,422	1,417	1,434	1,436	1,427	1,438
Bendigo .. .	1,225	1,224	1,245	1,282	1,291	1,293	1,298	1,320	1,328	1,325	1,316	1,324	1,363	1,372	1,368	1,373	1,381	1,389	1,384	1,399
Geelong .. .	1,348	1,342	1,342	1,369	1,360	1,373	1,419	1,437	1,439	1,438	1,416	1,438	1,478	1,486	1,469	1,474	1,498	1,515	1,508	1,541
Warrnambool .. .	1,374	1,369	1,374	1,411	1,405	1,420	1,429	1,439	1,430	1,433	1,429	1,431	1,444	1,464	1,449	1,451	1,455	1,456	1,471	1,509
Weighted Average— Victoria	1,327	1,337	1,331	1,362	1,370	1,387	1,400	1,409	1,427	1,431	1,429	1,446	1,491	1,497	1,484	1,493	1,520	1,530	1,532	1,560
QUEENSLAND.																				
Brisbane .. .	1,214	1,228	1,245	1,256	1,254	1,260	1,283	1,288	1,326	1,333	1,336	1,327	1,387	1,431	1,445	1,426	1,425	1,439	1,443	1,444
Toowoomba .. .	1,199	1,202	1,204	1,226	1,222	1,250	1,280	1,261	1,278	1,306	1,318	1,325	1,313	1,364	1,398	1,377	1,356	1,372	1,394	1,399
Rockhampton .. .	1,207	1,195	1,214	1,243	1,228	1,235	1,253	1,254	1,279	1,324	1,332	1,319	1,317	1,340	1,342	1,343	1,334	1,358	1,371	1,377
Townsville .. .	1,128	1,130	1,145	1,153	1,139	1,155	1,177	1,179	1,218	1,235	1,251	1,231	1,201	1,222	1,487	1,482	1,478	1,497	1,507	1,521
Bundaberg (a) .. .	1,184	1,187	1,189	1,199	1,225	1,228	1,232	1,228	1,255	1,289	1,284	1,243	1,225	1,274	1,287	1,287	1,315	1,317	1,339	1,346
Weighted Average— Queensland	1,209	1,219	1,234	1,250	1,247	1,255	1,277	1,280	1,315	1,328	1,332	1,323	1,369	1,412	1,432	1,416	1,414	1,428	1,436	1,438

(a) For periods prior to 1937, Charters Towers and Warwick respectively.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING—ALL HOUSES—continued.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1933.		1934.				1935.				1936.				1937.				1938.	
	Septem-ber Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Septem-ber Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Septem-ber Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Septem-ber Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Septem-ber Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide	1,249	1,245	1,268	1,297	1,258	1,275	1,283	1,297	1,306	1,308	1,302	1,339	1,363	1,358	1,370	1,388	1,413	1,417	1,428	1,454
Kadina, etc.	1,094	1,105	1,130	1,157	1,132	1,145	1,156	1,154	1,167	1,166	1,153	1,169	1,193	1,201	1,211	1,214	1,212	1,201	1,203	1,222
Port Pirie	1,179	1,172	1,200	1,241	1,222	1,239	1,239	1,249	1,250	1,243	1,251	1,291	1,323	1,330	1,335	1,351	1,360	1,362	1,374	1,393
Mount Gambier	1,154	1,154	1,157	1,170	1,153	1,176	1,195	1,194	1,208	1,234	1,217	1,236	1,260	1,256	1,273	1,289	1,297	1,304	1,309	1,313
Peterborough	1,267	1,270	1,287	1,305	1,278	1,293	1,301	1,297	1,207	1,307	1,297	1,330	1,365	1,357	1,358	1,366	1,379	1,389	1,393	1,405
Weighted Average— South Australia	1,239	1,235	1,258	1,289	1,251	1,268	1,276	1,289	1,298	1,300	1,294	1,330	1,354	1,350	1,362	1,380	1,403	1,406	1,416	1,442
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, etc.	1,273	1,268	1,299	1,346	1,331	1,326	1,333	1,346	1,344	1,340	1,341	1,389	1,408	1,394	1,414	1,453	1,431	1,417	1,434	1,463
Kalgoorlie, etc.	1,437	1,436	1,459	1,535	1,536	1,533	1,552	1,564	1,572	1,580	1,573	1,605	1,670	1,662	1,668	1,681	1,679	1,676	1,676	1,730
Northam	1,263	1,268	1,300	1,345	1,330	1,319	1,315	1,338	1,337	1,328	1,326	1,378	1,435	1,405	1,409	1,454	1,449	1,426	1,445	1,468
Bunbury	1,232	1,223	1,255	1,299	1,281	1,276	1,290	1,308	1,302	1,299	1,302	1,342	1,377	1,369	1,388	1,409	1,406	1,404	1,399	1,430
Geraldton	1,278	1,277	1,282	1,344	1,350	1,351	1,359	1,373	1,372	1,380	1,379	1,430	1,479	1,520	1,510	1,523	1,515	1,475	1,459	1,489
Weighted Average— Western Australia	1,289	1,284	1,314	1,359	1,345	1,340	1,348	1,361	1,360	1,357	1,358	1,404	1,428	1,416	1,434	1,470	1,451	1,436	1,451	1,482
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart	1,411	1,395	1,375	1,417	1,430	1,450	1,424	1,430	1,429	1,433	1,435	1,440	1,493	1,520	1,513	1,515	1,521	1,543	1,536	1,537
Launceston	1,332	1,317	1,311	1,357	1,354	1,371	1,371	1,377	1,369	1,375	1,373	1,369	1,409	1,445	1,445	1,455	1,460	1,475	1,474	1,489
Burnie	1,255	1,242	1,229	1,294	1,299	1,319	1,319	1,328	1,334	1,332	1,326	1,344	1,368	1,420	1,417	1,446	1,443	1,444	1,445	1,452
Devonport	1,295	1,298	1,282	1,332	1,345	1,365	1,339	1,352	1,353	1,366	1,356	1,347	1,374	1,440	1,437	1,452	1,464	1,460	1,473	1,477
Queenstown	1,303	1,300	1,303	1,337	1,341	1,344	1,353	1,353	1,357	1,347	1,350	1,336	1,341	1,378	1,381	1,403	1,401	1,397	1,413	1,454
Weighted Average— Tasmania	1,374	1,359	1,345	1,388	1,395	1,413	1,398	1,404	1,401	1,405	1,405	1,407	1,451	1,484	1,480	1,487	1,493	1,509	1,507	1,513
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns	1,345	1,344	1,355	1,380	1,380	1,392	1,395	1,401	1,425	1,430	1,427	1,436	1,466	1,482	1,485	1,487	1,503	1,515	1,521	1,544
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities	1,355	1,354	1,365	1,387	1,387	1,400	1,401	1,407	1,433	1,437	1,434	1,445	1,475	1,490	1,493	1,496	1,513	1,524	1,530	1,554

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Capital Cities—Annual Figures—1901 to 1937.—The index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of housing and of food and groceries, since the weighted average cost for the six capital cities taken together in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000. The compilation of these index-numbers was discontinued after the issue for June Quarter, 1938.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.

City.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Sydney	917	936	989	1,156	1,793	1,820	1,732	1,785	1,867	1,846	1,826	1,948	1,759	1,567	1,524	1,430	1,475	1,502	1,517	1,553
Melbourne .. .	965	925	935	1,091	1,644	1,802	1,684	1,748	1,774	1,732	1,684	1,795	1,632	1,414	1,355	1,273	1,337	1,402	1,446	1,494
Brisbane .. .	965	947	1,018	1,078	1,608	1,693	1,690	1,734	1,788	1,680	1,671	1,701	1,508	1,392	1,320	1,250	1,300	1,364	1,414	1,480
Adelaide .. .	1,028	951	1,020	1,215	1,723	1,823	1,791	1,840	1,869	1,841	1,775	1,887	1,674	1,411	1,361	1,308	1,370	1,394	1,427	1,476
Perth .. .	1,184	1,197	1,346	1,302	1,776	1,828	1,891	1,938	1,866	1,796	1,882	1,938	1,719	1,494	1,438	1,352	1,442	1,467	1,526	1,574
Hobart .. .	1,011	1,010	1,058	1,212	1,794	1,853	1,849	1,810	1,868	1,788	1,727	1,833	1,702	1,459	1,425	1,354	1,405	1,415	1,479	1,555
Weighted Average— Six Capitals .. .	972	955	1,000	1,144	1,684	1,805	1,732	1,785	1,829	1,789	1,761	1,866	1,682	1,477	1,425	1,342	1,400	1,442	1,475	1,521

HOUSING—ALL HOUSES.

Sydney .. .	858	911	1,090	1,279	1,535	1,617	1,687	1,729	1,813	1,808	1,857	1,870	1,839	1,637	1,486	1,457	1,460	1,472	1,519	1,564
Melbourne .. .	733	804	970	1,126	1,597	1,672	1,729	1,742	1,839	1,850	1,835	1,836	1,729	1,497	1,412	1,394	1,411	1,448	1,510	1,544
Brisbane .. .	488	575	767	882	1,206	1,247	1,242	1,251	1,459	1,480	1,487	1,505	1,344	1,204	1,171	1,170	1,190	1,227	1,307	1,367
Adelaide .. .	629	812	1,112	1,040	1,360	1,450	1,551	1,565	1,553	1,601	1,665	1,607	1,477	1,240	1,134	1,137	1,140	1,161	1,217	1,281
Perth .. .	801	684	810	914	1,092	1,124	1,134	1,154	1,316	1,331	1,382	1,407	1,304	1,177	1,166	1,159	1,160	1,178	1,224	1,284
Hobart .. .	667	708	805	914	1,445	1,602	1,665	1,634	1,765	1,603	1,565	1,580	1,568	1,492	1,455	1,447	1,440	1,449	1,462	1,477
Weighted Average— Six Capitals .. .	751	816	1,000	1,135	1,480	1,551	1,609	1,632	1,725	1,734	1,758	1,760	1,685	1,483	1,374	1,356	1,365	1,388	1,441	1,486

FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING—ALL HOUSES—COMBINED.

Sydney .. .	893	926	1,031	1,206	1,634	1,737	1,714	1,762	1,844	1,830	1,839	1,916	1,792	1,596	1,508	1,439	1,468	1,490	1,517	1,557
Melbourne .. .	870	875	950	1,105	1,625	1,749	1,703	1,745	1,801	1,781	1,746	1,812	1,672	1,448	1,378	1,319	1,367	1,420	1,472	1,515
Brisbane .. .	769	794	915	997	1,442	1,510	1,506	1,535	1,653	1,598	1,595	1,620	1,441	1,315	1,258	1,214	1,254	1,308	1,370	1,434
Adelaide .. .	864	894	1,058	1,143	1,574	1,670	1,693	1,727	1,739	1,742	1,730	1,772	1,593	1,341	1,266	1,235	1,275	1,299	1,341	1,397
Perth .. .	1,027	986	1,126	1,143	1,495	1,538	1,580	1,616	1,640	1,605	1,677	1,715	1,591	1,416	1,329	1,271	1,326	1,341	1,383	1,429
Hobart .. .	869	886	954	1,090	1,651	1,756	1,773	1,738	1,778	1,712	1,661	1,729	1,647	1,472	1,437	1,389	1,418	1,429	1,472	1,523
Weighted Average— Six Capitals .. .	880	897	1,000	1,140	1,600	1,700	1,682	1,722	1,786	1,766	1,760	1,822	1,683	1,479	1,403	1,345	1,385	1,420	1,461	1,507

D.—EMPLOYMENT.

§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

2. Unemployment, p. 588.—The following are the percentages of unemployment in each State for the four quarters of 1938 :—

UNEMPLOYMENT.—PERCENTAGES.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
1938—							
March Quarter ..	9.6	7.3	6.6	6.9	4.8	8.8	8.0
June ..	9.8	8.5	7.2	7.5	5.3	10.4	8.6
September ..	10.0	9.7	6.3	10.0	6.1	12.1	9.2
December ..	10.1	9.0	5.7	8.8	6.5	13.7	8.9

CHAPTER XVIII.

MINERAL INDUSTRY.

§ 1. The Mineral Wealth of Australia.

3. Value of Production, p. 606.—The following table gives the value of Australian mineral production for the year 1937 :—

MINERAL PRODUCTION.—VALUE, 1937 (c).

Mineral.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coal ..	5,823,469	171,369	934,107	..	340,444	66,883	..	7,336,272
Coal—Brown ..	..	325,950	..	..	..	..	..	325,950
Copper ..	72,406	..	308,968	21,620	986	759,332	101	1,163,413
Gold ..	595,855	1,266,507	1,104,760	60,372	8,688,921	176,130	91,543	11,984,088
Ironstone ..	374	..	2,858	2,146,376	..	36	..	2,149,644
Lead ..	(a)	..	887,939	..	7,248	212,492	..	(b) 1,107,679
Silver ..	(a) 3,997	491	284,592	86	20,596	95,770	..	(b) 405,532
Silver-lead Ores, Concentrates, etc.	4,306,616	..	..	285	..	..	..	4,306,901
Tin and Tin Ores	336,628	44,127	202,614	..	12,421	260,673	7,696	864,159
Zinc and Concen- trates ..	657,967	..	606,150	..	..	525,824	..	1,789,941
Other Minerals ..	190,776	23,575	60,504	274,056	100,756	185,225	28,509	863,401
Total ..	11,988,088	1,832,019	4,392,492	2,502,795	9,171,372	2,282,365	127,849	32,296,980

(a) The bulk of the silver and lead is contained in the concentrates, etc., dispatched from the Broken Hill field and treated outside this State. (b) Incomplete see Note (a). (c) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

CHAPTER XXVI.
PRIVATE FINANCE.

B. BANKING.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the monetary and banking systems in Australia presented its report in August, 1937, and a summary of its recommendations is reprinted below :—

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

COMMONWEALTH BANK.

(a) Directorate.

" 1. The Governor should be Chairman of the Board by virtue of his office* and should possess qualifications and receive a salary commensurate with the importance of the office. The appointment of the Governor should not be made on the basis of seniority nor is it even essential that he should already be in the service of the Bank.

* Majority decision.

" 2. The six Directors other than the Governor and the Secretary to the Treasury should be appointed for a term of six years instead of seven as at present, one should retire each year, and be eligible for re-appointment, but provision should be made that no director shall continue to hold office after reaching the age of 70.

" 3. The limitation on the field of choice of directors in Section 11 (2) (b) of the Act should be removed. The members of the Board should be selected for capacity and diversity of experience and contact, and not as representatives of special interests.

" 4. The " Commonwealth Bank Act 1911-1932," Section 12B, which provides that there " shall be " a Board of Advice in London, should be made permissive. This Board is not at present constituted, and there seems to be no necessity for such a Board in present circumstances.

(b) *Savings Bank.*

" 5. The provision in the Commonwealth Bank Act, Section 35E, for the separate control of the Commonwealth Savings Bank, should be repealed.

" 6. Power should be given to the Commonwealth Savings Bank to make deposits with trading banks if the Board so chooses.

(c) *Note Issue Reserve.*

" 7. The statutory provisions which require the Commonwealth Bank to hold gold or sterling in proportion to the amount of Australian notes on issue should be repealed.

" 8. The note issue should be limited by law to a fixed maximum (for example, £60m.) subject to the right of the bank to exceed the maximum by a stated amount (for example £10m.) with the consent of the Treasurer.*

(d) *Deposits by Trading Banks with Commonwealth Bank.*

" 9. The Commonwealth Parliament should legislate to provide that the Commonwealth Bank Board, with the consent of the Treasurer, may require every trading bank to keep with the Commonwealth Bank a deposit of an amount not less than a percentage, specified in the requisition, of the liability of that bank to its depositors in Australia.*

" 10. Each trading bank should be required to keep on deposit the same percentage. The Board should have power at its discretion to vary the percentage from time to time within the limit fixed by the consent of the Treasurer.

" 11. The authority to requisition should not remain in force for more than six months after the consent of the Treasurer has been given, but the Treasurer should have power to consent to its extension for a further period not exceeding twelve months. In any period of two years the power should not be exercised for a longer period or periods than eighteen months.

LONDON FUNDS OF THE AUSTRALIAN BANKING SYSTEM.

(a) *Commonwealth Bank's Requirements.*

" 12. A new Exchange Mobilization Agreement on the lines suggested, binding for a period of years, should be entered into between the Commonwealth Bank and the trading banks.*

(b) *Publication of Amount of these Funds.*

" 13. The aggregate figures of the London funds of the banking system should be published regularly.

" 14. The figures should not be published until at least six months after the date to which they relate.*

TREASURY-BILLS.

" 15. The Governments and the Commonwealth Bank should explore the possibility of establishing an open market for treasury-bills by way of regular offers of bills for public tender.*

* Majority decision.

RELATIONS BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS AND THE COMMONWEALTH BANK.

" There should be some permanent machinery for the Loan Council which would enable the Loan Council, Commonwealth and State Treasuries, and the Commonwealth Bank to establish and maintain close contact with one another.

PREVENTION OF BANK FAILURES.

" 16. In the public interest the Commonwealth Bank should take control of the affairs of any bank which is unable to meet its immediate obligations, and should be given any additional powers which it may require for this purpose.

STATISTICS.

" 17. The Commonwealth Bank should be given statutory power, similar to that of the Commonwealth Statistician, to obtain statistics which it requires for its purposes as a central bank, and it should take steps to obtain such statistics.

" 18. The Commonwealth Bank should publish a monthly bulletin containing such statistics as the Board thinks fit, together with explanatory comment, and other information and advice which may be of value to the public.

DISTRIBUTION OF CREDIT.

" 19. In order to promote a wise distribution of credit the Commonwealth Bank should equip itself with all possible facilities for ascertaining economic trends in Australia and abroad, so that it can advise trading banks as to the directions in which it is desirable in the national interest that advances should be made.

TRADING BANKS.

(a) Accounts.

" 20. In addition to any accounts required by the law of the country or State in which it is incorporated, every bank should supply, to a prescribed authority, accounts relating to—

- (a) Its liabilities in Australia and its liabilities elsewhere than in Australia incurred in respect of its Australian business.
- (b) Its assets in Australia and its assets out of Australia in respect of its Australian business.
- (c) Its liabilities elsewhere than in Australia and its assets elsewhere than in Australia, in either case not being in respect of its Australian business either in detail or in an aggregate amount.
- (d) Its capital, reserves, and undistributed profits, and
- (e) A profit and loss account.

" 21. Such accounts should be in a form to be prescribed, by legislation or regulation made in accordance therewith, and should in the case of the balance-sheet be made up as at the date prescribed and in the case of the profit and loss account cover the period prescribed, and insofar as the particulars relate to its Australian business shall be expressed in Australian currency. Where an item is not expressed in Australian currency, the nature of the currency used should be indicated.

These accounts should be published in the *Commonwealth Gazette*.

(b) Disclosure of Profits.

" 22. (a) Before arriving at the profits of any accounting period, the directors should be entitled to make reasonable provision for debts which are doubtful, and interest which may not be received, without disclosure except in the circumstances referred to in (f), provided that such provision does not exceed the amount required to cover the anticipated losses under these headings.

(b) If the directors desire to make any additional provision for either of these purposes, or for other contingencies, such additional provision should be made out of disclosed profits, as is the present practice of one of the trading banks.

(c) Provision for the depreciation of premises or to write down the value of premises or for depreciation of investments should be made out of disclosed profits.

(d) Transfers from inner reserves to the credit of the profit and loss account during the accounting period should be disclosed.

(e) The existence of inner reserves should be indicated in a similar manner in the accounts of all the banks.

(f) (NOTE.—These recommendations are subject to our further recommendation, included in “Banking legislation”, that the Treasurer be given power to direct the Auditor-General to investigate the affairs of any bank).

(c) *Regulation of Profits.*

“If trading banks’ profits are found to exceed what may be regarded as a fair return for services rendered, the Government should consider whether these profits should be regulated or limited.*

(d) *Statistics.*

“23. The Commonwealth Statistician should obtain from the trading banks, and publish, statistics covering at least—

(a) monthly averages of assets and liabilities within Australia, analysed in more detail than the existing quarterly averages, e.g., showing separately treasury-bills, deposits with Commonwealth Bank, and advances;

(b) monthly totals of debits to customers’ accounts within Australia;

(c) monthly figures of assets and liabilities outside Australia, in respect of Australian business (subject to our recommendation relating to the publication of London funds);

an annual analysis of total advances within Australia, classified according to industries.

BANKING LEGISLATION.

“24. The enactment by the Commonwealth Parliament of banking legislation upon the following lines:—

(a) Prohibit any person, firm, or company, from carrying on the business of a bank without licence or authority from the Treasurer of the Commonwealth. For this purpose, include any cheque-paying bank or savings bank and any branch established in Australia by any bank founded elsewhere; but exclude any State bank which does not extend beyond the limits of the State concerned.

(b) In the case of any institution carrying on the business, when the Act comes into force, provide for the authority being given, in the first instance, as a matter of right.

(c) Give discretion to grant or refuse any application to establish a new business but prescribe conditions (a) as to capital, in the case of a company wherever formed, and (b) as to registration of an attorney, and of the constitution, in the case of any company formed outside Australia.

(d) Define “trading bank” and “savings bank” by reference to schedules of the existing institutions, but provide for additions thereto by proclamation.

(e) Prohibit the use of title “bank” except by—

(i) State banks and trading or savings banks authorized under the Act;
or

(ii) other banks with the consent of the Treasurer.

(f) Provide, in the case of trading banks, for—

(i) Minimum deposits in the circumstances and in the manner recommended.*

(ii) Publication of annual accounts and balance-sheets in the form prescribed by the Act or by Regulations.

* Majority decision.

- (iii) A statutory declaration in the form prescribed.
- (iv) Power to the Treasurer to direct the Auditor-General to investigate the affairs of any bank and to report upon such matters as the Treasurer directs.
- (g) Give the Treasurer power to withdraw the licence or authority in the event of wilful or persistent failure to comply with the provisions set out under (f).

BANK CHARGES.

“ A comprehensive and systematic revision of charges by banks for the collection of cheques and on drafts within the Commonwealth is considered necessary.

CLEARING POOL.

“ If continuance of the guarantee provided by each bank by way of a deposit of notes, against default in settlement of clearing balances, is considered necessary, it is thought better that the guarantee should take the form of deposits with the Commonwealth Bank, which would allow of a reduction in the note issue.

NATIONALIZATION OF BANKING.

“ The most desirable banking system in the present circumstances of Australia is one which includes privately-owned trading banks. The system contemplated is one in which—

- I. A strong central bank regulates the volume of credit and pays some attention to its distribution.
- II. The distribution of credit is left to privately-owned trading banks, working for profit, but regulated in the manner already indicated.*

SAVINGS BANKS.

“ 25. The savings banks should consider the desirability of lowering the maximum amounts on which interest is paid for deposits at call or very short notice, and of encouraging the conversion of any excess over this maximum into fixed deposits with themselves.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

“ 26. The Government of South Australia should consider the question of an amendment of the State law for the purpose of—

- (a) giving the trustees of the Savings Bank of South Australia a wider discretion over the allocation of the profits, and
- (b) authorizing them to declare a current rate of interest.

MORTGAGE BANKING.

“ 27. A mortgage bank or mortgage banks should be established to provide facilities for fixed and long-term lending.

CAPITAL FOR SMALL SECONDARY INDUSTRIES.

“ 28. The Governments, with the assistance of the Commonwealth Bank, should investigate the problem of setting up institutions to supply the needs of small concerns in secondary industries.

DECIMAL COINAGE.

“ 29. A system of decimal coinage should be introduced based upon the division of the Australian pound into one thousand parts.

MINTS.

“ 30. The Commonwealth should take over from the States of Victoria and Western Australia their interests in the Mints.”

* Majority decision.