

1AH3/26

The
Official Year Book
of
New South Wales.
1932-1933.



T. WAITES.

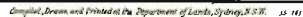
COPYRIGHTED AND PUBLISHED

By Authority of the Government of the State of
New South Wales.

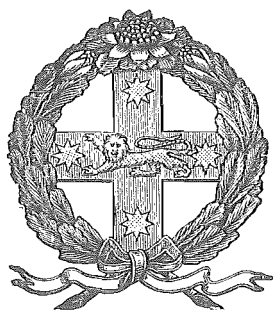
This page was added on 11 January 2013 to included the Disclaimer below.
No other amendments were made to this Product

DISCLAIMER

Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.



THE
OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.
1932-33.



PREFACE AND INDEX.

T. WAITES,
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY: ALFRED JAMES KENT, I.S.O., GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1933.

*Price : Vol.—Cloth, 7s. 6d. : Paper, 5s.
Separate Parts, 9d.*

PREFACE.

THIS is the fortieth issue of the Official Year Book, which from the first issue in 1886 to 1904 was known as the "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales."

In order to render as prompt service as possible, the contents of the volume have been published already in eight parts, as they became available from the printer at dates between July, 1934, and May, 1935. Each part contains the latest information available at the time it was sent to press. Much of the text, therefore, relates to the years 1933 and 1934.

Every care has been taken to keep the work free from errors, but if any be observed by readers, notification regarding them would be appreciated.

With the volume is published a diagram map of New South Wales showing railways, land and statistical divisions, shire boundaries, and limits of the wheat belt. The boundaries of the statistical divisions (as adopted in 1923) coincide with those of Shires because it is thought desirable that statistics generally should be compiled with the local governing area as the geographical unit. The text has been illustrated with a number of graphs and diagrams.

The "Statistical Register of New South Wales," published annually from this Bureau, will prove serviceable to those who wish to obtain more details regarding the matters treated generally in this Year Book. The "Statistical Bulletin," issued quarterly, and the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics" published monthly, contain a summary of the latest available statistics of the State.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various State and Commonwealth Departments, and to others who have kindly supplied information, often at considerable trouble.

Finally, I wish to express my appreciation of the services rendered by those officers of the Bureau who have been associated with me in the preparation of this volume.

T. WAITES,
Government Statistician.

Bureau of Statistics and Economics,
Sydney, 23rd May, 1935.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Geography	I
Climate	5
Constitution and Government...	17
Defence	33
History	36
Agriculture	39
Water Conservation and Irrigation	96
Pastoral Industry	102
Dairying Industry	136
Forestry	162
Fisheries	166
Rural Settlement	170
Land Legislation and Settlement	195
Factories	235
Mines	279
Public Finance	309
Private Finance	354
Local Government	410
Population	451
Vital Statistics	476
Commerce	529
Shipping	556
Land Transport... ..	576
Roads and Bridges	578
Railways and Tramways	587
Motor and other Licensed Vehicles	615
Aviation	623
Posts and Telegraphs	624
Social Condition... ..	629
Education	685
Law Courts	717
Police	740
Prisons	742
Food, Prices, Rents, and Cost of Living	747
Employment	772
Industrial Arbitration	789
Wages	809
Production	819
Industrial History	827
General Index	841
Map of New South Wales	<i>Frontispiece</i>

LIST OF GRAPHS.

	PAGE.
Temperature and Rainfall, Monthly—Mean... ..	11
Principal Crops—Area, 1890-91 to 1932-33... ..	43
Production, 1890-91 to 1932-33	44
Live Stock and Production of Wool, 1880 to 1932-33	103
Dairy Production, 1890 to 1932-33	147
Land Tenure. 1884, 1904, 1924	199
Factories—Number of Establishments, Employees, etc., 1901, 1911, 1920-21 and 1928-29	240
Mineral Production—Total Value and Principal Items, 1901-1933	290
Savings Banks, 1872 to 1933	377
Life Assurance—Ordinary Business, 1906 to 1933	393
Population and Annual Increase, 1860 to 1933	460
Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Natural Increase—Rates, 1860 to 1933	482
Infantile Mortality, 1860 to 1933	492
Death Rates—Principal Diseases, 1875 to 1933	501
Oversea Trade—Total and Per Head of Population, 1895 to 1933-34	533
Oversea Imports—Country of Origin, 1905 to 1933-34	538
Railways, 1890-91 to 1933-34	589
Prices and Wages—Index Numbers, Sydney, 1901 to 1934	767
Prices, Wholesale, Sydney—Wool, Butter, Wheat and Non-Rural Products—Index Numbers, 1926-1935... ..	825

GEOGRAPHY.

NEW SOUTH WALES is situated entirely in the temperate zone of the Southern Hemisphere, and is on the opposite side of the world from the seat of the British Empire, of which it forms a part. It is distant from London 11,200 miles by the Suez Canal—the shortest shipping route.

The name “New South Wales” was given to the eastern part of Australia (then known as New Holland) on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, and for fifty-seven years all Australian territory east of longitude 135° east was known by that name. In 1825, shortly after the separation of Tasmania (Van Diemen’s Land), the western boundary was moved to longitude 129°. The steps by which the territory of the State assumed its present boundaries and dimensions are shown below:—

Date.	Nature of Territorial Adjustment.	Area involved in adjustment.	Area of New South Wales after adjustment §	Population of Territory known as New South Wales at end of year.
1788	New South Wales defined as whole of Australasia east of longitude 135° east.*	sq. miles. ...	1,584,389	1,024 (26th Jan.).
1825	Tasmania practically separated from New South Wales.	26,215	1,558,174	} 33,500†
1825	Western boundary of New South Wales moved to longitude 129° east.	518,134	2,076,308	
1836	South Australia founded as a separate colony.	309,850	1,766,458	78,929
1841	New Zealand proclaimed a separate colony...	103,862	1,662,596	145,303
1851	Victoria proclaimed a separate colony ...	87,884	1,574,712	197,265
1859	Queensland proclaimed a separate colony ...	554,300	1,020,412	327,459
1861-3	Northern Territory and territory between longitude 129° and 132° east separated.	710,040	310,372	377,712
1911	Federal Capital Territory ceded to Commonwealth.	912	309,460	1,701,736
1915	Territory at Jervis Bay ceded to Commonwealth.	28	309,432	1,895,603

* Literally interpreted, the boundaries defined included Fiji, Samoa, and some neighbouring islands.
† Approximate. § Exclusive of area of Pacific Islands, except New Zealand.

The area of New South Wales in the years 1788 to 1841, as shown above, is approximate only.

BOUNDARIES AND DIMENSIONS.

The present boundaries of New South Wales are as follow:—On the east the coastline from Point Danger to Cape Howe; on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude; on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude, proceeding east to the Barwon River, and thereafter along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek; thence along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of that range north to the Macpherson Range, and along the crest of the Macpherson

Range east to the sea; on the south, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the river Indi, and thence by a direct marked line to Cape Howe.

From Point Danger, along a diagonal line, to the south-west corner of the State—a distance of 850 miles—the greatest dimension of the State is found. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 683 miles, the actual length of seaboard being 907 miles. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 756 miles. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 340 miles.

AREA.

The total area of New South Wales, including Lord Howe Island, but excluding the Federal Territory, is 309,432 square miles, or 198,036,480 acres, being rather more than one-tenth of the area of Australia. About 4,639 square miles, or 2,969,080 acres, of the total surface are covered by water, including 176 square miles, or 112,750 acres, by the principal harbours. The area of Lord Howe Island is 5 square miles.

The area of New South Wales in relation to the total area of Australia is shown in the following statement:—

State or Territory.	Area.	Per cent. of total Area.
	sq. miles.	
New South Wales	309,432	10·40
Victoria	87,884	2·96
Queensland	670,500	22·54
South Australia	380,070	12·78
Western Australia	975,920	32·81
Tasmania	26,215	·88
Northern Territory	523,620	17·60
Federal Capital Territory	912	·03
Federal Territory at Jervis Bay	28	·00
Commonwealth	2,974,581	100·00

New South Wales is approximately three and a half times as large as Victoria, nearly twelve times as large as Tasmania, and one-fifth smaller than South Australia. Queensland is more than twice and Western Australia three times as large as New South Wales.

The following table shows the extent of the State of New South Wales and of the Commonwealth of Australia in comparison with the total area of all countries of the world, the British Empire, and certain individual countries:—

Country.	Area.	Ratio of Area to Area of New South Wales.	Ratio of Area to Area of Australia.
	sq. miles.		
New South Wales	309,432	1·000	·104
Commonwealth... ..	2,974,581	9·613	1·000
Great Britain	89,041	·288	·030
Canada	3,729,665	12·053	1·254
Argentina	1,153,119	3·729	·388
United States	3,026,789	9·782	1·018
British Empire	13,257,584	42·845	4·456
The World	52,055,879	168·231	17·500

LORD HOWE ISLAND.

Lord Howe Island is a dependency of New South Wales, and, for the purpose of representation in the State Parliament, is included in King, one of the metropolitan electorates. It is situated about 300 miles east of Port Macquarie and 436 miles north-east of Sydney. The island was discovered in 1788; it is of volcanic origin, and Mount Gower, the highest point, reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet. The climate and soil are favourable to the growth of subtropical products, but on account of the rocky formation of the greater part of the surface of 3,220 acres, only about 300 acres are arable. The land has not been alienated, and is occupied rent free on sufferance, being utilised mainly for the production of *Kentia* palm seed. A Board of Control at Sydney manages the affairs of the island and supervises the palm seed industry. At the Census of 1933 the population numbered 161 persons.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

An outline of the physiography of the State was published on pages 3 to 9 of the Official Year Book for 1929-30. More particular reference to the distribution of industries and settlement will be found in "Rural Settlement" of this or previous issues of the Year Book and in the chapters relating to individual industries. A map showing the distribution of rainfall, rural population, and the principal industries was published at page 728 of the Year Book for 1924.

Size of Rivers.

Steps were taken in 1926 by the Lands Department of New South Wales to compute the lengths of the principal rivers on a uniform basis. Considerable data were obtained from the results of surveys of the greater part of the Murray, Darling, Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers, and the remainder of the lengths was carefully measured on the standard parish maps. In every case the starting point was the furthest source of the river. The lengths as determined were as follow:—

Inland Rivers.	Length.	Coastal Rivers.	Length.	Coastal Rivers.	Length.
	miles.		miles.		miles.
Murray	1,609	Tweed	50	Wollomba	46
Darling	1,702	Richmond	163	Hunter	287
Murrumbidgee	981	Clarence	245	Hawkesbury	293
Lachlan	922	Bellingen	68	Shoalhaven	206
Bogan	451	Nambucca	69	Clyde	67
Macquarie	590	Macleay	250	Moruya	97
Castlereagh	341	Hastings	108	Tuross	91
Namoi	526	Camden Haven	33	Bega	53
Gwydir	415	Manning	139	Towamba	57

The relative magnitude of rivers as shown by the average annual volume of water which they carry may be ascertained in respect of some of the more important streams from the records of river gaugings, extending in some cases back to 1885.

The following comparison is based on the records of the period 1905-1932:—

River.			Gauging Station.	Distance from Source of River.	Drainage Area.	Average Annual Run-off of Water.
				miles.	sq. miles.	acre-feet.
Murray*	...	...	Tocumwal ...	435	10,160	5,048,000
Murrumbidgee*	...	...	Wagga Wagga ...	396	10,700	2,855,200
Darling	...	...	Menindie ...	1,383	221,700	1,555,800
Macquarie	...	...	Narromine ...	318	10,090	672,000
Lachlan...	...	...	Condobolin ...	380	10,420	491,500
Namoi ...	...	...	Narrabri ...	302	9,820	493,900

*The operation of the Hume and Burrinjuck Storages affected the natural run-off from the Catchment Areas at Tocumwal and Wagga Wagga since 1929 and 1914 respectively.

In making the comparison, gauging stations have been selected with drainage areas of approximately equal extent, except in the case of the Darling. The range of choice has been limited by the number of stations with available records. In the case of the Lachlan River the average run-off at Forbes, 126 miles above Condobolin, is 651,800 acre-feet per annum. Similar particulars are not available in respect of coastal rivers, except the Hunter, which at Singleton has a draining area of 6,580 square miles and an average annual run-off of 661,400 acre-feet of water. An acre-foot of water is such a quantity as would cover an acre of land to a uniform depth of 1 foot.

CLIMATE.

NEW South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone, and its climate is generally mild and equable, and free from extremes of heat and cold. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all its seasons. On an average the capital city is without sunshine on only twenty-three days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest months is only about 19° Fahr. In the hinterland there is even more sunshine, and the range of temperature is greater, but observations with the wet bulb thermometer show that the temperature is not maintained at so high a level as to be detrimental to the health and physique of persons engaged in outdoor labour in any part of the State.

Practically the whole of New South Wales is subject to the bracing influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Perennial snow is found only on the highest peaks of the southern tableland.

The seasons are not so well defined in the western interior as on the coast. They are generally as follows:—Spring during September, October, and November; summer during December, January, and February; autumn during March, April, and May; winter during June, July, and August.

Meteorological Observations.

Meteorological observations are directed from Sydney as the centre of a subdivision of Australia, embracing the whole of the State of New South Wales. Climatological stations are established at a number of representative towns, and rainfall recording stations at most centres.

Weather observations are telegraphed daily to the Meteorological Bureau, Sydney, where bulletins, rain maps and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts for the State, sections of the State and the metropolitan area are prepared daily, telegraphed to country centres and disseminated through the press and broadcasting companies. Forecasts of conditions over the ocean and for aviation purposes are also issued daily. On request, detailed forecasts of conditions likely to affect any particular area or function can be obtained from the Divisional Meteorologist and, if required, the advice will be telegraphed on payment of the cost of the message.

When occasion warrants, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting companies and to public departments, enabling precautions to be taken wherever possible.

Particulars of meteorological observations at various stations in New South Wales are published annually in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

Winds.

The weather in New South Wales is determined chiefly by anticyclones, or areas of high barometric pressure, with their attendant tropical and Antarctic depressions, in which the winds blow spirally outward from the

centre or maximum. These anticyclones pass almost continually across the face of the continent of Australia from west to east, and the explanation of the existence of such high-pressure belts lies probably in the fact that this area is within the zone in which polar and equatorial currents meet and circulate for some time before flowing north and south. The easterly movement results from the revolution of the earth.

A general surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the equator. The movement causes sudden changes in the weather—heat when the surge is to the south, and very cold weather when it moves towards the equator. Probably these sudden displacements of the air systems are due to thermal action, resulting in expansion or contraction in the atmospheric belts to the north and south of Australia.

New South Wales is peculiarly free from cyclonic disturbances, although occasionally a cyclone may result from monsoonal disturbances, or may reach the State from the north-east tropics or from the Antarctic low-pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia.

In the summer months the prevailing winds on the coast of New South Wales blow from the north, with an easterly tendency which extends to, and in parts beyond, the highlands; in the western districts the winds are usually from the west. Southerly winds, which are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast, occur most frequently during the months from September to February, and between 7 p.m. and midnight. These winds, which blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in temperature, and are sometimes accompanied by thunderstorms.

During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency, while on reaching latitudes north of Sydney the direction is almost due south. When they reach the north-eastern parts of the State, these winds are deflected in a westerly direction, and are merged in the south-east trade winds north of latitude 30°. During the cold months of the year, Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure stream referred to previously, and the high pressure when passing over the continent tends to break up into individual anticyclonic circulations.

Rainfall.

New South Wales is dominated by two rain belts—the tropic and the Antarctic. The amount of rainfall varies very greatly over the wide expanse of territory, the average decreasing from more than 80 inches per annum in the north-eastern corner to less than 7 inches in the north-western corner. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages as to quantity because consideration must be given also to other important factors such as seasonal distribution and reliability.

The coastal districts receive the largest annual falls, ranging from an average of 30 inches in the south to 80 inches in the extreme north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not of sufficient elevation to cause any great condensation; so that, with slight irregularities, the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State.

An approximate classification of areas in New South Wales (including the Federal Territory) in accordance with the average annual rainfall shows the following distribution:—

Annual Rainfall.	Area.		Proportion per cent. of total area.	Annual Rainfall.	Area.		Proportion per cent. of total area.
	Sq. Miles.	Acres.			Sq. Miles.	Acres.	
inches. Over 70	365	233,600	·1	inches. 20 to 30	75,679	48,434,560	24·4
60 to 70	1,669	1,068,160	·5	15 to 20	55,762	35,687,680	18·0
50 to 60	4,620	2,956,800	1·5	10 to 15	78,454	50,210,560	25·3
40 to 50	11,517	7,370,880	3·7	Under 10	48,749	31,199,360	15·7
30 to 40	33,557	21,476,480	10·8	Total ..	310,372	198,638,080	100·0

Approximately 41 per cent. of the area of the State receives rains exceeding on the average 20 inches per year. Over the greater part of the State the annual rainfall varies on the average between 20 per cent. and 35 per cent. from the mean, but in the south-eastern corner the degree of variation is less and in the north-western quarter it is more. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon, but simultaneous drought over the whole territory of the State has been experienced only very rarely.

Three clearly defined seasonal rain-belts cut diagonally across the State from west to east with a southerly incline. A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the Western Plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a direct line from Broken Hill to Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, including the whole of the northern subdivisions, is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then north of a direct line from the north-western corner of the State to Newcastle. Between these, where the two dominating rain-belts merge, there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State, where the rains are non-seasonal. A narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receives its heaviest rains in the autumn.

The chief agencies causing rainfall are Antarctic depressions, monsoonal depressions, and anticyclonic systems. Antarctic depressions are the main cause of the good winter rains in the Riverina and on the South-western Slope. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast and tablelands, and over that portion of the inland district north of the Lachlan River. A monsoonal prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not necessarily in eastern and southern areas. An anticyclonic prevalence results in good rains over coastal and tableland districts, but causes dryness west of the mountains.

The distribution of rainfall is dependent on three factors—(1) the energy present in the atmospheric systems, (2) the rate of movement of the atmospheric stream, and (3) the prevailing latitudes in which the anticyclones are moving.

A map published on page 728 of the 1924 edition of this Year Book shows diagrammatically the distribution of rainfall in New South Wales.

Records of Rainfall.

Records of monthly rainfall at individual stations in New South Wales are published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales annually. Detailed records over a period of years are contained in the Statistical Register for 1924-25.

Summary tables indicating the average rainfall of the principal districts of New South Wales are published below. The first table shows the average amount of rainfall registered at recording stations in each of thirty topographical divisions of New South Wales during each of the past ten years in comparison with the mean annual rainfall for each division over a long period of years. The second table shows the mean monthly averages or normal rainfall in each division on the basis of the actual rainfall recorded at the various stations over a long period of years. These tables indicate in some degree the variability of annual rainfall in various parts of the State as well as the seasonal and divisional distribution.

Average Annual Rainfall in Divisions.

Division.			Average Annual Rainfall, in inches.	Mean District Rainfall (in inches) in Year—									
				1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Coast—													
North ...	...	N	56.22	51.62	80.20	45.61	68.97	54.58	66.61	66.04	68.10	34.11	66.64
		S	57.14	49.50	69.40	45.74	60.13	67.27	77.58	58.99	55.08	41.47	78.53
Hunter and Manning		N	51.40	47.18	49.82	42.58	60.27	46.66	84.22	68.31	51.78	48.88	61.02
		S	35.79	38.33	31.29	38.79	39.69	34.45	39.78	39.02	42.80	30.35	33.68
Metropolitan Area		...	42.85	36.48	47.16	35.72	48.22	37.83	51.21	41.79	48.35	33.46	41.92
Balance of Cumberland		...	30.61	27.66	28.74	25.73	28.76	25.87	37.57	25.19	37.24	25.56	33.61
South ...	...	N	41.79	35.43	51.14	33.55	42.07	43.95	52.63	38.83	45.58	34.59	39.66
		S	35.46	34.25	47.92	27.86	30.33	37.35	44.54	32.68	29.86	35.85	40.42
Tablelands—													
North ...	...	E	37.49	44.85	48.42	24.96	46.84	49.95	37.05	42.50	39.64	28.10	51.13
		W	31.70	37.93	29.13	26.95	27.48	36.82	30.06	29.96	41.30	29.08	39.53
Central	...	N	25.74	29.75	16.46	20.65	20.21	26.40	18.44	23.25	28.37	23.88	25.36
		S	34.46	33.44	34.10	36.17	32.33	30.12	35.59	34.12	42.26	30.17	35.81
South ...	...	S	24.70	26.07	33.65	22.85	22.21	24.55	26.51	20.69	27.21	24.08	22.60
Kosciusko Plateau...			32.12	42.15	38.70	36.88	31.96	36.07	32.17	32.86	37.64	30.20	33.66
Western Slopes—													
North ...	...	N	26.95	30.98	24.14	18.28	24.29	26.55	24.04	23.72	35.28	22.09	30.94
		S	25.77	30.80	19.59	28.00	19.20	27.85	19.76	24.58	30.81	22.03	32.31
Central	...	N	24.37	26.35	17.65	36.50	17.50	22.65	17.61	26.87	30.73	20.70	27.32
		S	22.82	25.61	23.05	30.05	18.29	21.73	17.50	23.24	30.37	21.44	21.07
South ...	...	N	22.75	25.27	24.25	23.21	17.77	25.11	17.98	20.99	33.79	21.71	20.92
		S	30.21	36.38	28.00	31.44	21.34	26.84	21.29	23.41	42.56	31.24	27.50
Plains—													
North ...	...	E	23.23	26.41	18.52	20.93	17.22	22.01	20.61	20.23	30.51	18.37	24.85
		W	19.75	25.62	18.82	19.58	18.49	17.39	12.53	18.83	26.08	14.67	21.59
Central	...	N	18.25	21.85	20.88	20.92	12.82	16.47	9.35	20.66	25.92	14.90	17.57
		S	18.08	20.45	21.34	20.49	15.64	22.95	12.63	18.78	24.63	16.79	16.13
Riverina	...	E	18.19	11.55	18.00	19.28	11.60	20.00	14.07	19.26	24.83	18.16	18.13
		W	13.82	8.63	12.34	13.50	8.41	13.76	11.38	16.11	19.21	15.36	14.53
Western Division—													
Eastern half ...	...	N	13.65	14.04	13.24	16.13	9.51	10.57	5.69	14.14	18.37	9.96	15.33
		S	13.35	14.75	14.22	12.31	7.05	13.34	9.27	14.69	16.19	13.77	13.11
Western half ...	...	N	8.56	5.05	9.18	7.52	4.37	7.74	4.09	12.13	11.37	9.78	7.58
		S	10.19	8.37	8.36	9.97	4.66	8.90	6.13	9.45	12.06	10.45	9.76

NOTE.—The main divisions (Coast, Tablelands, Slopes and Plains), divided into Northern, Central and Southern sections, refer to areas delineated on the map forming the frontispiece of this Year Book. For purposes of this table these are again subdivided into northern and southern or eastern and western sectors indicated above by the letters "N," "S," "E," or "W" respectively.

Average Monthly Rainfall in Divisions.

Division.		Average Monthly District Rainfall (in inches) Period ended 1932.											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Coast—													
North	N	6.64	6.70	7.35	5.73	5.29	4.22	3.68	2.68	2.60	2.84	3.76	4.73
	S	6.22	6.88	7.12	6.72	5.23	4.21	3.47	2.39	2.83	3.42	3.87	4.78
Hunter and Manning	N	4.50	5.47	5.33	5.58	5.14	4.20	4.26	2.98	3.17	2.97	3.32	4.48
	S	3.14	3.26	3.67	3.50	2.96	3.02	3.32	2.18	2.49	2.24	2.49	3.52
Metropolitan Area ...													
Balance of Cumberland	N	3.52	3.30	4.24	5.52	4.73	3.41	4.53	2.18	2.70	2.64	2.62	3.46
	S	2.90	2.92	3.32	2.97	2.50	2.22	3.04	1.80	1.80	1.99	2.26	2.89
South	N	3.80	3.52	4.25	4.18	4.03	3.82	4.34	2.46	2.65	2.62	2.56	3.56
	S	3.51	3.51	3.80	2.95	3.37	3.17	2.78	1.94	2.53	2.53	2.35	3.02
Tablelands—													
North	E	5.28	5.11	4.96	3.04	2.20	2.44	1.90	1.31	1.78	2.48	3.37	3.62
	W	3.82	2.98	2.91	1.91	1.74	2.62	2.15	1.93	2.15	2.71	3.11	3.67
Central	N	2.37	2.03	2.23	1.88	1.85	2.48	1.94	1.91	1.99	2.05	2.26	2.70
	S	3.30	3.08	3.39	2.80	2.57	3.19	2.92	2.44	2.45	2.56	2.61	3.15
South	N	2.32	1.97	2.26	1.68	2.01	2.31	2.05	1.83	1.95	2.09	1.93	2.30
	S	2.58	2.35	2.54	2.01	2.67	3.16	2.89	2.65	3.02	3.06	2.44	2.75
Western Slopes—													
North	N	3.07	2.57	2.66	1.85	1.73	2.22	1.88	1.55	1.66	2.18	2.53	3.05
	S	2.63	2.27	2.48	1.80	1.57	2.35	1.78	1.73	1.77	2.02	2.41	2.96
Central	N	2.32	2.17	2.28	1.86	1.73	2.29	2.04	1.68	1.65	1.62	2.08	2.65
	S	2.03	1.59	1.95	1.75	1.77	2.35	1.88	1.91	1.80	1.80	1.77	2.22
South	N	1.74	1.36	1.84	1.72	1.89	2.66	2.09	2.08	1.90	1.91	1.63	1.93
	S	1.84	1.61	2.35	2.11	2.64	4.01	3.05	3.16	2.62	2.73	1.98	2.11
Plains—													
North	E	2.47	2.26	2.36	1.58	1.64	2.12	1.67	1.32	1.41	1.61	2.12	2.67
	W	2.25	2.02	1.97	1.36	1.46	1.89	1.35	1.06	1.05	1.27	1.74	2.33
Central	N	1.81	1.57	1.68	1.56	1.40	1.80	1.41	1.28	1.16	1.14	1.52	1.92
	S	1.61	1.36	1.49	1.54	1.49	1.99	1.48	1.46	1.35	1.30	1.29	1.72
Riverina	E	1.13	1.17	1.44	1.34	1.68	2.27	1.60	1.78	1.58	1.65	1.24	1.31
	W	0.94	0.90	1.03	1.00	1.41	1.70	1.15	1.24	1.16	1.13	1.00	1.11
Western Division—													
Eastern half ...	N	1.47	1.44	1.27	0.95	1.10	1.29	0.89	0.78	0.80	0.93	1.19	1.54
	S	1.03	1.02	1.06	0.93	1.25	1.49	1.05	1.16	1.10	1.07	0.98	1.21
Western half ...	N	0.79	0.89	0.78	0.59	0.74	0.88	0.55	0.52	0.52	0.70	0.66	0.94
	S	0.65	0.83	0.71	0.71	1.09	1.22	0.74	0.92	0.86	0.86	0.76	0.84

NOTE—For description of divisions see footnote to previous table.

EVAPORATION.

The rate of evaporation is influenced by the prevailing temperature and by the atmospheric humidity, pressure, and movement. In New South Wales evaporation is of more than ordinary significance, because in the greater part of the inland districts water for use of stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. The amount of evaporation is thus a climatic factor second only in importance to rainfall. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations, and the average monthly evaporation over a period of years is shown below, together with the average monthly rainfall over the same period. The total annual loss by evaporation varies from under 40 inches on the Coast and Southern Tablelands to over 80 inches on the Western Plains. In the far north-west corner of the State, for which actual records are not available, the total loss from evaporation is probably equal to nearly 100 inches per year.

*Average Evaporation in inches measured by loss from exposed water,
with rainfall over same period.*

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Wilcannia—													
Evaporation ...	9·01	7·48	6·84	4·88	2·86	1·79	1·89	2·75	4·24	6·06	7·08	8·67	63·55
Rainfall ...	0·86	1·11	0·52	0·38	0·88	1·08	0·70	0·57	0·56	0·75	0·78	0·99	9·18
Walgett—													
Evaporation ...	7·08	5·74	5·31	3·69	2·40	1·66	1·65	2·51	3·65	5·09	6·53	7·08	52·39
Rainfall ...	2·51	1·53	1·26	1·21	1·14	1·50	1·29	1·12	0·70	1·15	1·45	2·32	17·18
Coonamble—													
Evaporation ...	10·76	9·34	8·63	6·00	4·05	2·43	2·32	3·16	4·90	8·27	10·05	11·27	81·18
Rainfall ...	2·16	1·47	1·58	1·09	1·01	1·45	1·11	0·72	1·00	0·71	2·05	2·50	16·85
Leeton—													
Evaporation ...	9·08	6·98	5·83	3·32	2·12	1·33	1·22	1·52	2·67	4·43	6·73	8·39	53·62
Rainfall ...	1·06	1·00	0·87	1·23	1·38	1·90	1·38	1·71	1·55	1·58	1·33	1·42	16·41
Umberumberka—													
Evaporation ...	12·73	10·79	9·12	5·97	3·93	2·70	2·78	3·93	5·81	8·46	10·10	12·09	88·41
Rainfall ...	0·39	0·82	0·64	0·31	0·08	1·05	0·33	0·58	0·79	0·57	0·79	0·66	8·21
Burrenjack Dam—													
Evaporation ...	5·94	4·26	4·15	2·48	1·22	0·70	0·71	1·11	1·89	3·15	4·38	5·46	36·15
Rainfall ...	1·90	1·80	2·14	2·14	3·23	4·62	4·24	4·07	2·97	2·96	2·16	2·21	34·44
Canberra—													
Evaporation ...	7·16	5·91	4·59	2·76	1·78	1·03	1·19	1·64	2·88	4·94	5·84	7·02	46·74
Rainfall ...	2·36	1·66	2·42	1·73	1·17	2·19	2·23	2·29	1·73	2·52	2·06	1·68	24·04
Sydney—													
Evaporation ...	5·38	4·24	3·63	2·60	1·82	1·44	1·53	1·93	2·70	3·89	4·63	5·41	39·20
Rainfall ...	3·56	4·26	4·97	5·50	5·15	4·77	4·87	2·89	2·86	2·85	2·81	2·88	47·37

CLIMATIC DIVISIONS.

The territory of New South Wales may be divided into four climatic divisions, which correspond with the terrain—the Coast, the Tablelands, the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range, and the Western Plains.*

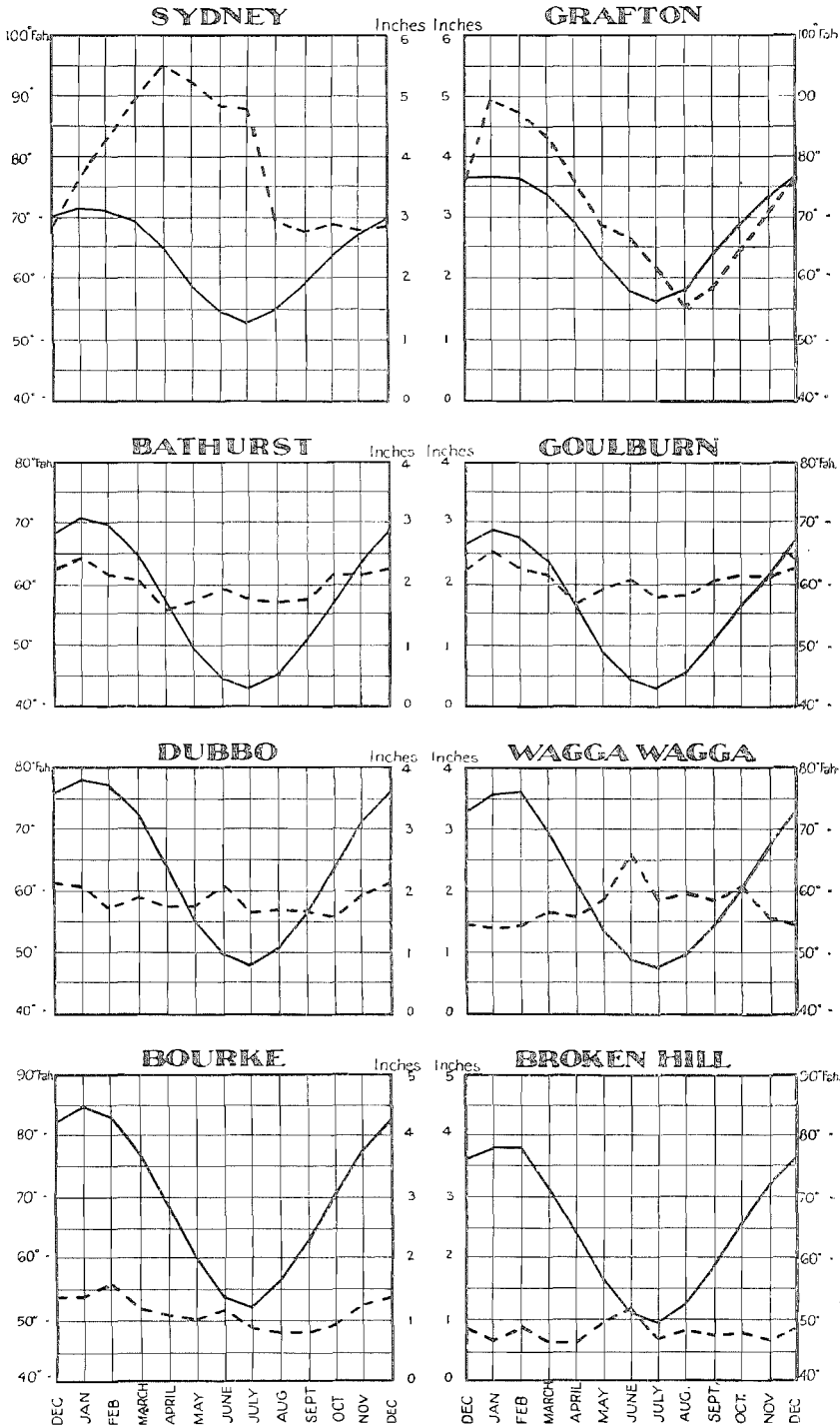
The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 7° on the coast, 5° on the tablelands, and 6° on the slopes and plains. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from nearly 700 miles on the coast to about 340 miles on the western boundary. From east to west the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. Thus at Sydney the average temperatures range from 71° in summer to 54° in winter, as compared with 76° in summer and 52° in winter at Wentworth in the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 30° or less than 13°.

Coastal Division.

In the Coastal Division, which lies between the Pacific Ocean and the Great Dividing Range, the average rainfall is comparatively high and regular, and the climate, though more humid, is generally milder than in the interior.

*See map in frontispiece.

MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.



The graph shows Mean Temperature in shade (Deg. Fah.) and the average Monthly rainfall (inches) at each station over a series of years.

Temperature shown by firm line; Rainfall by broken line.

The following table shows the meteorological conditions of the principal stations in the Coastal Division, arranged in the order of their latitude. These stations are representative of the whole division, and the figures are the average of a large number of years:—

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade).						Rainfall— Mean Annual, 1913-1932.
			Mean Annual.	Mean Summer.	Mean Winter.	Mean Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	miles.	feet.	°	°	°	°	°	°	inches.
<i>North Coast—</i>									
Lismore	13	52	66·8	75·0	56·9	22·8	113·0	23·0	52·18
Grafton	22	21	68·1	76·6	58·1	24·5	114·0	24·9	34·19
<i>Hunter and Manning—</i>									
Jerry's Plains ..	53	367	64·5	75·7	52·3	28·8	118·0	19·0	26·07
West Maitland ...	18	40	64·5	74·7	53·4	21·6	114·0	28·0	35·35
Newcastle	1	34	64·4	72·1	55·5	14·7	110·5	31·0	41·89
Sydney	5	138	63·2	70·9	54·2	14·0	108·5	35·7	47·37
<i>South Coast—</i>									
Wollongong	0	54	63·0	70·1	54·9	16·8	110·0	33·6	51·95
Nowra	6	30	62·8	70·6	54·6	19·8	110·8	31·5	41·54
Moruya Heads ...	0	50	60·8	67·7	53·0	17·5	114·8	22·6	34·01
Bega	8	50	59·9	68·9	49·9	26·6	111·0	20·0	35·70

Taking the coast as a whole, the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperature is about 18° only.

The North Coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 34 to 80 inches annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 66° to 69°, the summer mean being 75° to 77°, and the winter mean 56° to 59°. On the South Coast the rainfall varies from 30 to 60 inches, and the mean temperature ranges between 60° and 63°, the summer mean being from 66° at the foot of the ranges to 70° on the sea coast, and the winter from 49° to 55° over the same area.

Coastal rains come from the sea with both south-east and north-east winds, being further augmented in the latter part of the year by thunderstorms from the north-west.

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 63° Fahr. The mean seasonal range is only 17°, calculated over a period of seventy-four years, the mean summer temperature being 71° and the mean winter temperature 54°.

The following table shows the average meteorological conditions of Sydney, based on the experience of the seventy-four years ended 1932:—

Month.	Average Hourly Reading of Standard Barometer, corrected to 32° Fah.; Standard Gravity and Mean Sea Level.	Temperature (in shade).			Rainfall.			
		Mean Standard.	Average Reading of Maximum Thermometer.	Average Reading of Minimum Thermometer.	Average.	Greatest.	Least.	Average number of days Rain.
January	29.896	71.6	78.4	64.9	3.56	15.26	0.25	14
February..	29.943	71.3	77.7	65.0	4.26	18.56	0.34	14
March	30.013	69.3	75.7	62.9	4.97	18.70	0.42	15
April	30.079	64.7	71.3	58.1	5.50	24.49	0.06	13
May	30.082	58.8	65.5	52.2	5.15	23.03	0.18	15
June	30.062	54.7	61.1	48.3	4.77	16.30	0.19	12
July	30.069	52.8	59.8	45.9	4.87	13.21	0.12	12
August	30.068	55.2	62.8	47.5	2.89	14.89	0.04	11
September	30.009	59.2	67.0	51.4	2.86	14.05	0.08	12
October	29.967	63.6	71.3	55.8	2.85	11.14	0.21	12
November	29.940	67.0	74.4	59.6	2.81	9.88	0.07	12
December	29.881	70.0	77.1	62.9	2.88	15.82	0.23	13
Annual	30.000	63.2	70.2	56.2	47.37	82.76	23.01	155

Tablelands.

On the Northern Tableland the rainfall is consistent, ranging from 29 inches in the western parts to 40 inches in the eastern. The temperature is cool and bracing, the annual average being between 56° and 60°; the mean summer temperature lies between 67° and 72°, and the mean winter between 44° and 47°. The Southern Tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about 56°. In summer the mean ranges from 55° to 70°, and in winter from 33° to 45°. At Kiandra, the elevation of which is 4,640 feet, the mean annual temperature is 44.3°. Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Muniong Ranges, the snow is usually present throughout the year.

The statement below shows, for the Tableland districts, particulars of average temperature and rainfall at typical stations over a period of years:—

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade).						Rainfall—Mean Annual, 1913-1932.
			Mean Annual.	Mean Summer.	Mean Winter.	Mean Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	
<i>Northern Tableland—</i>	miles.	feet.	°	°	°	°	°	°	inches.
Tenterfield	80	2,827	58.4	68.6	47.0	23.9	101.0	18.0	30.42
Inverell	124	1,980	59.7	71.5	47.2	29.6	105.5	14.0	29.07
Glen Innes	90	3,518	56.2	66.5	44.5	24.3	101.4	16.0	30.97
<i>Central Tableland—</i>									
Cassilis (Dalkeith) ...	120	1,500	60.1	72.0	47.7	24.3	109.5	17.5	22.98
Mudgee	121	1,635	60.0	72.7	46.9	28.4	113.2	15.0	24.81
Bathurst	96	2,200	57.1	69.6	44.5	27.5	112.9	13.0	23.72
Katoomba	58	3,349	53.9	63.4	43.4	15.7	98.0	26.5	53.56
<i>Southern Tableland—</i>									
Crookwell	81	2,000	53.0	64.5	41.5	23.1	100.0	15.0	34.71
Goulburn	54	2,129	56.3	67.8	44.3	23.4	111.0	13.0	24.30
Yass	92	1,657	57.2	70.0	44.8	24.4	108.0	21.0	24.37
Kiandra	88	4,640	44.3	55.4	32.7	20.9	91.0	5 below zero	60.85
Bombala	37	3,000	52.8	62.8	42.0	24.4	101.5	17.0	25.86

Western Slopes.

On the Western Slopes the rainfall is distributed uniformly, varying from an annual average of 20 inches in the western parts to 30 inches in the eastern; the most fertile part of the wheat-growing area of the State is situated on the southern part of these slopes, where the average rainfall is about 25 inches per annum. The mean annual temperature ranges from 68° in the north to 59° in the south; in the summer from 80° to 73°, and in the winter from 53° to 46°.

North of the Lachlan River, good rains are expected from the monsoonal disturbances during February and March, although they may come as late as May, and at times during the remainder of the year. These monsoonal or seasonal rains are caused by radiation in the interior of Australia during the summer months, when the heat suspends the moisture accumulated chiefly from the Southern Ocean.

In the Riverina district, south of the Murrumbidgee generally, and on the South-western Slopes, fairly reliable rains, light but frequent, are experienced during the winter and spring months. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into the Western Plains, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of Antarctic depressions.

The next statement gives information as to average temperature and rainfall for the principal stations on the Western Slopes over a period of years:—

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade).						Rainfall— Mean Annual, 1913-1922.
			Mean Annual.	Mean Summer.	Mean Winter.	Mean Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	
<i>North Western—</i>	miles.	feet.	°	°	°	°	°	°	inches
Moree ...	204	680	67·5	80·3	53·4	28·7	117·0	19·0	22·18
Bingara ...	153	1,200	64·2	77·1	50·4	28·7	112·5	16·0	29·70
Quirindi ...	115	1,278	61·7	74·2	48·4	29·5	109·0	13·0	26·68
<i>Central Western—</i>									
Dubbo ...	177	863	63·7	77·3	49·7	27·6	115·4	16·9	21·55
<i>South Western—</i>									
Young... ..	140	1,416	59·3	72·6	46·5	25·4	110·5	21·9	24·84
Wagga Wagga ...	158	615	61·5	75·1	48·5	24·9	116·8	22·0	21·36
Urana... ..	213	400	62·3	75·4	48·6	26·1	114·0	25·0	17·55
Albury ...	175	531	60·8	74·2	47·9	26·8	117·3	19·9	27·82

° *Western Plains.*

The Western District consists of a vast plain, its continuity being broken only by the Grey and Barrier Ranges. Owing to the absence of mountains in the interior, the annual rainfall over a great part of this division, which lies in the zone of perpetual high pressure, does not exceed 10 inches. It increases from 7 inches on the north-western boundary of the State to 10 and 15 inches along the Darling River, and 20 inches on the eastern limits of the plain country. The mean annual temperature ranges from 69° in the north to 62° in the south; in the summer from 83° to 74°, and in the winter from 54° to 49°.

The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 10° to 20° higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season, its occurrence in all probability being due to a temporary stagnation in the easterly atmospheric drift. Under normal conditions, air entering Western Australia with a

temperature of 70° or 80° accumulates only 20° to 25° by contact with the radiation from the soil during its passage across the continent to the western districts of New South Wales.

The winter, with an average temperature of 52°, accompanied by clear skies and an absence of snow, leaves little to be desired from the standpoint of health; while, owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of the highest quality.

The meteorological conditions of the Western Plains and the Riverina division will be seen from the following statement, corresponding to those given already for the other divisions of the State:—

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade).						Rainfall— Mean Annual, 1913-1932.
			Mean Annual.	Mean Summer.	Mean Winter.	Mean Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	miles.	feet.	°	°	°	°	°	°	inches.
Brewarrina	345	430	68·0	81·8	53·6	27·1	120·0	22·0	13·77
Bourke	386	350	69·1	83·3	54·2	27·9	125·0	25·0	11·47
Wilcannia	473	246	66·5	80·0	52·5	26·2	120·8	21·8	9·47
Broken Hill	555	1,000	64·6	77·4	51·4	23·2	115·9	27·0	9·18
Condobolin	227	700	65·0	78·8	50·9	26·9	115·0	20·0	16·31
Wentworth	478	144	63·7	75·9	51·7	24·3	117·0	21·0	11·05
Hay	309	291	62·8	75·4	50·1	26·9	117·3	22·9	13·66
Deniliquin	287	268	61·8	74·3	49·5	24·5	116·5	22·0	15·51

OBSERVATORY.

Sydney Observatory, lat. 33° 51' 41·1" south, long. 151° 12' 23·1" east, established in the year 1856, is a State institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the principal instruments are the transit circle, astrograph, equatorial, and seismograph. The principal scientific work is the determination of the position, distribution, and movement of stars in the region allotted to Sydney (viz., 52° to 65° south declination) in the great international scheme. In addition, occasional observations, such as those of comets, are made with the equatorial, and systematic records of earth tremors are sent to the Earthquake Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Practical work embraces the determination and notification of the standard time of the State; correspondence of an educational nature on astronomical matters, and day and evening reception of visitors interested in astronomy.

The activities of the Observatory were restricted to the more important branches of research work as from July, 1926.

STANDARD TIME.

The mean time of the 150th meridian of east longitude, or 10 hours east of Greenwich, has been adopted as the standard time in New South Wales, which is, therefore, 10 hours ahead of the standard time adopted in England.

In the district of Broken Hill, South Australian standard time is generally observed, viz., $142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of east longitude, or 9 hours 30 minutes east of Greenwich. In the States of Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania, the standard time is the same as in New South Wales. In Western Australia the standard time is the 120° of east longitude, or 8 hours east of Greenwich.

TIDES.

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Port Jackson, since 1867. The tidal datum adopted is Low Water, Ordinary Spring Tide. Taking this as zero, the mean sea-level is 2.52 feet; ordinary low water, 0.78 feet; ordinary high water, 4.20 feet; and the mean daily range is 3 feet 5 inches. The lowest tide was recorded on 16th July, 1916, when the gauge fell 1 foot 3 inches below datum. The highest tide was recorded on 26th May, 1880, viz., 7 feet $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; in 1876 the gauge recorded 7 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches on 22nd June, and 7 feet 3 inches on 21st July. On 3rd August, 1921, the gauge registered 7 feet 2 inches, and on that day occurred the greatest tidal range on record—6 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

At Port Hunter the average rise and fall of ordinary tides is 3 feet 3 inches, and of spring tides 5 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the greatest range being 6 feet 5 inches. The highest tide registered was 7 feet 4 inches in May, 1898.

On the coast the average rise of spring tides is 5 feet 6 inches approximately.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

THERE are in New South Wales three administrations, viz., the Federal, whose seat is in the Federal Capital at Canberra (New South Wales), and which controls matters affecting the interests of Australia as a whole; the State, located in Sydney, which deals with the more important questions of State and local interest; and the Local Government bodies, whose headquarters are at convenient centres within their areas, in which they control matters of purely local concern—these areas extend over nearly two-thirds of the State.

The State Government is the oldest, dating in its present form from 1856. Its constitution was modified in 1901, when the Federal Government was established, and in 1906, when Local Government was extended over its present area.

Early Forms of Government.

A brief account of the early forms of government in New South Wales and of the introduction of the existing system was published in the Year Book for 1921, at page 25. An account of the Commonwealth Government may be found in the same edition at page 38.

PRESENT SYSTEM OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of New South Wales is not framed completely in the Constitution Act of 1902-1933, and is not entirely written. It is drawn from several diverse sources, viz., certain Imperial statutes, such as the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865) and the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (1900); the Letters Patent and the Instructions to the Governor; an element of inherited English law; some Federal statutes, including amendments to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; certain State statutes; numerous legal decisions; and a large element of English and local convention.

The Imperial Parliament is legally omnipotent in local as well as in Imperial affairs, and it may exercise effective control over the affairs of the State by direct legislation. Imperial legislation forms the basis of the existing Constitution, and the Imperial Parliament regulates all matters of Imperial concern in addition to controlling the extensive powers which remain vested in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative. These include such important matters as foreign relations in peace and war, and control of the forces. Matters of Imperial concern are discussed at Imperial conferences, attended by representatives of the British Government and Governments of the Empire. Such conferences, though without constitutional powers, facilitate agreements which may subsequently be validated by the Parliaments of the political units affected, and provide medium for the expression of British and colonial opinion in matters of common interest. In local affairs the prerogatives of the Crown are generally exercised by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council, but where Imperial interests are involved the prerogative powers are exercised through the medium of the Privy Council, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Governor.

The Governor.

In New South Wales the position of the Governor is primarily that of local representative of the Crown, and through him the powers of the Crown in matters of local concern are exercised. In addition he is titular head of the Government of New South Wales; he possesses powers similar to those of a constitutional sovereign, and he performs the formal and ceremonial functions which attach to the Crown in its august capacity.

His constitutional functions are defined and regulated partly by various statutes, which from time to time cast new duties upon him, partly by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and partly by the Instructions to the Governor. The Letters Patent and Instructions were given under the Royal Sign Manual in 1900, and amended in 1909.

These functions cover a wide range of important duties, and it is directed that "in the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council." This provision, however, is modified by the further direction that if, in any case the Governor should see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of his Ministers, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authority in opposition to the opinion of his Ministers, reporting the matter to His Majesty through the Secretary of State for the Dominions without delay. The extent of the Governor's powers, however, tends to contract, though he possesses important spheres of discretionary action, *e.g.* in regard to dissolution of Parliament. Moreover, he is entitled to full information on all matters to which his assent is sought, and in this way he may exercise a general supervision over his officers, and use his personal influence for the good of the State. The general nature of his position is such that he is guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest. In extreme cases his discretion constitutes a safeguard against malpractice.

His more important constitutional duties are to appoint the Executive Council and to preside over its deliberations; to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature; to assent to, refuse to assent to, or reserve bills passed by the Legislature; to keep and use the Public Seal of the State; to appoint all ministers and officers of State; and, in proper cases, to remove and suspend officers of State. He exercises the King's prerogative of mercy, but only on the advice of the Executive Council in capital cases, and of a Minister of the Crown in other cases.

With respect to responsibility for his actions the Governor does not occupy the same position as the King. He is amenable to the law; and, although the State accepts responsibility for his official acts, he is personally liable for his unofficial actions, civil and criminal. Politically he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but in State politics he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, and they take the responsibility for their advice. However, in an extreme case if good reason existed the local Legislature might be justified in asking for his removal.

The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is £5,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances, is provided by the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State. As from June, 1931, His Excellency returned 25 per cent. of his salary to the Treasury.

The periods for which the Governor may absent himself from the State are limited by the Instructions. When he is absent the Lieutenant-Governor acts in his stead in all matters of State. For that purpose the Chief Justice is usually appointed. In the event of the Lieutenant-

Governor not being available to fill the Governor's position, an Administrator assumes office under a dormant Commission appointing the Senior Judge of the State as Administrator.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Woolcott Game, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., was appointed Governor of New South Wales on 29th May, 1930. Sir Philip Whistler Street, K.C.M.G., is Lieutenant-Governor.

The Executive.

All important acts of State are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council, and, except in the limited spheres where the Governor possesses discretionary powers, he is required, in matters of local concern, to act on the advice of the Executive Council or of a Minister of the Crown.

The Council is established by virtue of the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor, and it is composed of such persons as the Governor is pleased to appoint. Its members are invariably members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly. When a member resigns from the Ministry he resigns also from the Executive Council, otherwise he may be dismissed by the Governor.

The Executive Council meets only when summoned by the Governor, who is required by his Instructions to preside over its deliberations unless absent for "some necessary or reasonable cause." In his absence the Vice-President presides.

The Ministry or Cabinet.

In New South Wales the terms "Ministry" and "Cabinet" are synonymous, since both bodies by custom consist of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State, and to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration, and it continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, from which nearly all its members are chosen. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. The constitutional practices of the Imperial Parliament with respect to the appointment and resignation of ministers have been adopted tacitly with some minor modifications. Cabinet acts in a similar way to the English Cabinet under direction of the Premier, who supervises the general legislative and administrative policy and makes all communications to the Governor.

Frequent meetings of Cabinet are held to deliberate upon the general policy of the administration, the more important business matters of the State, and the legislative measures to be introduced to Parliament, and to manage the financial business of the State. Its decisions are carried into effect by the Executive Council or by individual Ministers as each case requires.

Administrative matters of minor importance are determined by ministerial heads of departments without reference to the Executive Council, and every Minister possesses considerable discretionary powers in the ordinary affairs of his department.

The Ministry which assumed office after general elections in June, 1932, consisted in June, 1934, of the following members:—

Premier and Colonial Treasurer.—The Hon. B. S. B. Stevens, M.L.A.
Deputy Premier and Minister for Transport.—Lieut.-Col., The Hon. M. F. Bruxner, M.L.A.

Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Health.—The Hon. R. W. D. Weaver, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—

The Hon. H. E. Manning, K.C., M.L.C.

Secretary for Lands.—The Hon. E. A. Buttenshaw, M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary.—Capt. The Hon. F. A. Chaffey, M.L.A.

Minister for Education.—The Hon. D. H. Drummond, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry.—The Hon. J. M. Dunningham, M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture.—The Hon. H. Main, M.L.A.

Assistant Minister in the Legislative Council.—The Hon. J. Ryan, M.L.C.

Assistant Treasurer and Minister for Local Government.—The Hon. E. S. Spooner, M.L.A.

Secretary for Mines and Minister for Forests.—The Hon. R. S. Vincent, M.L.A.

Minister of Justice.—The Hon. L. O. Martin, M.L.A.

Honorary Minister.—The Hon. H. P. Fitzsimons, M.L.A.

Assistant Colonial Secretary.—The Hon. H. M. Hawkins, M.L.C.

The salaries of Ministers as fixed by statute in 1925 were reduced by 15 per cent. as from 1st April, 1930, and further reductions were made in August, 1931, and December, 1932, as shown below:—

	As from 1st July, 1925. £	As from 1st April, 1930. £	As from 7th August, 1931. £	As from 1st Dec., 1932. £
The Premier	2,445	2,078	1,800	1,710
The Attorney-General	2,095	1,781	1,504	1,486
The Vice-President of the Executive Council (and leader of the Govern- ment in the Legislative Council)...	1,375	1,169	1,072	1,018
Nine other Ministers of the Crown ...	17,505	14,879	13,167	12,510
Total	23,420	19,907	17,603	16,724

These amounts include the annual allowances paid to Ministers as members of the Legislative Assembly.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature consists of the Crown and two Houses of Parliament, and all State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses—see page 23) are enacted “by the King’s Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled.” It exercises a general power of legislation, and possesses plenary and not delegated authority. The Constitution Act of 1902 provides that “the Legislature shall, subject to the provisions of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, have power to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of New South Wales in all cases whatsoever.” It can delegate its powers, and within its territory its actions are restricted only by legislation of the Imperial Parliament intended to apply to New South Wales, and by valid federal enactments.

The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (or Upper House), and the Legislative Assembly (or Lower House). Their powers are nominally co-ordinate, but it is provided that bills appropriating money or imposing taxation and bills affecting itself must originate in the Legislative Assembly, which is the chamber elected by general franchise, and which it is recognised, must control taxation and expenditure. Moreover, the responsibility of the Ministry for financial measures is secured by a provision of the Constitution Act that the Legislative Assembly may not

appropriate any part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or of any other tax or impost for any purpose unless it has been first recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the current session.

Every member of Parliament must take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance.

By virtue of the Constitution Act it is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament, but it is provided that both Houses shall meet at least once in every year, so that a period of twelve months shall not elapse between sessions. The continuity of Parliament is ensured by law. The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, passed in 1912 and amended in subsequent years, provides that writs for the election of new members must be issued within four days after the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, that they must be returned within sixty days after issue (unless otherwise directed by the Governor), and that Parliament shall meet within seven days of the return of writs. The duration of Parliament was limited to three years in 1874.

It is agreed tacitly that the procedure of each House shall be conducted according to its prototype in the Imperial Parliament, but comprehensive standing orders for regulation of the business of each House have been drawn up. Provision has been made under the Constitution Act, 1902, as amended by the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act, No. 2 of 1933, to meet cases of disagreement arising between the two Houses, eliminating the possibility of a deadlock. The procedure to be followed is described on page 23.

With the consent of the Legislative Council, any member of the Legislative Assembly who is an Executive Councillor may sit in the Upper House for the purpose of explaining the provisions of bills relating to or connected with the Department administered by him. He may take part in debate and discussion, but may not vote in the Legislative Council.

Much interest and some controversy has centred around the powers of the Governor in granting a dissolution of Parliament. Strictly speaking, only the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, but Parliament is ended thereby, because both Houses are necessary to constitute a Parliament. The main cases in which a dissolution may be granted arise when, on a question of policy, the Ministry sustains an adverse vote in the Legislative Assembly, and when the Legislative Assembly becomes factious, or will not form a stable administration.

The Legislative Council.

Prior to 1934 the Legislative Council was a nominee chamber, consisting of a variable number of members appointed for life without remuneration; but as from 24th April, 1934, the Council was reconstituted under the Constitution Act, 1902, as amended by the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act, 1933, and became a House of 60 members elected by members of both Houses to serve, without remuneration, for a fixed term of years. The constitution and powers of the former Legislative Council were described briefly in the Year Book, 1931-32 (pages 21 and 22). On the date when it ceased to function there was a total membership of 116, including one woman.

Reconstitution of the Legislative Council (1929-1934).

Under the provisions of the Constitution (Legislative Council) Amendment Act, 1929, a bill for abolition of the Upper House or for the alteration of its constitution or powers may not be presented for Royal Assent until it has been approved by the electors at a referendum at least two months after the bill had been passed by Parliament. A bill for the reconstitution

of the Council (outlined in the Official Year Book, 1929-30, page 26) was passed by both Houses in November, 1929, and on 10th March, 1930, assent was given to an amending Act, which provided for the holding of a referendum upon that bill, and for means of giving effect to it, if approved by the electors at a referendum. A referendum, however, was not held during 1930, and after a change of Government at the general elections of 25th October, 1930, bills were introduced to repeal the amending Acts enacted by the previous Administration and to abolish the Legislative Council without a referendum. Though these bills were passed by both Houses, an application to the Supreme Court of New South Wales resulted in an injunction to restrain them from being presented for Royal Assent. On appeal, the Court's decision was upheld by the High Court of Australia and by the Privy Council.

Following the general elections in June, 1932, the new Government passed legislation to give the Council its present form, and the bill for this purpose was submitted to the electors at a referendum taken on 13th May, 1933.

The referendum resulted in affirmation, 716,938 votes being cast in favour of and 676,034 against the proposals, the majority being 40,904 votes. The Government thereupon introduced a machinery measure to give effect to the decision of the electors, and it received Royal Assent on 25th September, 1933. Before assent had been given, legal action was taken to prevent the measure becoming law. The action was unsuccessful, and an appeal to the Privy Council is pending.

Ballots for election of members of the Legislative Council were taken on 2nd November, 1933 (15 members to serve for twelve years), 16th November, 1933 (15 members to serve for nine years), 30th November, 1933 (15 members to serve for six years), and 14th December, 1933 (15 members to serve for three years), and the new Legislative Council was constituted by proclamation dated 24th April, 1934.

The Legislative Council as Reconstituted.

The Legislative Council consists of sixty elected members, whose services are rendered without remuneration. The members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council comprise the "electorate." They vote as one electoral body and record their votes at simultaneous sittings of the respective Houses of Parliament. Voting is by secret ballot. Casual vacancies are to be filled by a like election. Contested elections in which more than one seat is to be filled are to be decided according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote; but where only one member is to be elected, a preferential system applies.

Any person, male or female, who is enfranchised under the electoral provisions relating to the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, and has been resident in the Commonwealth of Australia for at least three years, is eligible for election as a member of the Legislative Council, except that members of the Legislative Assembly are debarred from election to the Upper House. Membership of the Council is rendered void by the acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown, or of any pension from the Crown; but persons in receipt of pay, half pay, or pension by virtue of service in the Defence Forces, or office of profit in those services, together with holders of certain offices (including the office of Vice-President of the Executive Council) created by Act of Parliament as an office of the Executive Government, remain eligible for membership. The seats of members are rendered vacant by death, resignation, absence, acceptance of foreign allegiance, bankruptcy, acceptance of public contracts, or by criminal conviction.

Candidature requires nomination with consent under the hand of two (only) "electors," whilst each "elector" may sign only one nomination paper. (In the case of the elections for the members for the reconstitution of the Legislative Council the signing of two nomination papers by each "elector" was allowed.)

In the election of the first House of sixty members, four separate ballots were taken, and in each fifteen members were elected. The term of service is twelve years in the case of the fifteen first elected, and nine, six and three years respectively for each successive group. Thereafter one-fourth of the members are to be elected every three years at an election to take place during the period of six months immediately preceding the retirement of the fifteen members whose term of service is about to expire. Members elected to fill casual vacancies will serve only for the unexpired period of the term of the vacant seat.

The presence of one-fourth of the members, exclusive of the President, is necessary to form a quorum. The Legislative Council is required to choose a President from amongst their number. He ceases to hold office if he ceases to be a member of the Legislative Council, and may be removed from office by a vote of the Chamber, or he may resign his office. He receives a salary of £898 per annum. There is also a Chairman of Committees to whom a salary of £544 per annum is paid. Members of the Legislative Council are supplied with free passes on the State railways and tramways.

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of money bills, the new constitutional provisions preserve the traditional right of the Legislative Assembly to control the purse. Bills relating to appropriations for annual services may be presented for Royal Assent with or without any amendment suggested by the Council, and may become Acts notwithstanding the failure of the Upper House to agree to them; but any provisions in any such Act dealing with any matter other than the appropriation cannot become law.

Disagreements in regard to bills (other than such Appropriation Bills) passed by the Legislative Assembly are provided for as follow:—The Legislative Assembly may pass the Bill again after an interval of three months. If the Legislative Council rejects it again (or makes amendments unacceptable to the Legislative Assembly) and if a conference of managers appointed by the two Houses and a joint sitting of the two Houses fails to attain agreement, the Legislative Assembly may direct that the Bill be submitted to a referendum of the electors. If approved by a majority of electors, the Bill becomes law.

The Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly is the elective or popular House of Parliament, and is the most important factor in the government of the country. All bills appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any new rate, tax or impost, must originate in the Assembly, and by its power over Supply it ultimately controls the Executive. It consists of ninety members elected on a system of universal adult suffrage for a maximum period of three years. Any person who is enrolled as an elector of the State is eligible to be elected to the Legislative Assembly, except persons who are members of the Federal Legislature or of the Legislative Council, or who hold non-political offices of profit under the Crown, other than in the army or navy; but any officer of the public service of New South Wales may be elected to the Legislative Assembly on condition that he forthwith resign his position in the service. All legal impediments to the election of women to the Legislative Assembly were removed in 1918. Several women have

since contested seats at the elections, and one sat in the 28th Parliament, but there are no women members in the present Legislative Assembly. The seat of a member becomes vacant in similar cases to those stated above for Legislative Councillors.

A Speaker presides over the House, and his election is the first business when the House meets after election. He presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary, and determines its procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each session; he presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole, and acts as Deputy-Speaker.

Payment of members of the Legislative Assembly was introduced as from 21st September, 1889. The amount was fixed originally at £300 per annum. Subsequent changes are shown below:—

	£		£
September, 1889	300	July, 1925.. ..	875
September, 1912	500	April, 1930	744
November, 1920	870	August, 1931	706
July, 1922	600	December, 1932	670

An aggregate amount of £2,700 is provided for postage, each member receiving an order monthly for one-twelfth of his annual allowance. In addition, each member is supplied with a free pass on State railways and tramways. The salary of the Speaker is £1,217, and of the Chairman of Committees £839 per annum. The leader of the Opposition formerly received an annual allowance of £250 in addition to his allowance as member, but the two allowances combined were £881 per annum as from 7th August, 1931, and £846 as from 1st December, 1932.

State Parliamentary Committees.

A number of committees consisting of members of Parliament are appointed to deal with special matters connected with the business of the country and of either House; from time to time select committees are chosen to inquire into and report on specific matters for the information of Parliament and the public. Each House elects a committee to deal with its Standing Orders and with printing, and a joint committee to supervise the library. In addition there are the more important committees described below.

Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means.

These committees consist by custom of the whole of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and they deal with all money matters. The Committee of Supply debates and determines the nature and amount of the expenditure, and the Committee of Ways and Means debates and authorises the issue of the sums from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and frames the resolutions on which taxing proposals are based.

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.

A joint committee of members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, called the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, is usually appointed by ballot soon after the commencement of the first session of every Parliament. The committee consists of three members of the Legislative Council and four members of the Legislative Assembly, and it has power, under the Public Works Act, to conduct inquiries, to summon witnesses, and to compel the production of books, etc. No appointments to this committee have been made since the commencement of the Parliament elected in 1930.

Proposals for public works of an estimated cost exceeding £20,000 must be submitted and explained by a Minister in the Legislative Assembly, and then referred to the Public Works Committee for report.

The chairman receives as remuneration £3 3s. for each sitting of the committee, and the other members £2 2s. each, subject to the Public Service Salaries Act, 1931-1933.

Public Accounts Committee.

For the better supervision of the financial business of the State a Public Accounts Committee is appointed by every Parliament under provisions of the Audit Act, 1902, from among the members of the Legislative Assembly. It consists of five members, and is clothed with powers of inquiry into any question arising in connection with the public accounts and upon any expenditure by a Minister of the Crown made without Parliamentary sanction. It reports on such matters to the Legislative Assembly.

Court of Disputed Returns.

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act provides for the establishment of a Court of Disputed Returns—a jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court. The business of the Court is to inquire into and determine matters connected with election petitions and questions referred to it by the Legislative Assembly concerning the validity of any election or the return of any member, and questions involving the qualifications of members. The law in this respect has been made applicable in the case of disputed elections of the Legislative Council.

Decisions of the Court are final, but must be reported to the House.

Commissions and Trusts.

In addition to the Ministerial Departments, various public services are administered by Commission, Boards, and Trusts; the more important are:—

- Commissioner for Railways.
- Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways.
- Commissioner for Main Roads.
- Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board.
- Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.
- Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners.
- Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.
- Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales.
- Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner.
- Forestry Commission.
- Western Land Board.
- Prickly-pear Destruction Commission.
- Hospitals Commission.
- Workers' Compensation Commission.
- Industrial Commission.
- Electoral Commission.
- Gas and Electricity Commission.
- Milk Board.
- Aborigines Protection Board.
- State Superannuation Board.
- Public Service Board.

In each case the authority controls a specific service, and administers the statute law in relation to it, subject to a limited degree of supervision by a Minister. There is also a number of marketing boards constituted in respect of primary products under the Marketing Act.

Auditor-General.

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds office during good behaviour. In certain cases he may be suspended by the Governor, but he is removable from office only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. He is required to take an oath that he will faithfully perform his duties, and he is debarred from entering political life. He is endowed with wide powers of supervision, inspection, and audit in regard to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and the manner in which the public accounts are kept. He exercises control over the issue of public moneys, and all warrants must be countersigned by him. Matters connected with the public accounts are subject to special or annual report to Parliament by him, and he may refer any matter to the Public Accounts Committee.

STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

The electoral system is controlled by an Electoral Commissioner—who is charged with the administration of the Act and legal provisions relating to the registration or enrolment of electors, the preparation of rolls and the conduct of elections of the Legislative Assembly. The Electoral Commissioner holds office for seven years and is eligible for reappointment. He may be removed from office only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament or through performing some disqualifying action laid down in the law.

Franchise.

The elections of members of the Legislative Assembly are conducted by secret ballot. Adult British subjects, men and women, are qualified for enrolment as electors when they have resided in the Commonwealth for a period of six months, in the State for three months, and in any subdivision of an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment.

Persons are disqualified from voting who are of unsound mind or who have been convicted and are under sentence for an offence punishable in any part of the British Empire by imprisonment for one year or longer.

Each elector is entitled to one vote only. The electoral rolls are compiled under provisions for compulsory enrolment introduced in 1921. Compulsory voting first came into force at the elections of 1930. In accordance with an Act passed in 1928, arrangements have been made with the Commonwealth for joint electoral rolls for State and Federal purposes.

Electors absent from their districts are permitted to record their votes at any polling-place in the State, such votes being designated "Absent Votes." Postal voting is provided for in the case of persons precluded from attendance at any polling-place by reason of illness or infirmity, being distant over 10 miles, or travelling.

Where any qualified elector is blind or otherwise incapacitated from voting or is unable to write, he may require the deputy returning-officer to mark his ballot-paper according to his instructions. In 1925 there were 13,490 "open votes" made in this way. The number has not been recorded since that election.

Since the elections of 1930 an elector, who is not enrolled or whose name has been marked as having voted, may in certain circumstances vote after making a declaration that he has not already voted. Votes recorded under this provision are known as "section votes."

The appended table shows the extent to which these facilities for exercise of the franchise have been utilised in recent years:—

	Election 1925.	Election 1927.	Election 1930.	Election 1932.	Referendum 1933.
Absent Votes	36,054	64,871	97,958	87,578	114,030
Postal Votes ... ..	...	9,289	15,947	19,649	18,456
Section Votes ... ..	...	...	6,757	3,513	4,438

At general elections polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates. Polling-day is a public holiday from noon, and during the hours of polling (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) the hotels are closed.

A system of voting intended to secure proportional representation was introduced by an Act passed in 1918 and operated at the general elections of 1920, 1922, and 1925. A description of the system and an analysis of the party representation secured under it is shown on page 42 of the Year Book for 1926-27. In 1926 an Act was passed restoring the system of single seats and providing for preferential voting. This Act also provided that casual vacancies occurring after the dissolution of the twenty-seventh Parliament should be filled at by-elections.

Voters must number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, and votes are informal unless preferences have been duly expressed for all candidates. In counting votes, the candidate is elected who has secured an absolute majority of votes either of first preferences outright or of first preferences plus votes transferred to him in due order of preference by excluding in turn candidates with the lowest number of votes and re-allotting their votes according to the next preference indicated.

Electorates and Electors.

The electoral law provides that electorates are to be redistributed whenever directed by the Governor. In the event of there being no direction by the Governor, a distribution must take place on the expiration of nine years from the date of the last redistribution. The redistribution is made by a special commission of three persons, viz., the Electoral Commissioner, the Government Statistician, and the Surveyor-General.

For the purposes of the distribution it is prescribed by the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections (Amendment) Act of 1928 that the State must be divided into three parts, viz., the Sydney area, to which 43 seats are allotted, the Newcastle area 5 seats, and the Country area 42 seats.

The first Legislative Assembly consisted of fifty-four members elected in thirty-two districts. As settlement extended and population increased, provision was made for increased representation, until in 1891 the electorates numbered seventy-four and the members 141. Under the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act of 1893, the State was divided into 125 electoral districts, each returning one member.

After the federation of the Australian States the question of a further reduction in the number of members in the State Parliament was submitted to the electors by referendum, and as a result the number of districts and of representatives was reduced to 90 in 1904.

The following table shows certain particulars as to parliamentary representation for each year in which elections have been held since 1913.

Similar information covering the period 1856 to 1916 was published in the 1931-32 edition of this Year Book at page 26:—

Year of Election.	Number of Members of Legislative Assembly	Population per Member.	Proportion of persons enrolled to Total Population.	Total Number of Electors qualified to Vote.	Average number of Electors per Member.
			per cent.		
1913	90	20,500	55·1	1,037,999	11,533
1917	90	21,000	58·5	1,109,830	12,331
1920	90	22,800	56·1	1,154,437	12,827
1922	90	23,950	58·0	1,251,023	13,900
1925	90	25,500	58·3	1,339,080	14,879
1927	90	26,700	58·6	1,409,493	15,661
1930	90	28,100	57·4	1,440,785	16,008
1932	90	28,700	56·8	1,465,008	16,278

Women voted for the first time in 1904, and since that year practically the whole of the adult population has been qualified to vote.

Elected under a similar franchise, the popular House comprises 65 members in Victoria, 62 members in Queensland and 46 members in South Australia, and the average number of electors per representative was respectively 16,235, 8,483, and 7,171 at the latest elections in those States.

Votes cast at Elections.

The following table shows the voting at the elections held in New South Wales since the general election in 1927 and at the Legislative Council Referendum taken on 13th May, 1933. In the 1930-31 issue of the Year Book similar particulars are shown regarding each election since 1894, when a system based on single electorates and the principle of "one man one vote" was introduced. The number of electors as stated represents the number qualified to vote:—

Year of Election.		Electors Enrolled (whole State).	Contested Electorates.				
			Electors Enrolled.	Votes Recorded.		Informal Votes.	
				Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1927	{ Men ...	714,886	706,316	*591,820	*83·79	15,086	1·08
	{ Women ...	694,607	687,938	*558,957	*81·25		
	{ Total ...	1,409,493	1,394,254	1,150,777	82·54		
1930	{ Men ...	724,471	717,999	682,747	95·09	15,947	1·17
	{ Women ...	716,314	710,649	673,676	94·79		
	{ Total ...	1,440,785	1,428,648	1,356,423	94·94		
1932	{ Men ...	739,009	715,661	690,094	96·42	30,260	2·21
	{ Women ...	725,999	702,480	676,993	96·37		
	{ Total ...	1,465,008	1,418,141	1,367,087	96·39		
1933†	{ Men ...	744,949	744,949	712,172	95·27	18,144	1·23
	{ Women ...	731,278	731,278	698,944	95·29		
	{ Total ...	1,476,227	1,476,227	1,411,116	95·28		

* Estimated, only partly recorded.

† Legislative Council Referendum.

Prior to the introduction of compulsory voting at the election of 1930, the proportion of electors who failed to record their votes was large, even if due allowance were made for obstacles to voting. The highest proportion of votes to enrolment under the voluntary system was 82·54 per cent., recorded in 1927, and the lowest 56·2 per cent., in 1920. Under the compulsory system about 95 per cent. of electors record their votes.

The number of women exercising their right to vote under the voluntary system was considerably less than the number of men, but the proportions were approximately equal under the compulsory system.

State Parliaments.

A list of the Parliaments from 1889, when payment of members was instituted, up to December, 1913, appeared in the 1931-32 issue of this Year Book. A list of Parliaments since 1913 is appended:—

Number of Parliament.	Return of Writs.	Date of Opening.	Date of Dissolution.	Duration.	Number of Sessions.
23	23 and 29 Dec., 1913† ...	23 Dec. 1913...	21 Feb. 1917...	yrs. mths. dys. 3 1 29	5
24	10, 16, and 23 April, 1917† ...	17 April 1917...	18 Feb. 1920...	2 10 8	4
25	21 April, 1920...	27 April 1920...	17 Feb. 1922...	1 10 25	3
26	19 April, 1922...	26 April 1922...	18 April 1925†	3 0 0	5
27	20 June, 1925...	24 June, 1925...	7 Sept., 1927...	2 2 17	5
28	29 Oct., 1927...	3 Nov., 1927...	18 Sept., 1930...	2 10 22	4
29	21 Nov., 1930...	25 Nov., 1930...	13 May, 1932...	1 5 23	1
30	30 June, 1932...	23 June., 1932...	Sitting* ...	.....	...

* 30th June, 1934. † Expired by effluxion of time. ‡ Under system of second ballots.

The normal duration of Parliament is three years. Unless previously dissolved Parliament expires by effluxion of time three years after the day prior to the original date of the return of the writs.

On account of war conditions and the disturbed state of public affairs, it was deemed advisable to extend the 23rd Parliament to a period exceeding the three years fixed by the Constitution Act, and the Legislative Assembly Continuance Act, 1916, was passed to provide for an extension from three years to four years. The Parliament, however, terminated after three years and sixty days.

State Ministries.

The various Ministries which have held office since 1913, together with the duration in office of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry is not co-terminous with the life of a Parliament. In seventy-five years under the present system there have been forty-seven Ministries, but only thirty Parliaments. Up to 29th June, 1913, thirty-four Ministries had held office. Information respecting seven Ministries from 3rd August, 1894, to 29th June, 1913, is given in the 1931-32 edition of this Year Book at page 29:—

Ministry.		In Office.		Duration.
Number.	Name of Premier and Party.	From—	To—	
				yrs. mths. days.
35	Holman (Labour) ...	30 June 1913	15 Nov. 1916	3 4 16
36	Holman (National) ...	16 Nov. 1916	12 April 1920	3 4 28
37	Storey (Labour) ...	13 April 1920	10 Oct. 1921	1 5 27
38	Dooley (Labour) ...	10 Oct. 1921	20 Dec. 1921	0 2 11
39	Fuller (National) ...	20 Dec. 1921	20 Dec. 1921	About 7 hours.
40	Dooley (Labour) ...	20 Dec. 1921	13 April 1922	0 3 24
41	Fuller (National)† ...	13 April 1922	17 June 1925	3 2 4
42	Lang (Labour) ...	17 June 1925	26 May 1927	1 11 9
43	Lang (Labour) ...	27 May 1927	18 Oct. 1927	0 4 22
44	Bavin (National)† ...	19 Oct. 1927	3 Nov. 1930	3 0 15
45	Lang (Labour) ...	4 Nov. 1930	13 May 1932	1 6 10
46	Stevens (National)† ...	13 May 1932	18 June 1932	0 1 5
47	Stevens (United Australia)†	18 June, 1932	*	..

* In office 30th June, 1934.

† And Country Party.

COST OF STATE PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

The following statement shows the cost of State Parliamentary Government in New South Wales during recent years. Expenses of federal and local government are not included:—

Head of Expenditure.	1915-16.	1925-26.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
Governor—					
Salary	5,000	5,000	5,000	(a) 5,000	(a) 5,000
Salaries, etc., of Staff...	3,549	4,028	3,518	2,864	2,952
Other expenses	1,547	1,945	1,095	1,061	701
	10,096	10,973	9,613	8,925	8,653
Executive Council—					
Salaries of Officers ... ..	...	570	716	698	583
Other expenses ... ..	...	333	3	20	20
	...	903	719	718	603
Ministry—					
Salaries of Ministers	11,040	23,420	19,907	17,456	17,030
Conferences, Special Reports, etc. ...	5,244	1,078	15	28	41
	16,284	24,498	19,922	17,484	17,071
Parliament—					
Legislative Council—					
Salaries of President and Chairman of Committees ...	1,220	1,900	1,615	1,527	1,473
Railway passes for Members ...	6,070	15,906	16,855	19,428	23,104
Postage for Members ... ..	...	...	60	60	60
Legislative Assembly—					
Salaries of Speaker and Chairman of Committees ...	1,740	2,790	2,198	2,097	1,775
Allowances to Members* ...	40,335	67,417	57,853	55,225	53,672
Railway passes for Members ...	10,387	17,462	18,709	18,494	19,016
Postage for Members	1,770	2,700	2,704	2,707	2,703
Both Houses—Joint expenditure—					
Standing Committee on Public Works—					
Remuneration of Members ...	3,599	3,966	1,050	...	...
Salaries of Staff and contingencies	2,626	2,145	1,732	1,549	1,261
Salaries of Reporting Staff ...	included	8,269	7,564	7,077	6,633
Library—Salaries of Staff ...	in	2,541	2,982	2,559	2,395
Contingencies... ..	“ other ”	942	1,051	884	1,111
Other Salaries of Staff	below.	23,516	26,029	22,375	22,982
Printing—Hansard	6,689	6,189	5,677	7,135	4,530
Other	14,967	13,562	10,981	10,801	7,994
Other Expenses	24,490	5,478	2,456	8,650	7,800
	113,893	174,783	159,516	160,568	156,509
Electoral—					
Salaries	1,123	2,104	3,956	2,345	2,016
Contingencies	56,491†	8,195	54,448	34,602	43,584
	57,614	10,299	58,404	36,947	45,600
Royal Commissions and Select Committees	4,114	7,790	720	...	5,953
Grand Total	£ 202,001	229,246	248,894	224,642	234,389
Per head of population	2s. 2d.	1s. 11.7d.	1s. 11.5d.	1s. 8.9d.	1s. 9.7d.

* Excluding salaries of Ministers, Speaker, and Chairman of Committees. † Includes Liquor Referendum £30,244. (a) £1,250 of the Governor's salary was repaid voluntarily to Consolidated Revenue Fund.

In considering such a table as shown above it is necessary to remember that there is no clear line of demarcation between costs incurred in respect of parliamentary government and the costs of ordinary administration. This is to be observed particularly in regard to ministers of the Crown who fill dual roles as administrative heads and parliamentary representatives. Similar difficulties arise in regard to Royal Commissions, which are, in many cases, partly administrative inquiries. In the absence of any means of dissecting the expenditure under these headings the whole of it has been treated as incidental to the system of parliamentary government. On the other hand such factors as the costs of ministerial motor cars and the salaries of ministers' private secretaries are omitted from account as appertaining mainly to administration.

The cost of parliamentary government in 1932-33 included the cost of the Legislative Council referendum, and it represented less than 1 per cent. of the total governmental expenditure during the year.

The foregoing statement does not, however, represent the total cost of parliamentary government because it excludes the expense of Federal government. During the year 1931-32 this amounted to £480,857 for the whole Commonwealth, equivalent to 1s. 6d. per head of population.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The federation of the six Australian States was inaugurated formally on 1st January, 1901, for their mutual benefit in matters upon which it was agreed that joint action was desirable. A detailed account of the inauguration of Federation and the nature and functions of the Federal Parliament in their relation to the State was published in the Year Book for 1921 at pages 38-40 and 625. The broad principles of federation were:—The transfer of limited and defined powers of legislation to a Federal Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former being a revisory Chamber wherein the States are equally represented, and the latter, the principal Chamber, consisting of members elected from the States in proportion to their population; complete freedom of action for the State Parliaments in their own sphere; a High Court to determine the validity of legislation; and an effective method of amending the Constitution. State laws remain operative in all spheres until superseded by laws passed by the Federal Parliament in the exercise of its assigned powers. State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid Federal enactments.

The Senate consists of 36 members, six being elected in each State.

It is prescribed by the Constitution Act that the number of members in the House of Representatives shall be as nearly as practicable twice the number of senators. The number to be elected in each State is determined in the following manner: A quota is ascertained by dividing the number of people of the Commonwealth by twice the number of senators, then the number of the people of each State is divided by the quota. The result indicates the number of representatives for each State, one more member being chosen if on the division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota. It is provided also that at least five members shall be elected in each original State. The representation of the States may be adjusted in every fifth year.

The number of representatives elected from the various States to the House of Representatives in 1931 was as follows:—New South Wales, 28; Victoria, 20; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. In addition, one representative of the Northern Territory was elected to attend and participate in debates without having the right to

vote. The results of the Census taken on 30th June, 1933, indicate that apart from the loss of one representative by South Australia, the distribution of representatives as between States will remain unaltered.

For the purpose of electing representatives to the Senate of the Federal Parliament, each State is treated as one constituency, returning six members each for six years, three of whom retire triennially. The members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years from single-member constituencies. The system of voting is preferential, and the electoral system is similar to that of the State. In 1924 the Commonwealth Electoral Act was amended to make provision for compulsory voting.

The voting at elections of members of the House of Representatives from New South Wales since 1913 has been as shown below. Details relating to elections prior to 1913 appear in the 1931-32 edition of this Year Book at page 32:—

Year.	Electors Enrolled (Contested Divisions only).		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Votes Re- corded to Electors Enrolled.			Informal Votes.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Number.	Proportion per cent.
1913	554,028	482,159	405,152	312,703	73·13	64·85	69·28	22,262	3·10
1914	491,086	429,906	351,172	257,581	71·51	59·92	66·10	14,816	2·43
1917	484,854	447,437	370,618	292,925	76·44	65·47	71·17	19,874	2·98
1919	527,779	508,129	385,614	308,183	73·06	60·65	66·97	26,517	3·82
1922	517,388	498,209	330,362	239,980	63·85	48·17	56·16	25,823	4·53
1925	640,533	627,214	581,678	563,215	90·81	89·80	90·31	21,389	1·87
1928	584,545	576,857	547,095	534,817	93·59	92·71	93·16	52,229	4·83
1929	624,068	614,550	591,438	583,007	94·77	94·87	94·82	33,158	2·82
1931	722,480	710,672	689,905	671,786	95·49	94·53	95·01	48,824	3·59

The percentage of voters increased steadily at the elections during the period 1903-1913. The improvement was not continued in 1914, when the electoral contest was modified in consequence of the outbreak of war in Europe, but in 1917, when considerable political feeling was excited by the question of compulsory military service, the percentage was higher than at any Federal elections before the introduction of compulsory voting at the elections of 1925.

At the Senate elections of 1931, the total number of votes cast was 1,361,691, of which 127,794 or 9·38 per cent. were informal. Included in the votes cast were 1,229,872 ordinary votes, 19,623 postal, 106,906 absent, 5,075 under Section 121 (persons whose names were not on roll by reason of error, etc.), and 215 declaration votes. The proportion of votes recorded to electors enrolled was 95·01 per cent.

FEDERAL REFERENDA.

Analyses of the voting on Federal questions submitted to referenda were shown in the 1921 edition of this Year Book at page 42, in the 1926-27 edition at page 47, and in the 1931-32 edition at page 32.

SEAT OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

An outline of the provisions of the Constitution Act with respect to the seat of government and the development of the territory was published on page 48 of the Year Book for 1926-27. The Federal Parliament commenced its regular sittings at Canberra on 9th May, 1927.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The constitution of Municipalities, Shires, County Councils and certain corporate bodies under the Crown, and the powers exercised by them, are described in the chapter "Local Government" of this Year Book.

DEFENCE.

UPON the inauguration of the Commonwealth the duty of providing for the defence of Australia devolved upon the Federal Government, and the Parliament of the Commonwealth has paramount power to legislate for the naval and military defence of Australia, and for the control of the forces to execute and maintain the federal laws. The Constitution provides that the States may not raise nor maintain forces, but enjoins the Commonwealth to protect every State against invasion, and, on the application of the executive government of the State, against domestic violence. It is provided in the Defence Act that the citizen forces may not be called out nor utilised in connection with an industrial dispute.

In terms of the Defence Act male citizens between the ages of 18 and 60 years are liable for service in the citizen forces for home defence in time of war. Male citizens are liable also to undergo military or naval training between the ages of 12 and 26 years.

The system of compulsory training was brought into operation on 1st January, 1911. The duration of the training in each year is prescribed by the Act, the trainees being liable for service in the following age groups:—Junior cadets, 12 to 14 years of age; senior cadets, 14 to 18 years; citizen forces, 18 to 26 years. The duration of the training was curtailed during the war period, also in 1921 and in 1922 owing to the resolutions passed at the Washington Conference on limitation of armaments. As from 1st November, 1929, all compulsory obligations under Part XII of the Defence Act were suspended and the forces were reconstituted on the basis of voluntary enlistment. The peace nucleus was reduced from 48,000 Citizen Forces and 16,000 Senior Cadets to 35,000 Militia Forces and 7,000 Senior Cadets. Under the voluntary system men from 18 to 40 years of age are enlisted in the Militia Forces for a first period of three years subject to annual re-engagement until reaching the retiring age of 48 years. The normal duration of training is fourteen days per year, inclusive of six days continuous training in camp.

Senior Cadets.

Formerly training was commenced by senior cadets in the year in which they reached the age of 17 years; one year later they were transferred to the citizen forces to undergo courses during a further period of three years. The training of boys under 16 years as part of the defence system was suspended in 1922, though they were still required to register during the months of January and February of the year in which they reached the age of 14 years.

The Senior Cadet Corps, in which enrolment is voluntary, is organised now on the following basis:—

(a) Detachments affiliated with Militia Units:—

Light Horse—Nil;

Infantry, Signals and A.S.C.—25 per cent. of the establishment of the Militia Unit;

Other Arms—20 per cent. of the establishment of the Militia Unit; and (b) Detachments consisting of pupils attending approved educational establishments. The ages for enrolment in the regimental detachments are 16 and 17 years, and in the school detachments over 14 years.

TRAINING STRENGTH OF ACTIVE MILITARY FORCES.

Date.	*1 Mar., 1901.	30 June, 1913.	31 Dec., 1922.	1 Aug., 1926.	1 Feb., 1929.	31 Mar., 1932.	30 Sept., 1933.
Commonwealth ...	28,886	34,537	37,156	44,634	47,931	29,821	28,466
New South Wales	9,772	12,105	14,561	17,249	18,825	10,848	10,518

* Date of taking over the military forces from States by Commonwealth.

The following table shows the strength of the Land Forces in the Commonwealth and New South Wales, classified according to the nature of the Service, on 30th September, 1933:—

Branch of Service.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.
Permanent Forces	1,600	667
Militia Forces	26,866	9,851
Engineer and Railway Staff Corps... ..	55	7
Unattached List of Officers	347	129
Reserve of Officers	5,847	1,971
Chaplains	267	77
A. A. M. C. Reserve	1,550	582
Total	36,532	13,284

The strength of Militia Forces and Senior Cadets in New South Wales on 30th September, 1933, was as follows:—

Military Formation.	Militia Forces.	Senior Cadets.	
		Regimental Detachments.	Educational Establishments.
1st Cavalry Division	1,904	55	82
1st Division	3,050	346	329
2nd Division	3,879	428	588
2nd District Base	1,018	112	...
Total	9,851	941	999

Royal Military College.

This College was established in 1911 at Duntroon, in the Federal Capital Territory, for the purpose of providing trained officers for the permanent forces. In January, 1931, the College was transferred to Victoria Barracks, Sydney. Admission for candidates over 19 years of age, who must be members of the Forces, is by selection, followed by examination in both military and civil subjects. Entrants from candidates under 19 years of age are selected from those who have passed the requisite subjects at the public examinations for Intermediate or Leaving Certificates (or their equivalents) in the various States of the Commonwealth.

Rifle Clubs.

On the 30th June, 1933, there were 277 rifle clubs in New South Wales administered by the District Base Commandant, 2nd Military District, with a total membership of 11,603, and in addition 21 clubs administered by other Military Districts, and 13 miniature rifle clubs, having a membership of 323. Members of rifle clubs must fire an annual course of musketry of three different practices, but do not undergo any drill.

For the purposes of administration, the control of rifle club activities reverted from the Secretary for Defence to the Military Board, with effect from 1st March, 1931. Government grants are made for the construction and maintenance of rifle ranges, etc., and 200 rounds of ammunition are issued free annually to each efficient member, with 100 rounds for each new recruit.

Rifle Clubs form part of Australian Military Force Reserve, and are linked up with the various Militia Infantry Battalions.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

The Naval defence of Australia was undertaken by the Imperial Navy under agreement between the Imperial Government and the Governments of Australia and New Zealand until 1913, when the Imperial squadron was replaced by Australian war vessels.

In October, 1933, the Australian Squadron in Commission consisted of two cruisers and one surveying vessel. In addition, the Imperial Government has made available on loan a destroyer flotilla, comprising a flotilla leader and four "V" class destroyers. The squadron in commission will then consist of 2 cruisers, 1 flotilla leader and 2 "V" class destroyers, with the "Moresby" engaged on surveying duties.

There will be maintained in reserve 2 cruisers, 1 seaplane carrier, 1 depot ship, 1 flotilla leader, 2 "V" and 5 "S" class destroyers and 1 oiler.

At 30th June, 1933, the seagoing force consisted of 333 officers and 2,885 ratings. Ninety-nine per cent. of the personnel were Australians, the remainder being on loan from the Royal Navy.

Reserves of officers and men for the Royal Australian Navy are provided from the following sources, the number of personnel in June, 1933, being shown in brackets:—(a) Royal Australian Fleet Reserve (237 men); (b) Royal Australian Naval Reserve (Seagoing) (46 officers); (c) Royal Australian Naval Reserve (255 officers (15 of whom are on the unattached list) and 4,928 men); (d) Royal Australian Naval Volunteer Reserve (43 officers); and (e) the Retired List—Naval Reserves (118 officers).

Junior officers are trained at the Naval College, Flinders Naval Depot, which contained 36 cadet midshipmen undergoing training in June, 1933. The general depot of the Navy is at Western Port, Victoria, where the more advanced training of petty officers and men and the training of the men on first entry are conducted.

AIR DEFENCE.

A Royal Australian Air Force for defence purposes was established in 1921 by proclamation under the Defence Act. It formed part of the military forces until the Air Force Act was passed in September, 1923, to provide for its administration as a separate branch of the defence system. To this force is entrusted the air defence of Australia and the training of personnel for co-operation with the Naval and Military forces. The present establishment of the force includes the following units:—

- (a) Headquarters Royal Australian Air Force, with representation in London;
- (b) A Flying Training School;
- (c) An Aircraft Depot;
- (d) Two service landplane squadrons; and
- (e) One service amphibian flight.

Establishment.—In November, 1933, the approved establishment of the Permanent Air Force was 102 officers and 788 airmen, and of the Citizen Air Force 49 officers and 310 airmen.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A brief historical sketch of New South Wales was published in the Official Year Book for 1929-30, at pages 40 to 52, and a chronological table of events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1919 was published in the Official Year Book for 1919, at pages 1 to 8. This table is repeated below in a revised form as from 1901 with a continuation from 1920 to 1932.

- 1901 Federation of Australian Colonies—Interstate free-trade established—Industrial Arbitration Act (State)—Sydney Harbour Trust formed—Closer Settlement Act—Western Lands Act—Introduction of Pacific Islanders prohibited.
- 1902 Mt. Kembla Colliery Explosion (ninety-five lives lost)—Women's Franchise—Pacific Cable completed—First sitting of (State) Arbitration Court—Parliamentary Select Committee *re* Greater Sydney—First Federal Tariff.
- 1903 High Court of Australia inaugurated.
- 1904 Reduction of number of members of (State) Parliament from 125 to 90—Educational Reforms commenced—Patents, Trade Marks, &c., transferred to Commonwealth—Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
- 1905 Assisted Immigration reintroduced—Children's Courts instituted—Local Government (Shires) Act extending local government to whole State.
- 1906 Barren Jack (Burrinjuck) Dam authorised—Public School fees abolished—Sydney Central Railway Station opened.
- 1907 Invalidity and Accident Pensions—Telephone connected, Sydney-Melbourne—Opening of blast furnace for manufacture of iron and steel at Lithgow—Medical inspection of School Children initiated—"Harvester" Wage determined.
- 1908 Visit of United States (American) Fleet—Minimum Wage Act—Industrial Wages Boards constituted—Subventions to Friendly Societies Act—Yass-Canberra Federal Capital Site selected—Crown Lands Amendment Act (Conversions)—Cataract Dam completed—Private Hospitals Act.
- 1909 Fisher Library (Sydney University) opened—Old-age Pensions administration transferred to Commonwealth—Pure Food Act.
- 1910 Mitchell Library opened—Referenda favouring transfer of State Debts to Federal Government and rejecting proposed States finance agreement with Commonwealth—Australian Notes Act—Australian silver coinage issued—Saturday Half-holiday instituted in Sydney and the larger towns of N.S.W.—Workmen's Compensation Act—Federal Land Tax—Invalidity and Accidents Pensions administration transferred to Commonwealth—Arrival of "Yarra" and "Parramatta," first vessels of Australian Navy—Australian Penny Postage.
- 1911 First Australian Notes issue—Federal Referenda relating to monopolies and industrial legislation; proposals rejected—Federal Capital Site at Yass-Canberra transferred to Commonwealth—Compulsory defence training initiated—Murrumbidgee Irrigation Trust appointed—First wireless station (private) licensed for transaction of public business—Imperial Conference in London—Randwick wireless station transmitted messages over 2,000 miles—First section of North Coast Railway opened—Flight of first Australian Aviator (W. E. Hart) from Sydney to Penrith.
- 1912 Bursary Endowment, Secondary Education—Murray Waters Agreement—Murrumbidgee Irrigation Farms available, and irrigation commenced—Commonwealth Bank (Savings Bank Department) established—Commonwealth Maternity allowances—Sydney (Pennant Hills) Wireless Station opened.

- 1913 Federal Capital City named Canberra, and foundation stones laid—Visit of Dominions Royal Commission—British Trade Commissioners office established at Sydney—First elective Senate, University of Sydney—Arrival at Sydney (4th October) of Australian Fleet, including battle cruiser "Australia" and cruisers "Sydney" and "Melbourne"—Departure of (Imperial) Admiral King-Hall—First Cost of Living and Living Wage Inquiry in Industrial Arbitration Court—Appointment of Interstate Commission—Commonwealth Bank commenced ordinary banking business.
- 1914 Norfolk Island transferred to control of Commonwealth Government—First Aerial Mail, Melbourne to Sydney, carried by M. Guillaux—Direct telephone, Sydney to Adelaide, opened—Murray Waters Agreement (Premiers' Conference)—First Baby Clinic opened—State advances for homes initiated—European War—Expeditionary force of volunteers despatched to co-operate with Imperial forces—Australian Naval Unit transferred to direct Imperial control—Necessary Commodities Control and Wheat Acquisition Acts—War Precautions Act.
- 1915 Australian Expeditionary Forces in action at Dardanelles and in Egypt—Iron and steel works opened at Newcastle—Conservatorium of Music opened—War census—Commonwealth Powers (War) Act—Commonwealth Income Tax—Wheat harvest marketed by Australian Governments.
- 1916 Australian Expeditionary Forces in action in France—Liquor Referendum resulted in closing hotels at 6 p.m.—Fair Rents Court established—Valuation of Land Act—Eight Hours Act (48-hours week)—Soldiers Repatriation Fund established—Military Service Referendum rejected—Registration of private schools initiated—Workmen's Compensation law extended to all workers—Imperial Wool Purchase Scheme initiated.
- 1917 Transcontinental Railway opened—River Murray Waters Act in operation—Daylight Saving initiated and abandoned—Second Military Service Referendum rejected—Extensive industrial dislocation—Interstate Commission Prices investigation—War-time Profits Tax imposed.
- 1918 European War Armistice declared—N.S.W. Board of Trade constituted—Women's Legal Status Act passed—Commonwealth Repatriation Department created—Poor Persons Legal Remedies Act—Introduction of proportional representation at State Parliamentary elections.
- 1919 Peace signed between European Powers—State Housing scheme initiated—Influenza epidemic—Wheat Silos scheme initiated—First aeroplane flight, England to Australia (twenty-eight days) by Sir Ross and Sir Keith Smith—Commonwealth Royal Commission appointed to inquire into basic wage and cost of living—First Federal General Elections on preferential voting system—Federal Referenda; proposals to extend legislative powers and to provide for nationalisation of monopolies rejected.
- 1920 Compulsory school attendance introduced—Proportional representation and multiple electorates—Profiteering Prevention Act—Control of Note issue transferred to Commonwealth Note Board.
- 1921 Forty-four hour week introduced (State)—Voluntary wheat pool inaugurated—First direct wireless press message, England to Australia.
- 1922 Rural Bank established—Sydney Harbour Bridge Act—Conference of employers and employees (Sydney)—Reversion to 48-hour week (State).
- 1923 Agreement to extend certain Victorian Railways into New South Wales.
- 1924 Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane Railway Agreement—Migration Agreement with British Government on basis of £34,000,000 loan—Control of Notes Issue transferred to Commonwealth Bank Board.
- 1925 Main Roads Board established—Sydney Harbour Bridge commenced—Broadcasting stations established—Compulsory voting at Federal elections—Visit of American Fleet.
- 1926 First section of City Underground Railway opened—Electrification of suburban railway lines commenced—44-hour week re-introduced—Widows' pensions instituted—Workers' Compensation extended—Sydney Branch of Royal Mint ceased operations.

- 1927 First sitting of Federal Parliament at Canberra opened, 9th May—Commercial wireless communication established with England—Family Endowment instituted—Marketing of Primary Products Act—System of single seats and preferential voting introduced at State elections—Forty-four hour week (federal awards)—Western railway opened to Broken Hill.
- 1928 Financial Agreement signed between Australian States—Loan Council created—Prohibition proposal negated at referendum—Aeroplane flight, United States to Australia, by Kingsford-Smith and Ulm—Aeroplane flight, England to Australia, in sixteen days (Hinkler)—Visit of British Economic Mission.
- 1929 Protracted disputes in timber and coal-mining industries—Royal Commission on Coal Industry—Compulsory voting at State elections—Suspension of compulsory military training.
- 1930 Wireless telephone service to England established—Reversion to 48-hour week (1st July)—Transport Trusts appointed—Unemployment Relief Tax imposed—Aeroplane flight, England to Australia, in 10½ days (Kingsford-Smith)—Acute economic depression—Moratorium Act—Prohibitive duties and embargoes placed on certain imports—Sales tax imposed—Brisbane-Kyogle railway opened.
- 1931 Forty-four hour week re-introduced (1st January)—Government Savings Bank of New South Wales suspended payment (22nd April)—Premiers' Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure)—Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts £556,000,000)—State Lottery initiated—New trade treaty, Australia and Canada—Government Savings Bank reopened and amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank—Commonwealth wheat bounty—Flour "tax" levied—Legislation for reduction of interest and rents—Commonwealth Court cut wages 10 per cent.
- 1932 Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—Transport commissioners appointed to control transport services and main roads—Conflict between Commonwealth and State Government in reference to State's failure to meet obligations resulted in dismissal of State Cabinet by Governor—Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa—Clarence River bridge opened; final link Albury to Brisbane standard gauge railway—Farmers' Relief Act passed—Conversion Loan successfully completed in London—Industrial Commission reconstituted.
- 1933 Record wheat harvest—Recovery of wool prices—Economic depression passing into early stages of recovery—World Economic Conference in London—Affirmative vote by referendum for reform of Legislative Council—New Council elected—Further conversion loans placed in London—Census, 30th June, 1933—Railway fares and freights reduced—Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934 New Legislative Council constituted—Hume Reservoir completed.

AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL YEAR.

Until 1931 statistics relating to primary production were collected for years ended 30th June; as from 1932 they relate to periods of twelve months ended 31st March. The alteration will lead to more prompt publication of essential statistical data, and will not interfere in any material degree with statistical comparisons. Except in the case of a few minor crops, the production season is as fully embraced within a period of twelve months ending 31st March as in a period of twelve months ending 30th June.

AREA OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

A brief historical note on the growth of agriculture was published on page 709 of the Official Year Book, 1921, and a comparison of the areas cultivated in divisions of the State since 1905 appeared on page 712.

The progress of cultivation since 1891, in quinquennial periods, is shown in the following table:—

Years ended 30th June—	Area under—		Acres per Inhabitant under—	
	Cultivation and Sown Grasses.	Crops.	Cultivation and Sown Grasses.	Crops.
	acres.	acres.		
	<i>Average Area per Annum.</i>			
1891-95	1,393,199	1,048,554	1.18	0.88
1896-00	2,252,649	1,894,857	1.73	1.46
1901-05	2,942,506	2,436,765	2.10	1.74
1906-10	3,575,873	2,824,253	2.34	1.84
1911-15	5,187,850	4,025,165	2.93	2.27
1916-20	6,011,049	4,615,913	3.09	2.37
1921-25	6,599,048	4,665,362	3.04	2.15
1926-30	7,149,119	5,014,364	2.98	2.09
	<i>Area in each Year.</i>			
1926	6,559,272	4,541,423	2.85	1.98
1927	6,632,602	4,595,711	2.82	1.96
1928	7,175,347	4,994,515	2.99	2.08
1929	7,641,853	5,440,762	3.12	2.22
1930	7,736,500	5,499,408	3.12	2.22
1931	8,959,974	6,809,510	3.58	2.72
1932*	7,649,880	5,107,049	3.04	2.03
1933*	8,608,869	6,330,370	3.32	2.44

*Year ended 31st March.

About 80 per cent. of the area under crop is sown with wheat, and as other individual crops are of relatively small extent, the fluctuations in the area under crops are due mainly to variations in the extent of wheat-growing. The area of land under sown grasses (2,278,499 acres in 1932-33) consists principally of lands in the coastal districts, cleared and sown with grasses for the maintenance of dairy stock.

Particulars obtained in 1933 indicated that there were 28,251,483 acres of alienated land and Crown lands which, in the opinion of the occupier, were suitable for cultivation after the removal of standing timber. Approximately 9 per cent. of the land included in this area is situated in the Western Division of the State, where the rainfall has not yet been found adequate for agricultural production on a commercial scale. In 1931, the last year for which the information was collected, the area of holdings 1 acre or more in extent used directly or indirectly for agriculture was returned as 9,679,649 acres, inclusive of both alienated and Crown lands.

The following table shows the divisional distribution of agricultural lands during the season 1932-33. The divisions referred to are shown on the map forming the frontispiece of this Year Book:—

Area of Alienated and Crown Lands.										
Division.	Total area of division.	Under occupation in holdings of 1 acre and over.	Under crops.	Under sown grasses.	New land cleared and prepared for ploughing.	Fallow land, etc.	Previously cropped.	Balance of area.	Suitable for cultivation.	Proportion of suitable area cultivated.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	per cent.
Coastal—										
North Coast	6,965	4,810	121	1,546	2	2	15	3,124	508	23.8
Hunter and Manning.	8,395	4,095	112	389	3	3	19	4,469	424	26.4
Metropolitan	958	286	31	3	...	1	4	247	126	24.6
South Coast...	5,968	2,309	57	167	2	2	14	2,067	321	17.7
Total ...	22,286	12,400	321	2,105	7	8	52	9,907	1,379	23.3
Tableland—										
Northern ...	8,069	6,435	82	17	2	3	30	6,301	375	21.9
Central ...	10,716	7,519	407	28	13	65	296	6,710	1,621	25.1
Southern ...	7,062	5,531	42	18	3	2	34	5,432	347	12.1
Total ...	25,847	19,485	531	63	18	70	360	18,443	2,343	22.7
Western Slopes—										
North ...	9,219	8,239	487	10	19	27	191	7,507	1,671	29.1
Central ...	7,723	6,893	1,136	18	33	302	626	4,777	3,926	28.8
South ...	11,239	9,693	1,525	48	58	721	883	6,457	5,089	29.9
Total ...	28,181	24,825	3,148	76	110	1,050	1,700	18,741	10,696	29.4
Central Plains—										
North ...	9,580	7,554	200	2	24	14	43	7,271	1,313	15.2
Central ...	14,811	13,436	380	3	41	124	168	12,720	3,224	11.8
Riverina ...	17,004	16,039	1,727	30	67	810	992	12,413	6,697	25.8
Total ...	41,395	37,029	2,307	35	132	948	1,203	32,404	11,234	20.5
Western ...	80,319	78,191	23	...	5	1	8	78,154	2,599	0.9
All Divisions	198,028	171,930	6,330	2,279	272	2,077	3,323	157,649	28,251	22.4

The total area of land alienated, or virtually alienated, in holdings of 1 acre and over, used for pastoral and farming purposes was 72,408,737 acres.

In addition to the area of land under crops in 1932-33 (shown above) an area of 272,468 acres of new land was cleared and grubbed for ploughing, 2,077,448 acres were ploughed and worked during the year, and 3,322,516 acres previously cropped land were not ploughed in that season. These particulars embrace both alienated and Crown lands, but the area of Crown lands under cultivation of any kind is relatively small.

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.

A consideration of the number of holdings on which land was cultivated, and the number of crops grown, affords guidance as to the popularity of the various crops.

The number of such holdings, and the number of crops cultivated on them at intervals since 1900-01 are shown in the following statement.

Kind of Crop.	Number of Holdings upon which Crop was grown.					
	1900-01.	1905-06.	1915-16.	1925-26.	1931-32.†	1932-33†.
Wheat	20,149	19,049	22,453	17,074	16,875	19,029
Maize	17,560	17,475	14,869	15,196	16,213	17,272
Barley	2,246	1,755	2,538	1,916	1,621	1,527
Oats	11,547	10,740	13,723	16,851	17,197	20,492
Rice ... ..	...	...	...	...	277	280
Potatoes	9,521	8,552	4,643	3,679	2,927	3,429
Tobacco	31	98	97	111	271	344
Sugar-cane	1,214	1,113	684	955	939	959
Grapes	1,832	1,530	1,388	1,809	1,621	1,630
Orchards‡—Citrus	1,905	2,385	5,787	5,758	4,603	4,429
Other	8,064	6,846	8,760	7,218	5,482	5,257
Market Gardens ..	2,266	2,842	3,301	2,398	1,442	1,341
Number of Cultivated Holdings*	45,828	46,349	50,728	49,668	50,214†	52,630†

* Holdings on which more than one crop was grown are included once only. † Excluding crops of less than 1 acre, which were included in 1925-26 and earlier years. ‡ Orchards are included in both groups if citrus, as well as other fruits, are grown. The number of orchards of 1 acre or more was 7,865 in 1931-32, and 7,836 in 1932-33.

The number of farms on which wheat is sown is subject to seasonal fluctuations, but, in the past thirty years, it has declined notwithstanding a large increase in the area devoted to this crop. Small areas of maize and oats are cultivated by many farmers for use on their farms, though the area under wheat is many times greater than the area under maize or oats. Moreover, portion of the area under wheat—varying from one-fourth to one-seventh—is cultivated on the “shares” system, by which a number of growers may be engaged in cultivating one holding.

The total number of holdings of 1 acre and upwards used for agricultural, dairying, or pastoral purposes in 1932-33 was 74,778, and areas of 1 acre or more in extent were cultivated on 52,630 holdings. Only 11,283 holdings were used mainly for agricultural purposes. In addition 15,597 holdings were used for agricultural and pastoral pursuits combined, 4,101 for agriculture with dairying, 2,102 for all three pursuits combined, and a limited amount of cultivation of a non-commercial character was conducted in connection with other activities. There were, in all, 22,148 holdings on which there was no cultivation or less than 1 acre under crop.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

The area and production of the principal crops of New South Wales are shown below:—

Crop.	1915-16.	1925-26.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Wheat (grain)—					
Area acres	4,188,865	2,925,012	5,134,960	3,682,945	4,803,943
Total yield bush.	66,764,910	33,806,000	65,877,000	54,966,000	78,870,000
Average yield p.a. ... bush.	15·9	11·6	12·8	14·9	16·4
Maize—					
Area acres	154,130	120,955	105,024	106,047	113,333
Total yield bush.	3,773,600	3,278,350	2,766,600	2,669,580	2,935,140
Average yield p.a. ... bush.	24·5	27·1	26·3	25·2	25·9
Oats (grain)—					
Area acres	58,636	101,097	176,659	151,600	163,809
Total yield bush.	1,345,698	1,615,650	3,241,980	2,526,450	3,513,780
Average yield p.a. ... bush.	23·0	16·0	18·4	16·7	21·5
Rice—					
Area acres	..	1,556	19,825	19,574	22,032
Total yield bush.	..	61,098	1,427,413	1,349,653	1,901,446
Average yield p.a. ... bush.	..	39·3	72·0	69·0	86·3
Hay†—					
Area acres	1,108,919	750,605	896,770	612,150	645,609
Total yield tons	1,573,938	866,275	1,191,696	811,243	908,931
Average yield p.a. ... tons	1·42	1·15	1·33	1·33	1·41
Green Crops—					
Area acres	162,945	479,464	310,341	367,346	405,206
Potatoes—					
Area acres	19,589	22,731	15,304	17,522	20,739
Total yield tons	44,445	43,137	32,283	33,709	42,403
Average yield p.a. ... tons	2·27	1·90	2·11	1·92	2·04
Sugar-cane—					
Area cut acres	6,030	8,688	7,617	8,272	7,796
Total yield tons	157,742	297,335	160,209	179,153	156,818
Average yield p.a. ... tons	26·16	34·22	21·03	21·66	20·12
Fruit—					
Area acres	63,823	89,003	93,539	95,251	99,353
Market Gardens—					
Area acres	10,967	8,985	7,418	6,655	6,047
Total yield £	400,860	682,726	465,977	385,312	335,165
Average yield p.a. ... £	36·6	76·0	62·5	57·9	55·4
All other Crops—					
Area acres	26,843	35,415	43,761	41,192	44,849
Total Area* ... acres	5,900,747	4,543,541	6,811,247	5,108,554	6,332,716

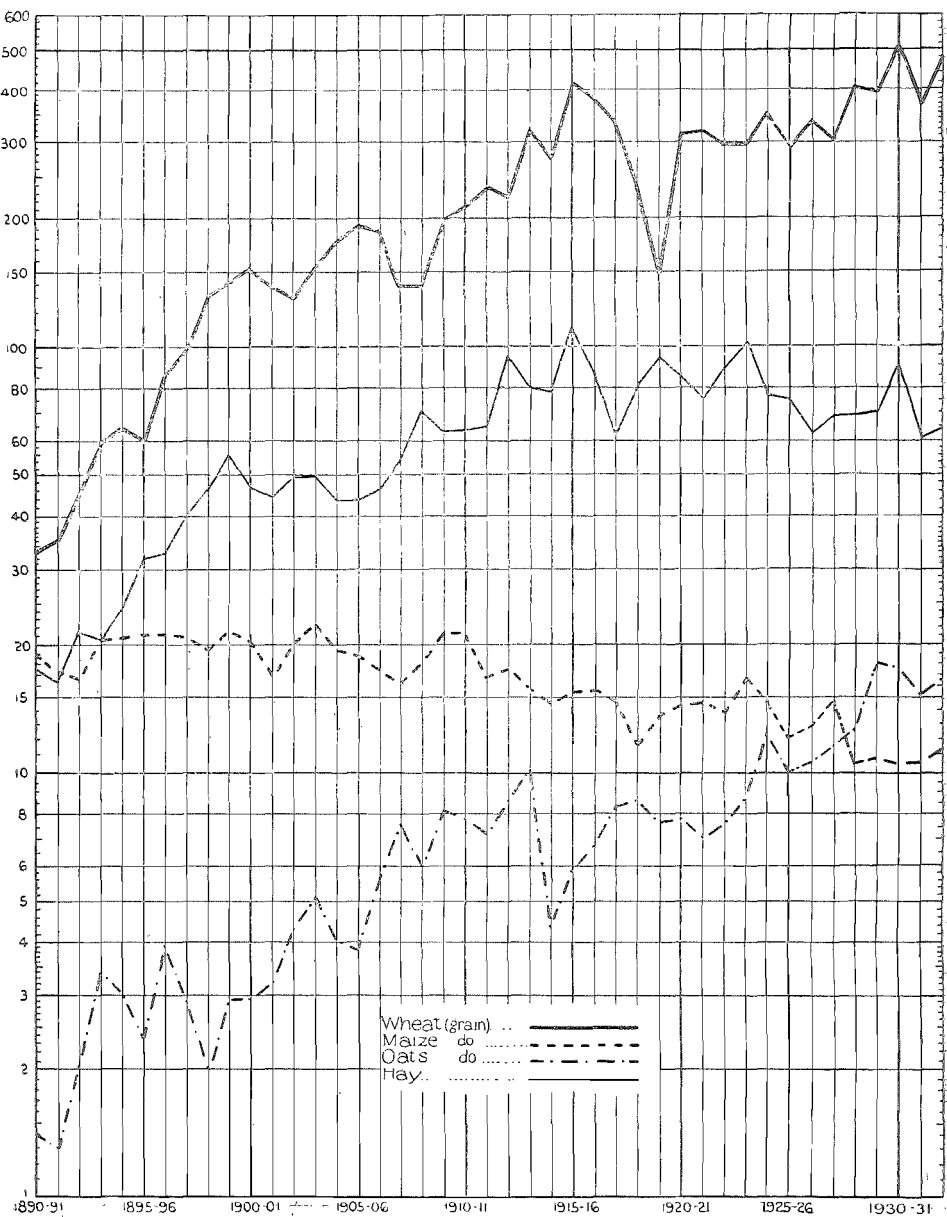
* Including area double-cropped. † Mainly wheaten, oaten, and lucerne.

It will be observed that wheat is the only crop extensively grown. The relatively large areas sown in 1915-16 and 1930-31 represented a response to special appeals. The continued low prices realized for wool, and the hope of a further Government wheat bounty, no doubt influenced many farmers in sowing increased areas of wheat during 1932-33. The larger part of the area cut for hay is sown with wheat, but considerable proportions are used for the production of oaten and lucerne hay.† Reference to the graphs on the next following pages show that the cultivation of wheat and oats over the past 40 years has been generally increasing while maize-growing has decreased. Details of each of these crops are shown on later pages.

† See pages 59 and 86

AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1890-91 to 1932-33.

Ratio Graph.

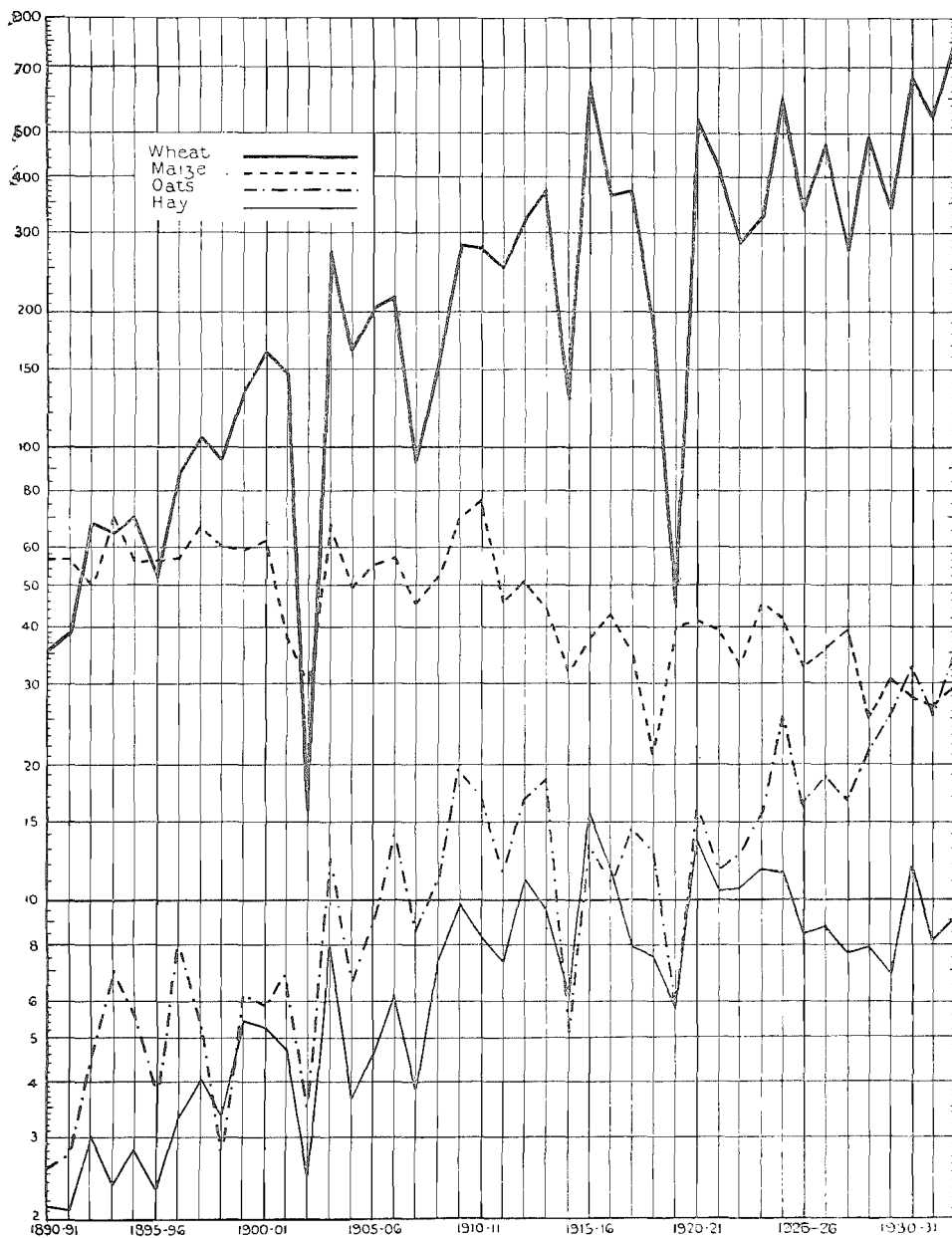


The numbers at the side of the graph represent 10,000 acres.

The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic, and the curves rise and fall according to the percentage of increase or decrease. Actual areas are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1890-91 to 1932-33.

Ratio Graph.



The numbers at the side of the graph represent 100,000 bushels of wheat, maize and oats and 100,000 tons of hay.

The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic, and the curves rise and fall according to the percentage of increase or decrease. Actual quantities are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

Value of Agricultural Production.

The estimated value of the agricultural production of the State during the last five seasons and the proportionate value of each crop to the total value are shown in the following table, the values being based on prices realised on the farm or at nearest railway siding:—

Crop	Value at Farm or Railway Siding.					Proportion per cent.				
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£					
Wheat (grain)	9,851,400	5,447,770	5,215,260	*8,130,390	†9,855,750	50·9	35·7	42·3	55·9	56·4
Maize	543,150	758,960	383,180	417,120	587,030	2·8	5·0	3·1	2·9	3·3
Barley	13,260	21,440	25,970	17,990	17,430	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·1
Oats	254,860	316,080	182,360	126,320	248,890	1·3	2·1	1·5	0·9	1·4
Rice	201,850	289,620	259,610	263,180	304,820	1·0	1·9	2·1	1·8	1·7
Hay and Straw	3,571,880	3,097,090	2,366,640	1,491,830	1,816,220	18·5	20·3	19·2	10·3	10·4
Green Food	811,930	952,190	548,800	977,120	1,048,560	4·2	6·2	6·9	6·7	6·0
Potatoes	325,950	159,880	160,490	152,110	113,960	1·7	1·0	1·4	1·0	0·7
Sugar-cane	215,590	291,000	279,700	309,050	225,430	1·1	1·9	2·2	2·1	1·3
Grapes	320,080	208,550	219,330	253,130	271,290	1·6	1·4	1·8	1·7	1·6
Wine, Brandy, etc. ..	96,830	112,020	58,540	65,460	78,670	0·5	0·7	0·5	0·5	0·5
Fruit—Citrus	913,110	1,173,400	515,160	562,700	570,510	4·7	7·7	4·2	3·9	3·3
Other	929,660	1,126,910	855,330	647,990	1,235,930	4·8	7·4	6·9	4·4	7·1
Market-gardens.. ..	689,440	621,210	465,980	385,310	335,170	3·6	4·1	3·8	2·6	1·9
Other Crops	616,840	689,360	482,490	755,920	761,530	3·2	4·5	3·9	5·2	4·3
Total	19,355,830	15,268,510	12,327,840	14,546,650	17,474,220	100	100	100	100	100

* Including bounty of 4½d. per bushel paid by Commonwealth Government.

† Including Federal Bounty and State remission of freight approximating 3d. per bushel.

The agricultural income of New South Wales depends mainly on the return from wheat crops, the value of wheat, grain and hay, in 1932-33 being £10,552,500, or over 60 per cent. of the total. The returns from other individual crops, except fruit, are comparatively small.

Low prices and a smaller wheat crop in 1929-30 combined to produce the lowest value of agricultural production recorded in post-war years, and, despite unusually large harvests in 1930-31, the aggregate values were even lower on account of a further heavy fall in prices. The increase in 1931-32 was due to higher prices prevailing for wheat, and to a bounty of 4½d. per bushel paid by the Commonwealth Government for wheat sold. The added value in 1932-33 was due principally to the increase of 24 million bushels in the wheat harvest. High prices were obtained for maize, oats, rye and hay, whilst reduced prices received for barley, rice and potatoes were more than compensated by increased yields in those crops.

No deduction has been made from the values shown above for cost of materials used in production. Seed wheat is included in the production of grain, and the fodder used for farm stock is included at its farm value. Exclusive of materials used in maintenance of buildings, fences, etc., the cost of materials in 1932-33 was approximately £2,350,000. The principal items were: Fodder for stock, £912,000; seed, £786,000; fertilisers, £459,000; sprays, etc., £126,000; and water, £67,000. After deducting these, the net value of production was £15,124,000 to the farmer.

Value of Production per Acre.

The following table, showing the value of agricultural production, together with the average per acre, affords an interesting summary of the expansion of agricultural pursuits and a measure of the condition of the industry:—

Years ended 30th June—	Average Annual Area Cultivated.	Average Annual Value of Production.	Average Value per Acre.
	acres.	£	£ s. d.
1887-91	858,367	4,030,611	4 13 11
1892-96	1,147,733	3,812,393	3 6 5
1897-1901	2,114,250	5,592,620	2 12 11
1902-06	2,515,268	6,302,903	2 10 1
1907-11	2,933,021	8,565,164	2 18 5
1912-16	4,507,748	12,867,474	2 17 1
1917-21	4,349,814	16,986,250	3 17 8
1922-26	4,680,110	22,323,630	4 15 5
1927	4,595,711	21,816,190	4 15 0
1928	4,994,515	15,443,520	3 1 10
1929	5,440,762	19,355,830	3 11 2
1930	5,499,408	15,268,510	2 15 6
1931	6,809,510	12,327,840	1 16 2
1932†	5,107,049	14,546,650	2 17 0
1933†	6,330 370	17,474,220	2 15 2

† Season ended 31st March.

The comparatively high value of production per acre shown in the ten years prior to 1897 was due to the fact that agriculture was on a smaller scale; crops produced by intense cultivation were a larger proportion of the total than in recent years. The increased values shown between 1912-16 and 1929 were due mainly to the higher level of prices received for produce concurrently with the general rise in prices, but the influence of this factor is affected by variations in the yield per acre. The pronounced influence of the fall in prices is shown in later years.

The average value per acre of various crops is shown below:—

Crop.	Average Values per Acre.							
	Ten years ended 1913-14.	Ten years ended 1932-33.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Wheat for Grain...	1 17 1	2 7 1	2 8 2	1 7 5	1 0 4	2 4 2	2 1 1	
Maize for Grain ...	4 6 11	5 5 6	5 1 8	7 0 3	3 13 0	3 18 8	5 3 7	
Oats for Grain ...	2 4 9	2 1 1	2 0 3	1 14 10	1 0 8	0 16 8	1 10 5	
Hay ...	3 8 9	4 15 7	5 4 1	4 8 4	2 12 8	2 8 8	2 16 2	
Potatoes ...	11 2 5	13 10 4	21 19	7 12 10	1 11 1	6 8 13	7 5 9 11	
Sugar-cane†	21 9 4	39 6 0	31 15	8 36 10	6 36 14	5 36 5	6 28 18 4	
Vineyards†	16 12 4	28 11 5	31 17	7 23 15	0 20 16	5 28 16	4 24 15 1	
Orchards†	10 17 9	26 10 5	29 14	2 36 4	8 20 2	8 16 15	9 24 4 8	
Market-gardens ...	31 7 5	73 2 2	89 8	8 74 2	7 62 11	3 57 17 11	55 8 7	

† Productive area only.

The average value of production per acre measures the effect from year to year of yield obtained and prices realised, therefore it may be said to furnish an index of the combined effect of market and season on the average returns obtained by farmers from their holdings. To make the analysis a complete reflex of the condition of agriculture, modifying factors, such as the cost of production, drought, and other causes of loss, should be taken into consideration. From 1931 to 1933, mainly because of lower prices, the average values per acre of oats, and potatoes were below the pre-war averages, but maize prices in 1933 showed a considerable advance on those ruling in the two previous years.

Gross and Net Values of Agricultural production.

In the absence of actual records of farm sales and purchases there is considerable difficulty in valuing agricultural production, and the best estimates with available data can be regarded only as approximations.

Valuations, however, are shown below on various bases for each of the eight seasons 1925-26 to 1932-33.

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Difference between Principal Market and Country Prices.	Gross Production valued at Place of Production.	Seed used and Fodder for Farm Stock used in Agricultural Work.	Net Production valued at Farm or nearest rail siding.	Value of Principal Materials used.	Net Value of Production after deducting Materials.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(Thousand £.)							
1926	24,635	4,980	19,655	2,730	16,925	747	16,178
1927	26,019	4,203	21,816	3,322	18,494	751	17,743
1928	18,836	3,392	15,444	2,378	13,066	929	12,137
1929	23,800	4,444	19,356	2,724	16,632	1,001	15,631
1930	18,839	3,570	15,269	2,922	12,347	974	11,373
1931	17,196	4,868	12,328	1,579	10,749	973	9,776
1932*	18,368	3,821	14,547	1,027	13,520	551	12,969
1933*	22,441	4,967	17,474	1,698	15,776	652	15,124

* Year ended 31st March.

It should be noted that the figures published in previous issues with reference to the net value of production, have been amended by the exclusion of depreciation on machinery and plant. This course has been considered advisable owing to the difficulty encountered in arriving at a reasonably reliable measurement of the amount of depreciation. The amounts excluded for the respective years 1926 to 1933 were £975,000, £959,000, £984,000, £1,085,000, £1,088,000, £1,096,000, £1,053,000, £953,000.

The second column provides a relative measure of the importance of agricultural production to the community by valuing all items on a common basis. It is inclusive of the value of transport, handling and marketing services rendered after the products leave the railway siding nearest the farm

and up to the point of sale in metropolitan markets. It has, however, the disadvantage of including values for such services on products which remain on the farms or which are sold to neighbouring landholders. The third column includes what may be called "costs of marketing" (freights, handling charges, commissions, etc.) that would have been paid if all products had been sold in the principal markets; the ratio to the totals in the second column varies under the influence of changes in the volume and composition of agricultural production as well as changes in price levels, freights, commissions, etc. The figures in the fourth column are those published in a preceding table and are inclusive of the estimated value of seed and fodder used in the course of production. The value placed on these is shown in the fifth column and the effect of deducting them is shown in the sixth column, which represents, as nearly as may be with existing data, the approximate money return to farmers for agricultural products, though it is inclusive of agricultural products used in other rural industries valued at £2,540,000 in 1932-33. The seventh column represents approximately the value of the principal non-rural materials used in agricultural production, and the eighth is the net value of agricultural production excluding the approximate value of the principal goods and services provided by non-rural industries. It represents approximately the aggregate incomes of farmers and their employees from agricultural production without deductions for interest, depreciation, etc., on farm properties, implements, machinery, etc.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

The prices realised for agricultural produce in New South Wales, when not regulated by any authority, vary with the seasons, or, as in the case of wheat, with world markets, and, therefore, show very great fluctuations. In times when export prices fall steeply and remain at low levels for an extended period (as in 1931 and 1932) the prices of all agricultural products are apt to fall on account of the general collapse of values. Wheat and flour, in which alone there is a regular external trade, were closely regulated in price between 1914 and 1922. The prices of flour, bran, and pollard, are generally determined by the Flour Mill Owners' Association of New South Wales. From 30th March, 1931, to 31st December, 1931, a charge of £2 15s. per ton was added on account of a levy under the Flour Acquisition Act. The corresponding charge for 1932 was £1 10s. per ton, which was continued up to 3rd December, 1933, when it was superseded by legislation passed by the Commonwealth Government under the Wheat Growers Relief Act, 1933. This Act provided for the distribution of £3,000,000 amongst wheat-growers in the various States, and the expenditure involved was to be financed, principally, by the imposition of a tax of £4 5s. per ton on flour. This tax ceased on 31st May, 1934, a month earlier than the date fixed in the Act. In the case of other produce, local production falls short of the requirements of the State, importation is usually necessary, and prices for these commodities are determined partly by external market conditions.

The quotations here given represent the average prices obtained for farm products (local and imported) in the various Sydney markets; for country districts due allowance must be made for cost of transportation, etc. The average for the year represents the mean of the prices ruling during each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month. The prices ruling in each month, *i.e.*, the mean of the daily quotations, are shown in the "Statistical Register." Except in the case of

wheat, the figures are those quoted by the middleman, and not those obtained by the producers:—

Commodity.	1911.	1921.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat (f.a q. bagged) .. bush.	0 3 6	0 8 8	0 4 10½	0 3 10½	0 2 5½	0 3 1	0 2 10½
Flour ton	8 9 10	19 6 7	11 19 11	10 1 1	9 11 4½	9 16 11½	9 13 4½
Bran bush.	0 0 11½	0 1 7½	0 1 5	0 1 3½	0 0 9½	0 1 0	0 0 11
Pollard "	0 0 11½	0 1 8½	0 1 6	0 1 7½	0 0 9½	0 1 0½	0 0 11½
Oats "	0 2 7½	0 3 5½	0 4 8	0 4 2	0 2 7½	0 1 11	0 2 8
Maize "	0 3 0	0 5 3½	0 5 9	0 5 4	0 3 7½	0 4 8½	0 4 4
Potatoes (local) ton	5 11 4	6 0 2	16 13 6	7 11 6	6 10 9	6 0 0	4 12 0
Onions "	5 15 10*	5 12 1	12 19 6	6 17 4	7 0 7	14 7 9	6 0 4
Hay—							
Oaten "	4 14 5	7 11 10	7 10 4	7 1 9	5 19 0	6 4 6	6 11 1
Lucerne "	3 5 0	5 18 5	6 17 0	6 10 0	4 8 1	4 9 4	4 8 4
Chaff—							
Wheaten "	4 0 11	6 8 8	6 17 2	6 3 5	3 18 3	3 18 9	4 4 8

* Nominal.

† Includes Flour Tax of £2 15s. as from 30th March, 1931.

‡ Includes Flour Tax of £1 10s. from 1st January, 1932.

§ Includes State tax of £1 10s. per ton to 2nd December, Federal tax of £4 5s. from 4th December.

The combined price variations since 1901 of Agricultural produce in Sydney markets, weighted according to the average consumption in New South Wales in the three years 1911-13, are shown below. The prices in 1911 have been adopted as base and called 1000.

Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index Number.
1901	834	1912	1339	1923	1720
1902	1266	1913	1069	1924	1475
1903	1181	1914	1135	1925	1680
1904	789	1915	1648	1926	1892
1905	972	1916	1163	1927	1767
1906	929	1917	1127	1928	1456
1907	1003	1918	1377	1929	1707
1908	1343	1919	1990	1930	1428
1909	1134	1920	2450	1931	1061
1910	1012	1921	1750	1932	1137
1911	1000	1922	1638	1933	1122

The foregoing index, being weighted on a consumption basis, is to be viewed rather from the standpoint of prices paid by consumers than of prices paid to producers.

From 1921 to 1929 the agricultural price level was relatively stable at a high figure despite marked seasonal fluctuations, but in May, 1930, there occurred a collapse in the wheat markets of the world unprecedented in the period of 34 years in which there has been an oversea trade in wheat from New South Wales. The heavy fall was fully reflected in the local price of wheat, which in turn affected the prices of wheat products and of other grains. Seasonal factors and general depression affected the prices of other commodities, and the index of agricultural prices fell rapidly to 997 in March, 1931, and remained in the vicinity of the level of 1911 until the later months of the year. It rose to 1,082 in October, 1931, thence to 1,176 in February, 1932. Falling to 1,100 in March, it remained around this level for three months and then rose gradually to 1,168 in August, from which it fell to 1,100 in December, 1932. By March, 1933, the price level had receded to 1,046. Uniform increases over the next five months brought the figure to 1,206 at the end of August, but at the end of December the index number had fallen to 1,160. Later index numbers are available in the "Statistical Bulletin" of New South Wales, which is issued quarterly.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

For harvesting grain crops the reaper and binder, the wheat header, and the harvester are used, and there is considerable difference of opinion regarding the relative efficiency of each of these implements. The reaper and binder is employed almost exclusively in moist districts, but over the greater portion of the wheat areas conditions are favourable to the use of the harvester. A modern type of harvester, particularly adapted to Australian conditions, produced and developed locally, has contributed largely to the expansion of wheat cultivation, since it has enabled grain to be garnered with a considerable saving of time and labour.

The following statement shows the area cropped, the total value of the agricultural machinery used, and the value of the machinery used per acre, in divisions of the State in the year 1932-33:—

Division.	Area under Crop, 1932-33.	Value of Agricultural Machinery and Implements.		Average value per Acre of Machinery used 1932-33.
		1922-23.	1932-33.	
	acres.	£	£	£ s. d.
Coastal	321,095	1,012,597	976,029	3 0 10
Tableland	531,512	1,191,278	985,305	1 17 1
Western Slopes	3,147,605	3,939,755	4,052,417	1 5 9
Central Plains and Riverina.	2,306,885	2,323,246	2,800,840	1 4 3
Western	23,273	69,288	55,204	2 7 5
Total	6,330,370	8,536,164	8,869,795	1 8 0

The value of agricultural machinery and implements has declined from £10,955,923 in 1929-30, to £8,869,795 in 1932-33, or approximately 20 per cent. in three years. Adverse conditions prevailing in the industry in recent years has apparently prevented the normal installation and replacement of agricultural machinery.

In the coastal and tableland districts the areas under cultivation are small, including many small holdings highly developed for fruit-growing, dairying and market gardening, while on the tablelands, slopes and plains the implements in use serve large areas under wheat and oats. In the Western Division are a number of small irrigation settlements, but the area farmed there is too small to give an average which might be considered satisfactory for purposes of comparison.

Power-driven Machinery on Farms.

Particulars of the power-driven machinery and of the numbers of other machines and implements used on farms in New South Wales as at the 30th June, 1930, were shown on page 196 of the Year Book for 1930-31.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.

The following table provides an interesting comparison of the number of persons returned by land-holders as being constantly engaged on rural holdings with agriculture as their principal activity. The particulars include working proprietors, unremunerated members of the family working on the holding, and permanent employees.

Year.	Persons Per- manently En- gaged.*	Area under Crop.	Value of Machinery Used.	Year.	Persons Per- manently En- gaged.*	Area under Crop.	Value of Machinery Used.
	No	acres.	£		No.	acres.	£
1913-14	59,813	4,568,841	5,029,938	1923-24	46,823	4,508,046	8,799,353
1914-15	58,020	4,808,627	5,159,959	1924-25	46,278	4,911,148	9,427,730
1915-16	56,904	5,794,835	5,362,027	1925-26	43,365	4,541,423	9,588,318
1916-17	52,758	5,163,030	5,449,657	1926-27	41,650	4,595,711	9,837,193
1917-18	48,386	4,460,701	5,615,995	1927-28	42,293	4,994,515	10,849,512
1918-19	43,823	3,890,844	5,696,916	1928-29	38,275	5,440,762	10,883,551
1919-20	47,392	3,770,155	6,128,753	1929-30	38,049	5,499,408	10,955,923
1920-21	46,896	4,464,342	7,120,381	1930-31	38,224	6,869,510	10,526,391
1921-22	47,268	4,445,848	7,884,713	1931-32	37,269	5,107,049	9,526,396
1922-23	48,154	4,694,088	8,536,164	1932-33	40,279	6,330,370	8,869,795

*Landowners, members of their families and employees engaged principally in cultivating the soil.

The decline in the number of persons engaged in agriculture from 1914 to 1919 was probably due mainly to enlistments for military service, although the adverse conditions ruling in the industry exercised a depressing influence. This latter cause doubtless operated to a marked extent during the severe drought which prevailed between 1918 and June, 1920. The number increased as a result of the demobilisation of large numbers of the expeditionary forces after the cessation of hostilities, although in 1919-20 there was an almost complete failure of the wheat crops of the State, and agricultural operations were considerably restricted.

Subsequently further decline occurred and the number of persons engaged permanently in agriculture is now about one-third less than in the years immediately preceding the war although the area under crop is greater. The explanation apparently lies in the more extensive use of tractors and in the improvements in agricultural machinery by which the capacity of the ploughs, harvesters, reapers and binders and other plant has been increased in such a way that less man power is required to cultivate the greater area of land devoted to agriculture. Moreover, the speedier means of transport by reason of the substitution of motor vehicles for the horse-drawn, and the extension of railway facilities, have enabled the farmers to effect a considerable saving in labour. The decrease between 1928 and 1929 may be due partly to a change in the basis of classification.

Data as to the number of casual and itinerant workers are not obtainable and it is impossible to say to what extent, if at all, the decrease in the number of persons permanently engaged in cultivating the soil is offset by an increase in number of casual employees. Reference to data as to wages paid to casual employees, however, shows that the proportion of rural work performed by casual employees is relatively small and, although there has been a steady increase in the earnings of casual employees in rural industries, it does not indicate any large degree of substitution of casual for permanent labour.

Particulars of the classes and total wages of persons engaged in rural industries are shown in the chapter "Rural Industries" of this Year Book, and in the section "Rural Industries" of the Statistical Register of New South Wales. Reference to the number of persons recorded at the Census of 1921 as being engaged in agriculture was published on page 566 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

FERTILISERS.

In New South Wales superphosphate is the only artificial fertiliser used extensively, the soils in the wheat areas being generally deficient in phosphoric acid. Tests of manure conducted on the farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands, as a general rule, are most marked in the southern portion of the wheat-belt, viz., the South-western Slopes and the Riverina. The beneficial results gradually diminish throughout the western districts which form the central portion of the wheat-belt, and in the north-western districts no advantage is gained by the use of this fertiliser. The results may be affected, however, by the fact that in the south fallowing is more common than in the west, and much more common than in the north.

The average quantity of superphosphate used on lands fertilised with this manure only in 1932-33 was 55 lb. per acre. The number of farms on which superphosphate was used in 1932-33 was 16,644 compared with 14,633 in 1931-32.

The following table shows the area of land and the quantity of manure used on crops during the year 1932-33:—

Division.	Area under Crop.	Total Area of Crops Manured.	Manures Used.	
			Natural.	Artificial.
	acres.	acres.	loads.	cwt.
Coastal	321,095	92,835	158,154	265,293
Tableland	531,512	143,746	16,448	88,587
Western Slopes	3,147,605	1,565,986	3,838	707,367
Central Plains	580,251	184,071	792	65,532
Riverina	1,726,634	1,245,205	5,115	609,717
Western	23,273	6,873	1,363	15,640
Whole State, 1932-33 ...	6,330,370	3,238,716	185,710	1,752,136

The greater part of the natural manures is used in the metropolitan division. The total area treated with natural manures was relatively small, being only 23,867 acres, inclusive of the area on which both natural and artificial manures were used.

The quantities of the principal kinds of artificial fertilisers used in 1932-33 were 1,549,441 cwt. of superphosphate and 147,683 cwt. of bone-dust, in manuring 3,168,625 acres and 21,147 acres respectively.

The application of manures to agricultural lands is practised most extensively in the southern districts. In the relatively inextensive agricultural areas in coastal districts a little more than 29 per cent. of the area sown was manured in 1932-33. The proportions in respective divisions range from less than 13 per cent. on the North Coast to over 48 per cent. on the South Coast. A summary in respect of the use of artificial manures in the

northern, central, and southern sections of the hinterland (excluding the Western Division) is provided below. These are mainly wheat-growing districts:—

Sections of the Tablelands, Slopes, and Plains.*	Total area under crop.	Area treated with artificial fertiliser.	Artificial fertiliser used.	Proportion of area fertilised to area under crop.	Average amount of of fertiliser used per acre.
1931-32--	acres.	acres.	cwt.	per cent.	cwt.
Northern ...	649,409	4,154	3,267	0·64	0·79
Central ...	1,528,032	432,801	193,832	28·32	0·45
Southern ...	2,604,158	1,736,978	908,605	66·70	0·52
1932-33—					
Northern ...	760,161	5,077	4,244	0·66	0·84
Central ...	1,922,642	658,496	284,149	34·25	0·43
Southern ...	3,294,199	2,461,198	1,182,810	74·71	0·48

* See map in frontispiece of volume.

The following table shows the total area cultivated, the total area manured, and the nature of the manures employed, in various years:—

Season.	Total Area under Crop.	Total Area of Crops Manured.	Manures Used—	
			Natural.	Artificial.
	acres.	acres.	loads.	cwt.
1907-08	2,570,137	423,678	144,021	267,120
1913-14	4,568,841	2,226,742	166,753	1,010,596
1915-16	5,794,835	2,753,431	177,788	1,132,446
1920-21	4,464,342	1,998,429	160,361	998,191
1925-26	4,541,423	2,635,483	268,930	1,709,557
1926-27	4,595,711	2,863,771	197,898	1,863,088
1927-28	4,994,515	3,398,795	168,912	2,240,337
1928-29	5,440,762	3,761,118	157,686	2,457,937
1929-30	5,499,408	3,896,692	130,009	2,523,469
1930-31	6,809,510	4,550,794	142,416	2,631,441
1931-32	5,107,049	2,267,004	153,777	1,382,303
1932-33	6,330,370	3,238,716	185,710	1,752,136

The quantity of superphosphate used on the areas sown with wheat was 929,259 cwt. in 1931-32, and 1,326,832 cwt. in 1932-33.

The figures in the table do not indicate the exact ratio between the area under crop in any season and the area manured to produce that season's harvests. For some crops the soil is prepared, and the crop is harvested during the period from 1st July to 30th June, which until 1930-31 was taken as the season, in compiling agricultural statistics. But for other products, *e.g.*, wheat the most extensive crop—the land under crop in any season was manured between January and June of the preceding period. Nevertheless the table supplies convincing evidence that the practice of manuring the soil was increasing steadily up to 1930-31. In the following year, however, there was a sharp decline in the acreage manured, due principally to the adverse economic conditions ruling in the industry, but this acreage was considerably increased in 1932-33.

In 1932-33 information was collected regarding the use of manures for pastures, and it was reported that a total area of 50,979 acres was treated on 683 holdings, the quantity of artificial manures used being 46,953 cwt.

The sale of artificial manures is regulated by the Fertilisers Act of 1904, and under its provisions the vendor is required to furnish to the purchaser a statement as to their nature and chemical composition.

SHARE-FARMING.

The system of share-farming is as follows:—The owner provides suitable land and sometimes seed and fertiliser, and the farmer generally provides the necessary plant and labour. The contract usually is that the land be operated for a specified purpose and a fixed time. Various arrangements are made for sharing the product. Sometimes the parties to the agreement take equal shares of the produce up to a specified yield, and any excess goes to the farmer as a bonus. In other cases the owner takes one-third and the farmer two-thirds of the total product.

The following table shows particulars regarding the areas used for cultivation or dairying on shares during the past twelve years:—

Season.	Holdings used for Share Farming.	Share-farmers.	Area Farmed on Shares.		
			Cultivation.	Dairying.	Total.
	No.	No.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1920-21	1,668	2,761	614,351	121,976	736,327
1921-22	2,246	3,449	677,197	183,878	861,075
1922-23	2,457	3,970	718,488	237,069	955,557
1923-24	2,374	3,636	673,593	226,804	900,397
1924-25	2,510	3,828	695,092	234,736	929,828
1925-26	2,493	3,667	645,395	226,362	871,757
1926-27	2,919	4,043	706,025	274,030	980,055
1927-28	3,227	4,457	845,397	303,274	1,148,671
1928-29	3,281	4,402	840,972	343,942	1,184,914
1929-30	3,458	4,672	898,863	356,147	1,255,010
1930-31	3,720	5,033	1,018,591	396,863	1,415,454
1931-32	4,083	5,603	863,083	464,093	1,327,176
1932-33	6,606	9,119	1,599,191	554,151	2,153,342

Of the 6,606 holdings used wholly or in part for share-farming in 1932-33, share-farming was in operation for agriculture only on 4,973 holdings, dairying only on 229 holdings, and agriculture and dairying combined on 1,404 holdings, including dairy farms on which only fodder crops for the dairy cattle were grown.

Practically the whole of the area cultivated on the share-system is devoted to wheat-growing. The system was well developed in 1915-16, when the area cultivated under it exceeded one-fifth of the total area under crop in the State. Up to 1919-20 the returns from wheat-growing were small on account of droughts and market difficulties, and share-farming diminished more rapidly than other systems of cultivation. Subsequent experience was largely affected by seasonal conditions, but there was a substantial increase in share-farming between 1925 and 1933. In the latter year the area farmed in this manner approximated one-fourth of the total area under crop in the State.

Of the areas cultivated in 1932-33 on the share-system, 849,313 acres were in the Western Slopes Division and 422,205 acres were in the Riverina.

DATES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING.

The usual dates of planting and harvesting the principal crops of the State in the main districts in which they are sown are as follow:—

Crop	Most Usual Months of—	
	Planting.	Harvesting.
Wheat	May-June	November-December.
Maize	September-December ...	January-August.
Oats	May	December.
Barley	May	December
Potatoes—early ...	July-August	November-December.
„ late	November	July.
Sugar-cane	September	July-December.
Tobacco	November-December ...	March-April.
Broom Millet	September-October ...	January-February.

It should be noted that the foregoing statement shows only the most usual dates and that both planting and harvesting occur before and after the periods specified, divergences being due to the variety of seed planted, the geographical position of the district, and variations in seasonal conditions.

INDIVIDUAL CROPS.

WHEAT.

Wheat is the staple agricultural product of New South Wales, and its cultivation provides a means of livelihood for a large section of the population. It is the principal activity on probably one-eighth of the rural holdings of the State, and three-quarters of the average area under crop are devoted to wheat. The farm value of wheat-crops (other than those used as green fodder) in 1932-33 was £10,552,500, including £9,858,750 from grain and £693,750 from wheaten hay. These figures are inclusive of a bounty paid to growers by the Commonwealth Government and a remission by the State Government of freight at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel, amounting in all to approximately 3d. per bushel.

The mild climate of New South Wales makes it possible to work the soil on scientific lines throughout the year, and admits of the utilisation of paddocks for pastoral purposes after the crop has been harvested. The time of sowing varies according to district and seasonal conditions, but is seldom earlier than March or later than August. Harvesting generally begins in November and may extend until February.

The Wheat Belt.

A description of the nature and extent of the wheat belt of New South Wales was published on pages 573 and 574 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

The extension of the limits of wheat-growing in New South Wales formed the subject of special reports by the Government Statistician in 1905, 1913, and 1923.

Development of Wheat Growing.

Wheat growing as an industry in New South Wales has progressed steadily since 1890. From the latest figures available it is estimated that an area of 28,000,000 acres is suitable for cultivation, and of this area 4,800,000 acres, or approximately one-sixth was actually sown with wheat in 1932-33.

The following statement shows the area under wheat for grain and for hay, together with the total production, average yield per acre, and quantity exported since 1897-98, the first season in which there was a surplus of wheat for export:—

Season.	Area under Wheat.				Yield.		Average yield per acre.		Wheat and flour exported in calendar year following harvest.
	For Grain.	For Hay.	Fed-off.†	Total.	Grain.	Hay.	Grain.	Hay.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	thousand bushels.	thousand tons.	bushels.	tons.	thousand bushels.*
1897-98	993,350	313,720	††	1,207,070	10,560	182	10·6	·85	532
1898-99	1,319,503	312,451	††	1,631,954	9,276	177	7·0	·57	437
1899-00	1,426,106	414,813	††	1,840,979	13,604	341	9·5	·32	865
1900-01	1,530,609	332,143	††	1,862,752	16,174	348	10·6	1·05	4,788
1901-02	1,392,070	312,558	††	1,704,923	14,809	287	10·6	·92	2,914
1902-03	1,279,760	320,588	††	1,600,348	1,585	76	1·2	·24	154
1903-04	1,561,111	286,702	††	1,847,813	27,334	452	17·5	1·58	9,772
1904-05	1,775,955	284,367	††	2,060,322	16,464	207	9·3	·73	5,661
1905-06	1,939,447	313,582	††	2,253,029	20,737	305	10·7	·97	5,338
1906-07	1,866,253	316,945	16,744	2,199,942	21,818	403	11·7	1·27	6,246
1907-08	1,390,171	365,925	129,813	1,885,909	9,156	198	6·6	·54	902
1908-09	1,394,056	490,823	101,202	1,989,086	15,483	427	11·1	·87	4,866
1909-10	1,990,180	380,784	5,825	2,376,789	28,532	566	14·3	1·49	12,111
1910-11	2,128,326	422,972	61,458	2,613,256	27,914	468	13·1	1·11	14,423
1911-12	2,380,710	440,243	89,731	2,901,684	25,088	423	10·5	·96	10,172
1912-13	2,221,514	704,221	31,557	2,967,292	32,487	780	14·6	1·11	17,116
1913-14	3,205,397	534,226	23,301	3,763,016	38,020	588	11·9	1·10	20,038
1914-15	2,758,024	599,431	815,561	4,143,016	12,331	355	4·7	·62	785
1915-16	4,188,865	579,678	53,702	5,122,245	66,765	1,212	15·9	1·38	23,514
1916-17	3,806,604	633,607	58,101	4,498,310	36,598	814	9·6	1·28	21,262
1917-18	3,320,371	435,180	63,855	3,823,436	37,712	435	11·3	1·11	12,650
1918-19	2,409,660	613,544	204,161	3,227,374	18,325	517	7·6	·84	19,694
1919-20	1,474,174	716,770	877,596	3,068,540	4,388	355	3·0	·49	427
1920-21	3,127,377	520,555	15,420	3,663,352	55,625	822	17·8	1·58	41,746
1921-22	3,194,949	467,367	24,735	3,687,047	42,767	575	13·4	1·23	21,793
1922-23	2,942,857	593,184	350,993	3,892,009	28,668	649	9·7	1·09	8,904
1923-24	2,945,335	695,622	283,305	3,924,262	33,176	703	11·3	1·01	11,976
1924-25	3,550,078	388,479	31,647	3,960,204	59,767	537	16·8	1·38	38,741
1925-26	2,025,012	449,803	286,552	3,661,367	33,803	444	11·6	·99	16,951
1926-27	3,352,736	311,213	36,160	3,700,109	47,541	394	14·2	1·27	18,697
1927-28	3,029,950	369,960	622,385	4,022,295	27,042	343	8·9	·93	15,516
1928-29	4,090,083	375,270	10,605	4,484,958	49,257	390	12·0	1·04	21,063
1929-30	3,974,064	331,071	48,914	4,404,049	34,407	311	8·7	·82	14,621
1930-31	5,134,960	520,993	17,992	5,673,945	65,877	678	12·8	1·30	44,122
1931-32	3,682,945	292,234	20,008	3,995,187	54,966	376	14·9	1·29	38,769
1932-33	4,803,943	290,556	24,535	5,119,034	78,870	396	16·4	1·36	40,779

* Flour has been expressed at its equivalent in wheat. †† Information not available.

§ Includes area sown for green food. In 1927-28 and previous years, all areas fed-off were included in this column. In 1928-29 and subsequent years, areas with an estimated fed-off value of less than the farm value of 5 bushels per acre were treated as having failed entirely, and the acreage was allocated to grain or hay according to the purpose for which sown.

Broadly speaking, yields below 5 bushels per acre can be regarded as failures, between 5 and 10 bushels as moderate 10 to 15 bushels as good, and over 15 bushels as very good. Classified on this basis, it is found that in the 36 years under review 3 crops have been failures, 9 were moderate, 19 were good, and 5 were very good. The average annual area harvested for

hay has decreased heavily during the period from 625,560 acres in the five years ended 1916 to 387,984 acres in the five years ended 1932. In 1928-29, 1929-30 and 1930-31 areas with a fed-off value of less than 15s. per acre were classified as failed, and included with the areas sown for hay or grain. In 1931-32 the value adopted in this connection was 7s. 6d. per acre, and in 1932-33, 10s. per acre.

The fluctuations in the development of wheat-growing since 1915 were discussed on pages 575 and 576 of the Year Book for 1928-29. Unfavourable rainfall during the ploughing and sowing periods apparently caused a temporary decline in the area sown in 1925-26 and 1926-27, although the low price of wheat probably influenced the position in the latter year. Very favourable rainfall occurred almost throughout the wheat belt in the months of February, March, and April in both 1928 and 1929 and the farmers increased the areas sown in each of those seasons despite the prevalence of low prices. In 1930 the Federal Government encouraged farmers to grow more wheat and despite the fact that in many districts the early rainfall was deficient, the area sown with wheat exceeded the previous record (1915-16) by over half a million acres. Excessive rainfall from March to June, 1931, prevented many farmers from sowing in 1931-32.

A record harvest was garnered in 1932-33, but the area sown (5,119,034 acres) was less than that of 1915-16 and 1930-31.

Rainfall Index for Wheat Districts.

The following summary provides a monthly index of rainfall in the wheat districts of the State for each year since 1921. The index is derived from the ratios of the average rainfall of each of eleven individual districts to the normal rainfall for the same districts weighted in accordance with the average area sown with wheat in each district. The normal rainfall for each month is represented by 100, and the index shows, therefore, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall in each month:—

Month.	Rainfall Index—New South Wales Wheat Districts. (Percentage of Normal).												
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
January	83	63	44	72	194	59	111	197	20	44	69	13	143
February	96	59	4	212	130	28	22	411	148	36	37	99	7
March ...	129	9	21	62	58	256	38	162	99	48	270	180	53
April ...	159	115	9	133	16	267	71	137	141	67	204	181	86
May ...	178	49	62	57	205	153	60	54	33	82	312	43	74
June ...	142	51	237	77	128	75	39	76	36	111	227	72	65
July ...	102	147	171	78	89	79	53	119	27	103	90	87	127
August ...	91	58	52	146	80	97	69	27	111	124	50	129	50
September	124	74	111	131	42	101	63	100	95	43	91	141	152
October	95	71	102	89	46	61	153	88	79	234	46	57	102
November	53	7	67	338	129	15	135	32	102	95	123	112	190
December	168	156	133	91	36	136	57	19	118	248	97	59	176
Average yield of wheat per acre (bushels)	13·4	9·7	11·3	16·8	11·6	14·2	8·9	12·0	8·7	12·8	14·9	16·4	13·1*

* Estimated.

The significant months as regards the effect of rainfall on wheat yields are from April to October—more especially April, May, and September. The wheat districts extend over practically the whole length of the hinterland, and seasonal conditions vary widely as between districts. These circumstances, together with the incidence of fallowing and fertilising, temperatures and winds, play a large part in modifying the effects of rainfall on yields.

While the foregoing summary is useful for general reference as to the relationship of wheat yields to seasonal conditions, a more discriminating analysis is necessary. In the following table the rainfall index for the northern, central, and southern sections of the wheat belt is shown in comparison with the average yields per acre from fallowed and stubble lands in the seasons 1931-32 and 1932-33:—

Month.	Rainfall Index 1932—Wheat Districts Normal for each month=100.				Rainfall Index 1933—Wheat Districts Normal for each month=100.			
	North- ern.	Central.	South- ern.	Total.	North- ern.	Central.	South- ern.	Total.
January	41	11	8	13	172	106	153	143
February	37	66	126	99	32	11	1	7
March	99	191	193	180	43	63	50	53
April	111	132	216	181	50	120	75	86
May	60	26	42	43	91	73	71	74
June	44	51	86	72	105	55	62	65
July	76	76	95	87	223	122	103	127
August	45	96	160	129	50	36	57	50
September	241	183	103	141	147	170	146	152
October	109	69	41	57	232	124	67	102
November	115	139	99	112	183	187	193	180
December	64	66	55	59	91	107	223	176
Average yield of wheat per acre—	1932-33.				1933-34*			
Fallowed land bus..	16.6	19.3	20.6	20.2	22.4	15.4	14.4	15.0
Stubble land bus....	12.8	13.7	15.1	14.1	17.8	11.3	8.0	11.4

* Approximate.

Wheat Districts.

The statistical divisions of New South Wales are shown on the map on the frontispiece of this Year Book.

The principal wheat-producing divisions of the State, arranged in order of importance, are the Riverina, the south-western slopes, the central-western slopes, the north-western slopes, the central tableland, the central plain, and the northern plains. The average area harvested for grain and the average yield in each division for the period of ten years 1923-24 to 1932-33 are shown in the following summary:—

District.	Northern.		Central.		Southern.		Total.	
	acres.	bus.	acres.	bus.	acres.	bus.	acres.	bus.
Coastal	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,672	18,433
Tableland	9,498	134,690	184,915	2,593,151	3,669	55,891	198,082	2,783,732
Slopes	311,151	4,193,124	838,213	9,987,717	959,865	13,703,305	2,109,229	27,884,146
Plains	106,304	1,276,494	215,200	2,132,047	1,112,498	14,346,326	1,434,002	17,754,867
Western Division	*	*	*	*	*	*	5,926	29,672
Total	426,953	5,604,308	1,238,328	14,712,915	2,076,032	28,105,522	3,748,911	48,470,850

* Comparable divisions not available.

Although the proportions vary seasonally, on the average approximately 56 per cent. of the area harvested for grain is in the southern districts, 33 per cent. in the central districts, and 11 per cent. in the northern districts. Comparison on this basis has the merit of dividing the wheat belt into three portions, of which the northern normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter, while the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, cultural methods, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various divisions.

The following statement shows that wheat is most extensively and successfully grown in the southern districts.

Divisions.	Area Harvested for Grain.		Yield of Grain.		Yield of Grain per Acre.						
	Average, 1922-23 to 1931-32.	1932-33.	Average, 1922-23 to 1931-32.	1932-33.	Average 1922-23 to 1931-32.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Coastal ...	acres. 1,616	acres. 1,933	bus. 16,299	bus. 34,671	bus. 10.1	bus. 7.1	bus. 11.2	bus. 15.4	bus. 12.1	bus. 15.0	bus. 17.9
†Northern	404,911	580,594	5,109,367	7,465,527	12.6	4.2	14.3	15.0	14.7	16.4	12.9
†Central ...	1,170,837	1,548,868	12,876,538	23,577,987	11.0	7.0	11.4	5.5	13.3	14.8	15.2
†Southern	1,930,617	2,660,960	25,426,448	47,712,861	12.8	10.6	11.9	9.2	12.2	14.7	17.9
Western	4,821	11,588	21,998	78,954	4.6	1.5	4.8	1.1	4.0	7.2	6.8
Total.....	3,562,802	4,803,943	43,450,650	78,870,000	12.2	8.9	12.0	8.7	12.8	14.9	16.4

† Includes Tablelands, Slopes, and Central Plains.

Generally speaking, the use of fertilisers and the practice of fallowing are most extensive in the southern districts, and there the average yield is usually greatest. This is due in a large part to the more dependable nature of the winter rains. In the four seasons ended 1931-32, however, the northern areas yielded a much higher average than any other division because of the occurrence of favourable rains during the growing period in the northern wheat belt and of comparatively dry weather conditions in the southern and central districts. During 1932-33 the position returned to normal, and the southern division recorded an increased average yield.

Average Yield of Wheat.

Viewed over a long period of years, the average yield of wheat in New South Wales is subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of the seasons, but reference to the table on page 56 will show that these fluctuations have been much less marked since 1920-21 than formerly. The highest yields have usually been recorded in seasons following the worst droughts, and besides giving dramatic proof of the advantages of fallowing have gone far to make immediate compensation for the losses sustained. The lowest yield on record—that of the 1902 season—was only 1.2 bushels per acre. It was followed by a yield of 17.5 bushels per acre; which was surpassed only in 1920-21, when, after the severe drought of 1918-20, a record average of 17.8 bushels per acre was obtained. The lowest average yield in any season since 1919-20 was 8.7 bushels per acre in 1929-30.

The average annual yield has shown definite improvement since the commencement of wheat-growing for export in 1897. The fact that the average is still considerably below that which was obtained prior to this

expansion is due probably to the fact that only some of the best wheat lands were tilled prior to the increase in the area sown. In decennial periods the average yields of New South Wales have compared as follows:—

Period.	Average Yield per acre.	Period.	Average Yield per acre.
	bushels.		bushels.
1872-1881	14·71	1902-1911	11·04
1882-1891	13·30	1912-1921	11·62
1892-1901	10·02	1922-1931	12·02

In calculating these averages the area which was sown for grain but failed is included, while the area fed off or used for green fodder is excluded.

The yield of wheat in New South Wales does not compare favourably with the yields usually obtained in some of the large wheat-exporting countries.

Representative averages for the five years 1928-32 are shown below:—

Country.	Average Yield per acre.	Country.	Average Yield per acre.
	bushels.		bushels.
Canada	16·9	Australia	10·8
United States	14·8	New South Wales ..	11·7
Argentina	13·1	Russia (Soviet) ..	10·1

Although the yield in New South Wales is largely influenced by the nature of the seasons, it is apparent that, as scientific methods of cultivation are becoming more widely adopted and land is properly fallowed, tilled, and manured, the average yield per acre is increasing. Another favourable factor exists in the improvement of wheat types by plant-breeding. However, it is anticipated that the warm climate and the prevalence of hot winds during the ripening period will always militate against a high average yield being obtained in New South Wales, such as is obtained in more humid countries.

Fallowing and the Wheat Yield.

Since 1923-24 statistics have been collected of the yield of grain from the areas of new land, fallowed land, and unfallowed land sown with wheat. It was intended that land should not be classed as fallow unless it had been cultivated by ploughing during the year preceding the sowing, but it is doubtful whether the collection has been made on this basis in all cases. Summer fallow is practised to some extent.

The following table provides a comparison of the yields obtained from the various classes of land in 1932-33 in each of the divisions described on page 58:—

Division.	Area.†			Total Yield.			Average Yield per Acre.		
	New Land.	Fallowed Land.	Stubble Land.	New Land.	Fallowed Land.	Stubble Land.	New Land.	Fallowed Land.	Stubble Land.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bushels.
Coastal	264	211	1,458	4,638	3,009	27,024	17·7	14·3	18·5
Northern*	35,187	39,995	505,412	358,407	662,196	6,444,924	10·2	16·6	12·8
Central*	62,004	436,463	1,050,401	742,869	8,402,868	14,432,250	12·0	19·3	13·7
Southern*	75,930	1,374,777	1,210,253	1,116,102	28,377,726	18,219,033	14·7	20·6	15·1
Western	1,347	737	8,944	6,864	12,357	59,733	3·7	15·5	6·7
Total	175,232	1,852,243	2,776,468	2,228,880	37,458,156	39,182,964	12·7	20·2	14·1

*Includes Tablelands, Slopes, and Central Plains.

† Including areas which failed.

The average yields on fallowed land were far in excess of those from other land throughout the wheat belt. There are, however, other factors such as rainfall, cultural methods, and soil, which necessarily play an important part in determining the results. The climatic conditions prevailing in the various wheat districts and the methods adopted by farmers differ in a marked degree, consequently the results shown above do not represent fully the benefits which accrue from fallowing. Still, it is apparent that even with present methods of fallow the improvement in the wheat yield has been appreciable.

The average yields per acre from fallowed and unfallowed lands respectively in the northern, central, and southern districts of the State in each year for which records have been obtained are as follows:—

Year.	Northern Districts.*		Central Districts.*		Southern Districts.*		Whole State.	
	Fallowed.	Stubble.	Fallowed.	Stubble.	Fallowed.	Stubble.	Fallowed.	Stubble.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1923-24 ...	8.3	6.8	10.4	8.5	15.3	12.2	14.1	9.6
1924-25 ...	19.4	16.1	19.1	14.7	19.9	13.9	19.7	14.8
1925-26 ...	9.3	7.5	15.3	10.7	13.2	10.1	13.5	10.0
1926-27 ...	16.1	14.3	16.4	12.7	15.2	12.3	16.0	13.0
1927-28 ...	5.8	3.6	9.0	5.7	11.7	7.5	11.2	5.9
1928-29 ...	16.7	14.3	14.5	9.7	13.7	9.2	13.9	10.6
1929-30 ...	19.2	15.0	7.9	4.2	11.7	6.5	10.8	7.3
1930-31 ...	16.3	14.7	15.8	12.8	15.2	9.9	15.4	11.8
1931-32 ...	20.1	16.4	18.6	13.5	16.7	11.6	17.1	13.4
1932-33 ...	16.6	12.8	19.3	13.7	20.6	15.1	20.2	14.1
1933-34† ...	22.4	17.8	15.4	11.3	14.4	8.0	15.0	11.4

* Includes Tablelands, Slopes, and Plains.

† Approximate.

The following statement shows the approximate areas of new land, fallowed land, and stubble land, sown with wheat harvested for grain, including that which failed entirely in New South Wales during each of the past nine seasons:—

Season.	New Land.	Fallowed Land.	Remainder, Stubble Land.	Total.*
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1924-25	149,894	1,583,047	1,780,069	3,513,010
1925-26	81,243	1,464,686	1,307,334	2,853,263
1926-27	123,730	1,746,822	1,465,903	3,336,455
1927-28	115,971	1,771,208	1,119,586	3,006,765
1928-29	192,865	2,010,751	1,872,938	4,076,554
1929-30	190,715	1,638,683	2,072,380	3,901,778
1930-31	297,618	1,708,104	3,117,413	5,123,135
1931-32	123,661	1,473,678	2,062,609	3,659,948
1932-33	175,232	1,852,243	2,776,468	4,803,943

* Approximate.

On the average about half the total area cropped for grain is fallowed land, but in response to a "grow more wheat" campaign in 1930 a large proportion of stubble land was cropped again in lieu of being fallowed. This factor, together with the exceptionally heavy rains in 1931, reduced the sowings of 1931-32, but in 1932-33 a substantially increased acreage was sown under all three headings.

Size of the Wheat Farms.

If it be considered that, in normal seasons, an area of less than 250 acres devoted to wheat will not provide subsistence for a farmer and his family, it is apparent, in view of the small average area devoted to wheat, that wheat-growing in many cases must be conducted in conjunction with other pursuits, and that many wheat-growers derive portion of their living from other sources. The extent to which wheat farming is carried on in conjunction with sheep-grazing and dairying is shown in tables appearing on pages 65 and 66.

The following table illustrates the recent development of wheat-growing in respect of number and average size of areas sown:—

Year.	Wheat sown for Grain, Hay, and Green Food.			Holdings on which wheat was sown only for hay or for green food.	Wheat sown for Grain		
	Holdings.	Total Area sown with Wheat.	Average Area per Holding devoted to Wheat.		No. of Holdings.	Areas sown for grain.†	Average area per holding.†
	No.	acres.	acres.	No.	No.	acres.	acres.
1900-01	20,149	1,862,752	92	*	*	*	*
1905-06	19,049	2,253,029	118	*	*	*	*
1915-16	22,453	5,122,245	224	*	*	*	*
1920-21	17,790	3,663,352	206	2,132	15,658	3,127,377	200
1921-22	18,216	3,687,047	202	1,921	16,295	3,194,949	196
1922-23	18,632	3,832,009	209	3,727	14,905	2,942,847	197
1923-24	18,036	3,924,262	217	3,441	14,595	2,945,335	202
1924-25	17,690	3,960,204	224	1,623	16,067	3,550,078	221
1925-26	17,074	3,661,367	214	2,797	14,277	2,925,012	205
1926-27	17,135	3,700,109	216	1,204	15,931	3,352,736	210
1927-28	16,817	4,022,295	239	2,710	14,107	3,029,950	215
1928-29	17,134	4,484,958	262	1,128§	16,006	4,090,083	256
1929-30	16,382	4,404,049	269	1,177§	15,205	3,974,064	261
1930-31	18,171	5,673,945	312	1,247§	16,924	5,134,960	303
1931-32	16,875	3,995,187	237	945§	15,930	3,682,945	231
1932-33	19,029	5,119,034	269	1,068§	17,961	4,803,943	268

* Not available.

† Excluding area cropped for hay.

§ Areas with fed-off value less than 15s. per acre in 1928-1931, and less than 7s. 6d. per acre in 1932, and less than 10s. per acre in 1933 have been classified as failed entirely and included in the second column of the table.

The expansion in area 1928 to 1930 was due mainly to an increase in average areas sown, but also in large measure to an increase in the number of growers in 1930-31. Depressive market conditions were responsible for a severe contraction in acreage, and the number of growers in 1932. The anticipation of a Government bonus, and also the continuous low prices received for wool probably induced many additional farmers to grow wheat in 1933, with the result that there was a substantial increase in both acreage and number of growers.

Consideration of the above table in conjunction with statistics of average yield suggests that there is a considerable number of growers who sow wheat and crop it for grain, hay or green food, according to seasonal conditions.

The following table provides a summary of the areas of holdings on which wheat was grown for grain in the seasons 1931-32 and 1932-33 arranged in groups according to the area cropped for grain:—

Area cropped for Grain.	1931-32.				1932-33.			
	Hold-ings.	Area cropped for grain.	Production of grain.	Average yield per acre.	Hold-ings.	Area cropped for grain.	Production of grain.	Average yield per acre.
acres.	No.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	No.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1-49	1,951	46,109	570,789	12·4	2,240	51,900	709,584	13·6
50-299	9,575	1,533,257	22,468,281	14·7	9,415	1,623,623	26,567,850	16·4
300-999	4,252	1,886,426	28,628,889	15·2	6,035	2,743,710	44,834,085	16·3
1,000-1,999	139	173,661	2,706,432	15·6	246	308,660	5,350,773	17·3
2,000-and over.	13	43,492	591,609	13·6	25	76,050	1,407,708	18·5
Total	15,930	3,682,945	54,966,000	14·9	17,961	4,803,943	78,870,000	16·4

In this table wheat-farms are divided somewhat arbitrarily into five classes, graded according to the size of the area cultivated for grain. Those where less than 50 acres are cultivated for grain may be considered to be held by growers earning their livelihood principally in other directions. In 1932-33 these numbered 2,240, or 12·5 per cent. of the total. Where the areas cultivated range from 50 acres to 299 acres growers may be considered to draw their subsistence from wheat-growing in a degree ranging from partial to complete dependence—these numbered 9,415, or 52·4 per cent. of the total. Where the area cultivated exceeds 300 acres it may be considered generally that hired labour is employed in connection with the whole of the operations, or that more than one grower is involved. Areas of this kind numbered 6,306, and represented 35·1 per cent. of the total.

In all, areas of less than 30 acres in extent were sown with wheat for grain on 1,406 farms. The total number of areas under 100 acres in extent sown with wheat for grain was 3,966; from 100 to 199 acres, 3,684; from 200 to 299 acres, 4,005; from 300 to 399 acres, 2,632; and from 400 to 499 acres, 1,588; the number in successive groups of 100 diminished rapidly thereafter. In 1932-33 there were 25 wheat crops of 2,000 acres and over in extent. A number of large crops, however, are farmed on the shares system, and in some cases more than one share-farmer is engaged.

The disparities between the average yields in area series are not very pronounced, and are affected by the chance factors of rainfall and location. The most productive groups of areas in the various years were as follow:— In 1927-28, 1925-26, and in 1932-33, areas over 2,000 acres in extent; in 1931-32 areas from 1,000 to 1,999 acres; in 1926-27, areas from 300 to 999 acres in extent, 1930-31, 1928-29, 1924-25 and 1923-24, areas from 50 to 299 acres; 1922-23 and 1929-30, areas under 50 acres.

A table showing the number, area and production from wheat crops in area series in each division of the State is published in the section "Agriculture" of the Statistical Register of New South Wales. This shows that the 25 crops of 2,000 acres and over in extent in 1932-33 were distributed divisionally as follows:—In Riverina 10, South-western Slopes 8, Central-western Slopes 6, Central Plain 1.

Varieties of Wheat Grown.

Wheat-growing in this State has been attended with a great deal of experimentation, as the many varieties named in the following table will indicate. Most of these experiments in wheat breeding have been conducted by the Department of Agriculture, and the benefit conferred on the industry in general has been very appreciable.

Varieties.	Season.			Varieties.	Season.		
	1925-26.	1929-30.	1932-33.		1925-26.	1929-30.	1932-33.
	acres.	acres.	acres.		acres.	acres.	acres.
Aussie ...	1,470	30,214	45,201	Gullen ...	...	1,235	3,746
Bald Early... ..	3,058	17,093	16,127	Hard Federation...	158,027	122,946	49,544
Baroota Wonder ...	12,916	9,514	6,697	Major ...	36,606	28,319	31,877
Bena ...	458	195,126	123,645	Marshall's No. 3 ...	99,666	141,123	144,173
Bobin ...	...	4,678	131,387	Minister ...	41,399	17,064	5,782
Bomen ...	73,640	29,882	8,309	Nabawa ...	155	203,217	1,619,915
Cadia ...	14	6,563	2,066	Nizam ...	635	67,092	27,189
Canberra ...	474,797	236,399	91,263	Penny ...	55,956	126,029	130,682
Canimbla ...	20	4,440	9,194	Purple Straw ...	34,849	30,837	25,206
Clarendon ...	9,426	12,189	14,089	Pusa No. 4. ...	1,804	*	51,890
Cleveland ...	25,491	31,608	20,747	Rajah ...	225	7,171	18,852
Comeback ...	3,932	3,234	1,901	Ranee ...	445	49,291	123,769
Currawa ...	63,144	61,211	61,529	Riverina ...	3,894	47,543	52,997
Dundee ...	...	...	3,587	Steinwedel ...	7,569	3,563	*
Duri ...	34	5,791	19,818	Turvey ...	190,094	281,556	168,727
Early Bird ...	378	3,703	*	Union ...	1,726	101,044	64,736
Federation ...	853,430	679,043	184,495	Wandilla ...	10,407	56,856	35,509
Firbank ...	11,655	7,011	3,255	Waratah ...	122,839	817,128	705,890
Florence ...	71,305	13,609	18,819	Wandilla King ...	182,410	431,512	433,807
Ford ...	7	3,095	125,291	Other Varieties ...	162,174	257,966	214,921
Free Gallipoli ...	3,362	95,777	240,721				
Geeralying ...	...	...	4,719				
Guyas Early ...	52,240	25,753	21,499				
Gresley ...	72,913	59,755	24,118	Total ...	2,341,570	4,335,000	5,087,589

* Information not collected.

NOTE.—Figures for 1925-26 relate to areas grown for grain only.

The most interesting feature in this table is the rise and fall in popularity of certain varieties. A rapid increase is shown to have taken place in recent years in the area sown with Nabawa, while a corresponding decrease has been recorded in Federation and Canberra. This is due principally to the disease and drought-resisting qualities of Nabawa. The fungus disease, Black Smut, has taken heavy toll of the yields of Federation and Canberra, both of which are very susceptible to infection. Nabawa on the other hand enjoys a considerable degree of immunity from this disease, and its yields are very rarely affected. Moreover, the drought resisting qualities of Nabawa, together with its good yielding capacity, render it the most suitable variety for use in those dry areas on the western fringe of the wheat belt.

Wheat Growing in conjunction with Sheep-grazing and Dairying.

For the purpose of assisting the Royal Commission appointed by the Commonwealth Government to inquire into the wheat industry, this Bureau undertook a special compilation of wheat statistics in connection

with the 1932-33 season, and the following table indicates the sizes of holdings on which wheat was grown for grain, and also the extent to which the cereal was cultivated on those areas.

* Total Area of Holdings on which Wheat was grown for Grain.	Wheat (Grain).		
	Holdings on which grown.	Area.	Production.
Acres.	No.	Acres.	Bushels,
1— 30	120	1,481	20,040
30— 321	1,957	124,653	1,716,066
321— 640	4,120	728,930	12,303,432
641— 1,280	5,786	1,605,032	27,235,548
1,281— 2,000	2,726	974,610	15,014,478
2,001— 3,000	1,584	617,967	9,942,258
3,001— 4,000	580	241,118	4,026,135
4,001— 5,000	308	131,038	2,131,374
5,001— 7,500	364	168,235	2,818,479
7,501— 10,000	138	78,865	1,358,916
10,001— 15,000	107	65,003	1,125,729
15,001— 20,000	40	27,848	513,009
20,001— 30,000	33	16,832	286,320
30,001— 40,000	16	12,571	269,838
40,001— 50,000	6	3,802	38,853
50,001—100,000	5	2,536	23,085
100,001 and over	2	1,489	11,769
Total	17,892	4,802,010	78,835,329

* Exclusive of Coastal Division.

The excess of the area of a large number of the holdings over the area sown for wheat indicates the considerable extent to which wheat growing is combined with pastoral pursuits, notably sheep-grazing.

The following table shows the total number of flocks and sheep depastured on holdings on which wheat was grown for grain during the season 1932-33:—

Size of Sheep Flocks.	Flocks on Holdings growing Wheat for Grain.	Sheep on Holdings growing Wheat for Grain.
	No.	No.
1— 49	590	15,326
50— 99	615	43,814
100— 149	801	96,521
150— 199	795	135,311
200— 299	1,522	368,105
300— 399	1,367	463,131
400— 499	1,216	533,240
500— 749	2,073	1,256,397
750— 999	1,339	1,146,117
1,000—1,499	1,552	1,866,348
1,500—1,999	815	1,389,872
2,000—2,999	842	2,027,529
3,000—3,999	349	1,185,474
4,000—4,999	200	880,293
5,000—9,999	320	2,184,326
10,000 and over	130	2,252,402
Total	14,526	15,844,206

The extent to which dairying was carried on in conjunction with wheat growing for grain during 1932-33 is shown in the following table:—

Size of Registered Dairies.	Registered Dairies on Holdings growing Wheat for Grain.	Cows in Registered Dairies on Holdings growing Wheat for Grain.
Cows.	No.	No.
1—4	38	126
5—9	279	2,058
10—14	438	5,209
15—19	369	6,192
20—29	450	10,667
30—49	428	16,100
50—99	239	15,430
100 and over	42	5,984
Total	2,283	61,766

An analysis of the foregoing tables discloses that there were in the State (excluding the Coastal Division) 17,892 holdings on which wheat was grown for grain. The total area of these holdings was 26,964,192 acres, and the area actually sown for wheat grain was 4,802,010 acres. On 14,526 holdings or 81 per cent. of the total growing wheat for grain there were 15,844,206 sheep or 29.5 per cent. of the State's total of 53,698,236 at 31st March, 1933.

On 2,283 of the holdings growing wheat for grain, or 12.7 per cent. of the total, there were registered dairies carrying a total of 61,766 cows, at 31st March, 1933. Thus slightly more than one wheat farm in eight also had a registered dairy.

Wheat Exports.

The following table covering the oversea export of wheat during the past five years will indicate in some measure the fluctuations in the marketing of this commodity from year to year:—

Destination.	Quantity of wheat exported oversea.				
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6,633,858	616,193	11,312,656	8,660,067	9,410,897
Irish Free State	377,864	...	873,853	3,624,122	3,439,752
Belgium	405,161	55,290	545,093	566,182	424,490
Netherlands	435,778	...	362,537	287,093	306,233
France	312,576	...	350,638	...	...
Germany	385,545	...	111,035	...	...
Greece	545,538	...	...	...	...
Italy	1,523,346	...	3,287,620	2,028,285	1,789,270
Malta	443,203	...	18,627	419,205	46,455
Sweden	370,830	...	...	348,880	...
Egypt	445,077	...	65,348	203,563	26,097
Union of South Africa	97,543	...	200,517	14,407	2,000
Chile and Peru	746,720	...	241,532	...	284,000
India	2,295,186	...	234,925	...	...
China	619,035	...	4,833,048	5,355,477	10,456,010
Japan	2,722,358	18,670	8,506,528	6,531,012	5,026,335
New Zealand	231,302	154,030	103,105	29,418	189,093
Other Countries	345,485	8,558	8,172	46,633	275,163
Total	18,936,405	852,741	31,055,234	28,114,344	31,675,795

The small quantity exported in 1929-30 is attributable to the relatively poor harvest.

A similar table with reference to the oversea export of flour is shown hereunder, the quantities being converted into the equivalent in bushels of wheat:—

Destination.	Quantity of flour exported oversea.				
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	527,362	853,471	2,713,065	3,345,129	1,821,981
New Zealand	78,569	98,114	206,352	190,992	111,871
Egypt	4,177,953	1,499,306	1,678,550	734,920	122,462
Sudan	125,049	147,802	149,657	293,724	348,952
Hong Kong	25,039	9,957	53,340	1,310,601	1,536,964
Malaya	1,066,298	1,143,643	1,032,199	1,012,197	943,924
Philippine Islands	356,902	366,593	390,384	487,322	436,502
China	2,832	6,069	11,323	273,770	2,823,708
Netherlands, East Indies ...	1,176,480	1,251,583	1,290,019	1,508,661	1,249,862
Fiji	200,606	204,849	154,771	114,914	128,453
New Caledonia	195,079	190,730	190,781	152,767	156,698
Other Countries	861,433	525,708	867,789	688,701	1,730,412
Total	8,793,602	6,297,825	8,738,230	10,113,698	11,411,789

Consumption of Wheat in New South Wales.

Estimates of the average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales in periods from 1892 to 1929 were published on page 552 of the Year Book for 1929-30. These were based upon total recorded production, less net exports, with due adjustment for recorded stocks and for seed wheat.

Additional data have been obtained since the year 1927 which enable estimates to be made of consumption exclusive of seed wheat and of wheat retained for use in the locality in which it is grown. Direct returns are now collected as to the quantity of seed wheat used; these show an average of approximately 1 bushel per acre.

For the purpose of the estimates, the wheat year is considered to extend from 1st December to 30th November at which dates returns of stocks are obtained. As, however, in some years considerable quantities of new season's wheat arrive on the market in the latter half of November and as records of wheat in transit are difficult to obtain it is not possible to estimate closely the consumption of individual years.

On the basis of returns of the total quantity of wheat sent forward by farmers it is estimated that the average annual consumption in New South Wales in the three years ended 30th November, 1933, was 14,400,000 bushels, inclusive of an annual average of 12,250,000 bushels converted into flour for home consumption. In addition, the average annual quantity used for seed was 4,600,000 bushels (inclusive of the large requirement for 1930-31), making a total average annual requirement of 19,000,000 bushels for New South Wales in the three years embraced in the estimate.

Marketing Wheat.

As interstate trade in wheat and flour is comparatively small, the maintenance and further development of the wheat industry in New South Wales are dependent largely on world demand, on the efficiency of production,

the facilities for gaining access to overseas markets, and on the maintenance of such internal conditions that it will pay local farmers to grow wheat. The price of wheat for export is determined by world's parity, which fluctuates with the world supply and demand. The market for the exportable surplus of local wheat is found chiefly in Europe, but quantities of flour are sent to the countries and islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and in 1931 and 1932 large quantities of wheat were shipped to China and Japan. The market for local wheat in Europe is affected by the competition of great wheat-producing countries nearer the market—the United States, Canada, the Argentine, and Russia—which derive advantages from shorter distances and lower ocean freights. These advantages, however, are counteracted to some extent by the greater land haulage necessary from the interior to the coast of some of these countries. In recent years greatly increased production by many European countries, and the imposition of tariffs and import quotas, have diminished international trade in wheat. The decline in the European market, however, has been offset by substantially increased exports to eastern countries, notably China and Japan.

The movement of wheat and flour oversea and interstate from New South Wales is shown below. The particulars for the respective years relate to the twelve months ending 30th November, and therefore represent the movement following each harvest. Flour is expressed at its equivalent in wheat, viz., 48 bushels of grain to 2,000 lb. flour.

Year ended 30th Nov.	Export Oversea.		Net Export Interstate.*		Total Net Export.			Recorded Stocks at 30th Nov.
	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat.	Flour.	Grand Total.	
1923 ..	2,020	6,844	2,065	1,170	4,085	8,014	12,099	2,229†
1924 ...	5,433	6,103	3,985	1,246	9,418	7,349	16,767	2,223†
1925 ...	31,824	7,299	3,013	1,286	34,837	8,585	43,422	1,863
1926 ...	9,250	6,370	1,878	1,387	11,128	7,757	18,885	1,676
1927 ...	12,813	7,703	4,957	1,859	17,770	9,562	27,332	4,870
1928 ...	4,306	6,165	1,386	1,257	5,692	7,422	13,114	2,750
1929 ...	17,120	7,879	2,912	1,848	20,032	9,727	29,759	5,158
1930 ...	4,633	7,141	2,123	1,626	6,761	8,767	15,528	5,356
1931 ...	33,836	9,341	1,973	802	35,809	10,143	45,952	5,453
1932 ...	25,920	10,285	3,970	944	29,890	11,229	41,119	2,640
1933 ...	34,669	11,256	7,611	1,314	42,280	12,570	54,850	6,110

Expressed in thousand bushels of wheat.

* Partly estimated. † Revised.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate records of interstate movements of wheat and of stocks of wheat and flour, the above figures are in some degree approximate. It is not possible to use them in conjunction with the recorded crop to estimate annual wheat consumption in New South Wales, because the recorded crop also is necessarily an approximation.

The table shows the expansion in the export flour trade in 1931, 1932 and 1933, and the marked fluctuations in the quantity of wheat exported.

Further particulars of the flour trade of New South Wales are shown in the following table relating to financial years which do not, however, correspond very closely to wheat seasons:—

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.						
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933 _‡
Wheat gristed	bus. 20,508,188	bus. 19,133,823	bus. 21,478,082	bus. 20,572,332	bus. 21,656,919	bus. 23,744,506	bus. 25,221,428
Flour expressed in tons (2,000 lb.).							
Flour produced	431,532	400,363	449,011	432,472	449,429	490,662	525,651
Flour exported—							
Oversea*	153,971	101,646	183,975	131,885	182,706	211,354	238,465
Interstate†	37,416	40,820	48,364	47,510	31,101	26,090	32,125
Flour imported—							
Oversea	6	18	42	15	29	24	53
Interstate†	8,782	7,739	8,089	7,342	8,480	6,705	7,150

* Including ships' stores.

† Approximate.

The average quantity of flour consumed in New South Wales in the period was approximately 246,000 tons per annum. The estimated consumption per head of population is shown in chapter entitled "Food and Prices," and some further details regarding flour-milling are shown in chapter "Factories" of the Year Book.

Grading of Wheat.

The Wheat Act passed early in 1927 provided for the establishment of grades and standards of wheat in accordance with the recommendations of a Wheat Standards Board, but definite action to establish grades has not yet been taken.

Wheat for export is marketed on the basis of a single standard known as f.a.q. or fair average quality. In New South Wales the standard is determined annually by a committee of members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce and two Government representatives. Samples obtained from each of the wheat districts are weighed in proportions based on production and an average struck, which is used as a standard in all wheat export transactions. Distinction is maintained between white and red wheats and no mixtures of white and red varieties are accepted for bulk handling.

The following comparison shows the standard adopted in New South Wales for each of the past ten seasons, and the date on which it was fixed in each year:—

Year.	Date Fixed.	Weight of Bushel of Wheat. f.a.q.	Year.	Date Fixed.	Weight of Bushel of Wheat. f.a.q.
1924-25	10th Feb., 1925	60½	1929-30	31st Jan., 1930	61½
1925-26	22nd Jan., 1926	62½	1930-31	2nd Feb., 1931	59½
1926-27	31st Jan., 1927	61¼	1931-32	27th Jan., 1932	61½
1927-28	19th Jan., 1928	60½	1932-33	30th Jan., 1933	61½
1928-29	12th Jan., 1929	63	1933-34	16th Feb., 1934	59

A "second grade" standard of 58 lb. was fixed on 14th February, 1932, for bagged wheat of the 1931-32 season. In 1930-31 a second grade of a minimum weight of 56 lb. was observed in respect of bulk wheat and 56½ lb. in respect of bagged wheat. In the 1932-33 season there was no "second grade" standard fixed for wheat, but in 1933-34 the second grade standard was determined at 55 lbs. as against first grade at 59 lbs. f.a.q.

The weights shown above are those used for guidance in determining whether particular lots of wheat are at or above fair average quality, but not as a measure of quantity. Wheat is normally sold in New South Wales by weight (bushel of 60 lb.), and not by volume.

During the 1930-31 and previous seasons between 60 per cent. and 70 per cent. of the wheat was bagged on the farm and carted to the nearest railway station, whence, if intended for export or metropolitan use, it was carried by rail to Sydney. In the two latest seasons under review, however, the proportion of bagged wheat so handled has declined to about 50 per cent., and the bulk wheat has shown a corresponding increase. At some of the stations the Railway Department has erected sheds, and a small charge is made for storage.

For the shipment of wheat in Sydney Harbour special facilities—wharfage with sheds, elevator and modern mechanical equipment—have been provided so that the grain may be transferred expeditiously from railway truck to ship's hold. Bagged wheat is handled in large quantities at Pyrmont, and both bagged and bulk cargoes are loaded at Glebe Island.

Wheat Arrivals.

As a rule small quantities of new season's wheat become available towards the end of November, the actual time varying under seasonal influences. Usually, most of the crop intended for sale is sent to rail for transport before the end of February. The following comparison shows the quantity of wheat received at country railway stations in bags and in bulk during the seasons 1931-32, and 1932-33.

Four Weeks ended—	Quantity of Wheat Received during Four Weeks. *	Total Quantity of Wheat Received to end of Four Weeks. *	Four Weeks ended.	Quantity of Wheat Received during Four Weeks. *	Total Quantity of Wheat Received to end of Four Weeks. *
Season. 1931-32.	thousand bushels.		Season. 1932-33.	thousand bushels.	
November.. 28	4,560	4,560	November ... 26	3,502	3,502
December... 26	23,703	28,263	December... 24	35,059	38,561
January ... 23	17,126	45,389	January ... 21	21,499	60,060
February ... 20	2,523	47,912	February ... 18	4,308	64,368
March ... 19	825	48,737	March ... 18	510	64,878
April ... 16	410	49,147	April ... 15	185	65,063
May ... 14	331	49,478	May ... 13	323	65,386
June ... 11	114	49,592	June ... 10	251	65,637
July ... 9	41	49,633	July ... 8	176	65,813
August ... 6	109	49,742	August ... 5	206	66,019
September.. 3	111	49,853	September.. 2	183	66,202
October ... 1	64	49,917	September.. 30	168	66,370
October ... 29	33	49,950	October ... 28	119	66,489
November.. 26	24	49,974	November.. 25	162	66,615

* Net after deducting withdrawals.

The disposals of 1931-32 wheat were accelerated by the provision that bounty became payable when the wheat was sold or delivered for sale. In this season nearly one million bushels were handled twice by the railways, and this quantity is duplicated above.

Bulk Handling.

The circumstances leading to the erection of bulk handling facilities were described at page 584 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

Grain elevators have been constructed at 119 of the more important wheat receiving stations of New South Wales, with direct access to rail. These country elevators have a storage capacity at one filling of 17,693,000 bushels.

A modern concrete and steel shipping elevator has been erected in Sydney, with a storage capacity of 6,750,000 bushels at one filling. It is connected with the railway system of the State by four lines of rail, and has a receiving capacity of 6,000 tons (approximately 224,000 bushels) per day, and a shipping capacity of 12,000 tons (approximately 448,000 bushels) per day of eight hours.

The loan expenditure on the works constructed to 30th June, 1933, was £4,159,029, and an additional amount of £31,259 was expended from the Unemployment Relief Funds. The system was first put into operation in 1920-21, and has been developed steadily, as shown by the following table:—

Season.	Number of Plants Available in Country Districts.	Storage Capacity of Plants Available in Country Districts.*	Wheat Received.			Proportion of Wheat Received in Elevators.	
			In Country Elevators.	In Terminal Elevators from Non-Silo Stations.	Total.	To Total Crop.	To Total Quantity Received at Rail.
		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	per cent.	per cent.
1920-21	28	5,450,000	†	†	2,000,000	3·6	4·2
1921-22	28	5,450,000	†	†	4,335,000	10·1	12·7
1922-23	54	11,550,000	†	†	4,290,000	14·6	21·2
1923-24	58	12,550,000	5,410,574	1,028,232	6,438,806	19·4	25·4
1924-25	61	13,250,000	16,334,813	1,437,058	17,771,871	29·7	35·1
1925-26	62	13,500,000	8,295,436	841,185	9,136,621	27·0	34·9
1926-27	66	14,100,000	12,244,726	515,772	12,760,498	27·0	34·5
1927-28	73	15,180,000	6,177,720	169,459	6,347,179	23·5	32·3
1928-29	84	15,630,000	14,777,954	385,561	15,163,515	30·8	36·7
1929-30	90	15,863,000	8,739,874	146,869	8,886,743	26·2	34·2
1930-31	99	16,373,000	22,948,114	697,295	23,645,409	35·9	41·3
1931-32	105	16,613,000	23,877,542	2,123,344	26,000,886	47·6	52·0
1932-33	111	17,183,000	33,954,534	500,877	34,455,411	43·7	51·7

*At one filling.

†Not available.

The quantity of wheat handled in bulk naturally fluctuates under the influence of the marked seasonal variations in the size of the wheat crop.

The quantities of wheat shipped in bulk during recent seasons were:— 12,767,589 bushels in 1924-25; 4,313,816 bushels in 1925-26; 5,701,761 bushels in 1926-27; 1,788,966 bushels in 1927-28; 5,988,459 bushels in 1928-29; 1,474,996 bushels in 1929-30; 15,246,970 bushels in 1930-31; 16,319,994 bushels in 1931-32; and 24,286,122 bushels in 1932-33. To 30th May, 1934, a total of only 1,437,251 bushels had been shipped in bulk in respect of the 1933-34 season. Approximately 45 per cent. of the quantity of grain exported overseas was shipped in bulk in 1930-31; 63 per cent. in 1931-32; and 73 per cent. in 1932-33.

White wheat totalling 34,455,411 bushels was the only kind received at the elevators during 1932-33. The whole of this was of f.a.q. standard, with the exception of 13,822 bushels, which was shipped at the owners' risk. With respect to the 1932-33 harvest, a fee of 2d. per bushel was charged for receiving, fixing quality, handling, storing and delivering wheat in trucks at country elevators. An additional ½d. per bushel was charged for receiving this wheat from trucks at terminal elevator, weighing in and weighing and loading out through shipping or truck spouts, provided such wheat was shipped during the months of November and December, 1932, but for wheat shipped thereafter the rate was fixed at ½d. per bushel. Wheat was received at the terminal elevator from non-silo stations at a charge of 1d. per bushel if in bulk trucks and 1½d. per bushel if in bags. These charges all included storage up to 31st July following receipt, after which date an additional ½d. per bushel per week was charged. The silo management pays rail freight incurred by it in handling the grain, and this,

together with all fees and other charges, is paid by the holder of the warrant upon delivery of the wheat from the silo. Wheat of second grade was received in 1931-32 subject to its being fit for milling with chondrometer weight of 56 lb. or more per bushel.

The financial operations in connection with the silos in the years ended 30th June, 1932, and 1933, were as follow:—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	1932. £	1933. £		1932. £	1933. £
Handling and storage fees	260,736	361,997	Maintenance and working expenses ...	83,857	92,863
Repayments to previous years' Votes ...	227	91	Rates	2,167	14
Sundry fees	4,417	5,124	Wheat adjustments ...	11,925	17,625
Sales of damaged grain	9,174	4,787	Receipts returned ...	1,602	1,918
Railway freight repayments	413,738	531,725	Railway freight ...	512,964	545,972
			Miscellaneous	2,112	6,034
Total	688,292	903,724	Total	614,627	664,426

The amounts shown refer to cash received and expended in the periods covered. Excluding payments for railway freight, for which the silo management is agent only, the receipts in 1931-32 were £274,554, and the expenditure £101,663, leaving a cash balance of £172,891 net earnings available to meet interest charges and depreciation, etc. In 1932-33 the corresponding items were receipts £371,999, expenditure £118,454, and the balance £253,545.

Upon delivery of his wheat at the silo the owner receives a bulk wheat warrant showing particulars of the quantity and quality of the wheat and the place of delivery. It is a negotiable document, transferable by endorsement of the owner.

At present wheat is generally transported from the farms to the silos in bags fastened by clips or sewn, the bags being emptied and returned to the farmer for use in subsequent seasons. As the system is becoming more firmly established, farmers are acquiring bulk waggons. For conveyance from country stations to the terminal, special railway trucks are provided.

The question of bulk handling of wheat in New South Wales, with special reference to the transition from bag handling, was the subject of inquiry by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council in November, 1920. An analysis of the findings of this committee appears in the Year Book for 1920. The system in operation in New South Wales was investigated and reported upon by a Victorian Parliamentary Committee in 1925.

Wheat Freights.

In the conditions governing the marketing of wheat abroad, the shipping space offering and its cost are very important factors.

A comparative statement is given below of the freights ruling for bagged-wheat cargoes carried by steam vessels from Sydney to London in pre-war and recent years:—

Year ended 30th June.	Freight.				Year ended 30th June.	Freight.			
	Per ton.		Equivalent per bushel.			Per ton.		Equivalent per bushel.	
	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
1912 ...	17 6 to	30 0	5½ to	9½	1931 ...	20 0 to	32 6	6¾ to	10½
1913 ..	10 0 to	35 0	3¼ to	11¼	1932 ...	20 0 to	32 6	6¾ to	10½
1914 ...	25 0 to	37 6	8 to	12	1933 ...	20 0 to	30 0	6 to	9½

The average rates of ocean freight from Australia to the United Kingdom in the principal exporting months of successive recent seasons have been as follow:—

Season.	Average Ocean Freight per Bushel of Wheat.							
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1926-27 ...	d. 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	d. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	d. 15	d. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	d. 15	d. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	d. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	d. 13
1927-28 ...	12	13	11	10	10	11	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
1928-29 ...	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8
1929-30 ...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
1930-31 ...	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1931-32 ...	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1932-33 ...	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1933-34 ...	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$

The rates of freight shown represent the mean of the weekly quotes for complete cargoes as shown in the International Crop Report. The rates per ton were converted into rates per bushel and are expressed in sterling. If freight was prepaid in Australia shippers were required to pay an additional charge in respect of exchange in 1931-32, 1932-33, and 1933-34.

Wheat Pools.

An account of the compulsory wheat pools and of the basis upon which they were organised is contained in issues of the Year Book for 1921 and previous years. A summary of the final returns is published in the Year Book for 1923 at page 489. Ballots of wheatgrowers on the question of establishing compulsory wheat pools under the Marketing Act were conducted during September in each of the years 1928, 1929 and 1930, the proportion of affirmative votes in the respective years being 44.69 per cent., 60.53 per cent. and 62.84 per cent. In July, 1931, a new ballot was conducted under an amendment of the Act requiring an absolute majority in lieu of a two-thirds majority to carry the proposal. A total of approximately 17,000 valid votes were cast, and of these 42.64 per cent. favoured the proposal.

Voluntary wheat pools were initiated in 1921-22, and a summary of the results of the various voluntary pools is furnished below.

Season.	Quantity Pooled.			Net Amount Realised by Sales.		Average Charges per bushel.*		Average Net Amount Received by Farmers at Country Sidings.	Net Amount Received by Farmers.
	Total.	Proportion to—		Total.	Average per bus.	Rail Freight.	Other.		
		Total Crop.	Quantity received at Rail.						
	bus.	per cent.	per cent.	£	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.	£
1921-22	22,785,560	53.4	66.7	6,179,027	5 5.17	5.40	3.96	4 7.81	5,298,812
1922-23	11,655,800	40.8	57.6	2,956,739	5 1.35	5.37	4.63	4 3.32	2,492,129
1923-24	9,680,854	28.9	38.2	2,444,329	5 0.59	5.46	4.13	4 3.00	2,059,800
1924-25	13,639,003	22.8	26.9	4,215,853	6 2.17†	5.40	4.23	5 4.54†	3,667,733
1925-26	740,600	2.2	2.8	230,820	6 2.7†	5.38	4.28	5 5.06†	200,772
1926-27	8,849,851	18.7	23.9	2,454,439	5 6.56†	5.62	4.86	4 8.08†	2,067,838
1927-28	1,042,122	3.8	5.3	293,629	5 7.62†	5.67	4.87	4 9.06	247,763

* Including deductions for inferior wheat. † Average: 1d. more was paid for bagged than for bulk in 1924-25; $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in 1925-26; $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in 1926-27. ‡ Approximate.

The amount and date of each payment for the various pools is stated on page 558 of the Official Year Book for 1929-30 and on page 660 of the Year Book for 1926-27. In 1932-33 voluntary wheat pooling was carried on to a much reduced extent through the agency of the Wheatgrowers' Pooling and Marketing Company Limited. The quantity received was 415,000 bushels.

Prices of Wheat.

The following table gives the average prices per bushel ruling in New South Wales in each year since 1898. The figures for earlier years, published in the Year Book for 1919, exhibit clearly the tendency towards a gradual reduction in the value of the cereal down to 1895, when the price was the lowest of the series. In 1896, however, owing to a decrease in the world's supplies, the price rose considerably, and led to an extension of cultivation throughout Australia. In the early years, when local production was deficient, the price in Sydney was generally governed by the prices obtained in the markets of Australian States where a surplus had been produced. Since the development of the export trade, however, it has been determined largely by the prices ruling in the world's market, although marked deficiencies in the local crop (such as occurred in 1920) at times have a determining influence on prices.

Year ended Dec. 31	Price of Wheat, Sydney.†			Estimated Net Return to Farmer. §§	Year ended Dec. 31.	Price of Wheat, Sydney.†			Estimated Net Return to Farmer. §§
	February.	March.	Average Value for Year. ††			February.	March.	Average Value for Year. ††	
	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.		per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bush.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1898	4 0	4 0	3 8	...	1917	4 9	4 9	4 9	2 10
1899	2 7½	2 9	2 9	...	1918	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 1
1900	2 9	2 8	2 8½	...	1919	5 0	5 0	5 1½	4 5
1901	2 7	2 7	2 8	...	1920	8 5*	8 10*	8 7¼*	7 6
1902	3 2	3 2¾	4 5	..	1921	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 0
1903	5 11½*	5 9½*	5 1¾*	...	1922	5 2	5 11	5 8	4 8
1904	3 0½	3 0¾	3 2	...	1923	5 8	5 7	5 3½	4 3a
1905	3 4½	3 3¾	3 5	2 11	1924	4 7½	4 7	5 5	4 3a
1906	3 1½	3 2¼	3 3½	2 10	1925	6 9½	6 3¾	6 2¼	5 7
1907	3 0½	3 1½	3 10	2 8	1926	5 11¾	5 8¾	6 2	5 1
1908	4 4	4 5½	4 3½	4 0	1927	5 1½	5 0¾	5 5	4 6
1909	4 0¾	4 6½	4 9	3 7	1928	5 2	5 5½	5 1½	4 7
1910	4 1¾	4 1	3 10	3 7	1929	4 8¼	4 7½	4 10½	4 0
1911	3 5	3 3	3 6	3 1	1930	4 8½	4 5	3 10¼	3 2
1912	3 9¼	3 8½	4 1	3 3	1931	2 1¾	2 1¾	2 5¼	1 7
1913	3 6½	3 7	3 7¼	3 3	1932	3 2	3 1	3 0¾	2 7b
1914	3 8	3 9¼	4 1½	3 2	1933	2 8½	2 9¼	2 10½	2 3c
1915	5 6	5 6	5 5	5 1	1934	2 5¼	2 6¼	2 8½d	§
1916	5 1¾	5 0¼	4 10	4 0					

*Imported wheat. ††Unweighted average of daily quotes. †Price officially fixed on trucks Sydney of bagged wheat for flour for home consumption, 1915-1921. As from 1922 Shippers and Millers' prices for bagged on trucks Sydney. ½ Not available. §§ Weight-d average price of wheat (harvested in season ending in year shown in first column) delivered at country railway sidings and elevators after deducting net cost of bags. a Voluntary pool price. b Excluding Commonwealth bonus of 4½d. per bushel. c Exclusive of bounty. d January to October.

The Sydney prices quoted are per imperial bushel (60 lb.) of f.a.q. wheat in three-bushel bags. The bag is sold with the wheat and is included in the weight paid for as wheat. The monthly averages represent the mean of daily prices, and the annual average is the mean of the monthly averages. Formerly practically the whole of the wheat marketed was in buyers' hands before the end of March, but in some years the practice of pooling, and more recently the introduction of the wheat elevators and storage by farmers have extended the period of marketing. As adequate data were not available prior to 1927 it was very difficult to determine satisfactorily the estimated net return to farmers, but latterly additional information has been obtained and the averages for 1927 and subsequent years are close approximations applicable to the whole of the harvest on the basis stated in the footnote to the table.

A marked diminution in the world's production of wheat in 1924 led to a world-wide rise in price in July, which continued until February, 1925, when the high average level of 6s. 9½d. per bushel was reached in Sydney market. A steep decline followed to 5s. 10½d. in April, 1925, and the average monthly price moved between 5s. 9d. and 6s. 2½d. until after the close of the buying season in 1926. It attained 6s. 10d. in August, 1926, and fell to 5s. 1d. in March, 1927, fluctuating between that level and 5s. 8d. until the middle of 1928. In August, 1928, the price fell, in consequence of an unusually large world harvest, to 4s. 8d. and remained fairly constant near that level until May, 1929, when it declined further. Early in June, 1929, the quotations were as low as 4s. 2d. per bushel. Under the influence of a diminution of world production and the holding of crops in the United States and Canada, the market recovered and before the end of July, 1929, the price had risen to 5s. 8d. per bushel. Although this price was not maintained, the monthly average price in Sydney exceeded 5s. per bushel until January, 1930, when markets became stagnant in consequence of continued heavy world production, a severe world-wide economic depression, and accumulation of stocks in the principal supplying countries of the world. The price in Sydney proved very weak until May, 1930, when it broke completely and fell rapidly to the level of 2s. 2d. per bushel on the last day of 1930. During the first half of 1931 wheat was sold at approximately 2s. 2d. per bushel, but there was a partial recovery in the later months, and the December quota was 3s. 2d. per bushel. This price was roughly maintained until December, 1932, when it declined to 2s. 8d. per bushel. In 1933, prices fluctuated between 2s. 5d. and 3s. 4d. per bushel, and up to the middle of 1934 the highest price realized was 2s. 6d. per bushel. In January, 1931, exchange rates Australia on London increased to a premium of 30 per cent., which was reduced to 25 per cent. in December, 1931, and has remained at that figure since. On 21st September, 1931, sterling currency also departed from Mint par of exchange and exchange fluctuations have latterly played an important part in determining prices of wheat in Australian currency.

Certain data relating to the prices of Australian wheat in local and over-sea markets have been brought together in the following table, which provides some interesting particulars of the course of prices in Australia and the United Kingdom. Owing to the variation of marketing conditions and the lapse of time between local sales and export and between export from New South Wales and import into the United Kingdom, the prices

set against each month are not strictly comparable. The prices in all cases are per bushel of 60 lb. bagged wheat.

Month.	Season 1931-32.					Season 1932-33.				
	Shippers and millers' buying quotes, Sydney.	Average value declar'd to Customs, Sydney.	Average price c.i.f. Liverpool and Lond'n.	Average import value into United Kingdom.	Average rate of freight to United Kingdom.	Shippers and millers' buying quotes, Sydney.	Average value declar'd to Customs, Sydney.	Average price c.i.f. Liverpool and Lond'n.	Average import value into United Kingdom.	Average rate of freight to United Kingdom.
	*	*	†	†	†	*	*	†	†	†
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
November ...	3 4½	2 11½	3 8½	3 0½	0 9½	2 10½	3 0½	3 3	3 7	0 9
December ...	3 2½	3 4½	3 6½	3 1½	0 9½	2 8½	2 11½	3 0½	3 4½	0 9½
January ...	3 1½	3 5	3 5	3 4½	0 9½	2 9½	2 11	3 1	3 1½	0 9½
February ...	3 2	3 3½	3 6	3 6½	0 9½	2 8½	2 9½	2 11½	3 2½	0 8½
March ...	3 1	3 2½	3 6	3 5½	0 9½	2 9½	2 11	2 10½	3 0½	0 8
April...	3 1½	3 4½	3 4½	3 5½	0 9½	2 10	2 10½	2 11½	2 11	0 7½
May ...	3 2½	3 3½	3 4½	3 5½	0 8½	3 1	3 0½	3 1½	3 0	0 7½
June ...	3 0½	3 2½	3 2	3 4	0 7½	3 2	3 1½	3 2½	3 0½	0 7½
July ...	3 0	3 5½	3 0½	3 2½	0 7½	3 4	3 4½	3 6	3 0½	0 8
August ...	3 2½	3 5½	3 5½	3 3½	0 8½	3 1½	3 4½	3 3½	3 4½	0 8
September ...	3 3½	3 8½	3 7	3 3½	0 9	2 11½	3 4½	3 1	3 2½	0 8
October ...	3 0½	3 4½	3 4½	3 5½	0 9	2 5½	2 9	2 9	3 1½	0 8

* Australian currency. † Sterling.

In considering the prices shown above regard should be paid to the following factors:—

(1) The average of shippers' and millers' quotes represents the mean of the daily prices for bagged wheat of fair average quality on trucks Sydney, and they are usually for wheat for prompt delivery.

(2) The average values declared to the Customs relate to wheat exported in bags and in bulk, and refer to the month of shipment. Owing to delay in transferring the exportable portion of the harvest to the seaboard and the incidence of forward buying the averages in this column are not closely comparable with the prices in the preceding column.

(3) The average prices c.i.f. Liverpool and London are those quoted for Australian wheat in the monthly Crop Reports of the International Institute of Agriculture. The quotations are generally those at the close of business for early delivery.

(4) The average import values into the United Kingdom also relate to Australian wheat, and represent the total value c.i.f. place of import or, when consigned for sale, the latest market price in England at time of import.

(5) The average rates of freight are those shown in the International Crop Reports.

The margins between the local and the oversea prices are accounted for mainly by ocean freights, but also in part by cost of exchange, insurance, and handling charges, and in part by exporters' profits and overhead expenses. Rates of exchange (telegraphic transfers) varied as follow:—£102 Australian for £100 in London as from 28th January, 1930, rising, by steps, to £108 10s. in October, 1930, and to £130 by the end of January, 1931, and falling to £125 at the beginning of December, 1931. This rate prevailed at the end of 1933.

Governmental Assistance to Wheatgrowers.

With a view to assisting the wheat industry, the State Wheatgrowers Relief Act, 1932, was passed in December of that year. The Act provided for the distribution amongst growers of a grant of £570,902 made available by the Commonwealth, and supplemented this grant with a further sum collected by the State under the Flour Acquisition Act. In addition to these payments the State also granted a remission in freight at the rate of ¾d. per bushel on all wheat sold or delivered for sale. The disbursement was made on an acreage basis ranging from 4s. per acre on areas up to 249 acres, to 3s. per acre on areas in excess of 549 acres.

Up to 31st May, 1934, payments totalling £1,014,142 had been made to 21,307 wheatgrowers.

Under the Wheatgrowers Relief Act, 1933, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in December, 1933, an amount of £911,094 was allocated for the assistance of growers in New South Wales. This Act provides that a wheat-grower is not entitled to relief unless:—

- (a) during the year ended on 30th June, 1933, he derived no taxable income; or
- (b) having derived such income he produces evidence to the satisfaction of a State authority that there are circumstances by reason of which it is just that he should receive such assistance.

Payment is being made on an acreage basis, but until all claims have been examined and finalised the rate payable per acre cannot be stated.

In the meantime, an interim payment of 2s. 6d. per acre is being made. Up to 31st May, 1934, 18,592 claims had been received, and 6,343 wheat-growers had received payments.

World Production of Wheat.

The world's production of wheat during recent years in comparison with the pre-war average is shown in the following table compiled from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture:—

Year ended 30th June.	Northern Hemisphere.	Southern Hemisphere.	Total.	Total (excluding Russia).
Thousand Bushels.				
1909-1913 (average) ...	3,497,140	277,943	3,685,083	2,829,750
1923	2,991,238	340,626	3,331,864	3,173,743
1924	3,406,292	429,377	3,835,669	3,505,437
1925	3,033,451	404,089	3,437,540	3,106,953
1926	3,623,804	355,972	3,979,776	3,268,226
1927	3,756,095	433,119	4,189,214	3,381,264
1928	3,888,560	425,760	4,314,320	3,568,435
1929	4,135,208	534,369	4,669,577	3,876,293
1930	3,808,204	359,027	4,167,231	3,465,231
1931*	4,286,891	496,518	4,783,409	3,795,409
1932* ... ..	.....	463,328	.....	3,757,516
1933* ... ..	.....	476,441	.....	3,803,601

The countries included in the above summary are those comprised in the total shown in the next succeeding table. * Including Turkey which is not included in figures for earlier years.

The following statement, also based on data contained in the Reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, shows the quantity of wheat produced in the leading countries of the world during the past two seasons in comparison with the quinquennial average before the war.

Northern Hemisphere.	Annual Production of Wheat in Thousand Bushels.			Southern Hemisphere.	Annual Production of Wheat in Thousand Bushels.		
	Average, 1909-13. ‡	1931.	1932.		Average, 1909-10-1913-14.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Europe—				South America—			
Russia (Soviet)† ...	\$755,333	*	744,048	Argentina ...	146,752	219,697	235,376
France ...	316,973	264,116	332,522	Other Countries ...	32,087	32,433	5,244
Italy ...	182,951	244,782	276,920	Total, S. America	178,839	252,130	240,620
Spain ...	129,174	134,426	184,206				
Germany ...	151,868	155,545	1-3,828	Australasia—			
Roumania ...	87,608	135,209	55,536	New South Wales ...	26,717	54,966	78,870
Great Britain and Ireland ...	59,850	38,566	44,445	Victoria ...	27,656	41,956	47,843
Hungary ...	169,289	72,550	64,162	South Australia ...	22,843	48,093	42,430
Bulgaria ...	42,086	63,830	50,553	Western Australia ...	5,671	41,521	41,792
Czechoslovakia ...	...	41,232	53,736	Queensland... ..	1,250	3,864	2,494
Poland ...	...	83,220	49,472	Tasmania ...	806	183	433
Belgium ...	14,863	13,817	15,376	Fed. Cap. Territory ...	...	29	65
Austria ...	67,381	11,009	12,193	Total, Australia... ..	84,943	190,612	213,927
Yugo-Slavia ...	14,715	98,789	53,444	New Zealand ...	7,885	6,583	11,055
Other Countries ...	41,468	80,471	114,809	Total, Australasia	92,828	197,195	224,982
Total, Europe† ...	2,033,559	(a) 1,437,652	2,235,750				
Asia—				South Africa—			
British India ...	351,103	347,987	336,896	Union of South Africa ...	6,264	13,713	10,627
Japan ...	23,586	30,892	31,336	Other ...	12	290	212
Turkey‡ ...	160,000	\$ 102,426	\$71,135	Total, S. Africa ...	6,276	14,003	10,839
Russia in Asia ...	†	†	†	Total, Southern Hemisphere ...	277,943	463,328	476,441
Other Countries ...	6,988	22,693	60,058	Total, The World, as far as Reported... ..	3,845,083	(a) 3,757,516	(b) 4,547,649
Total, Asia† ...	541,677	502,798	499,425				
Northern Africa—				Countries which have not reported since 1914:—			
Egypt ...	34,039	46,072	52,586	China§ ...	590,000	...	...
Other Countries ...	60,415	69,423	74,713	Other ...	200,000	...	...
Total, N. Africa	94,454	115,495	127,299				
North America—							
United States ...	696,006	900,219	744,076				
Canada ...	130,042	321,325	455,000				
Other Countries ...	71,402	16,699	9,658				
Total, N. America	897,450	1,238,242	1,208,734				
Total, Northern Hemisphere ...	3,567,140	(a) 3,294,188	(b) 4,071,208				

* Not available. † The figures for Russia in Europe relate to territory comprised in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, including territory in Asia. ‡ Old boundaries. § New boundaries. §§ Figures for one year only. (a) Exclusive of Russia. (b) Inclusive of Russia.

World Wheat Agreement.

In the catastrophic fall in prices associated with the world-wide depression few commodities have been more adversely affected than wheat. Decreased purchasing power and consumption on the one hand, and bountiful seasons with abundant production on the other, brought about an unprecedentedly grave position in the industry. This has been accentuated further by the trade restrictions imposed by European wheat importing countries, and by the increased areas sown for wheat in those countries. Following on several international conferences wheat was made one of the subjects of discussion at the world Economic Conference held in London in July, 1933, and perhaps the outstanding achievement of that conference was the international agreement between the principal wheat exporting and wheat importing countries.

The agreement originally concluded provided for the creation of an International Wheat Advisory Committee and covered a period of two years ending 31st July, 1935. It is proposed to extend this term to 31st July,

1937. The specific objects of the agreement are to adjust the supply of wheat to effective world demand, and to eliminate the abnormal surpluses which had accumulated and depressed the market since 1930. To this end, the exporting countries agreed upon export quotas based on an estimated world import demand of 560 million bushels during the period 1st August, 1933, to 31st July, 1934. Quotas for subsequent years are yet to be determined.

The importing countries that were signatories to the agreement undertook not to encourage any extension of the area sown to wheat, and not to take any governmental action the effect of which would be to increase the domestic production of wheat.

The agreed quotas for 1933-34 and the actual exports during that period, as reported by the Advisory Committee, set up to implement the agreement, are shown below:—

Wheat Export Quotas and Actual Exports, Year ended 31st July, 1934.

Exporting Country.	Export Quota.	Actual Exports.
	Millions of Bushels.	
Argentina	110	144·0
Australia	105	90·0
Canada	200	194·8
United States... ..	47	27·0
Danubian Provinces... ..	50	36·2
Russia and Other Countries	48	43·0
Total, Exporting Countries... ..	560	535·0

It was agreed that quotas for 1934-35 should be increased by the quantity by which actual exports were less than the export quota in respect of any country.

Difficulties have been created in the first year by the facts that actual exports from Argentina largely exceeded the agreed quota and that the estimated import demand was not realized. These difficulties may be attributed mainly to the abundant harvests which were produced in Argentina and the principal European importing countries in 1933-34.

Australian exports in 1933-34 were considerably less than the agreed quota for that year. Shipments from Australia were substantially less than in recent years because many farmers preferred to hold wheat rather than to sell at the ruling prices. This attitude was particularly evident in New South Wales. The extent to which this operated to increase stocks of wheat in Australia during the first year of the agreement is indicated below:—

	Millions of Bushels.
Approximate stocks, 1st August, 1933 ..	35
Harvest, 1933-34 (approximate)	175
Available for disposal	210
Exported, 1st August, 1933 to 31st July, 1934	90
Home consumption (including seed), 1933-34	55
Total disappearance, 1933-34	145
Approximate stocks, 1st August, 1934 ..	65

The Australian wheat year, however, ends in November, when new season's wheat becomes available. Between August and November, 1934, there was some acceleration in the rate of shipment, and it is anticipated that the carry-over at the end of November, 1934, will not be greatly in excess of normal.

This experiment in international co-operation has aroused great interest and the possible outcome of the agreement is being widely discussed. The hope that it would be instrumental in stabilising and increasing prices has so far not been realised, but protagonists of the scheme consider that the agreement has at least modified ruinous competitive trading and, if for no other reason, has justified its existence.

World stocks at 1st August, 1934, were estimated at 1,140 million bushels, having increased by about 20 million bushels during the year then ended. In comparison with an average of about 625 million bushels for the years 1922 to 1928, the surplus is large. But crop failures in the United States and reduced European and Australian harvests (which are unlikely to be materially offset by changes in production elsewhere) indicate that a substantial reduction of world stocks is likely during the year 1934-35.

MAIZE.

Before the development of the wheat-exporting industry of New South Wales maize-growing was the most extensive single agricultural pursuit. It is now the third largest crop grown in the State, but the harvest is small in comparison with that of wheat, and is insufficient for local consumption.

Maize is cultivated chiefly in the valleys of the coastal rivers, where both soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to its growth. On the Northern Tableland also, good results are obtained.

Maize-growing reached its highest development locally in 1910, and since then production has decreased. The following statement shows a comparison of the extent of maize-growing since the season 1900-01, with the total value and average value per acre for each crop:—

Season.	Area under Maize for Grain.	Production.		Farm Value of Crops.	
		Total.	Average yield per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	£	£ s. d.
1900-01	206,051	6,293,000	30·5	839,032	4 0 6
1910-11	213,217	7,594,000	35·6	791,050	3 14 2
1915-16	154,130	3,774,000	24·5	723,270	4 13 10
1920-21	144,105	4,176,000	29·0	974,260	6 15 2
1924-25	146,564	4,208,000	28·7	631,230	4 6 2
1925-26	120,955	3,278,000	27·1	805,820	6 13 3
1926-27	128,516	3,599,000	28·1	1,004,710	7 16 4
1927-28	143,801	3,930,570	26·4	622,330	4 3 8
1928-29	106,835	2,506,470	23·5	543,150	5 1 8
1929-30	108,219	3,035,850	28·1	758,960	7 0 3
1930-31	105,024	2,766,660	26·3	383,180	3 13 0
1931-32	106,047	2,669,580	25·2	417,120	3 18 9
1932-33	113,333	2,935,140	25·9	587,030	5 3 7

The decline in the area sown with maize has been accompanied by a decrease in the average yield per acre. The average value per acre declined precipitately in 1930-31, and remained low in 1931-32, the price of maize being adversely affected by the low price of wheat. The area sown in 1932-33 was the largest since 1927-28, and the price realised was 30 per cent. in advance of that of the previous year.

The average farm value of the maize crops of the last five years shown above was only £4 19s. 9d. per acre, which is slightly in excess of the average of £4 13s. for the quinquennium ending 1912.

The following statement shows the area under maize for grain in New South Wales during the seasons 1931-32 and 1932-33 with the production and average yield in each division:—

Division.	1931-32.			1932-33.		
	Area under Maize for Grain.	Yield.		Area under Maize for Grain.	Yield.	
		Total.	Per Acre.		Total.	Per Acre.
Coastal—	acres.	bushels.	bush-cs.	acres.	bushels.	bush-cs.
North	40,207	1,109,817	27·6	44,094	1,280,166	29·0
Hunter and Manning	19,363	567,963	29·3	18,112	526,140	29·0
Metropolitan	1,604	78,213	48·8	1,515	78,975	52·1
South	7,429	261,261	35·2	9,259	314,634	34·0
Total	68,603	2,017,254	29·4	72,980	2,199,915	30·1
Tableland—						
Northern	19,591	333,774	17·0	21,684	395,805	18·3
Central	3,949	73,935	18·7	4,700	91,020	19·4
Southern	263	3,639	13·8	254	3,585	14·1
Total	23,803	411,348	17·3	26,638	490,410	18·4
Western Slopes	13,438	239,811	17·8	13,638	244,236	17·9
Central Plains, Riverina, and Western Division.	203	1,167	5·7	77	579	7·5
All Divisions	106,047	2,669,580	25·2	113,333	2,935,140	25·9

The principal factors in the local supply of maize in recent seasons are shown in the following table. The particulars relate to calendar years, as the maize crops of the State are harvested between January and August. Complete records are not available of the interstate imports and exports, but it is considered that the quantity unrecorded is not large.

Year.	Production.	Import.		Export.		Available for Consumption. * †
		Oversea.	Interstate. †	Oversea.	Interstate. †	
	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.
1924	4,623,000	317,000	1,397,000	53,000	62,000	6,222,000
1925	4,208,000	180,000	1,623,000	51,000	93,000	5,867,000
1926	3,278,000	1,434,000	324,000	44,000	23,000	4,969,000
1927	3,599,000	249,000	2,543,000	6,000	106,000	6,279,000
1928	3,931,000	4,000	1,740,000	41,000	56,000	5,578,000
1929	2,506,000	‡	2,269,000	2,000	6,000	4,767,000
1930	3,036,000	60,000	855,000	2,000	10,000	3,939,000
1931	2,767,000	‡	596,000	1,000	7,000	3,355,000
1932	2,670,000	6,000	173,000	2,000	6,000	2,841,000
1933	2,935,000	4,000	501,000	2,000	28,000	3,413,000

* Subject to adjustment for carry over. † Records of interstate movement are incomplete.
‡ Negligible.

The annual requirement of maize is very variable, depending largely on the nature of the pastoral season and the price and size of available supplies. The large importation in 1927 and 1929 is attributed to the

demand for fodder for sheep and other live stock during the acute though short drought. In 1930 supplies of maize in the Commonwealth were relatively small and dear, while wheat was relatively cheap.

The imports interstate are derived almost exclusively from Queensland, while the imports oversea were formerly brought from South Africa. A general duty of approximately 2s. per bushel is imposed on maize imported oversea, except from New Zealand, on which the duty is approximately 1s. 5d. per bushel, together with an *ad valorem* primage duty of 10 per cent.

OATS.

Oats is sown in New South Wales mainly as a hay crop, the areas for respective purposes in 1932-33 being as follows:—Oats for hay, 248,222 acres; oats for grain, 163,809 acres; and oats for green food, 77,649 acres. The aggregate area—489,680 acres—is 38,807 acres greater than of the previous season.

The elevated districts of Monaro, Goulburn, Bathurst, and New England contain large areas of land on which oats could be cultivated with excellent results, as it thrives best in regions which experience a winter of some severity.

The principal divisions in respect of the cultivation of oats for grain in 1932-33 were the Riverina Division, with 65,599 acres producing 1,440,297 bushels, an average of 22.0 bushels per acre, the South-western Slopes, where 53,920 acres produced 1,207,986 bushels of grain, an average of 22.4 bushels per acre; Central-western Slope, 16,050 acres producing 333,519 bushels, an average of 20.8; and the Central Tableland with 11,171 acres producing 226,824 bushels, or an average of 20.3 bushels per acre. These four divisions between them produced nearly 90 per cent. of the oats grown in the State.

The following table gives statistics of the cultivation of oats for grain since 1900-01:—

Season.	Acres under Oats for Grain.	Production.		Farm Value of Oats for Grain.	
		Bushels.	Bushels per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
				£	£ s. d.
1900-01	29,383	593,548	20.2	59,355	2 0 6
1910-11	77,991	1,702,706	21.8	177,360	2 5 6
1915-16	58,636	1,345,698	23.0	173,820	2 19 3
1920-21	77,709	1,642,700	21.1	241,480	3 2 2
1921-22	69,795	1,169,900	16.8	199,820	2 17 3
1922-23	74,006	1,250,800	16.9	234,530	3 3 5
1923-24	86,693	1,570,300	18.1	268,260	3 1 9
1924-25	123,517	2,511,400	20.3	293,000	2 7 5
1925-26	101,097	1,615,650	16.0	383,720	3 15 11
1926-27	105,115	1,898,750	18.1	339,880	3 4 8
1927-28	114,988	1,654,560	14.4	324,010	2 16 4
1928-29	126,743	2,183,880	17.2	254,860	2 0 3
1929-30	181,354	2,528,610	13.9	316,080	1 14 10
1930-31	176,659	3,241,980	18.4	182,360	1 0 8
1931-32	151,600	2,526,450	16.7	126,320	0 16 8
1932-33	163,809	3,513,780	21.5	248,890	1 10 5

The oats crop is harvested in December, and therefore constitutes the local element of supply for the calendar year following. The sources from which the local crop has been supplemented, and the quantity available for consumption in each of the past ten years, is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Production.	Import.		Export, Oversea and Interstate.	Available for Consumption.† ‡
		Oversea.	Interstate.†		
	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.
1924 ...	1,570,300	2,000	681,700	15,700	2,238,300
1925 ...	2,511,400	1,900	291,000	43,600	2,760,700
1926 ...	1,615,600	235,900	390,500	19,000	2,223,000
1927 ...	1,898,700	462,700	411,200	49,100	2,723,500
1928 ...	1,654,600	370,500	450,500	50,000	2,425,600
1929 ...	2,183,900	6,800	432,500	21,700	2,601,500
1930 ...	2,528,600	3,100	460,400	17,000	2,975,100
1931 ...	3,242,000	1,000	184,000	300,100	3,126,900
1932 ...	2,526,000	2,300	65,000	300,400	2,293,900
1933 ...	3,513,780	2,500	125,000	102,600	3,538,700

† Subject to adjustment for carry-over.

‡ Omitting considerable quantities imported interstate at Newcastle.

A duty of 1s. 6d. per cental, or approximately 7d. per bushel of 40 lb., is imposed on oats imported oversea, together with an *ad valorem* primage duty of 10 per cent. In 1924 and 1925 practically the whole local supply was produced in New South Wales and other Australian States, but in the next three years an appreciable part of the supply was obtained from other countries, mainly from New Zealand.

At present the market for oats is chiefly in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and the demand depends mainly upon the price of maize.

The local yield per acre is considerably below that of the important producing countries, and the total yield is insignificant compared with the world production, which usually amounts to more than 3,500,000,000 bushels per year.

BARLEY.

Barley is produced only on a moderate scale in New South Wales, and supplies for local consumption are imported from other States. Although there are several districts where the necessary conditions as to soil and drainage present inducements for cultivation, particularly with regard to the malting varieties, barley is grown mainly in the North-Western Slope, the South-Western Slope, and the Riverina Divisions. The areas under crop in other districts are small and do not call for special notice. The following table shows the area under barley for grain, together with the production at intervals since 1900-01.

Season.	Area under Barley for Grain.	Production.		Season.	Area under Barley for Grain.	Production.	
		Total.	Average per Acre.			Total.	Average per Acre.
	acres.	bushels.	bushels.		acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1900-01	9,435	114,228	12.1	1925-26	6,614	105,150	15.9
1910-11	7,082	82,005	11.6	1926-27	5,629	100,260	17.8
1915-16	6,369	114,846	18.0	1927-28	5,600	65,850	11.8
1920-21	5,969	123,290	20.7	1928-29	5,024	80,910	16.1
1921-22	5,031	83,950	16.7	1929-30	7,947	113,850	14.3
1922-23	3,899	55,520	14.3	1930-31	11,526	188,610	16.4
1923-24	4,357	71,910	16.5	1931-32	8,349	137,430	16.5
1924-25	6,638	118,300	17.8	1932-33	7,736	154,530	20.0

Considerable fluctuation has occurred in the area cultivated, while the grain yield has varied greatly. The average crop during the last ten years has been 16.4 bushels per acre.

Of the area cropped for grain in 1932-33, 4,596 acres yielded 97,950 bushels of malting barley, and 3,140 acres yielded 56,580 bushels of other barley. In addition, 955 acres were cropped for hay and 5,525 acres for green food.

RICE.

Rice-growing trials were made intermittently in New South Wales and other Australian States from 1891 to 1922 with indifferent success, but in the latter year encouraging results were obtained from trials on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area by the use of three varieties imported from America. Further successful trials were made in the 1923-24 season, and in 1924-25 commercial trials were made on 153 acres which yielded approximately 16,200 bushels or 304½ tons of "paddy" rice—an average yield of 106 bushels per acre. The favourable prices received for this harvest, coupled with the high average yield, encouraged many other growers to experiment with the crop, and in 1925-26 a total area of 1,556 acres was sown on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, but a considerable portion of the crops failed wholly or in part owing to the adverse season and the experimental nature of many of the sowings. The yield was very low, viz., 61,100 bushels, or an average of 39.2 bushels per acre.

The progress in subsequent years was as follows:—

Year.	Number of Growers.	Area Harvested.	Yield (Paddy Rice).	Value of Yield to Farmer.	Average per acre.	
					Yield.	Value.
		acres.	bus.*	£	bus.	£
1926-27 ...	66	3,958	214,740	48,320	54.27	12.2
1927-28 ...	127	9,891	879,113	181,320	88.88	18.3
1928-29 ...	221	14,027	1,307,520	201,850	93.21	14.4
1929-30 ...	258	19,780	1,829,173	289,620	92.48	14.6
1930-31 ...	270	19,825	1,427,413	259,610	72.00	13.1
1931-32 ...	277	19,574	1,349,653	263,180	68.95	13.4
1932-33 ...	280	22,032	1,901,440	304,820	86.30	13.8

* 42 lb. per bushel.

The price received by growers f.o.r. Leeton was fixed by the rice milling firms at £10 10s. per ton in 1925-26, and £12 per ton in 1926-27, subsequent to the imposition of an import duty of 3s. 4d. per cental on uncleaned rice and 6s. per cental on cleaned rice. In 1927-28 the price was £11 per ton f.o.r. Leeton. The 1928-29 and subsequent harvests were marketed by a rice marketing board appointed under the Marketing of Primary Products Act. The 1928-29 crop, viz., 23,228 tons of marketable rice, was sold for consumption in Australia at £11 per ton f.o.r. Leeton. The marketable quantities of the 1929-30 crop were 29,982 tons of A grade and 2,880 tons of second grade. The marketable crop in 1930-31 amounted to 25,300 tons, of which 4,084 tons were exported oversea. The 1931-32 crop was 23,443 tons, and the corresponding figure for 1932-33 was 34,961 tons. Up to February, 1934, when 2,850 tons remained unsold, 11,952 tons of this had been shipped from Australia. The greater part of the crop was sold for consumption in Australia at a fixed price, £11 per ton f.o.r. Leeton.

Excluding the quantity used for seed, the consumption of rice in New South Wales is about 4½ lb. per head of population. Thus it would appear that the annual requirement is approximately 11,700,000 lb. of commercial rice, equivalent to approximately 450,000 bushels (42 lb.) of "paddy" rice as harvested by the grower. It is possible, however, that if local rice can be produced in regular supply at a price attractive to consumers, the local demand may be increased. The annual quantity of paddy rice required for consumption in Australia was estimated by the Rice Marketing Board at between 20,000 and 22,000 tons.

The volume of oversea trade of New South Wales in rice in each of the past ten years is shown below. Until 1930 the proportion of Australian grown rice exported oversea was negligible:—

Year.	Import oversea.				Export oversea.			
	Cleaned or partly cleaned.		Uncleaned.*		Cleaned.		Uncleaned.*	
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
1923-24 ...	257,364	204,432	131,156	90,725	89,741	94,702	...	...
1924-25 ...	59,837	58,824	116,695	68,655	96,579	100,734	17	18
1925-26 ...	67,752	60,271	116,015	76,873	74,027	76,624	2,034	1,384
1926-27 ...	129,191	103,814	123,899	77,215	59,385	60,564	29	32
1927-28 ...	77,953	66,192	10,450	6,739	44,580	47,131	...	...
1928-29 ...	57,227	51,211	6	6	53,771	54,877	30	35
1929-30 ...	74,222	60,867	3,088	2,126	62,145	62,283	1,214	1,152
1930-31 ...	28,251	18,376	10	10	80,155	58,144	12,343	4,330
1931-32 ...	25,788	14,053	...	...	76,904	49,585	31,822	11,280
1932-33 ...	29,712	12,990	...	...	63,675	46,716	20,489	7,670

* Stated to be after removal of husks, viz., 16 to 20 per cent. of weight of "paddy" rice.

In 1931-32 the quantities of local rice exported oversea were 67,785 cwt. cleaned and 31,822 cwt. uncleaned, the corresponding quantities in 1932-33 being 37,272 cwt. cleaned and 20,489 cwt. uncleaned.

In the evidence submitted to the Tariff Board at an investigation conducted in 1926 it was estimated that there were approximately 53,000 acres of land suitable for rice growing on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, and that ultimately 40,000 acres would be used for the purpose, 20,000 acres being cropped annually with one year's fallow.

Each year, however, a conference representing the Rice Marketing Board, the rice growers, the Department of Agriculture, and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, fixes for the following season the maximum area each grower may plant. For the season 1931-32 the limit was 90 acres. In the following season the area was increased to 110 acres, in order to compensate for the reduced yields that would be obtained from previously cropped land.

HAY.

The production of wheaten and oaten hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops and the market demand for hay. In favourable years considerable stocks are stacked for use in dry seasons. The production of lucerne hay, though subject to

considerable fluctuation, is more constant than that of wheaten and oatmeal hay. The following table shows the production of hay in each of the last five years (July to June):—

Kind of Hay.				1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.*	1932-33.*
				tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Wheaten	...	...	...	390,255	311,237	677,657	375,632	290,556
Oaten	...	...	...	242,740	223,847	370,158	279,530	248,222
Lucerne	...	...	...	159,158	149,862	141,694	154,394	105,246
Other	...	...	...	1,102	2,016	2,187	1,687	1,585
Total	...	...	...	793,255	686,962	1,191,696	811,243	645,609

* Year ended 31st March.

GRAPES.

Between 1920 and 1924 there was rapid expansion in the area devoted to grape-growing in New South Wales, which was largely due to the establishment of the industry on the Murrumbidgee and Cullwaa Irrigation Areas and to the settlement of returned soldiers on agricultural holdings adapted to grape-growing.

The following dissection of the total area cultivated for grapes shows that the greatest increase in area, relatively and absolutely, has been in grapes of drying varieties.

Varieties of grapes.				1920-21.	1925-26.	1929-30	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
				acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Table	...	...	...	2,087	2,464	2,620	2,637	2,718	2,937
Drying	...	...	...	699	2,298	3,860	3,937	3,923	3,975
Wine	...	...	...	4,589	6,977	7,019	6,771	6,735	7,225
Total, bearing	...	...	...	7,375	11,739	13,499	13,345	13,376	14,137
Not bearing	...	{ Wine Other }	...	3,408	2,726	{ 1,144 946 }	1,269 749	1,120 864	580 727
Grand Total	...	...	...	10,783	14,465	15,589	15,363	15,360	15,444

The production of the vineyards according to the purposes for which it was used is shown in the following comparison. The quantities do not relate in every case to the acreages as classified in the preceding table, as the produce of some varieties of vines cultivated usually for a particular purpose may be used ultimately in a different way:—

Production.	1919-20.	1925-26.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Table grapes ... cwt.	53,560	76,740	82,520	73,600	70,840	108,020
Dried grapes—						
Sultanas ... "	4,987	19,386	78,329	43,304	55,924	92,631
Currants ... "	2,465	6,132	10,282	8,506	9,935	13,393
Raisins & lexias ... "	2,097	3,782	5,062	3,983	4,934	5,548
Grapes used for wine,,	105,360	203,940	298,680	235,040	252,420	324,740
Wine made ... gal.	717,893	1,240,893	1,933,709	1,335,882	1,589,707	2,075,737

The approximate quantities of dried grapes packed in the 1933 season were sultanas 92,700 cwt., currants 13,900 cwt., raisins and lexias 5,400 cwt.,

The volume of output shows some variation in accordance with the effect of seasonal conditions on average yields. The most striking feature of the table is the rapid increase in the production of sultanas.

Particulars of the production from vineyards in irrigation areas are shown in the section "Water Conservation and Irrigation" of this Year Book.

The most important viticultural district was formerly in the Hunter and Manning Division, the area cultivated for grapes in that division in 1932-33 being 1,696 acres for wine-making, 245 acres for table use, and 16 acres of young vines. However, the area cultivated for grapes is now largest in the Riverina Division, where 4,688 acres were grown in 1932-33 for wine-making, 716 acres for table use, 1,953 acres for drying, and 718 acres of young vines. The greater part of these areas is in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

Considerable quantities of grapes for wine and dried fruits are grown on the irrigation areas of the Australian States, mainly in Victoria and South Australia. In recent years the production of dried fruits has largely exceeded the Australian demand, and on account of the low prices prevailing abroad, legislation was passed by the States concerned and by the Commonwealth to make provision for organised marketing. In this way the local and the less profitable export trade is distributed on an equitable basis amongst the producers in the various States, and the Commonwealth assists in the export and disposal of the dried fruits in the overseas markets. In 1933, packing sheds in New South Wales were required to export overseas 80 per cent. of the sultanas and currants produced and 67½ per cent. of the lexias. The corresponding proportions in 1932 were 75 per cent. and 60 per cent. respectively.

The New South Wales Dried Fruits Act, 1927, was repealed by the Dried Fruits Act, 1933. This Act, which is similar to enactments passed in Victoria and South Australia, provides for the constitution of the New South Wales Dried Fruits Board to control the marketing of dried vine fruits and dried tree fruits. It provides also for consumption within the State, for the registration of growers, dealers, etc., and for the collection of a contribution from growers to meet the expenses of administration. In 1933 the contribution was fixed at the rate of $\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. of the dried fruits produced by each grower.

The Dried Fruits Control Board constituted under Federal legislation regulates the export trade in currants, sultanas, and lexias. The Board consists of one representative of the Commonwealth Government, four representatives of the growers, and two members with commercial experience appointed by the Commonwealth. A London agency has been established to arrange conditions governing export and to accept control of dried fruits for handling and distributing. For financing the activities of the Board a charge, not exceeding 4d. per lb., may be levied on dried fruits exported from the Commonwealth.

The export trade in wine is assisted by a bounty payable by the Commonwealth Government. Under the Wine Export Bounty Act of 1924 the rate of bounty was 4s. per gallon on fortified wine exported from the Commonwealth during the three years ended 31st August, 1927. It was reduced to 1s. 9d. per gallon as from 1st September, 1927, and further reduced to 1s. per gallon, except on wine exported to Canada for consumption there, as from 8th March, 1928. As from 13th March, 1930, the bounty was increased to 1s. 9d. per gallon, and was reduced to 1s. 4.4d. per gallon in July, 1931.

During the year ended 30th June, 1926, bounty amounting to £32,609 was paid on 163,043 gallons of wine exported from New South Wales; in 1926-27, £49,572 was paid on 247,858 gallons; in 1927-28, £30,330 on 168,213 gallons; in 1928-29, £1,784 on 31,206 gallons; in 1929-30, £1,795 on 25,295 gallons; in 1930-31, £2,821 on 33,267 gallons; and in 1931-32, £5,474 on 74,284 gallons; and in 1932-33, £7,382 on 88,839 gallons.

BANANAS.

Banana culture developed rapidly in the Tweed River district of the North Coast division from 1914 to 1922, but subsequently it was almost extinguished by a disease known as "bunchy top." In August, 1923, the Governments of the Commonwealth, New South Wales and Queensland, began a joint investigation. Each contributed £1,500 to defray expenses, and a Bunchy-top Control Board was appointed. As a result of its investigations the Committee determined that bunchy top was a virus disease transmitted mainly by the banana aphid and by the transfer of diseased plants, also that there was no resistant or immune banana stock. The committee submitted recommendations for stringent action in controlling the disease, based mainly on the registration of banana plantations, the prompt destruction of all infected plants, the breeding of clean stock, the prevention of transmission of infected plants, and the destruction of deserted plantations. Measures adopted along the lines of these recommendations have been successful in checking the disease. Strict supervision is enforced through resident inspectors.

The following table shows the area cultivated for and the production of bananas in each year since 1922:—

Year ended 30th June.	Area.			Production.	
	Bearing.	Not bearing.	Total.	Cases.	Farm value.
	acres.	acres.	acres.		£
1922	4,570	898	5,468	433,533	260,120
1923	3,300	507	3,807	233,526	151,740
1924	1,604	250	1,854	94,983	95,410
1925	1,002	502	1,504	60,763	47,090
1926	1,071	658	1,729	68,167	50,550
1927	1,378	468	1,846	64,543	52,730
1928	1,229	763	1,992	74,703	56,030
1929	1,060	852	1,912	81,455	61,090
1930	1,806	1,534	3,340	117,120	107,840
1931	2,621	2,338	4,959	216,756	139,090
1932*	4,733	2,394	7,127	343,427	181,730
1933*	6,241	5,034	11,275	533,560	326,810

* Year ended 31st March.

The quantity of bananas imported oversea into New South Wales in 1932-33 was 23,873 centals valued at £13,238, viz., 6,634 centals from Fiji and 17,239 centals from Norfolk Island, and the imports from Queensland consisted of 74,700 cases. The duty on bananas imported oversea, other than from Norfolk Island, was 1d. per lb. until October, 1932, when, in terms of the Ottawa Agreement, it was provided that not more than 40,000 centals of Fiji bananas may be admitted annually into Sydney and Melbourne at a duty of 2s. 6d. per cental.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GROWING.

In 1932-33 the area of land on which fruit (including grapes, bananas, and pineapples) was grown was 99,344 acres, and the value of production therefrom £2,156,400, compared with an area of 95,251 acres and a value of £1,529,280 in 1931-32.

The importance of fruit and vegetable growing as industries is shown by the following comparison, which relates to the area and value of production of each of the principal classes of crop on holdings of 1 acre and upwards in extent:—

Kind of Crops.	1931-32.			1932-33.		
	Area not yet Bearing.	Area in Bearing.	Value of Crop.	Area not yet Bearing.	Area in Bearing.	Value of Crop.
	Acres.	Acres.	£	Acres.	Acres.	£
Orchards—Citrus ...	5,508	26,758	562,700	5,290	27,235	570,510
Other† ...	7,265	32,124	426,400	6,766	32,162	868,950
Total	12,773	58,882	989,100	12,056	59,397	1,439,460
Vineyards ...	1,984	13,376	318,590*	1,307	14,137	349,960*
Market Gardens ...	...	6,655	385,310	...	6,047	335,170
Separate Root Crops ...	...	19,153	166,850	...	22,420	130,260
Minor Crops of Fruit and Vegetables ..	2,694	21,775	490,280	5,305	23,687	688,651
Grand Total ...	17,451	119,841	2,350,130	18,668	125,688	2,943,501

* Includes value of wine and spirit made from grape juice.
pineapples, and berry fruits.

† Excludes passion-fruit, bananas

The cultivation of many classes of fruit is capable of considerable expansion, and as there exist large areas of suitable soil with climatic conditions ranging from comparative cold on the highlands to semi-tropical heat on the North Coast, a large variety of fruits can be cultivated. In the vicinity of Sydney, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, apples, and passion-fruit are most generally planted. On the tablelands, apples, pears, apricots, and all the fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive well; in the west and in the south-west, citrus, pome and stone fruits, figs, almonds, and raisin-grapes are cultivated; and in the north coastal districts, bananas, pineapples, and other tropical fruits are grown. Citrus fruits are cultivated extensively, and form the largest element in local fruit production.

With the exception of oranges and mandarins, the fruit production of New South Wales is far below the demand. In the year ended December, 1933, approximately 1,510,000 cases of fresh fruit were imported into New South Wales from the other States, including 506,000 cases from Victoria, 811,000 from Tasmania, 146,000 from Queensland, and 47,000 from South Australia. The quantity of fruit used for jam and fruit-canning in factories in New South Wales during 1932-33 was 13,350 tons, valued at £165,205. Fresh fruit (other than citrus) to the value of £196,112 was exported overseas from New South Wales in 1932-33, in addition to preserved fruit and vegetables, pulp and juice of local origin valued at £106,122, and dried fruits of local origin valued at £49,692. Good seasons generally produce a glut of stone fruits, for which apparently there is no system of efficient handling.

The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit on holdings of 1 acre and upwards during the past two seasons is shown in the following table:—

Fruit.	1931-32.			1932-33.		
	Number of Trees not yet Bearing.	Trees of Bearing Age.		Number of Trees not yet Bearing.	Trees of Bearing Age.	
		Number.	Yield.		Number.	Yield.
Oranges—			bushels.			bushels.
Seville	5,277	32,345	38,025	5,865	32,325	36,357
Washington Navel ...	148,882	573,918	831,682	137,850	587,220	777,530
Valencia	298,470	745,905	895,477	189,056	762,610	936,470
All other	27,108	387,038	435,336	26,497	355,800	378,863
Total oranges ...	38,737	1,739,206	2,200,520	359,268	1,737,955	2,129,220
Lemons	54,692	211,783	303,619	53,939	206,428	261,508
Mandarins	85,161	590,578	512,790	71,998	568,948	478,333
Other Citrus	14,943	27,878	33,518	15,256	30,260	40,081
Apples	318,511	985,226	295,288	320,516	1,015,948	1,251,815
Pears—						
Williams	20,363	156,022	108,707	14,577	148,998	183,087
All other	21,274	146,296	52,762	19,921	148,447	153,213
Peaches—						
Dessert and Drying...	54,553	295,959	140,531	56,568	290,269	221,142
Canning	56,038	169,592	117,440	52,028	163,064	241,916
Nectarines... ..	8,456	31,935	6,718	9,419	31,484	23,298
Plums	33,168	202,101	53,046	29,959	204,781	133,068
Prunes	20,381	267,901	25,058	11,123	272,893	232,097
Cherries	72,759	243,689	36,629	70,556	251,251	100,152
Apricots	13,354	148,203	155,435	12,963	143,198	158,861
Quinces	7,372	25,886	18,713	5,513	31,806	32,423
Persimmons	1,105	12,235	10,031	957	12,146	11,104
Passion Fruit	†93,116	†243,454	57,226	†107,068	†256,471	59,558
†All other ... ..	...	...	13,005	...	...	20,565

† Vines.

† Excluding bananas and pineapples.

The figures shown above include returns from private orchards, which are, however, of comparatively small extent.

Citrus Fruits.

Particulars of citrus orchards are shown in the following statement:—

Season.	Area under Cultivation (Citrus Fruits.)			Production.		Value of Production.*	
	Productive.	Not bearing.	Total.	Total.	Average per Productive Acre.	Total.	Average per Productive Acre.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	£	£ s. d.
1900-01	11,013	3,952	14,965	648,628	59	81,080	7 7 3
1910-11	17,465	2,643	20,108	1,478,306	85	199,300	11 8 3
1920-21	21,990	6,445	28,435	2,009,756	91	477,580	21 14 4
1922-23	20,412	8,036	28,448	1,984,707	97	628,100	30 5 8
1923-24	20,733	8,971	29,704	2,004,020	97	521,730	25 3 4
1924-25	22,709	9,284	31,993	2,292,062	101	609,420	26 16 9
1925-26	23,425	7,860	31,285	2,486,020	106	742,650	31 14 1
1926-27	23,853	7,854	31,707	2,273,529	95	762,360	31 19 2
1927-28	26,056	7,301	33,357	2,604,983	100	765,240	29 7 5
1928-29	26,366	6,889	33,255	3,031,820	115	913,110	34 12 8
1929-30	27,263	6,747	34,010	2,541,681	93	1,176,400	43 3 0
1930-31	27,161	6,303	33,464	2,935,728	108	515,160	18 19 4
1931-32	26,758	5,508	32,266	3,050,447	114	562,700	21 0 7
1932-33	27,235	5,290	32,525	2,909,142	107	570,510	20 18 11

* At orchards.

The principal divisions for the cultivation of citrus fruits are as follow:—Metropolitan, 8,523 acres; Hunter and Manning, 8,542 acres; Riverina (which includes the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area), 7,179 acres, and Central Tableland, 6,510 acres.

The number of holdings of 1 acre or more in extent in which citrus fruit, to the extent of fifty trees or more, was cultivated during the year 1932-33 was 4,429, and of these the average area was 7 acres.

The production of oranges and lemons has attained such proportions that the growers are obliged to seek oversea markets. During 1931-32 the oversea export of citrus fruit from New South Wales was valued at £113,384, and in 1932-33 at £89,190. Most of this export was to New Zealand. But in December, 1932, the Dominion placed an embargo on importation into New Zealand of all fresh fruits from Australia. This was partially relaxed in respect of the produce of South Australia only, in August, 1933. This embargo coupled with increased local production has disorganised the local markets. Efforts are being made to develop markets in Canada and Great Britain.

A system of packing and marketing inaugurated by the Central Citrus Association was described on page 602 of the Year Book for 1928-29, but this organisation ceased to function in December, 1931, a considerable proportion of the packing sheds having been closed.

Fruits other than Citrus.

The following table shows the area of orchards and fruit gardens, exclusive of citrus orchards, bananas, pineapples, and berry fruits, together with the total value of each season's yield, at intervals since 1900-01:—

Season.	Area under Cultivation (Fruits other than Citrus).			Value of Production.	
	Productive.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Total.	Average per Productive Acre.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	£	£ s. d.
1900-01	25,766	5,503	31,269	270,080	10 9 8
1910-11	20,498	6,748	27,246	271,930	13 5 4
1920-21	27,302	14,309	41,611	577,480	21 3 0
1921-22	27,838	14,031	41,869	547,950	19 13 8
1922-23	26,314	14,500	40,814	732,390	27 16 8
1923-24	27,220	13,525	40,745	645,820	23 14 6
1924-25	27,694	12,679	40,373	796,390	28 15 2
1925-26	29,621	11,818	41,439	857,380	28 18 11
1926-27	30,403	10,637	41,040	855,540	28 2 7
1927-28	32,492	9,038	41,530	957,550	29 9 6
1928-29	32,323	8,389	40,712	860,710	26 12 7
1929-30	32,284	7,767	40,051	1,006,640	31 3 7
1930-31	32,140	7,409	39,639	709,360	22 1 5
1931-32	32,124	7,265	39,389	426,400	13 5 6
1932-33	32,162	6,766	38,928	868,950	27 0 4

About one-quarter of the area under fruits other than citrus is situated in the Central Tablelands, where the area occupied in this way is 9,823 acres; 8,851 acres are situated in the south-western slopes, and 7,639 acres in the Riverina, which includes the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.*

The value of apples exported oversea from New South Wales amounted to £14,863 in 1931-32 and to £139,479 in 1932-33. In the latter year apples to the value of £121,533 were exported to Great Britain.

In recent years headway has been made in organising the marketing of non-citrus fruits. An efficient cool store on co-operative lines has operated at Batlow for ten years, and similar stores have been established at Orange, Young and Kentucky. These provide growers with storage chambers which enable them to store apples and pears during periods of plenty, for sale

* See pages 97 and 98.

when supplies are scarce by reason of seasonal changes. In addition to the monetary gain, this system makes it possible for suppliers to ensure greater regularity of supplies of fruit, to make valuable trading connections, and to inaugurate sound marketing undertakings. The banana-growers of the North Coast have also organised a strong co-operative marketing association.

* *Fruit Canning.*

The Commonwealth Government paid bounty on certain kinds of fruit canned in 1923-24, and on such fruit exported on or before 28th February, 1925. A sum of £3,102 was paid on fruit canned in New South Wales in 1927-28, the last year in which a bounty was paid. During the years 1931 to 1933 the fruit-canning industry in New South Wales was afforded further Commonwealth assistance, of an indirect nature, per medium of the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee. This committee granted fruit canners and jam manufacturers a rebate on the price of sugar used in the process of manufacture, on condition that a predetermined price was paid to the producer for the fruit required. Amounts of £40,172 and £36,441 were expended in this connection in 1931-32 and 1932-33 respectively. The export of canned fruit is supervised by the Canned Fruit Control Board constituted under Federal legislation.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of canned fruit produced in factories in New South Wales during each of the past ten years:—

Year.	Fruit Preserved.	
	Quantity.	Value at Cannery.
	lb.	£
1923-24 ...	10,521,701	242,255
1924-25 ...	17,019,569	408,101
1925-26 ...	11,325,850	264,794
1926-27 ...	8,261,001	182,436
1927-28 ...	13,922,386	242,537
1928-29 ...	14,213,747	258,037
1929-30 ...	17,133,226	271,360
1930-31 ...	15,812,219	253,205
1931-32 ...	7,609,691	136,776
1932-33 ...	19,447,512	342,099

Dried Fruits.

The quantity of dried fruit produced in New South Wales in 1932-33 was 157,172 cwt. The bulk of the fruit treated in this way consisted of grapes of which details are shown on page 86. The production of dried prunes increased from 1,890 cwt. in 1926-27 to 31,784 cwt. in 1930-31, but on account of a severe infestation of thrips during the 1931-32 season the quantity produced was only 2,901 cwt.

The total production of dried fruits in each of the last five seasons is shown below:—

Dried Fruit.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Apricots ...	9,097	6,473	2,243	6,260	5,147
Grapes ...	69,842	93,673	55,793	70,793	111,572
Peaches ...	3,461	2,866	2,647	1,385	2,960
Pears ...	355	265	346	257	460
Prunes ...	17,633	24,305	31,784	2,901*	36,531
Other ...	453	410	194	41	502
Total ...	100,841	127,992	93,007	81,637	157,172

* Failure of crop.

Vegetables.

As agricultural and pastoral statistics are collected only in respect of holdings of one acre or more in extent, they do not provide a complete census of vegetable growing. Nevertheless the information obtained may be considered to provide reasonably complete particulars of operations conducted on a commercial basis.

A considerable proportion of the vegetables produced on holdings of 1 acre and over are grown in market gardens, and data as to individual crops are not available in respect of these. In 1932-33 market garden produce was grown on 1,341 holdings, in areas of 1 acre or more, the total area being 6,047 acres; and the value of production was £335,165. The area and production of individual crops, exclusive of areas cultivated in market gardens or on holdings less than 1 acre in extent, were as follow:—

Vegetables.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Area of Crop.	Production.	Area of Crop.	Production.	Area of Crop.	Production.
Potatoes—	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.
Early (Summer) ...	4,060	8,289	17,522	33,709	20,739	42,403
Late (Winter) ...	11,244	23,994				
Sweet ...	554	2,414				
Onions ...	79	267	84	231	209	647
Turnips ...	1,332	7,066	1,286	4,846	1,198	4,336
Other Root Crops ...	163	770	146	706	158	728
Pumpkins and Melons ...	3,108	8,990	3,069	12,369	3,302	10,290
		Half-cases.		Half-cases.		Half-cases.
Tomatoes ...	1,955	333,807	2,070	399,225	1,927	411,085
		£		£		£
Peas ...	8,449	84,896	8,891	62,086	8,479	71,496
Beans ...	781	16,387	1,033	16,909	1,366	22,493
Cabbages ...	444	9,083	466	9,294	492	12,652
Cauliflowers ...	268	5,452	380	11,557	504	8,304
Other ...	114	5,329	324	5,915	466	13,195

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

Particulars of miscellaneous crops of the State are shown below:—

Crop.	Year ended 31st March, 1932.			Year ended 31st March, 1933.		
	Area.	Production.	Yield per acre.	Area.	Production.	Yield per acre.
Hay—	acres.	tons.	tons.	acres.	tons.	tons.
Wheaten ...	292,234	375,632	1.29	290,556	396,426	1.36
Oaten ...	222,212	279,530	1.26	248,222	346,436	1.40
Lucerne ...	96,396	154,394	1.60	105,246	164,141	1.56
Other ...	1,308	1,687	1.29	1,585	1,928	1.22
Green Fodder ...	367,346	£977,118	*	405,206	£1,048,593	*
		bushels.	bushels.		bushels.	bushels.
Rye (Grain) ...	1,848	32,940	17.8	2,455	44,970	18.3
Broom Millet—						
Grain ...	1,731	5,280	3.1	3,096	12,450	4.0
Fibre ...		9,527	5.5		16,118	5.2
Root Crops—		tons.	tons.		tons.	tons.
Potatoes ...	17,522	33,709	1.9	20,739	42,403	2.0
Other ...	1,631	6,137	3.8	1,681	6,077	3.6
Miscellaneous Crops—		cwt.	cwt.		cwt.	cwt.
Tobacco (Dried Leaf) ...	2,869	23,333	8.1	4,105	25,066	6.1
Sugar Cane—		tons.	tons.		tons.	tons.
Crushed ...	8,272	179,153	21.7	7,796	156,818	20.1
Stand-over ...	7,647	...	...	8,349	...	...

* Comparative averages not available.

Details respecting each of these crops are shown in the "Statistical Register of New South Wales."

The greater part of the area cultivated for hay is sown with wheat, but cultivation for oaten hay is also very extensive. Lucerne is more or less a permanent crop.

The area of land cultivated expressly for green fodder is not known. The area shown above includes wheat areas which failed to mature for grain or hay and were used as green fodder for stock with a fed-off value of 7s. 6d. or more per acre in 1931-32, and 10s. or more per acre for 1932-33.

SILAGE.

New South Wales is liable at intervals of fairly regular recurrence to long periods of dry weather. Consequently it lacks a permanent supply of natural fodder, and the necessity arises for conserving the abundant growth of herbage of good seasons, in the form of silage, for use when natural pastures are exhausted. To facilitate such conservation the Department of Agriculture offers free advice concerning material and method of constructing silos. Farmers may sink pits for the same purpose at small expense.

The possession of stocks of silage is highly advantageous to the prosecution of dairy-farming in the districts of the coast, where the climatic conditions are unfavorable to the growth of winter fodder.

The following table gives particulars of the silage made in districts for each of the last ten years:—

Year.	Farms on which Made.	Silage Made.	Value of Silage.	Silage made in Districts.				
				Coastal.	Table-lands.	Western Slopes.	Plains.	Western Division.
	No.	tons.	£	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1923-24	... 152	19,292	34,823	13,508	1,113	3,009	1,162	500
1924-25	... 269	35,145	63,610	13,972	7,215	11,395	2,412	151
1925-26	... 241	30,457	53,212	11,461	6,387	11,241	1,368	...
1926-27	... 407	48,718	97,312	14,498	4,782	25,191	3,769	478
1927-28	... 473	50,464	87,090	25,300	6,700	9,789	8,012	663
1928-29	... 350	27,177	55,740	10,424	2,208	12,649	1,896	...
1929-30	... 338	28,155	51,102	19,553	1,813	4,186	2,603	...
1930-31	... 669	60,172	86,815	26,576	4,646	23,505	5,320	125
1931-32	... 628	54,885	77,078	27,644	3,723	15,267	7,901	350
1932-33	... 738	62,435	88,309	31,996	7,715	13,741	8,983	...

Considering the liability of the State to periods of severe drought, the small efforts made to conserve the fodder of abundant seasons are disappointing, but latterly there has been considerable increase. As a means of conserving fodder, the making of the silage is of great potential value. Schemes of fodder conservation as insurance against drought have been considered from time to time, but no organised project has yet been initiated.

PLANT DISEASES ACT, 1924.

A brief description of this Act was published at page 606 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

Fruit Census, 1923.

In 1923 a special census was taken to ascertain the number of trees of each variety of each kind of fruit planted in New South Wales, in order to facilitate consideration of the problem of marketing.

The results were briefly summarised on page 504 of the Official Year Book for 1923, and were published in full in the *Agricultural Gazette* of February, 1925.

Registration of Farm Produce Agents.

By the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926, which came into force on 1st January, 1927, and was amended in 1932, it was made an offence for any person to carry on the business of farm produce agent without first obtaining a license under the Act.

Farm produce is defined as fruit, vegetables, potatoes, and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry, honey, and any other article prescribed by regulation.

Stock and station agents and auctioneers do not in general come within the definition of farm produce agent, and societies registered under the Co-operation Acts 1923-1929, are not required to register unless they sell the produce of persons who are not members. Licenses are issued on condition that the applicant furnishes a fidelity guarantee bond of £1000, or if a firm £2000, except in country towns where the produce is sold by auction, in which case the bond is to be for £300. The applicant must be above the age of 21 years, must not, during the preceding five years, have been declared guilty of fraud nor convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding three months, and must not be an undischarged bankrupt. A person disqualified from holding a license is also disqualified from holding shares in any corporation or being a partner in any firm registered under the Act. The license remains in force for the current calendar year, and the annual license fee is £1.

It is provided that an account of the sale of all farm produce shall be rendered by every farm agent to his client within fourteen days of its disposal, and the registrar under the Act is empowered to inspect the books, documents, and accounts of any agent and inform any client of the agent of the result of such inspection so far as it directly concerns him. An agent furnishing false accounts is liable to imprisonment for three years with hard labour. All moneys received by an agent on account of sales must be duly paid to the client within fourteen days after the sale.

Agents and their employees are debarred from purchasing any produce received for sale without obtaining the consent of their client, and they are forbidden to destroy farm produce without the authority of the prescribed officer.

It is made an offence for any person knowingly and fraudulently to spread false reports calculated to affect the price of farm produce. It is also an offence for any person to buy farm produce unless the purchase price has been fixed beforehand. Misrepresentation is prohibited, commission charges are regulated, and certain books are to be kept by the agent.

In June, 1934, the number of agents who had been registered was 305, of whom 260 were in Sydney, 12 in Newcastle, and 33 in other country centres.

WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION.

A brief outline of the problem of water conservation and irrigation and of the policy adopted in New South Wales was published in the Year Book for 1928-29 at page 608.

The Murrumbidgee, Hay, Curlwaa and Coomealla Irrigation Areas were described on pages 609 to 611 of the Year Book for 1928-29 and details of subsequent developments are contained in the Annual Reports of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and in the Report of the Auditor-General.

A summary of the expansion of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Scheme is provided below:—

Year ended 30th June.	Water Distributed.	Area Watered.	Value of Rural Production *	Revenue derived.			
				Water Rates and Charges	Land Lease Rentals	Interest on advances	Other Revenue.
	acre feet	acres.	£	£	£	£	£
1924	66,433	56,076	600,000	30,957	74,276	111,600	2,602
1925	68,785	58,698	720,000	34,778	74,985	125,452	1,821
1926	81,949	57,810	800,000	38,707	73,287	120,086	650
1927	104,158	59,795	884,000	45,976	73,994	118,794	1,667
1928	139,441	64,938	841,000	54,521	72,355	101,382	2,476
1929	214,170	75,254	970,000	69,227	74,670	83,211	806
1930	301,545	92,503	1,002,000	101,194	82,999	77,472	2,367
1931	173,696	76,384	868,000	56,239	83,914	81,248	1,527
1932	178,914	57,665	882,000	53,647	91,210	81,133	1,002
1933	222,663	77,034	1,116,000	66,829	75,084	61,109	1,495

* Excluding value added in factories.

The capital expenditure connected with the irrigation areas was £9,646,203 as at 30th June, 1933, of which £9,450,963 was expended on Loan Account. This sum was reduced by £1,774,222 written off for various reasons, including £1,594,917 on account of Soldier Settlement.

PRODUCTION ON IRRIGATION SETTLEMENTS.

Comparative statistics of the irrigation settlements established and controlled by the State in New South Wales are shown in the following statement; the particulars for 1910-11 relate to the Hay and Curlwaa settlements only, as farming operations on the Murrumbidgee area did not commence until the season 1912-13:—

Particulars.	1910-11.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1932-33.			
				Murrumbidgee.	Hay.	Curlwaa and Coomealla.	Total
Cultivated Holdings... No.	86	1,190	1,598	1,346	7	227	1,580
Area under—							
All Crops ... Acres	862	31,065	114,441	109,351	42	3,181	112,574
Grain "	2	2,860	75,269	74,788	...	...	74,788
Hay & Green Food ... "	399	16,085	16,032	12,188	38	137	12,363
Grape Vines—							
Bearing "	186	1,253	6,301	5,563	...	1,681	7,244
Not yet Bearing... "	74	1,896	1,452	584	...	223	817
Orchards—							
Bearing "	58	4,154	10,507	10,484	4	747	11,235
Not yet Bearing ... "	139	4,414	4,079	2,908	...	379	3,287
Live Stock—							
Horses No.	239	5,264	6,131	5,981	161	364	6,506
Cattle—							
Dairy "	484	4,007	*2,416	*3,582	*540	*30	*4,152
Other "	530	5,463	3,163	4,197	321	192	4,710
Sheep "	703	16,927	76,609	97,116	1,140	100	98,356
Pigs "	134	2,564	1,889	2,843	159	44	3,046
Production—							
Wine gal.	...	64,000	904,402	1,666,252	...	...	1,666,252
Sultanas cwt.	1,009	2,923	33,250	22,230	...	47,340	69,570
Raisins and Lexias ... "		967	2,139	462	...	2,787	3,249
Currants "		2,188	5,862	2,105	...	7,936	10,041
Oranges—							
Washington Navel bush.	273	49,328	355,629	319,287	20	40,356	359,663
Valencia "		21,323	199,990	194,571	...	18,882	213,453
All other "		3,455	24,340	17,325	150	2,435	19,910
Lemons "	...	11,062	54,208	26,465	25	2,553	29,043
Peaches—							
Dessert & Drying ... "	2,467	40,433	45,995	32,987	10	19,111	52,108
Canning "		172,361	204,848	238,090	...	...	238,090
Nectarines "		3,751	4,944	4,233	1	2,049	6,283
Apricots "	2,905	58,136	86,079	115,958	3	14,202	130,163
Prunes "	...	10,829	86,698	115,088	...	625	115,713
Butter lb.	5,100	40,761	374,121	52,642	300	800	53,742
Bacon and Ham "	820	11,413	116,500	8,130	...	...	8,130
Grain—Wheat ... bush.	...	24,648	503,664	829,347	...	...	829,347
Rice ... .. "	...	...	1,427,413	1,842,987	...	...	1,842,987
Oats "	...	9,207	68,247	40,398	...	...	40,398
Other "	...	9,171	4,886	2,286	...	...	2,286

*Cows in registered dairies only.

The total area under crop increased considerably between 1921 and 1931 because of the extension of grain crops (mainly rice and wheat).

Oranges, peaches, apricots, apples, and prunes are the principal kinds of fruit produced. The yields of apples, oranges and peaches may be expected to increase rapidly as the young trees become increasingly productive.

The following statement shows the number of fruit trees of the principal varieties, distinguishing the productive from those not yet bearing:—

Fruit Trees.	1910-11.		1920-21.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Pro ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro ductive.	Not yet Bearing.
Orange—										
Seville ...			1,150	6,283	1,071	812	408	687	585	617
Washington Navel ...	202	3,606	60,810	70,314	228,445	65,529	233,981	63,331	241,640	53,952
Valencia ...			27,425	40,028	121,478	105,874	129,365	101,288	140,403	82,455
All other ...	119	136	3,134	5,443	14,429	4,476	12,914	3,780	11,706	3,398
Lemon ...			13,766	17,881	27,856	14,066	28,454	14,536	25,056	13,363
Mandarin ...			1,888	3,571	15,052	7,092	15,386	6,046	14,673	4,890
Peach—										
Dessert and ...			31,022	29,664	32,194	2,691	32,065	2,043	32,721	2,506
Drying. Canning ...	1,752	4,503	118,811	73,804	160,621	54,153	160,701	54,557	156,202	50,893
Nectarine ...			3,739	4,020	4,566	1,079	4,148	1,102	3,957	1,326
Apricot ...	2,033	2,969	51,624	37,901	101,087	6,201	100,470	4,915	98,353	5,470
Prune ...			14,832	62,353	107,462	4,974	103,451	4,700	100,332	4,627
Plum ...	98	282	8,475	6,812	8,696	823	9,216	755	10,094	1,512
Pear—										
Williams ...			10,908	15,596	12,932	2,075	15,322	1,723	15,238	1,217
Other ...	165	1,096	5,663	3,457	6,925	918	6,680	872	7,037	725
Apple ...	400	718	3,452	10,240	51,577	69,803	58,650	60,370	89,571	40,980
Fig ...	201	38	1,428	2,995	6,359	4,833	6,193	4,042	7,957	1,979
Almond ...		140	6,948	8,631	22,785	6,214	24,161	5,481	23,519	5,876

The growing of oranges is the most extensive activity, and large quantities of peaches are grown, especially for canning, also apricots, prunes, pears, and apples.

Crops are cultivated under irrigation in various localities other than irrigation settlements established by the Government. A summary of all crops which were watered artificially—including those to which the foregoing tables relate—indicates that the total area irrigated in 1932-33 was 129,179 acres. The principal crops were as follows:—Wheat, 34,476 acres; lucerne, 20,600 acres; oats, 16,669 acres; rice, 22,032 acres; other fruit, 15,363 acres; grapes, 9,443 acres; green food, 1,344 acres; market gardens, 2,814 acres.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

An account of the irrigation projects connected with the Murray, Lachlan, Macquarie and Namoi rivers and the Warragamba scheme was published on pages 613 to 615 of the Year Book for 1928-29. Later particulars are contained in the annual reports of the River Murray Commission and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission of New South Wales. In 1933 the construction of works in connection with the Wakool Water Supply and Irrigation District was commenced. In the districts of Benerembah and Tabbita the construction of the irrigation works is well advanced.

WATERWORKS.

Provision is made by the Water Act, 1912-1930, that all waterworks constructed by private individuals in connection with natural sources of water must be approved and licensed by the State. During the year ended 30th June, 1933, the number of new licenses issued was 115, and 30 were allowed to lapse, so that at 30th June, 1933, there were in force 1,791 licenses for pumps, dams, and other works, small fees being charged in each case. Usually the licenses are issued for a period of five years.

Bore, Irrigation and Water Trusts and Artesian Well Districts.

The Water Act, 1912-1930, empowers the State to construct works to provide supplies of water for irrigation, domestic and stock purposes, flood prevention and drainage. The capital cost of such works, with interest, is repaid by beneficiaries, in instalments over a period of years. The works are administered by trustees partly elected from among the beneficiaries and partly appointed by the State.

For the supply of water under these conditions trusts have been constituted up to 30th June, 1934, as follows:—

Purpose.	Trusts.	Area Benefited.	Cost of Works to Trust.
	No.	Acres.	£
Artesian Bore Water Supply	81	4,684,628	276,412
Conservation by Weirs and/or Dams	5	105,605	9,306
Pumping—			
(a) For Irrigation	7	16,014	11,549
(b) For Domestic and Stock	3	542,329	18,748
(c) For Stock	1	71,655	1,220
(d) For Domestic	1	55	2,295
Improvement of Natural Watercourses—			
(a) By Cuttings, Regulators and Dams	6	2,595,290	43,763
(b) By Cleaning and/or Cuttings	3	356,526	1,823
Flood Prevention	1	2,190	Nil.
Diversion Weir or Dam, and Channels	3	1,733,673	1,176,273
Extension of Murrumbidgee Irrigation Channels	2	128,074	56,950
Totals	113	10,236,039	1,598,339*

* Estimates have been used in seven cases where the works are not yet complete.

Under the provisions of the Artesian Wells Act, 1897, now incorporated in the Water Act, 1912-1930, twelve artesian wells were sunk and 108 miles of distributing drains constructed at a cost of £22,758. The total area of the districts benefited by these works is 314,123 acres, and charges (which may not exceed 6 per cent. per annum on the cost of the works) are assessed by the local Land Board in each instance and paid by the occupiers.

Artesian Bores.

That portion of the great Australian artesian basin which extends into New South Wales covers approximately 70,000 square miles, and is situated in the northern and north-western hinterland of the State.

The first artesian bore was sunk in 1879 on the Kallara pastoral holding, between Bourke and Wilcannia, and the first Government bore was completed in 1884 at Goonery, on the Bourke-Wanaaring road.

The following statement shows the extent of the work which has been successfully effected by the Government, and by private owners, up to the 30th June, 1933:—

Bores.	Flowing.	Pumping.	Total.	Total Depth.
				feet.
For Public Watering-places, Trust Bores, etc. ...	132	48	180	378,538
For Country Towns Water Supply	3	1	4	6,533
For Improvement Leases	19	7	26	38,622
Total, Government Bores ..	154	56	210	423,693
Private Bores... ..	251	138	389	545,172

The average depth of Government bores is 2,017 feet, and of private bores 1,401 feet, and they range from 89 feet to 4,338 feet.

The deepest wells in New South Wales are in the Moree district, one at Boronga having a depth of 4,338 feet and an outflow at present of 777,117 gallons per day; another at Dolgelly has a depth of 4,086 feet, and a discharge of 424,085 gallons per day. The largest outflow at the present time is at the Angledool No. 2 bore, in the same district, which yields 1,205,090 gallons a day, and has a depth of 3,479 feet.

Of the 650 bores that have been sunk 405 are flowing, and give an approximate aggregate discharge of 71,782,714 gallons per day; 194 bores give a pumping supply, the balance of 51 being failures. The total depth bored is 1,031,215 feet.

The flow from 95 bores is utilised for supplying water for stock on holdings served in connection with bore-water trusts and artesian well districts under the Water Act, 1912-1930. The total flow from these bores amounts to 31,761,347 gallons per day, watering districts of an area of 4,998,751 acres by means of 3,240 miles of distributing channels. The average rating by the bore trusts is 1.95d. per acre, including the cost of maintenance and administration.

The majority of the remaining bores are used by pastoralists for stock-watering purposes only, but in a few instances the supply is utilised in connection with country towns.

The watering of the north-western country by means of bore-water has largely increased the carrying capacity of the land; and, what is perhaps of greater importance, it has made practicable some pastoral settlement on small holdings in areas previously utilised by companies holding extensive areas.

It has been determined that the multiplicity of bores is the chief factor governing the annual decrease in bore-flows, also that the limitation of the discharge of water from a bore will prolong its existence as an efficient flow; action has been taken, therefore, to prevent any waste by the control of the bore-flow, and by its adjustment to actual needs.

Shallow Boring.

Arrangements were made by the Government in 1912 to assist settlers by sinking shallow bores. The scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The settler selects the site, and the Commission supplies the plant, materials and labour, and the cost is repaid by the settler on terms. Operations were commenced with one plant only, but the number has been increased gradually and 34 are now at work. During the year 1932-33 the Commission received 129 applications for the use of the plant, and 48 bores were completed.

Up to the 30th June, 1933, the number of bores sunk was 3,153, of which 583 were absolute failures, the total charges for sinking being approximately £729,880. The total depth of bores was 847,779 feet, the greatest depth of any bore being 1,402 feet. During the year £23,444 were expended from loan moneys on shallow boring operations, and £22,512 were repaid by settlers to the Government. The operations of the year resulted in a trading loss of £2,986.

In 1925 boring by private plants was sanctioned by the Government, who arranged to advance the necessary money to settlers for approved schemes, such advances being repayable by instalments with interest. Ninety-eight bores have been sunk under this scheme, the total depth being 50,630 feet, ranging from 150 to 1,500 feet, at an average cost of from 15s. 5d. to 49s. 6d. per foot.

Growth of Artesian and Shallow Boring.

The rapid development which has occurred in utilising the underground water resources of the State in recent years is evident from the fact that the number of successful bores of all kinds increased from 458 in 1911 to 3,246 at 30th June, 1933.

PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

IN New South Wales the pastoral industry has always been the greatest source of primary production, contributing more than 40 per cent. of the total value during the last ten years. At 30th June, 1931, the latest date of collection of this information, the area of holdings in the State used for grazing was approximately 155,900,000 acres.

LIVE STOCK.

New South Wales does not possess any indigenous animals which would give rise to a large industry, and of those introduced, sheep only have developed into a prolific source of wealth. Indeed, the development of the sheep industries has been so remarkable that it has, in a sense, precluded the rise of other pastoral activities. Horses have been bred principally for their utility in various industries and for racing purposes, and there is a small oversea trade in remounts, but, generally speaking, horse-breeding is declining. For many years cattle were produced only to supply local requirements of meat and dairy produce, but later an export trade was established, and considerable expansion took place in the number of cattle depastured. Pigs are bred principally as a by-product of the dairying industry, and the number does not fully meet local requirements.

The following table shows the number of the principal kinds of live stock in New South Wales at the end of each decennial period, from 1861 to 1921, and annually thereafter:—

As at 30th June.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1861*	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,054	146,091
1871*	304,100	2,014,888	16,278,697	213,193
1881*	398,577	2,597,348	36,591,946	213,916
1891*	469,647	2,128,838	61,831,416	253,189
1901*	486,716	2,047,454	41,857,099	265,730
1911*	689,004	3,194,236	48,830,000	371,093
1921	663,178	3,375,267	37,750,000	306,253
1922	669,800	3,546,530	41,070,000	383,669
1923	660,031	3,251,186	38,760,000	340,853
1924	658,372	2,938,522	41,440,000	323,196
1925	647,503	2,876,254	47,100,000	339,669
1926	651,035	2,937,130	53,860,000	382,674
1927	623,392	2,818,653	55,930,000	332,921
1928	598,377	2,848,654	50,510,000	301,819
1929	567,371	2,784,615	50,185,000	311,605
1930	534,945	2,686,132	48,720,000	323,499
1931	524,512	2,840,473	53,366,000	334,331
1932†	524,751	2,993,586	52,986,000	385,846
1933†	528,943	3,141,174	53,698,236	388,273

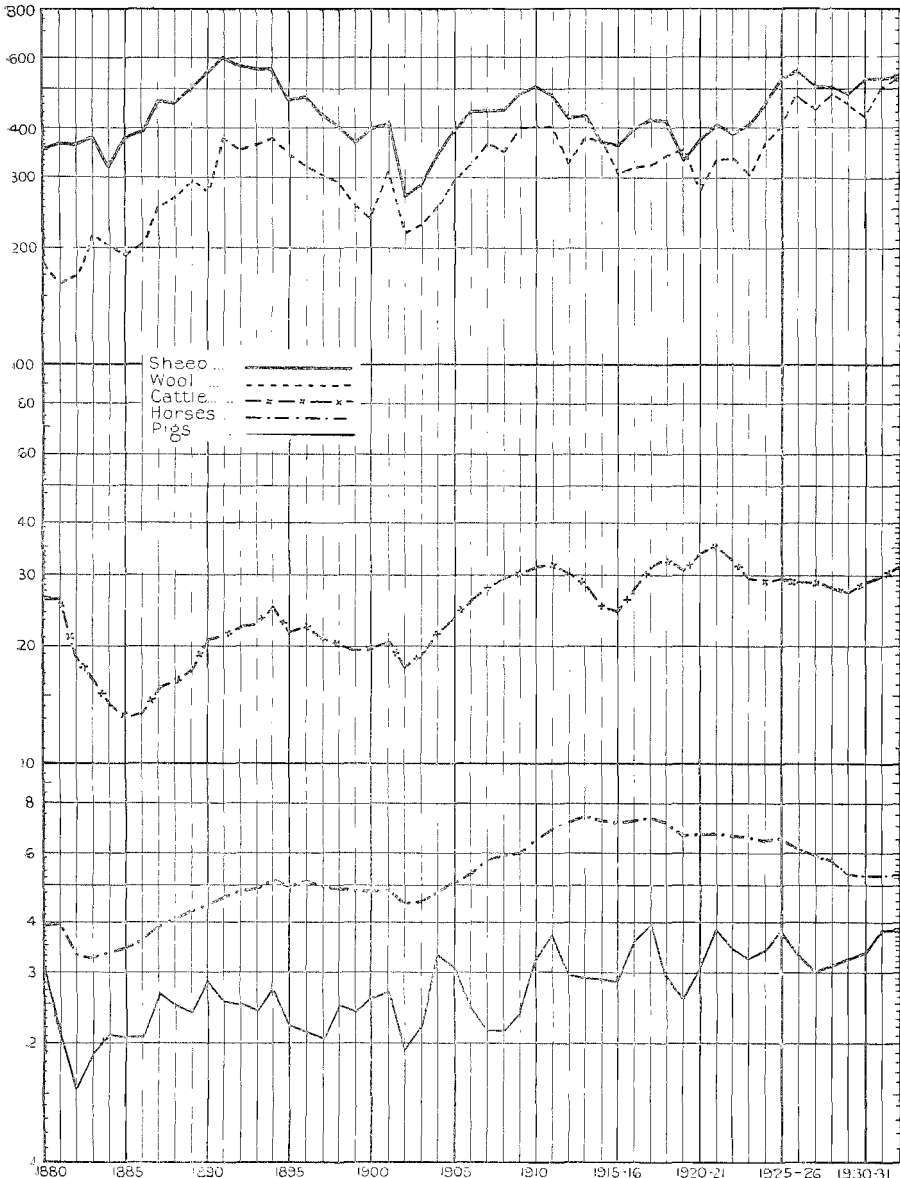
* At 31st December.

† 31st March.

Particulars of other live stock are shown on a later page.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCTION OF WOOL, 1880 to 1932-33.

Ratio Graph.



The numbers at the side of the graph represent 1,000,000 lb. of wool (as in grease) produced during year; and 100,000 sheep, cattle, horses, and pigs at end of year.

The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic, and each curve rises and falls according to the rate of increase or decrease. Actual data are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

To obtain an idea of the varying extent of pastoral pursuits in the State as represented by the number of live stock grazed it is necessary to express the various species in common terms. This cannot be done with exactitude, but, adopting the arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of large stock, the following comparison is obtained:—

Year.	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock grazed.	Year.	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock grazed.
1861	30,666,000	1926*	89,740,000
1871	39,469,000	1927*	90,350,000
1881	63,551,000	1928*	84,980,000
1891	87,816,000	1929*	83,700,000
1901	67,199,000	1930*	80,930,000
1911	87,662,000	1931*	87,016,000
1921*	78,134,000	1932†	88,169,000
1925*	82,340,000	1933†	90,399,000

* At 30th June, previous years at 31st December.

† At 31st March.

The sustained increase up to 1891 was due to development of idle and partly used lands and was based mainly on sheep grazing. It has been held that in 1891 the State was overstocked having regard to the scanty pastoral improvements on holdings in the hinterland. The influence of seasonal conditions is shown in the fluctuations between 1891 and 1931. The sheep equivalent of live stock grazed reached its lowest point (48,560,000) in 1902 at the culmination of years of the severest drought on record and was 70,640,000 at the culmination of another severe drought in 1920. In the latter year, however, there was a proportionately larger number of cattle grazed (3,084,000) as compared with 1,741,000 in 1902. Fluctuations since 1921 have been influenced by seasonal factors and the level of prices discussed in later pages.

Comparison—Live Stock in the Commonwealth.

A comparison of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales and in the other States of the Commonwealth is shown in the following table. The figures are as at 31st December, 1932, excepting where otherwise specified:—

State.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
New South Wales (a)	528,943	3,141,174	53,698,236	388,273
Victoria	372,907	1,000,922	17,512,394	287,627
Queensland	452,486	5,535,065	21,312,865	213,249
South Australia	10,222	312,932	7,713,236	113,831
Western Australia	157,444	857,574	10,404,981	117,592
Tasmania	30,269	250,807	2,040,564	41,391
Northern Territory	33,072	780,121	18,250	449
Federal Capital Territory (b) ...	937	4,643	214,355	58
Total, Australia	1,766,280	12,783,238	112,914,881	1,162,470

(a) As at 31st March, 1933.

(b) As at 30th June, 1933.

In New South Wales there are more sheep, horses and pigs than in any other State in the Commonwealth, but Queensland has more cattle.

Distribution of Live Stock.

In order to indicate the distribution of flocks and herds in New South Wales the following table has been prepared. It shows the number of live stock, and the number per square mile, in each division at intervals since 1891.

Division.	Number of Live Stock (000 omitted).						Number per square mile.			
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.†	1931.†	1933.§	1891.	1911.	1931.†	1933.§
SHEEP—										
Coastal Belt ...	1,483	1,097	1,559	1,048	1,159	1,767	42·5	44·9	33·3	33·5
Tableland ...	7,882	8,859	9,735	7,524	11,304	11,662	195·3	235·2	280·0	288·8
Western Slopes ...	10,869	11,672	12,167	9,743	17,270	16,897	286·8	275·2	392·4	383·7
C'I Plains & Riverina ...	25,194	14,706	17,433	14,370	16,910	16,871	351·8	269·4	261·3	260·8
Western Division ...	16,403	5,523	7,936	5,065	6,723	7,101	130·6	63·2	53·6	56·5
Whole State ...	61,831	41,857	48,890	37,750	52,360	53,098	199·2	157·3	172·4	173·5
CATTLE, DAIRYING—										
Coastal Belt ...	197	284	653	674	901	947	5·6	18·7	25·9	27·2
Tableland ...	67	70	107	73	44	65	1·7	2·7	1·1	1·1
Western Slopes ...	37	40	78	59	51	91	1·0	2·1	1·1	2·1
C'I Plains & Riverina ...	35	20	48	36	9	19	0·5	0·7	0·1	0·2
Western Division ...	7	4	9	2	1	2	0·1	0·1	0·0	0·0
Whole State ...	343*	418*	895	844	1,006†	1,124†	1·1	2·9	3·3	3·5
CATTLE, OTHER—										
Coastal Belt ...	640	667	915	1,009	736	734	18·3	26·2	21·1	21·1
Tableland ...	465	501	550	589	404	450	11·5	13·6	10·0	11·1
Western Slopes ...	247	306	422	441	397	477	6·5	11·1	9·0	10·8
C'I Plains & Riverina ...	339	115	302	369	234	291	4·7	4·2	3·6	4·4
Western Division ...	94	41	110	132	63	65	0·7	0·9	0·5	0·5
Whole State ...	1,785	1,630	2,299	2,531	1,834	2,017	5·8	7·4	5·9	6·4
HORSES—										
Coastal Belt ...	163	161	207	203	144	141	4·7	5·9	4·1	4·0
Tableland ...	92	112	127	112	86	84	2·3	3·1	2·1	2·1
Western Slopes ...	76	111	180	168	159	164	2·0	4·8	3·6	3·7
C'I Plains & Riverina ...	95	78	140	152	112	117	1·3	2·0	1·7	1·8
Western Division ...	44	25	35	28	23	23	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2
Whole State ...	470	487	689	663	524	520	1·5	2·2	1·7	1·7

* Cows in milk only; dry cows and springing heifers are included in the total of Other Cattle.

† Cows in registered dairies only. ‡ At 30th June. § 31st March.

Sheep are depastured principally in the hinterland of the State, and are relatively most numerous in the Western Slopes Division. Dairying cattle and, in fact, all cattle, are more numerous in the coastal areas. Until 1922, horses were most numerous in the Coastal Division; since that year the Western Slopes Division contained the greatest number.

The divisional totals as stated for 1933 are not altogether comparable with those shown for the years 1891 to 1921, as they have been compiled in shire areas, and not in counties as formerly. The change in geographical basis

involved considerable alteration in the areas comprising divisions of the Western Slopes and the Central Plains, where large numbers of stock are depastured.

The figures for the years 1891 to 1921, however, afford interesting information as to the localities most susceptible to losses of sheep through drought. The greatest decline between these years was in the Central Plains and Riverina, where the numbers fell from 352 to 222 per square mile, and the greatest relative decline was in the Western Division, where the falling-off was from 131 to 40 per square mile.

SHEEP.

Investigations carried out in 1926 showed that the numbers of sheep in the State as recorded in landholders' returns had been considerably understated, and, after exhaustive inquiries, it was found necessary to revise the recorded totals back to the year 1908. Since 1926 the number of sheep in the State has been ascertained partly from special returns and partly from estimates based on returns of landholders.

The following table shows the number of sheep as recorded in landholders' returns for various years between 1861 and 1906 in comparison with the adjusted totals since 1911. The figures are approximate, but they show the vicissitudes of sheep-breeding in New South Wales:—

Year.	Sheep.	Average Annual Rate of Increase.	Year.	Sheep.	Average Annual Rate of Increase.	Year.	Sheep.	Average Annual Rate of Increase.
		*			*			*
1861	5,615,000	Per cent. ...	1891	61,831,000	Per cent. (+) 9·6	1921	37,750,000	Per cent. (+) 3·5
1866	11,562,000	(+) 15·5	1896	48,318,000	(—) 4·8	1926	53,860,000	(+) 14·4
1871	16,278,000	(+) 7·1	1901	41,857,000	(—) 2·8	1930†	48,720,000	(—) 2·9
1876	25,269,000	(+) 9·2	1906	44,132,000	(+) 1·1	1931†	53,366,000	(+) 9·5
1881	38,591,000	(+) 7·7	1911	48,830,000	(+) 2·1	1932†	52,986,000	(—) 0·7
1886	39,169,000	(+) 1·4	1916	36,430,000	(—) 1·1	1933†	53,698,000	(+) 1·3

* At 30th June each year since 1916 and at 31st March for the years 1932 and 1933. (—) Denotes decrease.
† Excluding Federal Capital Territory (approx. 230,000).

At 31st March, 1933, the number of sheep in the State was 53,698,000. The number was greatest in 1891, and thereafter lowest at the end of 1902 by reason of drought. The main cause of the reduction in the number of sheep between 1891 and 1921 seems to have been a remarkable deterioration of seasons, due to diminished rainfall. This may be illustrated briefly by stating that the weighted average annual rainfall of the State was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches less in the twenty years which followed 1894 than in the preceding quarter of a century, and that this decline was proportionally heaviest in the plain districts of low average rainfall, which in 1891 carried two-thirds of the sheep depastured in the State. The rabbit pest, too, has aggravated the effects of dry weather through destruction of natural herbage, while the growth of the agricultural industry has caused land to be diverted from the purpose of sheep-breeding.

The sudden transition from very good to very bad seasons, which occurred in the early nineties, wrought such havoc amongst the flocks depastured on the immense western plains that by 1901 the returns showed a decrease from 16,400,000 to 5,500,000 sheep in the Western Division, and from 25,200,000 to 14,700,000 in the Central Plains and Riverina Division, and in 1902 these numbers were further reduced by 1,900,000 and 7,600,000 respectively.

It is noteworthy that in 1932 there were many more sheep in the Tablelands and Western Slopes Divisions than in 1891, though considerably less in the Plains, Riverina, and Western Divisions (see table on page 105).

Estimates based on returns supplied by landholders show the following approximate distribution of the flocks according to sex, also the number of lambs:—

As at 30th June.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs (under 1 year).	Total.
1925	580,000	23,040,000	12,340,000	11,140,000	47,100,000
1926	670,000	25,920,000	15,360,000	11,910,000	53,860,000
1927	740,000	27,770,000	15,330,000	12,090,000	55,930,000
1928	675,000	26,262,000	15,200,000	8,373,000	50,510,000
1929	622,000	25,076,000	13,832,000	10,655,000	50,185,000
1930	651,000	25,349,000	14,597,000	8,123,000	48,720,000
1931	669,000	26,561,000	14,079,000	12,057,000	53,366,000
1932*	643,000	26,608,000	13,243,000	12,492,000	52,986,000
1933*	658,000	27,391,000	13,845,000	11,804,000	53,698,000

* At 31st March.

The following table, compiled from the best data available, shows as nearly as may be the extent of each of the principal factors in the increase and decrease in the number of sheep since 1919.

Year.	Lambs Marked.	Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered.	Excess of Imports (+) or Exports (—)	Estimated number of Deaths* (Balance).	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Sheep at 30th June.
Thousands (000) omitted.						
1918-19†	8,780	4,280	(—) 1,040	3,810	(—) 350	42,170
1919-20†	5,230	5,540	(—) 1,380	7,330	(—) 9,020	33,150
1920-21†	8,750	3,850	(+) 1,980	2,280	(+) 4,600	37,750
1921-22†	10,860	5,230	(+) 150	2,460	(+) 3,320	41,070
1922-23†	8,180	5,670	(—) 2,170	2,650	(—) 2,310	38,760
1923-24†	9,080	3,620	(—) 140	2,640	(+) 2,680	41,440
1924-25†	12,000	3,390	(—) 870	2,080	(+) 5,660	47,100
1925-26†	13,100	4,250	(—) 610	1,480	(+) 6,760	53,860
1926-27†	12,630	5,620	(—) 2,640	2,300	(+) 2,070	55,930
1927-28†	9,220	5,010	(—) 1,990	7,640	(—) 5,420	50,510
1929†	12,560	5,380	(—) 2,410	4,540	(+) 230	†50,740
1929-30†	9,887	6,327	(—) 2,075	3,505	(—) 2,020	48,720
1930-31†	14,615	6,254	(—) 820	2,895	(+) 4,646	53,366
1931-32§	14,332	6,880	(—) 647	††3,800	(—) 380	31st March. 52,986
1932-33§	14,221	7,519	(—) 2,453	3,537	(+) 712	53,698

* The figures in this column represent a balance and are only rough approximations. † Year ended 31st December. ‡ Years ended 30th June. § Year ended 31st March.

While the returns as to slaughter and border movement are considered accurate, the numbers of lambs marked and of sheep prior to 1929 are estimates based on landholders' returns and other data. The estimated

number of deaths is a balancing column and its accuracy is affected by the degree of approximation present in the other items in the table. The numbers shown under this heading, however, have in recent years been checked against recorded totals and represent the approximate annual losses from drought, disease, pest, and natural causes generally.

The effect of adverse seasons on the sheep flocks is apparent in four directions, viz., losses by death attributable mainly to lack of fodder and water, increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, decrease in lambing, and increased export to other States.

A brief review of the rise of sheep breeding in New South Wales was published on page 771 of the Year Book for 1921, but this is modified by the remarks made on a previous page regarding the totals recorded in earlier years.

The extent to which sheep-grazing is conducted in conjunction with wheat-farming is shown on page 65.

Interstate Movement of Sheep.

Apart from the seasonal movement of stock to and from agistment in other States, there is a regular export of sheep from New South Wales to Victoria. During the past five years, 12,083,000 sheep have been moved from New South Wales to Victoria, and 2,878,000 from Victoria to New South Wales, leaving an excess of exports to Victoria of 9,205,000. In the same period, 4,175,000 sheep have been imported from Queensland to New South Wales, and 2,401,000 have been exported from New South Wales to Queensland, leaving an excess of imports of 1,774,000 from Queensland to New South Wales. The excess of exports to other destinations during the same period was 942,000, chiefly to South Australia, and the total excess of exports of live sheep from New South Wales for the period 8,373,000, consisting mainly of sheep sent to market in Victoria from the southern districts of New South Wales.

The following table shows the movement of sheep from and to New South Wales, so far as is recorded, in recent seasons (July to June):—

Year.	Sheep from New South Wales.				Sheep to New South Wales.				Excess of Imports (+) or of Exports (-).
	To Victoria.	To Queens-land.	To South Australia and by Sea.	Total.	From Victoria.	From Queens-land.	From South Australia and by Sea.	Total.	
	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
1919-20	2,289	335	218	2,842	689	750	26	1,465	(-) 1,377
1920-21	850	97	125	1,072	936	2,050	70	3,056	(+) 1,984
1921-22	1,383	245	108	1,736	541	1,306	42	1,889	(+) 153
1922-23	2,008	344	386	2,738	225	313	33	571	(-) 2,167
1923-24	1,281	208	76	1,565	440	947	37	1,424	(-) 141
1924-25	1,558	203	92	1,853	393	586	7	986	(-) 872
1925-26	1,540	321	83	1,944	561	759	14	1,334	(-) 610
1926-27	2,330	960	300	3,590	314	534	6	954	(-) 2,636
1927-28	2,507	989	122	3,618	938	587	103	1,628	(-) 1,990
1928-29	2,180	723	173	3,076	717	532	33	1,282	(-) 1,794
1929-30	2,744	631	112	3,487	715	661	36	1,412	(-) 2,075
1930-31	1,898	371	136	2,405	640	923	14	1,580	(-) 825
1931-32	2,176	240	315	2,731	520	1,338	6	1,864	(-) 867
1932-33	3,085	436	312	3,833	286	718	17	1,021	(-) 2,812

Lambing.

The greater part of the lambing of the State takes place during the autumn and winter months, although considerable proportions of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, are reserved for spring and early summer lambing. It is possible to breed from ewes twice per year, but it is not considered good policy and is rarely practised, except, perhaps, after severe losses. Seasonal changes play a large part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and thus cause wide variations in the natural increase. In 1925-26, 19,941,000 ewes were mated and produced 13,100,000 lambs, equal to 65.7 per cent.; in 1926-27, 18,897,000 ewes mated produced 12,630,000 lambs, equal to 66.8 per cent.; and in 1927-28, 15,651,800 ewes were mated, and produced 9,218,793 lambs, equal to 58.9 per cent. The foregoing figures relate to years ended 30th June and each contains part of two seasons' lambing.

The lambing season extends almost continuously from March to November and comparatively few lambs are dropped in the months of December, January and February. Special returns obtained in respect of calendar years showed that in 1929 lambs marked numbered 12,562,000 from 20,033,600 ewes mated, a proportion of 62.7 per cent. The corresponding totals in 1930 were—lambs marked, 10,950,000; ewes mated 19,050,000; and proportion 57.5. For reasons of economy collection of this return was discontinued in 1931, but in 1932 lambs marked numbered 14,332,000, from ewes mated 20,602,000, a proportion of 69.1 per cent. Records for the year ended 31st March, 1933, are shown below in statistical divisions:—

District.					Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.
							per cent.
Coast	...	...	...	...	254,912	178,336	70.0
Tablelands—North	...	...	...	...	574,139	353,211	61.5
Central	...	...	...	...	1,751,877	1,210,059	69.1
South	...	...	...	...	1,051,501	764,485	72.7
Total	..	...	...	...	3,377,517	2,327,755	68.9
Western Slopes—North	...	...	...	...	1,922,734	1,252,678	65.2
Central	...	...	...	...	2,017,006	1,403,212	69.6
South	...	...	...	...	2,463,548	1,777,379	72.1
Total	...	...	...	...	6,403,288	4,433,269	69.2
Plains—North	...	...	...	...	2,011,675	1,257,088	62.5
Central	...	...	...	...	2,598,896	1,699,429	65.4
Riverina	...	...	...	...	3,411,929	2,511,925	73.6
Total	...	...	...	...	8,022,500	5,468,442	68.2
Western Division	...	...	...	...	2,982,565	1,813,368	60.8
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	21,040,782	14,221,170	67.6

Breeds of Sheep.

The principal breed of sheep in New South Wales is the celebrated short-woolled merino strain. Stud merino flocks are maintained throughout the State and a register is compiled annually giving the history of the flocks, together with the breeding of the rams used. The number of lambs bred and sheep sold and particulars of sheep purchased are also published.

At the 31st December, 1932, there were over 913,000 stud sheep in the 187 registered flocks; comprising rams 101,000, ewes 525,000, and lambs 287,000. During 1932 the number of stud stock bred was rams 144,640, and ewes 157,892. In addition to the registered stud flocks a number of other stud flocks are maintained, some of them of large dimensions.

The number of other pure breeds is very small. Crosses of long-woolled breeds with the merino are not at present numerous, but their numbers vary markedly according to market conditions. Merino comebacks, the progeny of crossbred ewes mated to merino rams are, however, fairly numerous. British breeds of sheep are represented chiefly by the Lincoln, English Leicester, Romney Marsh, and Border Leicester breeds, while Suffolk, Ryeland, Southdown, and Dorset Horn sheep have been introduced for the raising of early-maturing lambs.

The proportion of crossbred and comeback sheep is considerably greater than it was in 1901, prior to the development of export in the mutton trade. It has fallen since 1919 on account of the more favourable market for merino wool.

The numbers of the principal breeds in the State at 31st March, 1933, were:—44,885,000 merino, 490,000 other pure breeds, 3,345,000 merino comebacks, and 4,979,000 crossbreeds.

Production of Wool.

Wool is produced in New South Wales principally by shearing the live sheep, but also to a considerable extent by fellmongering. Comparatively little is picked from the carcasses of dead sheep on the holding. Many sheep skins are exported oversea and interstate, and the quantity of wool on these is estimated and included in the total production.

Formerly considerable numbers of sheep were washed before being shorn, and, as particulars of the resultant wool were not recorded separately prior to 1876, the estimates of the quantity of wool produced up to that date are approximate.

The output of wool is stated as in the grease, as data as to its clean scoured yield are not available. A small proportion of the shorn wool is scoured before being marketed, and the whole of the fellmongered wool is in a scoured condition. This is stated at its greasy equivalent by applying a factor determined annually, the proportion being rather more than 2 lb. of greasy to 1 lb. of scoured. Very little wool is now washed on holdings.

The following table shows, in quinquennial periods since 1876 and annually during the past eleven seasons, the total quantity of wool produced (as in the grease) in New South Wales, together with the aggregate value at Sydney, and the value to growers since 1922-23:—

Period.	Wool Produced (000 omitted).		Year.	Wool Produced (000 omitted).		
	Quantity as in the Grease.	Value at Sydney.		Quantity as in the Grease.	Value at Sydney.	Value at place of Production.
	lb.	£		lb.	£	£
1876-1880	718,397†	31,298	1922-23	336,899	24,566	23,048
1881-1885	943,814†	40,563	1923-24	303,032	29,672	28,209
1886-1890	1,294,781†	44,773	1924-25	369,118	35,989	34,073
1891-1895	1,813,630†	49,025	1925-26	402,490	28,216	26,223
1896-1900	1,408,240†	42,984	1926-27	499,320	35,629	33,234
1901-1905	1,302,585†	46,719	1927-28	443,860	36,064	33,874
1906-1910	1,846,604†	74,788	1928-29	482,920	33,206	30,879
1911-1915	1,786,281	77,339	1929-30	459,970	20,123	18,099
1916-1920*	1,640,325	92,535	1930-31	427,220	15,486	13,705
1921-1925*	1,618,174	121,361	1931-32	501,648	17,349	15,233
1926-1930*	2,288,560	153,238	1932-33	532,080	18,845	16,659

* 5 years ended 30th June. † Excludes wool exported on skins.

A decline occurred in production between 1911 and 1920 on account of diminution in the number of sheep due to unfavourable seasons. After the breaking of the severe drought in June, 1920, the seasons were favourable up to 1927. The wool production of 1926-27 was more than 23 per cent. greater than in any previous year. Despite relatively unfavourable seasons in 1927-28 and 1929-30 the production of wool remained at a high level. A temporary decrease in 1930-31, after a dry season, was followed by a production in 1931-32 which exceeded 500,000,000 lb. for the first time on record. This was again exceeded in 1932-33, when the production was 532,000,000 lb. The value of the output increased under the influence of a marked rise in prices until in the season 1924-25 an average price of 25½d. per pound was realised for greasy wool at the Sydney wool sales. In the four succeeding seasons the prices were about one-third below this level, except for a temporary rise in 1927-28. A marked decline then occurred in consonance with the general fall in world price levels. In 1929-30 the average greasy price was 10½d. per lb., in 1930-31 8¾d. per lb., and in 1931-32 8¼d. per lb. Low prices still prevailed in 1932-33, when the average price realised for greasy wool was 8½d. per lb.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the average weight of wool per sheep, and the respective amounts of shorn and other wool produced since 1916-17 are given below:—

Year ended 30th June.	Sheep shorn during year.	Average clip per sheep (greasy).	Weight of Wool Produced (as in the grease).				
			Shorn and crutched.	Dead.	Fell- mongered.	Exported on skins.	Total production.
	Thousands.	lb.	Thousand lb.				
1917	35,920	7·8	230,169	998	31,074	6,000	318,241
1918	39,450	7·3	288,013	1,040	28,702	5,100	322,855
1919	40,230	7·4	297,699	2,166	32,378	8,710	340,953
1920	41,280	7·2	297,176	2,528	42,271	10,096	352,071
1921	34,560	6·8	235,041	1,198	30,840	8,190	275,269
1922	37,370	7·8	291,500	413	30,445	11,498	333,856
1923	40,270	7·3	293,997	1,008	27,199	14,695	336,899
1924	38,370	7·1	272,438	1,249	17,749	11,596	303,032
1925	41,320	8·2	340,956	755	11,763	15,644	369,118
1926	45,550	8·1	368,739	761	14,780	18,210	402,490
1927	51,880	8·8	456,872	680	22,330	19,440	499,322
1928	53,730	7·5	404,375	1,705	19,870	17,910	443,860
1929	50,300	8·8	445,223	862	16,770	20,060	482,920
1930	53,260	7·8	416,813	917	18,990	23,250	459,970
1931	48,840	7·9	385,105	585	22,740	18,790	427,220
*1932	52,240	8·7	454,764	404	34,875	11,605	501,648
*1933	55,612	8·6	478,703	459	39,663	13,255	532,080

* Year ended 31st March.

Average Weight of Fleece.

Shearing operations are carried out usually between May and November, and the average weight of the fleece varies very greatly under the influence of the seasonal conditions ruling during the period in which the wool is grown. The proportion of lambs and of merino sheep in the flocks are important factors affecting the average weight of the fleece. The average weight of fleece shorn in successive years is shown below in statistical divisions of New South Wales:—

Division.	1929-30.*		1930-31.*		1931-32.†		1932-33.†	
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Coastal	8·35	2·35	7·67	2·82	8·73	2·93	9·23	2·89
Tablelands—North ...	8·03	2·65	8·09	2·90	8·55	2·70	8·28	3·03
Central	8·24	2·49	8·08	2·54	8·85	2·50	9·05	2·62
South	8·68	1·84	7·93	2·00	9·19	1·97	9·19	1·85
Total	8·31	2·28	8·04	2·41	8·86	2·36	8·87	2·38
Western Slopes—North	8·22	2·79	7·71	2·85	8·59	3·20	8·45	3·17
Central	8·26	2·64	7·92	2·46	9·33	3·06	9·33	3·22
South	8·05	2·53	7·69	2·55	9·39	2·77	9·24	3·00
Total	8·17	2·62	7·75	2·61	9·08	2·96	8·98	3·11
Plains—North	8·78	3·11	8·33	3·67	9·29	3·91	9·24	4·12
Central	8·11	3·04	8·65	3·07	10·26	3·73	10·10	3·90
Riverina	9·26	2·78	8·59	2·39	10·49	3·00	9·79	3·24
Total	8·77	2·92	8·53	2·93	10·05	3·41	9·74	3·61
Western Division ...	8·76	2·76	9·44	2·81	10·86	4·05	10·65	3·94
New South Wales ...	8·44	2·70	8·20	2·72	9·52	3·24	9·42	3·35

* General shearing only.

† Total shearing for year ended 31st March.

The foregoing figures for the year 1930 exclude from account sheep and lambs shorn in the autumn, which constitute rather less than 5 per cent. of the total numbers shorn. Wool produced by crutching operations is also excluded. This wool represents a variable proportion ranging up to 3 per cent. of the total wool clip.

World's Sheep and Wool Production.

The numbers of sheep for the latest year available in respect of the principal countries are shown below, together with the approximate wool production for the years 1924, 1931 and 1932. The wool production figures for 1924 and 1931 have been extracted from the most recent Year Book of the League of Nations, and the balance of the particulars have been obtained from reports and publications of a more or less official character.

Principal Countries.	Sheep.		Production of Wool.		
	Year.	Number.	1924.	1931.	1932.
		'000.	'000 lbs.	'000 lbs.	'000 lbs.
Australia	1933	112,900	776,900	912,100	1,006,600
New Zealand	1933	27,700	246,700	271,000	283,000
United States	1933	51,200	295,500	460,300	435,000
Canada	1933	3,400	15,200	20,300	20,500
Argentina... ..	1930	44,400	322,100	341,000	330,700
Uruguay	1931	15,400	97,000	106,000	117,000
Brazil	1932	10,700	26,000	32,000	32,500
Union of South Africa ...	1932	48,700	176,000	302,000	322,000
Algeria	1933	5,300	38,100	38,000	33,000
Russia	1932	52,100	287,000	220,000	140,000
India, British	1931	25,300	99,200	99,500	97,300
China	1928	35,000	71,200	64,600	23,400
Persia	1931	8,500	50,000	48,500	50,000
United Kingdom	1932	27,200	98,100	112,000	117,000
Spain	1931	20,000	79,800	86,200	76,000
France	1932	9,800	44,100	44,800	43,000
Germany	1932	3,400	53,100	32,400	31,500
Roumania	1932	12,300	60,000	46,500	43,000
Italy	1932	9,000	35,300	42,000	48,000
Yugoslavia	1932	8,500	26,700	27,800	30,500
Other	1932	150,600	290,000	361,000	376,000
World Total ... ..	...	681,500	3,188,000	3,668,000	3,660,000

* Includes Russia in Asia.

According to the totals shown above, Australia's proportion of the world totals are calculated at approximately 16.6 per cent. of the sheep and 27.5 per cent. of the wool. It has been estimated that about 52 per cent. of the world's wool is produced within the British Empire.

WOOL MARKETING.

For many years the whole of the wool grown in New South Wales was shipped for sale in London. As the number of continental buyers increased, however, there developed a tendency, which harmonised entirely with Australian interests, to seek supplies of the raw material at their source, and after the year 1885 local wool sales began to assume importance. In recent years Sydney has become the largest primary wool market in the world.

Sydney Wool Sales.

The wool sales in Sydney usually commence about September and continue in series on fixed dates over a period of eight or nine months. These sales are attended by representatives of firms from practically every country in which woollen goods are manufactured extensively. From data at present available it is not possible to state what proportion of the wool received in Sydney is sold locally before export.

During the 1933-34 season a considerable number of independent wool-buyers operated throughout the country. Prices were offered in excess of those of the previous season, and the inducement of prompt settlement led many woolgrowers to part with their product at prices substantially below those ruling at later auctions in the recognised markets.

The following statement compiled from the records of the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association shows particulars of Sydney wool sales since 1913, omitting from account the four seasons (1916-17 to 1919-20) during which the appraisalment system under the Imperial Purchase Scheme was in operation:—

Season.	Wool Sold.*		Proportion of Wool of each Description Sold.						Average weight per Bale.	
	Weight.	Value.	Breed.		Growth.		Condition.		Greasy.	Scoured. †
			Merino.	Cross-bred.	Fleece, etc.	Lambs.	Greasy.	Scoured.		
	lb. 000	£000	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	lb.	lb.
1913-14	277,112	10 333	89.0	11.0	94.4	5.6	88.7	11.3	324	223
1914-15	190,212	6,739	83.8	16.2	95.4	4.6	92.0	8.0	341	217
1915-16	245,298	10,430	84.5	15.5	95.8	4.2	86.7	13.3	332	223
1920-21	107,584	5,610	89.1	10.9	98.9	1.1	93.2	6.8	340	227
1921-22	313,886	14,755	73.2	26.8	95.7	4.3	90.7	9.3	330	230
1922-23	268,873	18,922	79.0	21.0	94.3	5.7	93.3	6.7	321	234
1923-24	224,719	21,445	83.9	16.1	96.6	3.4	92.6	7.4	318	228
1924-25	212,664	22,624	85.9	14.1	94.7	5.3	95.1	4.9	327	232
1925-26	345,685	23,776	86.6	13.4	93.7	6.3	95.2	4.8	315	227
1926-27	374,925	26,377	87.9	12.1	94.9	5.1	94.1	5.9	322	208
1927-28	338,476	26,885	90.3	9.7	95.3	4.7	93.7	6.3	313	226
1928-29	356,696	25,113	88.6	11.4	96.0	4.0	95.9	4.1	313	236
1929-30	242,084	14,888	90.1	9.9	95.5	4.5	95.7	4.3	305	231
1930-31	331,476	11,743	90.1	9.9	96.5	3.5	94.9	5.1	309	225
1931-32	278,006	12,727	90.0	10.0	94.5	5.5	94.0	6.0	308	230
1932-33	417,442	14,358	90.1	9.9	94.0	6.0	91.8	8.2	311	236
1933-34	247,587	21,974	90.0	10.0	95.4	4.6	91.5	8.5	304	237

* Scoured being included at its greasy equivalent.

† Including skin wool.

The figures as to quantity and value in this table are not comparable with records of production, because considerable quantities of wool grown in New South Wales are sold in other States, notably in Victoria and South Australia, while small quantities of wool from the other States, mainly from Queensland, are marketed in Sydney. The wool produced in any season is not always sold in the same season. The uncertainty consequent on the outbreak of war caused a heavy decline in sales during 1914-15, and sales were retarded again on the resumption of auctions in 1920-21, owing to the existence of large stocks and to uncertain conditions. At the close of sales in June there is usually very little wool remaining unsold in Sydney. The balance remaining unsold in store on 30th June has not been appreciable since 1925, when 171,700 bales remained unsold. At 30th June, 1932, there were approximately 62,202 bales of unsold wool in store at Sydney, and 22,513 bales at 30th June, 1933.

Particulars of the appraisalment and purchase of wool under the Imperial Wool Purchase Scheme which operated during the years 1916-17 to 1919-20 were published in earlier editions of this Year Book.

Sydney is by far the largest wool-selling centre of Australia, the quantity sold at Sydney wool sales being, usually, greater than at the two next largest centres (Brisbane and Melbourne) combined. Wool is sold also at Albury, on the southern border, and (since 1929-30) at Newcastle, but these sales are comparatively small in extent.

Prices of Wool.

On account of the very large number of varieties of wool, of the pronounced changes of condition from season to season, and of the varying proportions of each variety in the total output, it is a matter of great difficulty to obtain price quotations which will show accurately the fluctuations of values.

However, it appears that the average values of Australian wool per pound have been subject to alternate periods of rising and falling which, on the basis of average export values from New South Wales, have been as follows:—Rising to 1830, falling 1831 to 1849, rising 1850 to 1861, falling 1862 to 1894, rising 1895 to 1907, falling 1908 to 1912, rising 1912 to 1924, rising 1925 to 1928, falling 1929 to 1933. These periods indicate the general trend only, because in certain years, notably 1900, 1914-15, 1921 and 1922, prices varied irregularly.

The following statement shows the average prices of greasy wool in New South Wales since 1876. Average prices obtained at Sydney auctions have been recorded by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association since 1899. Between 1876 and that year the table shows the average value of greasy wool as declared in export returns obtained by the New South Wales Customs. All prices are stated in Australian currency:—

Average Export Value of Greasy Wool L.o.b. Sydney.				Average Price realised for Greasy Wool at Sydney auctions.					
Year ended 31 Dec.	Average Price Per lb.	Year ended 31 Dec.	Average Price Per lb.	Season ended 30 June.	Average Price Per lb.	Season ended 30 June.	Average Price Per lb.	Season ended 30 June.	Average Price Per lb.
	d.		d.		d.		d.		d.
1876	11	1888	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1899	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1911	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1923	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
1877	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1889	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1900	11 $\frac{5}{8}$	1912	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1924	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
1878	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1890	8	1901	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	1913	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	1925	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
1879	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1891	7	1902	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1914	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1926	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
1880	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1892	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1903	8	1915	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1927	17
1881	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1893	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1904	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	1916	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1928	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1894	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	1905	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	1917	14 $\frac{3}{8}$ *	1929	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
1883	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	1895	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	1906	9	1918	14 $\frac{3}{8}$ *	1930	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1884	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1896	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1907	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1919	15*	1931	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1885	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1897	7	1908	9	1920	15 $\frac{3}{8}$ *	1932	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1886	8	1898	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1909	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1921	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1933	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1887	8			1910	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	1922	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1934	15 $\frac{3}{4}$

* Price as appraised under Imperial Wool Purchase Scheme. The average amount to be added to the value of greasy wool in respect of surplus profits is 7-13d. per lb. of which 3-6d. accrued to Australian growers.

These figures since 1899 represent the average price of wool sold during the year, and furnish an accurate guide to the average value per pound greasy of the clip produced in individual years, except that allowance for carry over of unsold wool is necessary in three seasons, viz.:—The average price realised for wool produced in 1920-21 was 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., in 1924-25, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and in 1925-26, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The prices shown above are affected over long terms by changes in the proportion of merino to crossbred, and by such variable qualities as length, fineness, and soundness. Over short terms comparison is affected in a small degree by changes in the proportion of natural grease

in the wool and by variations in the proportionate quantities of wool of various qualities. The wool sold locally as scoured is of limited range and quantity, and the prices formerly quoted have been discontinued as they are not representative.

Data as to the clean scoured prices of principal types of wool have been obtained for successive sales during the past ten years. These have been combined into monthly averages and converted into an index in terms of pence per lb. greasy comparable with the seasonal averages shown above.

Average Monthly Prices of Greasy Wool.

The averages published below are an index (expressed in terms of pence) of the price of greasy wool per lb. at Sydney auctions. They are based on the actual prices realised for typical grades of wool in Sydney, and the respective monthly averages are comparable very closely with the actual average prices paid for greasy wool in successive seasons.

Month.	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
July	18.2	(16.8)	(17.6)	(17.8)	(12.9)	(9.7)	(8.3)	(8.0)	(11.4)
August	18.7	(16.9)	(17.9)	17.8	(12.4)	(9.6)	(7.5)	(8.5)	(11.6)
September	17.3	17.3	18.2	17.8	12.0	9.4	7.5	9.1	13.1
October	18.4	16.4	18.7	16.9	10.7	8.2	9.0	8.5	12.8
November	18.7	16.9	18.7	17.3	12.2	8.4	9.7	8.2	14.5
December	17.9	17.0	19.1	16.9	11.7	7.9	8.5	8.4	14.9
January	17.3	17.3	19.6	17.3	10.7	7.7	8.9	8.6	17.7
February	17.1	17.7	20.0	16.9	9.7	9.0	8.7	8.0	16.7
March	16.7	17.6	20.0	16.0	9.2	10.2	7.9	7.8	15.9
April	(16.5)	17.5	20.0	15.6	9.8	10.3	7.5	7.9	(15.4)
May	16.5	(17.5)	20.0	14.7	10.3	9.7	7.4	8.8	13.5
June	(16.7)	17.4	17.8	12.9	9.9	9.0	7.3	10.0	(12.1)
Weighted average price at Sydney auctions...	16.5	17.0	19.5	16.5	10.5	8.7	8.3	8.5	15.8

Averages shown in brackets are nominal, being estimates made on various data in the absence of sales. All prices are stated in Australian currency.

British Australian Wool Realisation Association Limited.

Particulars of the formation and activities of this organisation are contained in the Year Book for 1921 at page 781 and for 1924 at page 586, and a summary of payments made to woolgrowers was published on page 630 of this Year Book for 1928-29. A sum of £753,532, or 1s. 4d. per share, was distributed to Australian contributors as a final payment on 15th March, 1932, and £8,196, representing the balance of funds in hand on date of liquidation (15th September, 1932), was paid to the Australian Pastoral Research Trust Limited. The fund accounts showed that the growers' share of profits amounted to £36,109,833, and that of the British Government to £33,659,011 on 2,350,951,199 lb. of wool in each case, or an average of 7.13d. per lb.—3.69d. to growers and 3.44d. to the British Government. The total receipts by growers in respect of wool under the appraisement section were therefore equivalent to 19.19d. per lb.

Destination of Wool Shipped.

The following statement shows the destination of the oversea shipments of wool (excluding wool on skins) from New South Wales. The figures relate to the cargoes actually despatched during the periods specified:—

Destination.	Oversea Exports of Wool (000 omitted).								
	Greasy.			Scoured.			Tops.		
	1913.	1920-21.	1932-33.	1913.	1920-21.	1932-33.	1913.	1920-21.	1932-33.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
United Kingdom ...	50,120	50,322	87,480	10,609	18,164	10,085	40	422	903
Canada ...	...	127	15	...	60	606	...	287	1,274
Austria ...	7,297	734	...	33	293	42	29	...	...
Belgium ...	27,222	12,144	46,809	2,021	3,302	6,799	...	...	...
France ...	76,486	19,203	54,098	12,658	974	6,615	...	...	...
Germany ...	54,266	5,174	60,156	4,579	185	3,741	...	...	99
Italy ...	3,638	6,243	24,161	132	12	824	...	...	23
Japan ...	5,661	6,179	88,604	129	70	1,396	3,435	2,466	11
Netherlands ...	...	722	546	...	6	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	4,286	15,236	3,536	85	3,217	217	...	1,344	2
Other Countries ...	23	3,007	7,872	2	68	1,219	58	761	200
Total ...	228,999	140,091	373,277	30,248	26,411	31,544	3,562	5,280	2,512

Index of Rainfall in Sheep Districts.

The following table provides a monthly index of rainfall in the sheep districts of New South Wales. The index represents the weighted average ratio of actual to normal rainfall each month, normal in each month being the average over a long period of years and represented by 100:—

Month and Season.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
<i>Spring—</i>																
Sept. ...	...	28	41	181	127	83	105	143	36	117	59	96	79	46	82	166
Oct. ...	...	48	46	116	102	75	91	103	45	46	133	71	83	207	46	63
Nov. ...	...	29	34	96	80	15	63	311	149	14	152	40	100	83	119	117
<i>Summer—</i>																
Dec. ...	...	23	135	195	177	153	129	83	58	137	85	27	86	136	135	54
Jan. ...	184	33	76	76	68	43	71	168	86	118	140	23	75	55	17	128
Feb. ...	77	101	31	91	76	10	185	102	26	19	362	145	43	37	91	17
<i>Autumn—</i>																
March ...	59	51	50	141	18	32	47	63	247	59	157	72	64	255	152	44
April ...	102	60	43	171	31	27	125	16	216	101	138	151	68	210	157	86
May ...	87	184	42	206	42	46	42	206	160	46	45	23	90	280	57	86
<i>Winter—</i>																
June ...	49	19	201	164	57	201	75	125	78	48	94	40	154	193	59	69
July ...	69	22	206	163	165	137	96	86	74	35	122	29	119	94	85	150
Aug. ...	201	57	140	78	47	45	127	101	78	56	19	102	121	43	101	51
<i>Spring</i> ...	...	35	40	131	103	58	96	186	76	59	115	69	87	112	82	115
<i>Summer</i> ...	...	52	54	121	107	69	128	118	57	81	196	65	68	86	81	69
<i>Autumn</i> ...	83	98	45	173	47	35	71	95	208	69	110	82	74	248	122	72
<i>Winter</i> ...	163	33	182	135	90	125	99	104	77	46	79	57	131	110	82	90
Season ...	...	54	88	140	87	72	96	126	104	66	125	68	90	130	92	86

CATTLE.

Apart from dairying, industries connected with cattle, such, for instance, as the export of beef, have never existed on a large scale in New South Wales. Local production scarcely meets the requirements of local consumption, and only the import of cattle from Queensland enables the maintenance of a small export trade in frozen and tinned beef. From 1916 to 1922 an appreciable increase was apparent in the number of cattle depastured on account of favourable prices for beef, and the number in 1922 constituted a record for the State.

Subsequently the continuance of unfavourable markets led to a diminution in herds; breeding operations were curtailed, importation of live stock from Queensland was very restricted, and the herds were heavily depleted. Excluding cows in registered dairies the number of cattle in New South Wales decreased from 2,659,308 in 1922 to 2,017,168 in 1933.

The following table shows the total number of cattle in the State, including dairy cattle, at various dates:—

Year.	Cattle.	Year.	Cattle.	Year.	Cattle.
1861	2,271,923	1901	2,047,454	1926*	2,937,130
1866	1,771,809	1906	2,549,944	1927*	2,818,653
1871	2,014,888	1911	3,194,236	1928*	2,848,654
1876	3,131,013	1916	2,405,770	1929*	2,784,615
1881	2,597,348	1921*	3,375,267	1930*	2,686,132
1886	1,367,844	1923*	3,251,180	1931*	2,840,473
1891	2,128,833	1924*	2,938,522	1932†	2,993,586
1896	2,226,163	1925*	2,876,254	1933†	3,141,174

* At 30th June.

† At 31st March.

Particulars of cattle according to sex and age at 31st March, 1933, and in five earlier years for which comparable data are available, are shown below:—

As at 30th June.	Bulls 3 years and over.	Cows and Heifers.			Bullocks and Steers.	Calves under 1 year.	Grand Total.
		In Registered Dairies.	Other.	Total.			
1923	40,530	878,762	753,652	1,632,414	1,089,129	489,107	3,251,180
1924	33,045	864,455	671,365	1,535,820	991,265	373,392	2,938,522
1930	42,456*	959,494	667,259	1,626,753	558,713	458,210	2,686,132
1931	45,038*	1,006,129	705,372	1,711,501	614,244	469,690	2,840,473
1932†	49,846*	1,055,729	768,144	1,823,873	589,794	530,073	2,993,586
1933†	52,922	1,124,006	833,472	1,957,478	562,894	567,880	3,141,174

* Bulls over 1 year old.

† At 31st March.

This summary shows that the decrease in herds has been mainly due to decreases in the number of bullocks and steers and that breeding stock have increased in the past four years.

Calving.

The following table shows the calving in the State for the ten years 1922-1931.

Year ended 30th June.	Calves.			Year ended 30th June.	Calves.		
	Dropped during year.	Surviving at end of year.	Slaughtered. *		Dropped during year.	Surviving at end of year.	Slaughtered. *
1923	961,154	489,107	133,524	1929	936,156	455,529	161,094
1924	804,928	373,392	123,760	1930	934,052	458,210	163,195
1926	881,905	458,939	173,806	1931	947,442	469,690	154,684
1927	870,816	429,405	146,947	1932†	†	530,073	163,934
1928	855,927	421,654	144,850	1933†	†	567,880	203,214

* Includes a number of calves dropped during previous year.

† Year ended 31st March.

‡ Not available.

The disparity between the number of calves dropped, and the total--of those slaughtered and those surviving at the end of the year--is due to the fact that in these years about 95 per cent. of bull calves and 70 per cent. of heifer calves in the dairying districts, were killed shortly after birth and not used for human consumption.

As more than one-half of the cows of the State are in registered dairies, and their progeny is generally not available for beef purposes, the beef stock of the State is mainly augmented from the interior divisions, where the calves surviving at the end of the year represent over 90 per cent. of those dropped.

During the last two years dairy farmers have found a market for young calves, as carcase butchers are operating in the principal districts, slaughtering locally and consigning the meat to the metropolis.

These new activities are reflected in the increased slaughterings in 1932 and 1933.

Interstate Movements of Cattle.

By reason of the existence of diseases among the cattle of certain districts, notably the presence of cattle tick in the north-east of New South Wales and in parts of Queensland, the interstate movement of cattle is closely regulated in order to stay the spread of disease. In certain cases cattle are quarantined, dipped or sprayed on admission and subjected to special treatment should such become necessary within a fixed period thereafter.

The following statement shows the number of live cattle (so far as recorded) passing into and out of New South Wales during each of the last five years. The movement is practically all overland, comparatively few cattle being transported by sea:—

Year.	From New South Wales.				To New South Wales.			
	To Victoria.	To Queensland.	To South Australia and by Sea.	Total.	From Victoria.	From Queensland.	From South Australia and by Sea.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1928-29	102,736	12,694	37,006	152,436	32,189	186,227	566	218,982
1929-30	99,803	11,471	11,031	122,305	16,591	155,822	535	172,948
1930-31	100,564	12,614	20,174	133,352	33,732	240,354	302	274,388
1931-32	143,456	14,770	19,658	177,884	40,507	245,344	571	286,422
1932-33	137,970	13,117	12,512	163,599	29,409	154,462	616	184,487

Although the effects of seasonal variations are apparent during this period there is, on the whole, a heavy but fluctuating import of cattle to New South Wales from Queensland, and a considerable export to Victoria. The interchange with South Australia is small.

During the five years covered in the table there was an excess of imports from Queensland of about 917,543 cattle, and an excess of exports to Victoria amounting to 432,101. The total net gain to New South Wales from all sources was 387,651.

Increase and Decrease of Cattle.

The number of cattle in New South Wales varies under the influence of three factors, viz., importation, slaughtering, and natural increase, *i.e.*, excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering. The operations in these during recent years is shown in part below:—

Year.	Net Imports of Cattle.	Calves reared (surviving at 30th June).	Cattle and Calves died from Disease, Drought, etc.	Cattle Slaughtered (excluding Calves).	Cattle at end of Year.
1923-24	43,231	373,392	*	628,729	2,938,522
1924-25	78,095	422,736	*	658,827	2,876,254
1925-26	184,790	458,939	53,621	652,001	2,937,130
1926-27	51,370	429,405	76,114	665,647	2,818,653
1927-28	249,292	421,654	70,585	549,677	2,848,654
1928-29	66,546	455,529	48,882	617,000	2,784,615
1929-30	50,643	458,210	69,965	517,121	2,686,132
1930-31	141,036	469,690	43,570	440,266	2,840,473
1931-32	108,538	530,073†	58,614	465,481	2,993,586
1932-33	20,888	567,880†	76,747	494,351	3,141,174

*Not available.

† At 31st March.

The figures shown in the table do not balance from year to year because it is not possible to obtain all necessary data relative to calving and disposal of calves. Nevertheless the table illustrates in a general way the influence of the various factors.

HORSES.

There was a great advance in horse-breeding between 1910 and 1918, owing to the increased demand which arose as a consequence of widening settlement, prosperous seasons, and defence requirements. During the lengthy drought which terminated in June, 1920, the numbers declined heavily, and the decline continued especially in the five seasons ended 30th June, 1931, owing to the increased use of motors for transport. In the year ended 31st March, 1932, the numbers remained practically stationary, but a slight increase was recorded for 1933.

The following table shows the number of horses in New South Wales at the end of quinquennial periods from 1861 to 1916, and annually thereafter:—

Year.	Horses.	Year.	Horses.	Year.	Horses.
1861	233,220	1911	689,004	1925*	647,503
1866	274,437	1916*	719,542	1926*	651,035
1871	304,100	1917*	733,791	1927*	623,392
1876	366,703	1918*	742,247	1928*	598,377
1881	398,577	1919*	722,723	1929*	567,371
1886	361,663	1920*	662,264	1930*	534,945
1891	469,647	1921*	663,178	1931*	524,512
1896	510,636	1922*	669,800	1932†	524,751
1901	486,716	1923*	660,031	1933†	528,943
1906	537,762	1924*	658,372		

* At 30th June.

† At 31st March.

The number of horses in the State reached its maximum of 746,170 in 1913, but in 1933 it had fallen to 528,943.

There is a small export trade to India, where the horses are required as remounts for the army. The number of ordinary horses sent there during the year ended 30th June, 1933, was 756, the value being £14,948.

There is comparatively little interstate movement of horses except to and from Queensland, and practically no import by sea. The recorded net import of horses interstate by land in the past five years ended 30th June has been as follows:—1929, 2,206; 1930, 4,628; 1931, 2,845; 1932, 7,877; and 1933, 3,506. The recorded number of horses which died from disease, drought, etc., on rural holdings was 16,665 in 1927-28, 11,449 in 1928-29, 20,284 in 1929-30, 9,411 in 1930-31, 12,382 in 1931-32, and 15,799 in 1932-33.

Horse Breeding.

Horse breeding operations have been decreasing since 1913, when the number of foals reared was 79,620. A sudden decrease occurred as a result of the drought which broke in June, 1920, and except for a temporary recovery in 1925 and 1926 the decrease continued until 1931.

The number of foals reached its lowest recorded level (20,065) in 1921, but had increased to 39,415 in 1925, falling again after a further interval of four years to a new low level (16,716) in 1930, and to a lower level still (16,370) in 1931, which was only 22 per cent. of the average annual number of foals in pre-war years. There was, however, a substantial increase in 1932 and in 1933.

The decrease in foals is much more striking than the decline in the total number of horses, and the foals reared in recent years have been generally below the number required for the replacement of the horses in use.

The following table shows the number of foals recorded at the end of each of the past twenty-four years:—

Year ended 31st December.	Foals reared (Surviving at end of year).	Year ended 30th June—	Foals reared (Surviving at end of year).	Year ended 30th June—	Foals reared (Surviving at end of year).	Year ended 30th June—	Foals reared (Surviving at end of year).
1909	61,153	1915	60,337	1921	20,065	1927	28,282
1910	71,382	1916	41,818	1922	20,685	1928	22,922
1911	77,294	1917	49,087	1923	28,616	1929	19,991
1912	76,462	1918	46,832	1924	24,307	1930	16,716
1913	79,620	1919	40,015	1925	39,415	1931	16,370
		1920	24,755	1926	36,521	1932*	22,559
						1933*	28,925

* Year ended 31st March.

The increased use of motor power on farms and the consequent depreciated value of the horse have resulted in the disposal of studs formerly engaged in breeding utility horses.

Particulars of power machinery on farms in 1930 were published on page 196 of the official Year Book for 1930-31.

Particulars are shown below of the number, description, and ages of horses in New South Wales as at 30th June, 1930, as collected in conformity with the schedules of the World Agricultural Census:—

Classification.	Stud Stock.	Racing Stock.	Draught Horses.	Light Horses.	Ponies.	Total.
<i>Stallions—</i>						
Under 1 year	280	329	912	474	169	2,164
1 to 3 years	121	182	343	162	82	890
3 years and over	410	265	2,236	1,084	418	4,413
Total Stallions	811	776	3,491	1,720	669	7,467
<i>Geldings—</i>						
Under 1 year ... ..	...	185	4,200	2,454	455	7,294
1 to 3 years ... ..	...	964	13,219	8,410	1,727	24,320
3 years and over ... ..	...	2,461	132,803	84,301	14,197	233,762
Total Geldings ... ..	...	3,610	150,222	95,165	16,379	265,376
<i>Mares—</i>						
Under 1 year	329	324	3,882	2,202	521	7,258
1 to 3 years	436	900	10,502	7,125	1,896	20,859
3 years and over	3,109	2,822	131,311	79,168	17,575	233,985
Total Mares	3,874	4,046	145,695	88,495	19,992	262,102
Grand Totals	4,685	8,432	299,408	185,380	37,040	534,945

OTHER LIVE STOCK.

Particulars of the number of pigs in the State are shown at the beginning of this chapter, and in the section relating to dairying.

The recorded number of goats in New South Wales at 31st March, 1933, was 27,032, including 3,157 Angora goats. Under the provisions of the Dog and Goat Act, 1898, the use of dogs or goats for purposes of draught is prohibited.

In New South Wales camels are used principally as carriers on the Western Plains, but their numbers are steadily diminishing. The number at 31st March, 1933, was only 428, compared with 1,792 at the close of the year 1913.

Donkeys and mules are not extensively used in New South Wales, the numbers in 1933 being 207 of the former and 44 of the latter. Most of these are situated in the Western Division, where they are used for purposes of transport. Movements across the border cause marked fluctuations in the number in the State.

The climate of certain portions of the State is considered suitable for ostrich farming. The number of ostriches at the end of March, 1933, was only 20.

PRICES OF LIVE STOCK.

The following statement shows the average prices of fat stock in the metropolitan saleyards at Flemington during recent years in comparison with 1913. The averages stated are the mean of the monthly prices which are published annually in the Statistical Register:—

Stock.	1913.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Cattle—	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Bullocks and steers—Prime medium	10 18	15 13	13 13	15 2	13 18	9 12	9 0	9 14
Cows and heifers—Prime ...	6 19	11 17	10 10	11 10	11 3	7 11	6 16	7 7
Sheep—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Crossbred wethers—Prime ...	19 3	24 2	30 5	25 9	18 4	13 3	12 7	16 5
Crossbred ewes—Prime ...	15 11	20 4	26 7	20 4	14 1	10 6	*	11 9
Merino wethers—Prime ...	19 6	24 5	30 9	24 8	16 10	12 11	11 1	15 3
Merino ewes—Prime ...	17 4	19 4	23 9	19 6	14 1	10 6	8 9	11 8
Lambs and suckers, woolly—								
Prime	15 4	21 7	26 4	22 0	17 0	12 9	11 1	14 8

* No quotation.

Prices of live stock vary from year to year partly under the influence of seasonal conditions and of the price of wool. In periods of dry weather fat stock are hastened to market and prices decline, but with the advent of relief rains stock are withheld from market for fattening or breeding and prices rise.

Monthly variations in the prices of typical grades of live stock are shown below:—

Month.	Bullocks and Steers. Prime medium weight.			Crossbred Sheep. Prime wethers.			Prime Lambs and Suckers. (woolly).		
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January ...	11 10	8 14	9 4	10 11	12 5	10 5	12 2	11 5	10 4
February ...	10 5	8 13	9 3	10 2	13 5	10 5	11 2	12 3	10 2
March ...	11 14	9 3	8 15	14 0	12 6	10 0	13 5	12 0	9 6
April ...	10 17	9 0	8 17	15 0	16 3	12 4	13 6	13 10	11 6
May ...	10 5	8 11	8 7	16 11	14 7	14 6	13 8	11 7	12 9
June ...	9 7	8 9	8 14	16 7	14 0	17 11	13 9	10 6	15 1
July ...	9 6	8 15	10 14	16 5	13 8	23 7	13 7	10 0	16 10
August ...	8 9	9 4	11 3	13 0	11 2	25 7	13 10	9 6	16 2
September ...	8 1	10 1	11 9	13 0	11 10	20 0	13 1	10 0	19 2
October ...	8 2	9 12	10 14	10 1	11 10	18 11	10 9	9 10	17 11
November ...	8 8	8 14	9 17	10 11	9 3	15 10	11 4	10 7	17 4
December ...	9 2	9 2	9 3	12 2	9 8	17 5	12 5	11 1	18 8
Average for year ...	9 12	9 0	9 14	13 3	12 7	16 5	12 9	11 1	14 8

Comparison of the course of prices may be made with the monthly rainfall index and the average of monthly price of wool published on previous pages.

SLAUGHTERING.

The slaughter of live stock for sale as food, either for local consumption or for export, is permitted only in places licensed for the purpose, in accordance with the Cattle Slaughtering Act, 1902.

The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and the total number of stock slaughtered in the State at intervals since 1901. The figures relating to the establishments prior to 1921 are in excess of the actual number, as they include a large number of butchers' shops in country districts.

Year ended 30th June.	Slaughter-houses.	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations.					
	No.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Bullocks. †	Cows.	Calves.	Pigs.
1901*	1,642	4,372,016	147,117	202,795	113,374	19,654	248,311
1906*	1,522	4,229,407	252,648	237,722	94,955	26,209	281,650
1911*	1,287	6,146,739	400,186	306,773	182,178	59,969	316,331
1916	1,071	3,815,477	361,831	187,882	165,134	31,986	219,896
1921	960	3,566,008	345,255	300,941	145,610	79,504	238,259
1926	1,103	3,258,202	994,203	383,005	268,996	173,806	402,479
1928	1,057	3,872,984	1,136,527	283,673	266,094	144,850	412,424
1929	1,086	3,873,905	1,008,930	362,253	254,747	161,991	406,187
1930	1,057	4,773,924	1,553,001	293,755	223,366	163,195	405,639
1931	1,117	4,668,355	1,586,081	253,727	186,539	154,684	417,502
1932§	1,079	4,884,486	1,995,746	297,248	168,233	163,934	425,385
1933§	1,154	5,383,025	2,135,542	314,252	180,099	203,895	452,807

* Calendar Year.

† Includes a small number of bulls.

§ Year ended 31st March.

In 1932-33 the stock slaughtered in the county of Cumberland numbered 3,051,977 sheep, 1,810,598 lambs, 160,278 bullocks, 67,016 cows, 104,822 calves, and 188,062 pigs. The numbers slaughtered for food on stations and farms were:—Sheep, 1,125,438; lambs, 60,951; cattle, 15,464; and pigs, 18,999.

The following summary shows the distribution of slaughtering operations in New South Wales in the year ended 31st March, 1933. For purposes of classification in this table the term "abattoirs" relates to establishments in which 100,000 or more sheep were slaughtered:—

District and Establishments.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Cattle.			Pigs.
			Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.	
State Abattoirs	2,268,750	1,134,375	127,046	55,216	88,916	165,627
Other Abattoirs	754,572	672,720	30,911	9,201	14,836	20,745
Balance of County Cumberland	28,655	3,503	2,321	2,599	1,070	1,690
Total, Cumberland	3,051,977	1,810,598	160,278	67,016	104,822	188,062
Country Abattoirs	268,059	139,196	32,015	14,478	14,508	35,152
Country Slaughter-houses	938,402	124,976	114,820	93,060	86,825	211,047
Stations and Farms	1,124,587	60,772	7,139	5,545	2,740	18,546
Total Country	2,331,048	324,944	153,974	113,083	104,073	264,745
Grand Total	5,383,025	2,135,542	314,252	180,099	208,895	452,807

Country killing for purposes of export or metropolitan consumption is of inconsiderable extent. The Newcastle District Abattoirs are included under the heading "Country Abattoirs." Under the heading "Country Slaughter-houses" are included all licensed slaughter-houses outside county Cumberland (except country abattoirs), while the slaughter for consumption on rural holdings is shown under the heading "stations and farms."

In country towns licensed slaughter-houses are inspected by a local officer appointed and controlled by the Local Government authorities. In Newcastle public abattoirs were established in 1912 under control of a board, elected by the councils of the local areas in the district.

In the metropolitan area stock is slaughtered at the State Abattoirs at Homebush Bay. Animals sold at Flemington are inspected before being killed and those found to be diseased are destroyed, while "doubtful" beasts are marked for further special attention at the abattoirs. There is a staff of inspectors at the State Abattoirs and inspectors are stationed at private slaughtering premises throughout the County of Cumberland. The operations of the inspectorial staff are supervised by the veterinary officers of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commission, who pay regular visits to the different establishments.

Particulars of stock slaughtered at the State Abattoirs, Homebush Bay, during recent years are shown in the following statement:—

Year ended 30th June.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Pigs.
1928	225,785	111,693	1,611,191	805,596	179,531
1929	230,153	116,757	1,381,506	690,753	176,053
1930	190,646	118,478	1,851,434	923,623	187,988
1931	157,117	103,252	1,808,259	904,129	184,029
1932*	175,613	89,156	2,012,245	1,006,122	168,256
1933*	182,262	88,916	2,268,750	1,134,375	165,627

* Year ended 31st March.

Certain aspects of the local meat trade, especially the distribution and consumption of meat, are discussed in the chapter "Food and Prices" of this Year Book.

Prices of Meat, Sydney.

The following table shows the average wholesale prices of meat, as furnished by the Meat Industry Commission (in pence per lb.) delivered from the Pyrmont depot in Sydney in each month since January, 1931:—

Month.	Beef (Ox) per lb.						Mutton and Lamb per lb.					
	1931.		1932.		1933.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	M.	L.	M.	L.	M.	L.
January	d. 2.5	d. 5.9	d. 2.3	d. 4.7	d. 2.1	d. 4.7	d. 2.6	d. 4.7	d. 2.5	d. 4.4	d. 2.0	d. 3.8
February	2.2	5.5	2.2	4.8	2.2	4.4	2.2	4.4	2.5	4.3	1.9	3.7
March	2.9	5.8	2.2	4.4	2.3	4.4	2.8	4.8	2.5	4.4	1.6	3.5
April	2.6	5.6	2.3	4.8	2.5	4.3	2.9	4.9	2.9	4.9	1.9	3.9
May	2.4	5.3	2.4	3.9	2.4	4.0	2.8	4.8	2.4	4.4	2.1	4.1
June	2.3	4.8	2.5	3.8	2.4	4.4	2.8	4.9	2.5	4.0	2.5	4.2
July	2.2	5.0	2.4	3.7	2.3	4.8	2.7	4.8	2.2	3.7	2.8	4.5
August	2.0	4.5	2.4	4.0	3.1	5.4	2.6	4.7	1.8	3.3	3.3	4.6
September	2.3	4.8	2.4	4.4	2.9	5.4	2.5	4.3	1.9	3.1	3.0	4.6
October	2.1	3.9	2.5	4.7	2.8	5.1	2.4	3.9	2.1	3.4	3.2	4.5
November	2.4	4.2	2.3	4.1	2.8	4.9	2.7	4.3	2.0	3.4	3.0	4.4
December	2.4	4.4	2.2	4.2	2.5	5.0	2.8	4.7	2.0	3.7	3.5	5.4
Average	2.4	5.0	2.3	4.2	2.6	4.7	2.6	4.6	2.3	3.9	2.6	4.3

F—Fores; H—Hinds.

M—Mutton; L—Lamb.

The average annual wholesale prices of meat in Sydney and of frozen Australian meat in London in pre-war years as compared with the period 1923-1933, are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Sydney (Pyrmont Depot).				London.	
	Beef (Ox).		Mutton.	Lamb.	Beef Hinds (Frozen).	Mutton (Frozen).
	Fores.	Hinds.				
	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1911	1·7	2·7	2·0	2·7	3·5	3·2
1912	2·1	3·5	2·9	3·7	3·6	3·3
1913	2·4	3·4	3·0	3·9	4·0	4·0
1923	2·4	5·3	5·6	7·4	4·7	6·4
1924	2·1	4·5	5·9	8·3	4·7	7·2
1925	2·2	4·6	5·9	8·5	5·5	6·7
1926	2·3	5·1	4·0	6·2	4·9	4·6
1927	2·8	5·8	3·9	6·2	5·0	4·4
1928	2·8	5·3	4·5	6·7	5·4	5·1
1929	4·3	6·9	4·4	6·4	4·7	5·5
1930	4·5	7·0	3·6	5·6	5·5	4·2
1931	2·4	5·0	2·6	4·6	3·5	3·5
1932	2·3	4·2	2·3	3·9	3·5	3·0
1933	2·6	4·7	2·6	4·3	3·1	3·5

of

MEAT TRADE.

Meat Export Trade.

The meat export trade commenced to assume importance in New South Wales toward the end of the nineteenth century, when the export of frozen and chilled meat became possible through the provision of refrigerated space in ocean steamers.

The oversea export trade has, for both frozen and canned meats, grown considerably, although its progress has been subject to vicissitudes. Especial attention is given to preparation and transport of meat for export in order to ensure a high standard in the product. Stringent regulations have been issued by the Department of Trade and Customs regarding inspection and shipment of meat exported. The work is carried out by the Commonwealth authorities. All stock killed for export are examined in a manner similar to those for local consumption, and carcasses which have been in cold storage are re-examined immediately before shipment. In all the large modern steamers visiting the ports of New South Wales refrigerated space has been provided.

The number of stock available for export depends mainly upon the season, as in periods of scarcity the local demand absorbs the bulk of the fat stock marketed.

The movement of the London prices for Australian frozen meat during the last five years in comparison with 1913 is shown below. The monthly quotations represent the averages of weekly top prices and the annual averages are the means of the monthly averages. All prices are in sterling.

Month.	Frozen Beef (Hinds) per lb.						Frozen Mutton per lb.					
	1913.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1913.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
January	d. 3½	d. 5½	d. 6½	d. 4½	d. 3½	d. 3½	d. 4½	d. 4½	d. 5½	d. 3½	d. 2½	d. 3½
February	... 3½	... 4½	... 6½	... 3½	... 3½	... 3½	... 4½	... 4½	... 5½	... 2½	... 3½	... 3½
March	... 3½	... 4½	... 6½	... 3½	... 3½	... 3½	... 4½	... 4½	... 5½	... 2½	... 3½	... 3½
April	... 3½	... 5½	... 6	... 3½	... 4½	... 3½	... 4½	... 5½	... 4½	... 3	... 3½	... 3½
May	... 3½	... 5½	... 5½	... 3½	... 4½	... *	... 3½	... 6½	... 3½	... 3½	... 3½	... 3½
June	... 3½	... 5½	... 5½	... 3½	... 4½	... 2½	... 4½	... 5½	... 3½	... 4	... 2½	... 3½
July	... 4	... 5½	... 5	... 3½	... 3½	... 2½	... 4	... 5½	... 3½	... 4	... 2½	... 3½
August	... 4	... 4½	... 5½	... 3½	... 3½	... 2½	... 4	... 5½	... 3½	... 4	... 2½	... 3½
September	... 4	... 4½	... 5½	... 4	... 3½	... 3½	... 4	... 5½	... 4	... 4	... 2½	... 3½
October	... 4½	... 4½	... 5½	... 4	... 5½	... 3½	... 4	... 5½	... 4½	... 3½	... 2½	... 3½
November	... 4½	... 4½	... 5½	... 3½	... 3½	... 3½	... 4	... 6	... 4½	... 3	... 3½	... 3½
December	... 4½	... 4½	... 4½	... 3½	... 3½	... 3½	... 4½	... 6½	... 4½	... 3	... 3½	... 4½
Annual Average	4	4½	5½	3½	3½	3½	4	5½	4½	3½	3	3½

* No quotation.

In 1928 there was a substantial drop in shipments of chilled beef from South America, due partly to dry weather and partly to restrictions in an endeavour to cope with foot-and-mouth disease. With a decline in the production of home-grown beef prices rose temporarily to a higher level.

The demand for mutton was well sustained until towards the end of 1925, but the average price of 1926 was only 15 per cent. above the pre-war average. The decline in price in 1927 was partly due to poorer quality of mutton being sent forward, and with improved quality in 1928 the average price increased by ½d. per lb. There was a further increase of ½d. per lb. in 1929, but since 1930 the effects of increased world supplies and lower world demand have affected the prices adversely.

The quantity of frozen meat exported overseas in various years since 1891 is shown below. Ships' stores, amounting annually to several millions of pounds in weight, are not included in the table:—

Year.	Frozen or Chilled.				Preserved.		Value of all Meat Exported.†
	Beef.	Mutton and Lamb.	Total Weight.	Total Value.	Weight.	Value.	
1891	cwt. *	cwt. *	cwt.	£	lb.	£	£
1896	26,529	559,507	586,036	101,828	6,509,928	85,629	201,421
1901	115,050	351,516	466,566	294,596	14,365,300	187,957	562,389
1906	32,640	455,165	487,805	541,525	10,086,940	209,697	914,573
1911	65,097	535,259	600,356	579,294	3,121,933	62,307	724,048
1915-16	7,000	236,099	243,099	753,155	20,783,779	401,384	1,291,404
1920-21	110,727	166,039	276,766	562,262	4,087,618	159,711	771,502
1925-26	44,172	253,444	302,616	937,040	4,479,460	235,801	1,225,354
1926-27	90,143	410,588	500,731	999,243	3,786,003	126,884	1,177,712
1927-28	31,464	157,775	189,239	1,013,959	6,002,937	211,210	1,304,650
1928-29	63,149	202,173	265,322	474,933	2,621,283	93,308	631,711
1929-30	46,681	308,427	355,108	702,449	2,534,832	82,928	857,535
1930-31	19,019	327,757	346,776	894,408	2,867,259	117,637	1,051,057
1931-32	116,375	665,738	782,113	663,690	2,494,380	85,669	785,827
1932-33	67,822	533,118	600,940	1,433,036	4,004,221	105,190	1,569,240
				931,138	5,932,097	150,370	1,112,203

* Not available.

† Total of foregoing with addition of Bacon and Ham, Pork, and Fresh and Smoked Meat.

The oversea trade in frozen meat has undergone an appreciable change in the past twenty years, frozen lamb having largely replaced frozen mutton. In the year 1911 the oversea export comprised 1,149,121 carcasses of frozen mutton and 292,258 carcasses of frozen lamb. In 1932-33 the corresponding numbers were respectively 458,122 and 1,237,227.

The following comparison of the imports of meat to the United Kingdom shows the relative importance of the principal suppliers in relation to Australia:—

Year.	Beef (000 omitted) Frozen and Chilled.				Mutton and Lamb (000 omitted).			
	South American.	Australian.	Other.	Total.	South American.	New Zealand.	Australian.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1924	551	38	38	627	103	120	23	249
1925	511	68	39	618	112	125	26	268
1926	571	57	35	663	92	134	38	267
1927	617	32	22	671	106	137	31	276
1928	532	51	26	609	113	140	27	281
1929	518	46	19	583	96	137	30	282
1930	506	40	33	579	94	165	41	319
1931	509	57	33	599	92	173	77	355
1932	482	48	38	568	77	196	58	348
1933	442	58	54	554	66	186	65	332

* Including other.

The average wholesale prices per pound obtained in each of the past ten years for Scottish and frozen mutton sold in London were:—

Year.	Best Scottish.	New Zealand.	Australian.	Argentine.	Year.	Best Scottish.	New Zealand.	Australian.	Argentine.
	d.	d.	d.	d.		d.	d.	d.	d.
1924	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1929	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
1925	13 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1930	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
1926	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1931	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
1927	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{2}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	1932	*	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1928	12 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 $\frac{9}{16}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1933	*	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

* Not available.

Meat Works.

Apart from slaughtering, important subsidiary industries in the handling of meat have arisen in the form of refrigerating and meat-preserving works. The extent of their activities, however, is subject to marked seasonal fluctuations. Particulars of the numbers of sheep and cattle handled in the various works, and of the output during the past seven years are shown below:—

Year.	Carcasses etc. Treated.				Output of Meat Preserving Works.		
	Refrigerating Works.		Meat Preserving.		Tinned Meat.		By-Products, etc.
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Sheep.	Meat and Sundries.	Weight.	Value.	Value.
	No.	No.	No.	lb. (000).	lb. (000).	£	£
1926-27	30,247	1,225,182	60,507	18,496	6,673	217,238	138,653
1927-28	30,202	641,082	1,642	9,182	3,920	167,815	42,619
1928-29	51,410	718,571	55	10,681	4,251	172,627	70,524
1929-30	48,421	1,132,552	1,416	10,979	4,185	162,408	70,238
1930-31	30,261	1,327,692	3,232	10,472	4,158	149,387	31,459
1931-32	42,227	2,127,645	1,046	13,985	5,814	169,581	78,522
1932-33	60,627	1,818,696	13,083	119,88	7,522	187,494	86,555

Included in the meat and sundries treated in meat preserving works in 1932-33 were 9,948,678 lb. of beef, 8,642,564 lb. of mutton and 1,390,154 lb. of sheep and ox tongues.

OTHER PASTORAL PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS.

The minor products accruing from pastoral occupations include skins and hides, tallow, lard and fat, furs, hoofs, horns, bones, bone-dust, glue pieces, and hair. Some of these are discussed in the chapter relating to factories, and the following table contains particulars of the oversea exports of these products at intervals since 1901:—

Products.	Oversea Exports.					
	1901.	1911.	1915-16.	1930-31.	1921-22.	1932-33.
Skins and Hides—						
Cattle No.	91,084	263,306	431,731	520,917	120,249	207,753
Horse No.	472	1,392	706	3,618	2,165	...
Rabbit and Hare ... lb.	*	5,795,839	4,352,640	4,679,429	5,177,364	5,447,487
Sheep No.	*	2,410,543	3,447,212	3,302,037	1,826,546	1,879,802
Other No.	184,522	296,672	272,622	179,819	300,841	148,629
Bonedust cwt.	66,473	116,733	71,795	6	1,140	5,470
Bones cwt.	3,207	6,807	6,963	5,646	4,240	3,768
Furs (not on the skin) ... £	767	117	...	...	...	...
Glue-pieces and Sinews ... cwt.	12,862	20,580	13,276	3,106	249	531
Glycerine and Lanoline ... lb.	*	138,347	218,673	96,628	252,053	328,410
Hair (other than human) ... lb.	165,562	255,819	336,765	86,206	66,218	56,735
Hoofs cwt.	2,215	3,733	4,518	2,885	3,968	3,437
Horns £	12,532	13,475	3,455	4,325	3,550	3,739
Lard and Refined Animal Fats lb.	13,633	227,000	73,461	186,991	304,830	220,855
Leather £	374,541	334,996	551,023	258,173	250,232	242,460
Sausage-casings £	2,567	52,562	31,595	128,861	64,192	57,706
Tallow (unrefined) ... cwt.	305,227	612,911	128,200	227,993	328,102	324,054
Total Value of above-mentioned minor Pastoral Products exported £	1,223,728	2,486,492	2,176,838	2,149,714	1,676,092	1,539,559

* Not available.

Skins and hides are the most important of the items included in the table, and the number and value of these vary seasonally in accordance with slaughtering operations.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED.

The total value of goods exported oversea, which may be classed as pastoral products or by-products (apart from dairy and farmyard products), is very large. Particulars of the value, as declared upon export, of such products exported oversea from New South Wales during each of the past five years are shown in the following table:—

Commodity.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool	27,377,890	16,235,892	14,126,871	13,896,532	16,072,319
Meat	857,535	1,051,057	785,827	1,569,240	1,112,203
Live stock	102,156	131,780	73,508	54,609	56,755
Other*	5,392,207	3,855,818	2,149,714	1,676,092	1,539,559
Total	33,729,788	21,274,547	17,135,920	17,196,473	18,780,836
Proportion of total exports oversea	per cent. 68·3	per cent. 67·5	per cent. 57·0	per cent. 53·5	per cent. 56·9

* Items listed in previous table.

† Excluding specie.

The above figures are not comparable with those relating to the value of production which follow, since they contain items which have been enhanced in value by manufacture and other processes. In addition, they are not valued as at the place of production, but on the basis of f.o.b. Sydney, and they do not relate to goods produced during the year as do the estimates of the value of production.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTION.

It is difficult, from the nature of the industry, to estimate the return from pastoral pursuits as at the place of production; but, taking the Sydney prices as a standard, and making due allowance for incidental charges, such as railway carriage or freight and commission, the farm value of pastoral production from the different kinds of stock during various years since 1901 are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Estimated Annual Value of Pastoral Production (000 omitted).							
	Wool.	Sheep.		Cattle.		Horses (cast).	Total.	Per head of Population.
		Slaught- ered.	Exported.	Slaught- ered.	Exported.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1901	8,425	2,071	...	1,229	...	722	12,447	9 2 1
1906	13,792	3,514	...	1,520	...	885	19,711	13 5 6
1911	14,085	2,811	...	1,689	...	2,001	20,586	12 7 3
1915-16	13,293	4,295	...	3,729	...	2,172	23,494	12 8 1
1920-21	13,023	2,313	...	2,973	...	2,027	20,336	9 14 7
1921-22	15,557	4,144	...	3,278	...	2,041	25,020	11 14 11
1922-23	23,048	6,766	...	4,912	...	2,057	36,783	16 17 5
1923-24	28,209	5,446	...	4,117	...	2,003	39,775	17 18 1
1924-25	34,073	4,752	...	5,365	...	1,838	46,028	20 5 6
1925-26	26,223	2,297	609	4,678	(—) 1,314	448	32,941	14 3 11
1926-27	33,234	2,591	2,159	4,934	(—) 239	440	43,119	18 3 1
1927-28	33,874	2,640	1,941	4,888	(—) 1,980	468	41,831	17 3 10
1928-29	30,879	2,801	1,576	5,814	(—) 583	452	40,939	16 9 7
1929-30	18,099	2,732	1,243	4,508	(—) 334	311	26,559	10 10 10
1930-31	13,705	1,795	364	2,767	(—) 899	255	17,987	7 1 4
1931-32	15,233	1,543	373	2,632	(—) 565	266	19,482	7 11 9
1932-33	16,659	1,113	911	2,615	(—) 69	284	21,513	8 6 1

(—) Denotes excess of imports.

In accordance with a decision of the Conference of Statisticians, values for 1925-26 and subsequent years were revised by excluding valuations of natural increase of sheep and cattle which had been included in those years and not in previous years. At the same time, the value of skin wools was deducted from the value of sheep slaughtered in order to eliminate duplication. In view of the diminution of horse-breeding the method of calculating the value of the cast was revised in 1925-26, and this led to the substantial reduction in the totals shown. It is estimated that the value of the principal materials used in the pastoral industry was £380,000 in 1932-33, and the depreciation on machinery, £206,000.

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

The only large carnivorous animals dangerous to stock in Australia are the indigenous dingo, or so-called native dog, and the fox, which has been introduced from abroad; but graminivorous animals, such as kangaroos, wallabies, hares, and rabbits, particularly the last-named which are of foreign origin, are deemed by the settlers even more noxious. In the latter part of 1920, however, native dogs became an increasing menace to flocks in the Western Division, and added considerably to the difficulties experienced by graziers in that region. In 1921 a Wild Dog Destruction Act was passed, placing the matter in the control of the Western Land Board. This board was charged with the maintenance of the border fence between Queensland and New South Wales and with the prosecution of measures calculated to destroy the dingo pest. During the year ended 31st December, 1933, a sum of £5,123 was collected as rates under this Act, and £4,940 was expended;

for 1932 the corresponding figures were £4,545 and £5,045 respectively. The pest has been so far checked that it was possible to re-stock with sheep holdings which for some time had been used for cattle only. The rate imposed under the Act was reduced from $\frac{1}{40}$ d. per acre to $\frac{1}{60}$ d. per acre in 1932, and the surplus funds accumulated at the higher rate are being expended to supplement the annual receipts. The credit balance on 31st December, 1933, was £7,861.

Rabbits.

A brief account of the measures taken to combat the pest was published on page 794 of the Year Book for 1921, and further reference to rabbits was published on page 643 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

The total length of rabbit-proof fencing erected by the State to 30th June, 1933, was approximately 1,332 miles, and the cost £69,858. It is estimated that pastures protection boards erected 1,043 miles and private owners 142,879 miles, the respective costs being £62,543 and £9,577,186.

The following table shows the quantity and value of frozen rabbits and hares, and of rabbit and hare skins exported from New South Wales to countries outside Australia:—

Year.	Exports Oversea.				
	Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	pairs.	£	lb.	£	£
1901	*	6,158	*	9,379	15,537
1906	5,938,518	246,803	7,380,455	293,260	540,063
1911	6,806,246	330,741	5,795,839	295,476	626,217
1915-16	9,487,687	607,711	4,352,640	210,935	818,646
1920-21	2,830,315	301,615	3,387,480	609,570	911,185
1925-26	3,510,311	340,171	11,004,446	2,231,637	2,571,808
1926-27	2,831,701	257,641	11,860,570	2,437,010	2,694,651
1927-28	2,884,026	262,759	9,316,863	1,886,523	2,149,282
1928-29	1,956,508	193,525	8,225,868	1,950,027	2,143,552
1929-30	2,371,506	214,203	5,817,993	1,042,068	1,256,271
1930-31	3,526,033	252,074	4,679,429	415,245	667,319
1931-32	5,064,189	313,029	5,177,364	345,152	658,181
1932-33	6,486,025	323,398	5,447,487	313,111	636,509

* Not available.

It is apparent that the rabbit industry has assumed an important place in the oversea trade of the State, although its volume is subject to pronounced seasonal and market fluctuations.

Wire-netting Advances.

Under the provisions of the Pastures Protection Act for the destruction of rabbits and noxious animals, the Minister for Lands is empowered to advance to Pastures Protection Boards money voted by Parliament for the purchase of netting and other materials used in the construction of rabbit-proof fences. Each board thereupon becomes liable to repay the advances by instalments with interest over a period not exceeding twenty years. In case of default in repayment the Colonial Treasurer is empowered to take possession of any moneys or property vested in the board and to levy rates as prescribed by the Act. The boards are empowered to sell such wire-

netting and other materials to owners of private lands, repayments to be made by instalments with interest over a fixed period. The purchase money and interest is a charge upon the holding of the owner, and has priority over all debts other than debts due to the Crown.

The amount of wire-netting supplied to any individual is not limited, and the rate of interest on advances is fixed at 4 per cent.

Figures as to operations during the year 1931-32 with those for 1932-33 shown in brackets were as follow:—The quantities of material supplied to landholders were 244 (2,806) miles of wire-netting, 30 (302) tons of fencing wire 17 (142) tons barbed wire, in addition to sundry materials, the total value being £10,691 (£114,505). Repayments during the year amounted to £33,074 (£43,039). A sum of £545,000 has been voted by Parliament since 1905 for the purpose of making wire-netting advances. By utilising this sum and re-advancing moneys repaid, the Department of Lands has made advances amounting to £1,089,782 at 30th June, 1932, and £1,204,195 at 30th June, 1933.

The amount outstanding in respect of advances made by the State was £372,254 at 30th June, 1932, and £462,835 at 30th June, 1933.

In terms of the Advances to Settlers Act, 1923, a trust fund was established by the Commonwealth, from which advances for the purchase of wire-netting may be made to the States. The wire-netting is then supplied to the settlers at such price and upon such terms as are prescribed by regulation. The total advances to New South Wales under this Act to 30th June, 1933, amounted to £54,318, and the repayments amounted to £22,586.

PASTURES PROTECTION BOARDS.

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act which relates to destruction of rabbits and noxious animals, travelling stock, sheep brands and marks, and certain other matters, the State is divided into 63 Pastures Protection Districts, for each of which there is constituted a board of eight directors, elected every three years by ratepayers from among their own number. There are also stock inspectors and rabbit inspectors, who are paid from the funds of the Pastures Protection Boards to which they are attached.

Rates to provide funds for the purposes of the boards are levied upon owners of ten or more head of large stock, or 100 or more sheep, at a rate not exceeding fourpence per head of large stock and two-thirds of a penny per head of sheep, but a reduction of one-half may be made to occupiers of holdings enclosed with wire-netting fences which in the opinion of the board are rabbit proof. The funds so raised may be applied by the boards to defraying expenses incurred in administering the Act, and for any other purpose approved by the Minister. In addition, the Governor may call upon the boards in any year to pay a proportion not exceeding 3 per cent. of their funds into the Treasury to cover the cost of administering the Act.

Since 1918 the boards have levied rates on travelling stock in the Eastern and Central Divisions to constitute a fund for the improvement of travelling stock and camping reserves under the boards' control.

The boards are empowered also to erect rabbit-proof fences as "barrier" fences wherever they deem necessary, to pay a bonus for the scalps of noxious animals, and to enforce the provisions for the compulsory destruction of rabbits.

A bill to amend the powers of Pastures Protection Boards was introduced into Parliament in September, 1933.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.

The Registration of Stock Brands Act, which came into force on 13th December, 1921, cancelled the registration of all existing brands and provided for re-registration of those which owners desired to retain, upon application being made within a prescribed period. The Act was amended in 1923. Of approximately 143,000 registered large stock brands in existence at the time of passing the principal Act, 43,229 were re-registered, and to 30th June, 1933, additional applications to the approximate number of 29,995 had been registered, making the total number at that date 73,224. Excluding transfers and cancellations, etc., the number of individual brands was approximately 67,750. Brands for large stock may be used on either cattle or horses. A registered brand may not be used by any person other than the proprietor.

Sheep brands, of which the registrations are approximately 41,000, are issued for Pastures Protection Districts and may not be duplicated in any one district; the same brand may, however, be issued in several Pastures Protection Districts.

ANIMAL HEALTH.

Although, as in all stock-raising countries, diseases of various kinds exist amongst the stock of the State, yet, in common with the rest of Australia, it is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries. It is, for instance, virtually free from rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, rabies, glanders, swine fever, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis. Since the passage of the Stock Diseases Act, in 1923, considerable advance has been made in the control of disease generally. Under this Act certain diseases are made notifiable, and necessary powers are provided for the inspection of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine and destruction of diseased stock.

Recently the whole of the work connected with the inspection of stock for disease has been concentrated under the Department of Agriculture, which maintains a staff of veterinary officers and inspectors of stock stationed at strategic points throughout the country, with headquarters at Sydney. Control has been decentralised by the appointment of District Veterinary Officers, each with a group of inspectors under his supervision. This arrangement has enabled such diseases as anthrax and pleuropneumonia to be dealt with more expeditiously and the work of each group of inspectors to be co-ordinated by their senior officers. Careful attention is given by this staff to the inspection of cattle on dairies, particularly those supplying milk for human consumption.

Within recent years a scheme for the creation of accredited tubercle-free herds has been put in operation, and this has lately been extended to cover certain areas, chiefly municipalities, in various parts of the State.

Research work has been developed during the last few years. A well-equipped station has been created at Glenfield under the immediate control of the Director of Veterinary Research, with a staff of veterinary officers and laboratory assistants carrying out both diagnostic and research work. The operations at this station are closely co-ordinated with those of the field staff.

Movements of livestock interstate are controlled in accordance with the provisions of the Stock Act, 1901, and a staff of Inspectors is maintained where required along the borders. This work is of particular importance in connection with the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick in that State. Power is provided by the Act to enable the enforcement of dipping before cattle or horses are allowed to enter New South Wales.

Cattle Tick Eradication.

The most difficult problem confronting the veterinary authorities is the question of cattle tick eradication. The cattle tick first gained access to New South Wales in the early years of the century and continuous struggle has been maintained to prevent its introduction into clean parts of the State. Although the spread of the tick could not be entirely prevented, restrictive efforts have been successful in preventing large areas of the State from becoming affected, and in preventing the introduction of tick fever. In 1932, however, owing to movements of cattle from one property, a large additional area had to be quarantined, as three small infestations were discovered. For the first time in the history of tick infestation in Australia a complete eradication policy was carried out in a definite section of the tick quarantine areas. The treatment necessitated by such a policy terminated in June, 1933, and since then close inspection has been conducted in order to determine its effectiveness. Up to the present no infestation has been detected, and it is proposed to release the area which underwent treatment from quarantine at the end of June, 1934. This work, however, is costly, involving an expenditure of as much as £150,000 per annum. Under an arrangement between the Commonwealth Government and the States of New South Wales and Queensland, the Commonwealth authorities have agreed to contribute a share of the cost, the amount for the year 1932-33 being £44,967 for the work. The creation of the Cattle Tick Control Commission in 1926 has brought about increased co-ordination between the authorities of the States concerned. The methods of control and eradication are based on similar lines to those which have been successful in the United States of America and include control of stock movements and the regular dipping of stock within areas selected for eradication. Dips are provided by the Government, and private dips constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Department are subsidised.

Swine Fever.

Following an outbreak of swine fever which occurred in 1928, the Swine Compensation Act was passed to provide for the payment of compensation for pigs condemned on account of the presence of certain diseases and for carcasses condemned in slaughter-houses as unfit for human consumption because of the presence of disease. The funds required for payment of compensation are collected by the sale of swine duty stamps, which are affixed to a register kept at each slaughtering establishment to indicate the number of pigs slaughtered. In this way information is obtained as to the herds likely to be affected with tuberculosis, and the legislation has done much to create confidence in the pig-raising industry.

Diseases of Poultry.

The increase in economic importance of the poultry industry has engaged the attention of the department, and owing to the ease with which poultry diseases spread, the greatest care is taken to prevent the possibility of these diseases being introduced into New South Wales. This State was recently threatened with an invasion of fowl pest from Victoria, but the Victorian authorities were successful in controlling the outbreak and eradicating the disease.

VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT.

The Veterinary Surgeons Act came into operation on 5th December, 1923, to provide for the registration of veterinary surgeons, and to regulate the practice of veterinary science. A Board of Veterinary Surgeons has been established to administer the Act, which specifies the qualifications for registration and prohibits practice by unregistered persons.

As at 31st December, 1933, there were registered 223 veterinary surgeons.

AUSTRALIAN PASTORAL RESEARCH TRUST LIMITED.

Following upon a resolution passed on 25th June, 1927, at a joint conference of the Australian Woolgrowers' Council and the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia, a fund has been established to promote pastoral research. A voluntary contribution of 2s. per bale of the 1928-29 clip was invited and to June, 1929, the total receipts amounted to £40,284. The Australian Pastoral Research Trust Limited was registered as a company with an initial capital of £43,000. At 31st March, 1934, the general funds at the disposal of the Trust had increased to £57,367. Its objects are to promote the growth, development, and best interests of the pastoral and grazing industry by any means, especially through scientific and economic research relating in particular to stock diseases, animal pests, harmful plant life, and edible plants. The work of the Trust is co-ordinated with that of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and is described fully in the annual reports of both organisations.

DAIRYING, POULTRY, Etc.

THE natural conditions in parts of New South Wales are highly favourable to the development of the dairying industry. The soil and climate in the coastal portions of the State are suitable for the maintenance of the dairy herds with a minimum of expense and labour, as the rainfall is abundant and the animals do not require housing nor hand-feeding during a long winter, as in cold countries. Natural pasture is generally available throughout the year, and hand-feeding is necessary only in very dry seasons.

Dairying operations in New South Wales are said to have begun during the twenties of last century in the immediate vicinity of Sydney and in the Illawarra districts to supply the population of the metropolis.

The development of dairying as a national industry is, however, comparatively recent, as its progress was slow until the introduction of refrigeration enabled producers to overcome disabilities in manufacturing and distributing perishable dairy products in a warm climate and to export the surplus oversea. Pasteurisation and the application of machinery to the treatment of milk and the manufacture of butter, the development of the factory system, and improvements in regard to ocean transport have enabled production to expand beyond the limits of local requirements, and butter has become an important item of the export trade.

In the drier inland divisions the area devoted to dairying is not extensive, sheep and wheat farming being the main rural industries. In proximity to the centres of population dairy-farming is undertaken to supply local wants, and well-equipped factories have been established in a number of inland centres. Dairying is conducted also on the Murrumbidgee and Hay irrigation areas.

In the Coastal Division 13,700 holdings were used exclusively for dairying in 1932-33, and 3,714 for dairying combined with other purposes. In the other parts of the State, where fodder must be grown for winter feeding, the industry is nowhere extensive, and is conducted usually in conjunction with agriculture and grazing—there being only 1,477 holdings used solely for dairying and 3,964 for dairying in combination with other rural pursuits.

The extent to which dairying was conducted with wheat farming is shown in this publication in the chapter devoted to wheat.

The total area devoted to dairying in the year 1930-31, the last year for which the particulars are available, approximated 5,483,000 acres, of which 4,783,000 acres were in the Coastal Division; of this latter area 2,214,000 acres were in the North Coast and 1,677,000 acres in the Hunter and Manning divisions.

Most of the native grasses of the State are particularly suitable for dairy cattle, as they possess milk-producing as well as fattening qualities. In the winter the natural herbage is supplemented by fodder crops, such as maize, barley, oats, rye, lucerne, and the brown variety of sorghum, or the planter's friend. Ensilage also is made for fodder, but the quantity made in each year is not large and varies considerably. The area of land

devoted to sown grasses in March, 1933, amounted to 2,278,499 acres, of which 2,105,072 acres were in the coastal district. The produce of this land is used mainly as food for dairy cattle. The practice of manuring pastures has been adopted in dairying districts during recent years, and an extension in this direction is anticipated.

A Select Committee of the Legislative Council which investigated the condition of the dairying industry in 1920-21 emphasised the need for a better system of feeding with due regard to conservation of fodder, improvements of pastures, and cultivation of suitable crops. Successful dairying depends mainly on the proper feeding of the cows, and the conservation of fodder as ensilage was recommended for all dairying districts, especially for those areas where the rainfall is irregular. Another recommendation strongly urged by the Committee was the breeding of dairy stock on the lines of practical utility, and it stressed the need for a "better bull" campaign.

SUPERVISION OF DAIRIES AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The manufacture, sale and export of dairy products, *i.e.*, milk, condensed milk, butter, cheese, and margarine, are subject to supervision in terms of the Dairies Supervision Act, and the Dairy Industry Act passed in New South Wales in 1901, and December, 1915, respectively, and the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act, and the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1905 and 1924 respectively. Since 31st January, 1930, the supply and distribution of milk for consumption in the metropolitan area and certain neighbouring municipalities has been supervised by a Milk Board, the constitution and functions of which are described in Part "Food and Prices" of this Year Book.

Under the Dairy Industry Act, 1915, dairy factories and stores must be registered, and are under the supervision of State Government inspectors. Cream supplied to a dairy factory must be tested and graded at the factory, and the farmer is paid on the basis of the butter-fat contents, or on the amount of butter obtained from his cream. Butter must be graded on a uniform basis and packed in boxes bearing registered brands indicating the quality of the product and the factory where it was produced. The testing and grading at the factory may be done only by persons holding certificates of qualification.

The State has been divided into eleven dairying districts, and in each an experienced dairy inspector is appointed to administer the Act and regulations thereunder. He acts as inspector, instructs the factory managers and cream-graders in matters connected with the industry, and advises the dairy-farmers, especially those supplying cream of inferior quality. He also exercises supervision over the quality of butter produced, and may order structural improvements in factory premises. Since 1919 factory premises have been altered extensively, and in numerous cases entirely new buildings have been erected. Usually the number of factories under the supervision of each inspector does not exceed twenty.

Since the Dairy Industry Act came into force the quality of factory butter has shown a marked improvement, and returns of factories showed that 96.7 per cent. of the butter made in factories during the year ended 30th June, 1933, was of choicest grade, 0.9 per cent. was first grade and 2.4 per cent. second grade.

The following table shows the quantities of butter of "choicest" grade submitted for export by the various States over a period of five years:—

Quantities and Percentages of Choicest Quality Butter Submitted for Export by the Various States.

State.	Total Boxes examined.				
	1926-27.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
New South Wales ...	382,485	436,766	629,869	795,655	855,787
Percentage of choicest ...	60.6	78.4	87.0	82.1	81.4
Victoria ...	734,345	766,349	1,133,075	1,536,239	1,680,667
Percentage of choicest ...	79.8	61.4	37.5	59.5	53.1
Queensland ...	486,122	862,717	1,240,966	1,292,705	1,368,016
Percentage of choicest ...	54.5	52.5	61.4	49.0	37.6
South Australia ...	35,686	13,834	50,795	137,061	175,877
Percentage of choicest ...	63.6	16.7	15.6	27.6	29.7
Tasmania ...	22,598	59,049	74,121	62,721	79,422
Percentage of choicest ...	78.0	65.6	21.3	30.6	38.1
Western Australia ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	24,983	40,857
Percentage of choicest }				11.6	0.98

An examination of the above figures discloses that 60.6 per cent. of the total quantity of butter submitted by New South Wales for export in 1926-27 was graded as "choicest." This percentage increased to 87 in 1930-31, but had fallen to 81.4 in 1932-33. In other States a progressive decline is apparent in the proportion of choicest butter.

Particulars regarding the supervision of dairies supplying milk for consumption as fresh milk, are shown in the chapter "Food and Prices."

The Dairies Supervision Act, 1901-1931, consolidated laws designed to prevent the spread of disease through the insanitary conditions under which milk and milk products had been handled. Under this law all dairymen and milk vendors are required to register their premises with local authorities and such premises are subject to the inspection of the authorities. It is illegal for any person to sell milk or milk products produced on unregistered premises. The beneficial effects of this law in relation to public health are referred to in the chapter "Vital Statistics" of this Year Book.

The supervision of dairy products for the oversea export trade is conducted by officers appointed by the Federal Government, under the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act of 1905. Since 1st August, 1924, a national brand has been placed on all butter graded for export as choicest quality. This brand consists of the figure of a kangaroo imposed on the boxes as well as the ordinary trade-marks in use. During the year ended June, 1933, Federal officers examined 855,787 boxes of New South Wales butter for oversea export. Of these 696,453 boxes were classed as choicest, 128,310 as first grade, 25,886 as second grade, and 4,945 as pastry butter; 193 boxes were prohibited from export.

Australian Dairy Produce Export Control Board.

A description of the constitution and functions of the Board was published on page 650 of the Official Year Book of 1928-29. The activities of the Board extend over many phases of the marketing of Australian butter in the United Kingdom, including ocean transport and guidance of manufacturers in Australia.

The expenses of the Board are defrayed from a fund created by a levy which may not exceed 3d. per lb. on butter and $\frac{1}{16}$ d. per lb. on cheese exported from the Commonwealth. A levy was imposed on all exports after 1st July, 1925, at the rate of $\frac{1}{16}$ d. per lb. of butter and $\frac{1}{32}$ d. per lb. of cheese; these rates have been reduced to $\frac{1}{30}$ d. and $\frac{1}{60}$ d. respectively.

During its existence the Board has obtained substantial reductions in the rates for marine insurance and freight, in respect of butter and cheese, and rebates of freight during the last six seasons amounted to £76,513.

Under agreement with the shipping companies the rate of freight to Europe was fixed, as from 17th August, 1933, at 4s. per box of butter (56 lb.) less 7½ per cent., plus 18 per cent. exchange. Under an earlier agreement which was terminated in June, 1933, the rate was 4s. per box, less 2½ per cent., plus 18 per cent. exchange.

The Board acts in conjunction with other organisations in advertising Australian products throughout the United Kingdom. Its revenue during 1932-33 was £18,321, and the expenditure £32,341, of which £20,216 was for propaganda and advertising.

Dairying Organisations.

Most of the dairy factories of the State are conducted on co-operative principles, and a similar condition exists throughout Australia. This has resulted in the formation of a number of organisations for promoting the interests of the industry, many of which are federal in character. Principal among these is the Ministerial Dairy Council, consisting of the Commonwealth Minister of Trade and Customs and the Minister of Agriculture of each of the States. This Council meets at least once a year to consider matters of policy and future development.

A Stabilisation Committee, consisting of representatives elected by the boards of directors of the butter factories in New South Wales, met for the first time on 3rd April, 1924, to consider ways and means of stabilising prices in the dairying industry.

This Committee became part of a Federal organisation—the Australian Stabilisation Committee—and an arrangement known as the “Paterson” scheme was inaugurated on 1st January, 1926, with the object of stabilising the butter markets in Australia. Under this arrangement butter producers paid a levy on all butter produced, and from the funds thus provided a bonus was paid on butter exported. The levy was originally fixed at 1½d. per lb. and the bonus at 3d. per lb.; but a bonus of 4d. per lb. was paid on butter exported between 12th and 31st December, 1927, 3d. between 1st January and 31st August, 1928, and 4d. from 1st September to 31st December, 1928. In January, 1929, the levy was increased to 1¾d. per lb., and the bonus on exports to 4½d. per lb. The bonus was reduced to 3½d. per lb. as from 1st January, 1931, to 2½d. per lb. as from 12th April, 1931, and increased to 3d. per lb. as from 3rd April, 1932.

New Equalisation Scheme.

Commencing from 1st May, 1934, the Paterson scheme was superseded by a new equalisation plan based on legislation passed by each of four eastern States and by the Commonwealth. In New South Wales the Dairy Products Act, 1933, provided for the creation of a board which, after consultation with similar boards in other States, decided upon the quota for local consumption and also for export. The quota was to be fixed by proclamation, and varied from time to time according to the conditions

prevailing in the industry. The Dairy Produce Act passed by the Commonwealth on 14th December, 1933, regulated interstate trade by the issue of licenses to all traders, such licenses to be granted on condition that each trader must first sell outside the Commonwealth his proportion of the export quota decided upon.

The expenditure involved in the administration of the scheme is to be defrayed by a compulsory contribution payable by each manufacturer.

Broadly speaking, the effect of the legislation is that each manufacturer will participate equitably in both the local and oversea market.

The Commonwealth Act makes provision also for the taking of a poll of producers, within six months of the commencement of the Act, to decide on the continuance or otherwise of the scheme.

A New South Wales Butter and Cheese Exporters' Association, and a Co-operative Dairy Factory Managers and Secretaries' Association have been in existence since 1906.

DAIRY INSTRUCTION.

Educational and experimental work relating to dairying is conducted by the Department of Agriculture at eight of the State experiment farms, and at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

The breeds of stud cattle kept at the various farms are as follows:—At Cowra and at Berry, Milking Shorthorn; at Wollongbar, Guernseys; at Grafton and Glen Innes, Ayrshires; at Wagga Wagga and Bathurst, Jerseys. At the Hawkesbury Agricultural College a Jersey stud holds a prominent place.

In order to enable factory managers and butter-makers to improve their scientific knowledge, dairy-science schools are held for short terms at different dairying centres, and certificates are given to those who pass examinations in the grading of cream, and in the testing of milk and cream.

During the year 1932-33 there were four schools and 94 students.

HERD-TESTING.

The practice of herd-testing enables the farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, and to retain the progeny of those of higher grade.

Three herd-testing units functioned temporarily between 1909 and 1912, and the present herd-testing movement was established under the control of the Department of Agriculture, whose officers conduct the tests.

In 1913-14, 35,000 cows were tested, but the scheme was interrupted by the war and droughts and was not re-established on a durable basis until 1924-25, when 23,000 cows were under test. The number did not increase appreciably until 1927-28, when the number tested was 43,000, with subsequent increases to 70,000 in 1928-29 and 100,000 in 1929-30. The number decreased to 93,635 in 1930-31 and to 65,000 in 1932-33.

Prior to 1932 the farmers who participated in the herd-testing scheme paid an annual fee, and the cost, about 6s. per annum per cow submitted, was shared equally by the farmer, the State, and the Commonwealth Government.

In 1932 herd-testing was carried out without the financial aid of the Commonwealth Government, and, to meet the costs, the charge to the farmers was raised from 2s. to 3s. per cow tested. The Commonwealth Bank made a grant of £3,000, and the remainder of the cost was contributed by the State Government. In 1932-33 the Commonwealth Bank granted £2,400 for this purpose, and the testing fee was approximately 3s. per cow.

Testing of Pure-bred Stock.

The testing of pure-bred stock for production is carried out under an Australian recording scheme, which is conducted on uniform lines in each State of the Commonwealth by its Department of Agriculture. In New South Wales as from 1st January, 1929, the charge was 4s. per cow for each record, which covers a period of 273 days lactation, with an extension to 365 days if desired.

As from 1st October, 1929, records of the tests of pure-bred cows have been compiled in two sections:—(a) The official record of tests conducted under the rules of the Australian scheme, which prescribe that each cow must be milked dry before the monthly test is made; (b) a semi-official or uncertified record of tests when the other conditions of the official scheme have been observed but the cows have not been milked dry under supervision.

These records are limited to cows registered in one of the several Herd Societies of the various breeds.

Unregistered pure-bred cows are grouped with the grade or the ordinary cows, which comprise the majority of the milking herds on registered dairy farms.

DAIRY CATTLE.

In the dairy herds the Shorthorn preponderates. This breed was introduced into the Illawarra or South Coast districts in the early period of dairying, before the Shorthorn had been developed by English breeders into a beef-producing type. By an admixture with other strains, a useful type of dairy cattle, known as the Illawarra, has been developed. There is also a large number of Jersey cattle, and the popularity of the breed for the production of butter is increasing. The Ayrshire is well represented in the dairy herds. It is noted for hardiness, but is considered as better suited for producing milk for human consumption as fresh milk than for the purposes of butter-making.

The number of cows used for milking in the State in each year since 1923 is shown below:—

As at 30th June.	In Registered Dairies.				Cows not in Registered Dairies being Milked.	Average Daily Number of all Cows in Milk during Year.
	Being Milked.	Dry.	Heifers.			
			Springing.	Other, over one Year.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1923	404,611	313,264	63,100	97,787	79,525	579,516
1924	418,505	282,014	71,515	92,421	84,680	561,908
1925	457,217	280,186	68,206	79,674	88,567	614,841
1926	472,273	278,967	59,194	83,731	90,336	632,331
1927	462,365	286,592	51,422	106,366	85,674	616,805
1928	465,773	290,914	53,022	108,397	84,731	615,700
1929	482,568	293,754	49,655	115,413	81,797	627,815
1930	487,919	289,896	55,285	126,394	80,455	623,196
1931	532,604	281,227	62,851	129,447	88,057	655,073
1932*	644,217	229,623	51,959	129,930	95,148	693,412
1933*	675,660	247,939	52,908	147,499	92,098	721,783

* As at 31st March.

By reason of winter conditions prevailing at 30th June the number of cows in milk is usually smaller and the number of dry cows and springing heifers is usually greater than in the summer months. For those reasons the numbers shown in the foregoing table are not typical of the distribution of cows under the various headings throughout the year.

Dairy Farms.

Under the Dairies Supervision Act, 1901, every person keeping cows to produce milk for sale for human consumption in any form must register his premises and conform to prescribed standards of cleanliness, etc. Some persons so registered, however, conduct operations on a very limited scale.

The following statement shows a comparison for the past ten years of the number of holdings of 1 acre and upwards used for dairying operations on a commercial scale:—

Year ended 30th June.	Holdings of one acre and upwards used principally for—				
	Dairying only.	Dairying and Agriculture.	Dairying and Grazing.	Dairying, Grazing and Agriculture.	Total used for Dairying.
1924	9,191	5,561	1,969	1,756	18,477
1925	9,499	5,919	1,766	1,990	19,174
1926	9,766	5,624	1,794	1,734	18,918
1927	10,075	5,529	1,350	1,892	18,846
1928	10,118	5,375	1,516	1,755	18,764
1929*	12,985	2,942	1,722	1,189	18,838
1930	13,294	3,170	1,607	1,034	19,105
1931	14,484	3,371	1,148	1,146	20,149
1932†	15,136	3,406	1,480	1,614	21,636
1933†	15,177	4,101	1,475	2,102	22,855

† Year ended 31st March.

* From 1929 the basis of classification was amended.

As stated, the figures quoted above indicate the principal purposes for which the holdings were used. It is apparent that the great bulk of the dairy farmers specialise in dairying operations. When the quantity of maize or other grain grown is clearly in excess of the amount required for consumption on the farm and the surplus is intended for sale the holding is classed as "agricultural and dairying." In 1929 the basis of classification was improved so that holdings on which dairying was clearly the predominant activity was placed in the classification "dairying only."

Dairy Factories.

Although there is some seasonal variation, approximately 86 per cent. of the milk production of the State is treated in factories either as cream or whole milk, the balance being sold as fresh milk direct from dairy or used on the farms. Most of the factories are conducted on co-operative principles, with the suppliers as shareholders, and are situated in the country districts at convenient centres. Particulars of the operations of the butter factories are shown on page 270 of this Year Book.

DAIRY PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the estimated yield of milk in each division of the State during the year ended the 31st March, 1933, also the production of butter, cheese and bacon—the figures for these three items being factory production during the year ended 30th June, 1933, and the farm production during the year ended three months earlier:—

Division.	Estimated Yield of Milk.	Butter Made.	Cheese Made.	Bacon and Ham Made.
	gallons.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Coastal—				
North Coast	137,721,304	*65,147,637	826,029	8,709,027
Hunter and Manning	65,092,399	28,368,066	1,496,681	1,308,690
Metropolitan	14,665,484	514,832	24,471	8,641,687
South Coast	41,510,490	13,491,924	4,845,712	403,577
Total	258,990,286	107,522,459	7,192,893	19,062,981
Tableland—				
Northern	6,607,611	2,639,998	650	497,941
Central	9,994,223	3,557,966	100	104,652
Southern	2,792,661	564,798	77	40,777
Total	19,394,495	6,762,762	827	643,370
Western Slopes—				
North	9,051,607	2,870,605	10	46,804
Central	5,031,209	1,774,320	...	121,793
South	17,471,974	†8,055,739	39	302,018
Total	31,554,790	12,701,164	49	470,615
Plains—				
North Central	1,279,127	153,844	30	16,823
Central	1,330,736	171,729	...	40,847
Riverina	7,257,770	1,574,711	...	236,097
Total	9,867,633	1,900,284	30	293,767
Western Division	852,069	44,401	7	5,822
Total, 1932-33	†320,659,273	*†128,931,070	7,193,806	20,476,555
„ 1931-32	332,292,840	123,847,198	6,590,357	20,468,259

* Including 263,369 lb. made from Queensland cream, and † 457,609 lb. from Victorian cream.

† Includes 3,938,625 gallons sent to interstate factories as cream.

This statement illustrates the importance of dairying activities in the Coastal Division as compared with the remainder of the State. In this area about 84 per cent. of the cows in registered dairies are depastured, and approximately 81 per cent. of the total output of milk, 83 per cent. of the butter, and practically the whole of the cheese are produced. Fifty-one per cent. of the butter of the State was made in the North Coast division. The Hunter and Manning division is next in importance, then the South Coast, followed by the South Western Slopes. Formerly the South Coast division was the principal dairying region, but in recent years the industry has made rapid progress in the northern districts, where many large estates, used previously for raising cattle for beef, have been subdivided into dairy farms. The manufacture of cheese is of small extent when compared with the manufacture of butter, and more than one-half of the total output is made in the South Coast division. The curing of bacon and ham is confined almost entirely to the Coastal division, where more than 93 per cent. of the output is produced.

Milk.

Particulars of the consumption and supply of milk and milk products are published in the chapter "Food and Prices" of the Year Book.

Cows used for producing milk for sale are inspected by Government officers, who have power to condemn and prevent the use of diseased animals. The standard of milk sold for human consumption is prescribed, the quality of the milk sold is tested frequently, and prosecutions are instituted where deficiencies are found. By these means the purity and wholesomeness of dairy products are protected. Under the Milk Act, 1931, a Board regulates and controls the supply of milk and cream within the metropolitan milk area. Its functions include the improvement of methods of collecting and distributing milk and fixation of prices of milk. Further particulars are shown in Chapter, "Food and Prices" of this Year Book.

The total yield of milk can be estimated only approximately. Few dairy farmers actually measure the quantity of milk obtained from their cows throughout the year. The majority are concerned principally in producing cream for manufacture into butter. In recent years, however, it has been found possible to make checks against the milk supplied to factories, and results show that the farmers' estimates are approximately correct. In this connection also, the testing of dairy herds has been developed so far as to give a fair indication of the butter-fat contents of the milk.

Average Yield per Cow.

While sufficient information is not available to show conclusively the average annual production of milk per cow in New South Wales an approximate estimate of the productivity per cow in registered dairies in terms of commercial butter is published below. For the purposes of this estimate it is assumed that the mean of the number of cows in milk and dry at the beginning and end of any given year represents the average number kept for milking in registered dairies during that year, and an estimate is made (on the basis of butter fat content) of the quantity of commercial butter produceable from milk used for purposes other than butter-making.

The following table relates to all cows in registered dairies, and covers a period of ten years:—

Year ended 30th June.	Cows Dry and in Milk in Registered Dairies at end of Year.	Estimated Number of Cows Dry and in Milk in Registered Dairies during Year.	Butter Produced.		Estimate of Commercial Butter Produceable from Milk of Cows in Registered Dairies used for other Purposes.	Total Commercial Butter Produced or Produceable from Milk of Cows in Registered Dairies.	Estimated Production of Commercial Butter per Cow.
			In Factories from Milk produced in New South Wales.	On Registered Dairy Farms.			
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
				Thousand lb.			lb.
1924	700,519	709,197	68,030	1,054	21,632	90,716	127·9
1925	737,403	718,961	112,505	1,095	23,525	137,125	190·7
1926	751,240	744,321	101,698	1,216	22,994	125,908	169·1
1927	749,957	750,598	91,029	1,202	23,122	115,353	153·7
1928	756,687	753,322	96,246	1,276	24,945	122,467	162·6
1929	776,322	766,504	91,424	1,091	24,328	116,843	152·4
1930	777,815	777,069	100,603	1,025	23,783	125,411	161·4
1931	813,831	795,823	109,133	1,113	23,777	134,023	168·4
1932*	873,840	843,836	119,372	1,437	22,930	143,739	170·3
1933*	923,599	898,720	126,284	1,730	26,782	154,796	172·2

* Year ended 31st March.

The estimated number of cows dry and in milk in registered dairies during the year shown in the column B above represents the mean of the total numbers at the beginning and end of the year concerned as shown in column A. The estimated production per cow shown in column G is obtained by dividing the average number of cows in column B into the total commercial butter for respective years shown in column F. It represents therefore an average covering all cows kept for milking in registered dairies irrespective of periods of lactation, and includes heifers with first calf, aged cows, and cows disabled from any cause.

The averages shown in the table should be considered in conjunction with the index of rainfall in dairying districts published below. It is evident that productivity per cow has been maintained and even slightly increased in the recent years despite the unevenness of the rainfall.

RAINFALL INDEX—DAIRYING DISTRICTS.

The following table provides a monthly index of rainfall in the coastal dairying districts of New South Wales. The index represents the ratio of actual to normal rainfall in each month, normal being the average over a long period of years and represented by 100 in all cases.

Month.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
July ...	229	81	161	28	88	15	101	61	61	76	77	197
August ...	103	131	68	164	51	16	52	92	93	54	55	20
September ...	235	73	68	21	64	113	102	90	30	50	230	180
October ...	68	52	90	54	36	124	64	240	113	51	93	170
November ...	26	43	161	210	9	255	34	82	41	131	110	161
December ...	63	111	111	118	170	111	57	49	89	181	42	160
January ...	52	87	126	77	226	130	96	103	48	28	148	97
February ...	40	83	66	16	75	205	347	68	181	59	31	198
March ...	43	61	169	127	97	86	119	148	123	43	52	51
April ...	243	83	70	117	207	142	146	132	215	94	164	198
May ...	7	57	263	86	30	73	76	174	74	93	56	180
June ...	70	152	158	124	67	175	150	351	47	47	178	55
Average for Season ...	98	84	126	95	93	120	112	132	93	76	103	139
Commercial butter per cow*	126.8	127.9	190.7	169.1	153.7	162.6	152.4	161.4	168.4	170.3	172	...

* See previous table.

The average for the season is the mean of the monthly averages. The seasonal distribution of rainfall is an important factor in relation to production. See table on page 148.

Use of Milk.

The following statement shows the estimated amount of milk used for various purposes during each of the last three years:—

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
Used for butter—			
On farms	14,482,000	15,799,000	15,517,000
In factories in New South Wales	218,856,000	249,591,000	235,516,000
In other States	1,645,000	3,218,000	3,939,000
	234,983,000	268,608,000	254,972,000
Used for cheese—			
On farms	93,000	117,000	147,000
In factories	6,947,000	6,939,000	7,557,000
	7,040,000	7,056,000	7,704,000
Used for sweet cream, ice cream, condensing, etc.	4,859,000	4,492,000	5,932,000
Pasteurised for metropolitan and Newcastle markets	20,698,000	21,541,000	19,452,000
Balance sold and used otherwise	30,531,000	30,596,000	32,599,000
Total	298,111,000	332,293,000	320,659,000

The milk used in 1932-33 for making butter represents 79.5 per cent. of the estimated total production; 2.4 per cent. is used for cheese; 1.9 per cent. for condensed milk, cream, ice-cream, etc.; and the balance—16.2 per cent.—is consumed as fresh milk or used otherwise.

An estimate of the quantity of fresh milk used for human consumption is shown in the chapter relating to "Food and Prices."

A census of individual holdings showed that the number of farms with power separators in 1930-31 was approximately 6,151. This number is comparable with 4,680 in 1928-29, and 5,654 in 1929-30, but comparison with earlier years is not possible. The number of power-driven milking machines in use on dairy farms was 2,546 in 1930-31 as compared with 2,105 in 1928-29, and 2,683 in 1929-30.

BUTTER.

The following statement shows the quantity of butter made annually at intervals since 1901. The figures include the butter made in factories from cream produced in other States, viz., 698,356 lb. in 1926-27, 800,520 lb., 906,990 lb., 847,044 lb., 964,414 lb., 594,476 lb., and 720,978 lb. in the successive years.

Year ended 30th June.	On Farms.	In Factories.	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	On Farms.	In Factories.	Total.
Thousand lb. (000 omitted.)							
1901*	4,775	34,282	39,057	1926	5,270	101,698	106,968
1906*	4,637	54,304	58,941	1927	4,825	91,727	96,552
1911*	4,632	78,573	83,205	1928	4,888	96,707	101,595
1916	4,258	55,374	59,632	1929	4,511	91,733	96,244
1921	4,388	79,880	84,268	1930	4,208	100,814	105,022
1922	4,978	95,695	100,673	1931	4,910	109,292	114,202
1923	4,469	69,255	73,724	1932	5,399†	118,448	123,847
1924	4,654	68,030	72,684	1933	5,306†	123,625	128,931
1925	4,706	112,505	117,211	1934	\$	143,208	\$

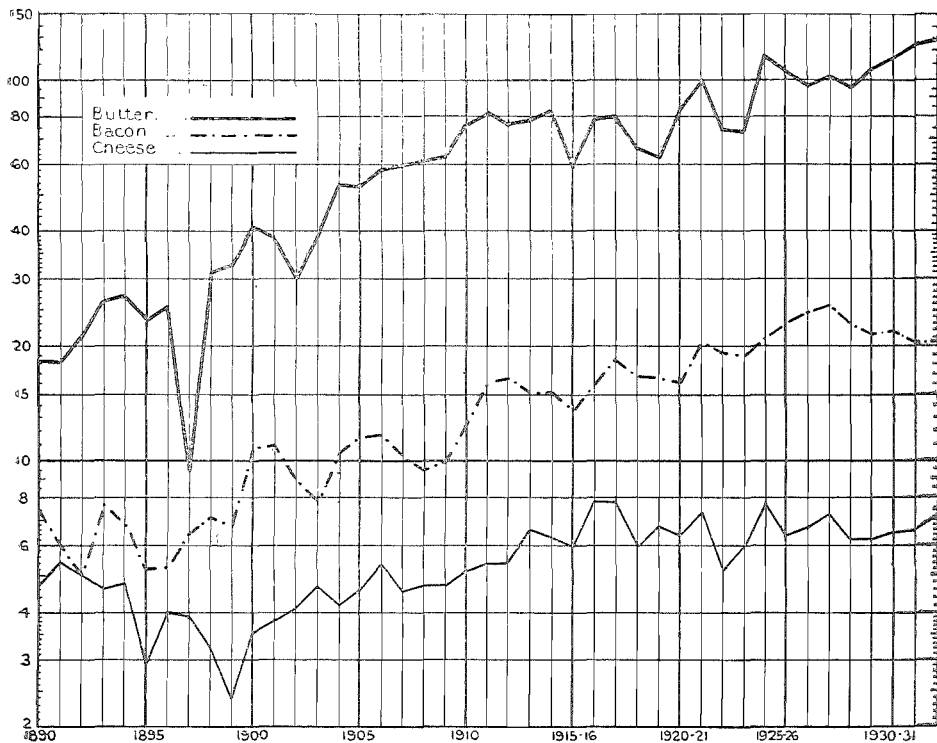
* Calendar year.

† Year ended 31st March.

§ Not available.

DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1890 to 1932-33.

Ratio graph.



The numbers at the side of the graph represent 1,000,000 lb.

The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic, and the curves rise or fall according to the rate of increase or decrease. Actual values are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

External Trade in Butter.

Particulars of the external trade in butter during each of the past four seasons are summarised in the following statement:—

Particulars.	1927-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Imports:—	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Interstate	3,748,276	2,114,084	1,127,952	1,006,348
From New Zealand	434	116	5	75
Total Imports	3,748,710	2,114,200	1,127,957	1,006,423
Exports:—				
Interstate	5,087,208	1,971,368	1,986,348	2,613,324
Oversea—Australian produce ...	19,916,913	31,388,919	39,463,306	42,487,143
Ships' Stores—Australian produce...	411,240	404,123	359,768	414,020
Total Exports	25,415,361	33,764,410	41,809,422	45,514,487
Excess of Exports	21,666,651	31,650,210	40,681,465	44,508,064

In 1928 the duty on New Zealand butter imported into Australia was increased from 2d. to 6d. per lb., while the general tariff on butter was increased from 3d. to 7d. per lb. Interstate imports in 1932-33 were larger than in the two preceding years, though 49 per cent. lower than in 1929-30.

Production and Exports of Butter Monthly.

The following table shows for each month during the four seasons ended 30th June, 1934, the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales in comparison with the quantity exported overseas from New South Wales. Butter may be stored for a considerable period before export, and the figures for production and export each month do not necessarily refer to the same butter. The export figures relate to Australian produce.

Month.	Quantity of Butter Produced in Factories.*				Quantity of Butter Exported Oversea (Australian Produce).				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Thousand lb.									
July ...	4,981	6,590	6,013	5,929	229	317	1,245	787	604
August ...	5,308	6,771	6,494	6,306	92	379	1,296	1,037	1,155
September ...	7,245	7,829	7,737	8,102	309	638	2,117	1,463	1,357
October ...	9,914	9,743	12,394	13,046	910	2,114	2,971	3,700	3,610
November ...	10,824	11,495	13,706	15,607	3,208	4,293	3,669	6,804	8,186
December ...	10,416	14,560	14,301	17,606	3,913	3,599	6,072	6,669	8,139
January ...	9,913	13,880	12,271	18,293	3,135	2,883	7,901	5,343	9,471
February ...	10,662	11,581	13,464	14,950	4,075	3,855	5,092	6,192	8,329
March ...	12,384	9,804	12,357	15,480	2,383	5,437	3,936	7,126	5,552
April ...	10,813	9,999	9,869	12,064	1,027	4,343	1,708	2,234	5,367
May ...	9,128	8,991	8,715	9,135	382	2,411	2,550	828	4,797
June ...	7,704	7,205	6,304	6,690	254	1,120	906	254	2,671
Total	109,292	118,448	123,625	143,208	19,917	31,389	39,463	42,487	59,238

* Compiled from monthly returns of Dairy Branch.

These monthly records show the pronounced seasonal nature of the production, with the consequent monthly variations in the volume of exports. Production increases in a marked degree during the summer months and decreases during the winter, reaching a minimum usually in July.

The substantial development in the butter industry is strikingly indicated in the foregoing table, which shows that the records in production and export attained in 1932-33 have been exceeded considerably in 1933-34.

Usually more than 80 per cent. of the butter exported overseas from New South Wales is sent to the United Kingdom, the remainder being sent mainly to countries bordering the Pacific Ocean.

The principal sources from which butter was imported into Great Britain and Northern Ireland during each of the last seven years are shown below:—

Year ended June.	Imports of Butter into Great Britain and Northern Ireland from—					
	Australia.	New Zealand.	Denmark.	Argentina.	Other Countries.	Total Imports:
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1927	30,216	56,534	97,795	26,498	77,596	288,639
1928	33,582	67,343	100,349	17,921	84,552	303,747
1929	43,116	64,636	105,162	17,034	87,527	317,475
1930	41,158	65,496	111,925	15,706	89,377	323,662
1931	62,357	87,491	118,149	21,358	70,905	360,260
1932	80,981	103,427	125,696	19,553	83,206	412,863
1933	99,092	116,932	131,748	13,543	81,749	443,064

Prices of Butter.

The average monthly wholesale prices of butter in Sydney and London markets during each of the past five seasons are shown below:—

Month.	Average Price in Sydney of Choicest Butter per cwt. (Local Sales). (Australian currency).					Average Top Price in London of Australian Butter per cwt. (Sterling).				
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34.
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
July ...	205	182	154	147	135	167	135	110	102	80
August ...	205	182	154	149	135	168	133	110	102	90
September	205	163	148	140	138	175	126	108	106	103
October ...	205	153	154	139	132	178	117	115	100	99
November	194	142	149	127	113	173	103	109	90	82
December	190	135	134	121	112	161	100	104	85	69
January ...	187	150	131	121	112	153	113	99	81	64
February ...	184	166	134	115	112	146	119	104	75	66
March ...	177	168	140	107	113	135	118	106	73	70
April ...	177	152	148	107	126	125	109	105	67	69
May ...	179	149	156	118	140	129	108	97	77	74
June ...	182	154	139	133	140	130	108	98	79	74

The prices quoted in the table for Sydney and London respectively may not be used to estimate the difference between the actual selling price in Sydney and the local parity of London prices. The Sydney price is an average of daily prices and relates to the official price of butter of choicest quality. The London prices are the mean of the top prices quoted weekly for Australian butter. Reference to the table of monthly exports on a previous page show the variation in monthly shipments to London.

Prices received by Butter Producers.

The average price per lb. of commercial butter paid to suppliers of cream to local factories in recent years is shown below. These payments include amounts deferred from the previous year, and they do not relate exactly to the financial year:—

Year.	Average Price to Suppliers.	Year.	Average Price to Suppliers.	Year.	Average Price to Suppliers.
	d.		d.		d.
1921-22	13-9	1925-26	15-8	1929-30	15-8
1922-23	18-9	1926-27	16-2	1930-31	12-6
1923-24	16-6	1927-28	16-0	1931-32	11-2
1924-25	13-0	1928-29	17-1	1932-33	9-4

The average price per pound of commercial butter paid monthly to suppliers of cream to the principal factories in the North Coast district has been as follows:—

Month.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Pence per lb.								
July ...	16½	17½	16½	17½	15	12	11½	10½
August ...	16½	18½	16¾	17½	14¾	12	12	10½
September ...	15½	19½	16¾	17½	13	12	12	11
October ...	13½	18	16½	17½	11½	12½	10½	9
November ...	13½	14	16	15	10½	11½	9	7½
December ...	16	13½	17½	15	10½	10	8½	7
January ...	13½	12¾	17¾	15	12	9¾	8½	6½
February ...	12½	12½	17	13½	13½	10½	7½	6¾
March ...	12½	13½	16½	13	12½	10¾	7½	7
April ...	14	14	16½	13	11½	11½	7½	8
May ...	15½	14½	17	14	11½	10½	9	9½
June ...	16¾	14¾	17½	14¾	12	10¾	10½	9½

In addition, deferred payments usually ranging from ½d. to 1d. per lb. were paid to suppliers.

CHEESE.

Excellent conditions exist in New South Wales for the production of cheese, but cheese-making has not advanced to the same extent as the manufacture of butter, the latter being more profitable. From a previous table showing the cheese made in the various divisions of the State, it will be seen that nearly two-thirds of the total production is made in the South Coast division.

The following table shows the production of cheese in factories and on farms and the import and export of cheese from New South Wales at intervals since 1901:—

Year ended 30th June.	Production.			Import.		Export.
	In Factories.	On Farms.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea.‡
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1901*	2,428,599	1,410,236	3,838,835	1,862,000	399,000	191,000
1906*	3,459,641	1,999,004	5,458,645	115,000	359,000	133,600
1911*	4,617,387	843,265	5,460,652	129,000	†	141,400
1916	4,969,374	1,010,262	5,979,636	479,000	†	301,200
1921	5,965,715	441,494	6,407,209	31,000	†	806,700
1926	6,321,111	141,424	6,462,535	736,000	1,288,000†	284,000
1927	6,628,000	107,960	6,735,960	560,000	1,313,000†	180,300
1928	7,081,000	203,630	7,284,630	506,000	3,500,000	223,900
1929	6,203,409	135,643	6,339,052	256,000	2,924,000	229,300
1930	6,163,295	182,490	6,345,785	216,000	4,097,000	219,400
1931	6,425,093	90,972	6,516,065	18,000	3,086,000	188,900
1932	6,476,737	113,620	6,590,357	7,200	3,254,000	191,000
1933	7,053,566	140,240	7,193,806	51,643	2,778,000	452,000

*Calendar year. † Not available. ‡ Excluding imports by rail. § Including Ships' Stores.

The annual output of cheese has shown no permanent expansion in the past fifteen years. The maximum production was in 1916-17, when the total reached 7,830,239 lb. Almost all the cheese produced for sale is made in factories. Cheese-making on farms was formerly extensive, but has declined appreciably since 1916.

PIGS.

The following table shows the number of pigs in New South Wales at intervals since 1891:—

At 30th June.	Pigs.	At 30th June.	Pigs.
	No.		No.
1891*	253,189	1924	323,196
1896*	214,581	1925	339,669
1901*	265,730	1926	382,674
1906*	243,370	1927	332,921
1911*	371,093	1928	301,819
1916	281,158	1929	311,605
1919	294,648	1930	323,499
1920	253,910	1931	334,331
1921	306,253	1932†	385,846
1923	340,853	1933†	388,273

* At 31st December.

† At 31st March.

In 1918 the number, 396,157, was the highest on record, but it declined owing to adverse seasons in 1919 and 1920. There was a substantial increase in 1921 and again in 1926, but the number diminished in 1927 and 1928, owing largely to an outbreak of swine fever. With the expansion of dairying activities, the number of pigs has increased substantially since 1929. The extent of pig breeding, however, is not accurately reflected in variations in the number of pigs at the end of the year, but rather in the extent of slaughtering in conjunction with increase or decrease in numbers. Comparison of two periods of four years are shown below:—

Year ended 30th June.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	Number Slaughtered.	Year ended 30th June.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	Number Slaughtered.
1923	(—) 42,816	339,658	1930	(+) 11,894	405,639
1924	(—) 17,657	302,733	1931	(+) 10,832	417,502
1925	(+) 16,473	361,065	1932*... ..	(+) 51,515	425,385
1926	(+) 43,005	402,479	1933*... ..	(+) 2,427	452,807
Totals	(—) 995	1,405,935	Totals	(+) 76,668	1,701,333

* Year ended 31st March.

At 31st March, 1933, the pigs less than one year old numbered 283,449, and the pigs aged one year and over 104,824; the latter are mainly breeding stock.

The following statement shows the number of pigs in various divisions of the State, and the production of bacon and ham in 1932-33 as compared with the years 1911 and 1920-21:—

Division.	1911.		1920-21.		1932-33.	
	Pigs.	Bacon and Ham cured.	Pigs.	Bacon and Ham cured.	Pigs.	Bacon and Ham cured.
	No.	lb.	No.	lb.	No.	lb.
Coastal	255,361	13,845,520	208,903	14,781,094	266,483	19,062,981
Tableland	45,578	1,124,091	29,700	597,872	27,590	643,370
Western Slopes	42,258	666,173	39,599	422,712	61,644	470,615
Other	27,896	467,043	28,051	455,564	32,556	299,589
Whole State	371,093	16,102,827	306,253	16,257,242	388,273	20,476,555

This table shows that the production of bacon has increased since 1911 in the dairying districts of the Coastal Division, and 94 per cent. of the total production of bacon in 1932-33 was cured in these districts. In the Tableland Division there has been a marked decline in pig-raising, and little or no progress has been made in other parts of the State.

Interstate Movement of Pigs.

The introduction of pigs from other States is closely regulated in order to prevent the spread of the various diseases current among these animals, and, on the whole, few pigs are brought into the State except for slaughtering in adverse seasons. Until 1927-28 there was usually a net export of pigs from New South Wales to Queensland, but in that year the net import into New South Wales was 2,240. This number increased in 1928-29 to 7,192, and in 1929-30 to 19,268, falling to 6,021 in 1930-31, to 2,804 in 1931-32, and to 314 in 1932-33. In the same six years there was a net export of 4,396, 3,430, 2,203, 2,812, and 4,628 pigs from New South Wales to Victoria.

Bacon and Hams.

The output of bacon and hams from factories and farms in New South Wales and the net interstate imports at intervals since 1901 is shown hereunder:—

Year ended 30th June.	Production of Bacon and Ham.			Net Import of Bacon and Ham Interstate.
	Factory.	Farm.	Total Production.	
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1901*	7,392,100	3,688,800	11,080,900	1,216,700
1911*	13,393,500	2,709,300	16,102,800	†
1916	11,637,900	1,938,700	13,576,600	†
1921	14,825,800	1,631,400	16,257,200	†
1922	18,544,067	1,878,803	20,422,870	†
1923	17,506,343	1,739,523	19,245,866	†
1924	17,693,376	1,358,733	19,052,109	6,700,000
1925	19,764,983	1,311,813	21,076,796	8,800,000
1926	21,548,888	1,409,483	22,958,371	9,500,000
1927	23,275,890	1,327,175	24,603,065	8,000,000
1928	24,523,873	955,335	25,479,208	8,000,000
1929	22,340,106	747,165	23,087,271	8,300,000
1930	20,984,249	632,223	21,616,472	9,900,000
1931	20,984,266	916,928	21,901,194	8,400,000
1932†	19,442,931	1,025,328	20,468,259	7,400,000
1933‡	19,250,875	1,225,680	20,476,555	6,446,000

* Calendar year. † Not available. ‡ Year ended 31st March.

During the first decade of the period under review the production of bacon showed a substantial increase. The production in 1920-21 was only slightly higher than in 1911, but the output increased substantially between 1924 and 1928. Disease caused production to diminish in 1929, and subsequently consumers' demand declined with the advent of depression.

Lard.

Statistics showing the total production of lard are not available. During the year ended 30th June, 1933, the quantity extracted in factories amounted to 532,522 lb., valued at £10,251, but as the manufacture of this product is conducted in many other establishments, as well as on farms, this quantity represents only a portion of the total output.

During the twelve months ended 30th June, 1933, the oversea exports of lard and refined animal fats amounted to 220,850 lb., valued at £5,059, as compared with imports from oversea countries amounting to 22,068 lb., valued at £483.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Dairy products for export beyond the Commonwealth are subject to inspection by Federal Government officials under the provisions of the Commerce Act, 1905, and the exportation of inferior products is prohibited unless the goods are labelled as below standard. Since August, 1925, the export of butter and cheese has been supervised by the Dairy Produce Export Control Board, of which particulars are given on an earlier page.

The following table shows the oversea exports of the principal dairy products from New South Wales, inclusive of ships' stores, at intervals since 1891. The particulars for 1906 and earlier years relate to New South Wales produce only, but in later years the figures include a small quantity of the produce of other Australian States. New South Wales produce exported through other States is excluded from account:—

Year ended 30th June.	Oversea Exports (including Ships' Stores).							
	Butter.		Cheese.		Milk—Preserved, Condensed, etc.		Bacon and Ham.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb. (000)	£	lb. (000)	£	lb. (000)	£	lb. (000)	£
1891*	11	478	12	411	...	...	9	380
1896*	1,912	75,094	45	821	8	156	40	994
1901*	8,700	379,342	191	4,359	196	2,525	96	3,007
1906*	23,362	978,725	134	3,268	258	4,906	141	4,996
1911*	33,044	1,518,993	141	3,723	1,127	17,471	618	17,561
1916	4,306	259,834	301	9,767	947	22,052	224	11,279
1921	28,429	3,458,280	807	49,813	11,576	691,122	1,357	132,075
1922	36,730	2,327,080	629	26,565	3,634	203,483	1,053	80,641
1923	12,883	1,035,186	293	14,319	688	33,119	757	57,406
1924	10,266	778,963	156	8,902	742	37,382	545	45,170
1925	44,727	2,968,525	878	23,514	647	26,999	766	52,724
1926	27,008	1,943,586	284	12,321	656	26,513	790	61,681
1927	18,485	1,292,737	180	11,714	558	22,172	1,143	86,008
1928	21,348	1,429,716	224	10,764	816	28,917	830	68,161
1929	15,880	1,192,141	229	11,838	477	19,446	612	48,883
1930	20,328	1,443,851	219	11,624	452	18,222	520	39,585
1931	31,793	1,698,835	189	8,969	497	18,006	552	28,646
1932	39,823	2,010,246	191	8,756	650	22,957	530	28,126
1933	42,901	1,832,362	464	18,021	852	32,340	539	28,936

* Calendar year.

The values of other dairy and farmyard products exported overseas in 1932-33 were as follows:—Frozen pork, £6,002; frozen poultry, £28,233; eggs, £372,254; live pigs and poultry, £736; making a grand total of £2,318,884, including the items listed in the foregoing table.

POULTRY-FARMING.

Poultry-farming was conducted formerly in conjunction with dairying; but the interests involved have become important commercially, and a distinct industry has been developed. Returns collected as at 31st March, 1933, showed that there were 1,592 holdings of one acre or more in extent devoted mainly to poultry-farming, besides twenty-two to poultry and pigs combined. In addition, many holdings less than 1 acre in extent, and therefore not included in these returns, are used for raising poultry as a commercial pursuit, while many farms, utilised mainly for agriculture, dairying or grazing, carry large numbers of poultry. The returns showed

that at 31st March, 1933, there were 2,507 holdings carrying poultry for commercial purposes to the extent of 150 head or more. Of these, 1,720 were in the county of Cumberland and 489 in other coastal districts.

Accurate statistics of poultry production are not available, but a general estimate based on recorded production indicates that the value of production during 1932-33 was approximately £2,728,000.

Special attention is devoted to improving the laying qualities of the different breeds, and egg-laying competitions, organised originally by private subscriptions, have been conducted since 1901 at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, with the object of stimulating the poultry industry. These competitions have attracted widespread interest among poultry-farmers. The most successful laying strains have proved to be the black orpington, the white leghorn and the langshan. An annual report in bulletin form, giving particulars and tabulated results of these competitions, is issued by the Department of Agriculture.

The numbers of poultry enumerated in returns supplied annually under the Census Act are as follow:—

As at 30th June.	Fowls, Chickens, etc.	Ducks, etc.	Geese, etc.	Turkeys, etc.	Guinea Fowl, and other.
1924	3,670,000	139,000	17,000	148,000	4,300
1925	4,000,000	150,000	19,000	162,000	4,600
1926	4,020,000	156,000	21,000	159,000	6,300
1927	4,002,000	131,000	20,000	148,000	5,100
1928	3,968,000	123,000	17,000	147,000	6,900
1929	3,919,000	120,000	16,000	130,000	5,700
1930	3,798,000	100,000	15,000	127,000	3,700
1931	4,238,000	140,000	18,000	165,000	4,800
*1932	4,499,000	174,000	25,000	242,000	7,000
*1933	4,627,000	181,000	23,000	216,000	11,000

* As at 31st March.

The numbers shown above include poultry recorded on holdings with less than 150 stock, viz., 2,704,000 in 1928, 2,518,000 in 1929, 2,370,000 in 1930, 2,681,000 in 1931, 2,893,000 in 1932, and 2,858,000 in 1933. The figures include also the number of poultry as estimated by local collectors, on holdings other than those used for agricultural and pastoral purposes.

The numbers as stated afford some guidance as to the growth of the industry in recent years; but in view of the great difficulty of obtaining accurate records, they are probably considerably less than the numbers of poultry in the State.

Statistics shown below are compiled from returns collected under the Census Act from farms with at least 150 head of poultry, from which products were marketed:—

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Farms.	Stock at 30th June.		Eggs Produced. Thousand dozen.	Chickens Hatched.	
		Chickens under six months old.	Other Fowls.		For Farm Stock.	For Sale as Day-Olds.
1929	2,124	300,547	1,099,558	10,637	990,638	658,263
1930	2,033	301,753	1,126,957	10,884	1,256,451	775,860
1931	2,106	349,849	1,207,668	11,583	1,279,084	1,104,048
*1932	2,323	204,069	1,401,957	12,822	1,384,003	1,190,451
*1933	2,507	232,507	1,536,981	14,066	†	1,383,732

* Year ended 31st March.

† Not available.

Assuming that the mean of the number of stock over six months old at the beginning and end of the year represents approximately the number of laying stock in respective years (with some deduction for male stock), it would appear that the average egg production is in the vicinity of ten dozen per hen per year.

Returns received from commercial poultry farms disclosed that 1,039,473 head of poultry were consumed or sold for consumption during 1932-33.

Price of Eggs.

The average monthly wholesale prices of new-laid hen eggs per dozen in Sydney since 1927 are shown in the following table, together with the annual average weighted in accordance with the seasonal expectation of laying:—

Month.	Weight.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January ...	13	1 9	1 8·5	1 7	1 7·2	1 2·8	1 0·8	1 1·8
February ...	11	2 0·7	1 11·9	2 0	1 8·9	1 4·9	1 2	1 4
March ...	7	2 2·7	2 7·2	2 1	2 0·5	1 3·4	1 4·6	1 4·2
April ...	6	2 8·2	2 8	2 6	2 5·4	1 10·2	1 8	1 10·1
May ...	4	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 6	2 0	1 10·4	1 8·1
June ...	6	2 9	2 8·4	2 5	2 3·2	1 10·6	1 7	1 6·2
July ...	10	1 11·2	2 0·1	1 10	1 7·3	1 4	1 3·2	1 3·9
August ...	16	1 7·2	1 5·6	1 6	1 2·6	1 0·5	1 1	1 0·8
September ...	19	1 6	1 5·1	1 4	1 2	1 0	1 0	0 10·7
October ...	19	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 1·1	1 0	1 0	0 8·6
November ...	17	1 7·6	1 6	1 4	1 1·6	1 0	1 0	0 8·7
December ...	16	1 10	1 6	1 6	1 4·9	1 2·4	1 0·9	0 10·1
Estimated weighted average price for year ...	144	1 10	1 10·6	1 7·8	1 5·7	1 2·6	1 1·8	1 0·7

The monthly averages are unweighted and represent the mean of the daily quotes. Prices are quoted also for medium and pullet eggs, but these are not included above.

The Director of Marketing has estimated that, including provision for cost of feeding fowls, interest, depreciation, local government rates, and the basic wage for the farmer, the average cost of producing eggs on a five-acre farm with 800 laying hens, producing on the average 12 dozen eggs per year, was 1s. 2.675d. per dozen in the year ended 30th April, 1931. The Poultry and Egg Committee of the Producers and Consumers' Conference in May, 1931, endorsed the basis of this estimate, but adopted an average production of 11 dozen eggs per hen, whence an average cost of 1s. 4d. per dozen was derived. The cost of feedstuffs included in the estimate was abnormally low on account of the extreme cheapness of wheat and mill offals.

Oversea and Interstate Trade.

The following table shows the recent trend of the oversea export trade in poultry and eggs:—

Year ended 30th June.	Eggs in Shell.		Frozen Poultry.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	doz.	£	pairs.	£	£
1924	574,212	47,835	7,493	9,323	57,158
1925	627,473	49,059	7,705	12,182	61,241
1926	802,421	63,833	10,928	23,300	87,133
1927	1,839,046	137,808	18,892	29,681	167,489
1928	447,996	34,660	6,453	7,600	42,260
1929	858,795	66,893	8,050	11,971	78,864
1930	1,627,367	123,443	11,445	15,545	138,988
1931	2,388,126	139,782	5,312	5,022	144,804
1932	3,627,853	191,140	23,676	25,986	217,126
1933	6,297,211	372,254	36,813	28,233	400,487

Eggs are exported mainly between the months of September and November.

Particulars as to the interstate import of eggs by rail and sea into Sydney market are collected by the Director of Marketing and a summary of these is provided below in respect of the years ended 30th June, 1932, and 1933:—

State Whence Imported.	1931-32.		1932-33.			
	Eggs in Shell.	Eggs (Pulp).	Eggs in Shell.			Eggs (Pulp).
			By Rail.	By Sea.	Total.	By Sea.
	doz.	cub. tons.	doz.	doz.	doz.	cub. tons.
Victoria	475,261	115	3,210	226,337	229,547	79
Queensland	351,600	30	110,160	2,573	112,733	13
South Australia	735,772	370	...	629,154	629,154	416
Western Australia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tasmania	15,421	...	...	1,962	1,962	...
Total	1,578,054	515	113,370	860,026	973,396	508

Accurate information as to the numerical equivalent of egg pulp imported is not available, but it is apparently about 1,250 dozen per cubic ton. Corresponding totals for interstate imports in 1930-31 were 1,992,510 dozen eggs in shell, and 666 cubic tons of egg pulp.

Egg Marketing Board.

On 21st September, 1928, a poll of poultry farmers approved the constitution of an Egg Marketing Board for a defined area embracing the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland and the shires of Nattai and Wollondilly. The Board consists of three members elected by producers and two nominated by the Government. Active operations commenced on 27th May, 1929. A further poll was taken in December, 1933 when by an overwhelming majority the Board was returned for a further period of three years.

Unless exempted by the Board, all persons having more than twenty head of poultry of laying age in the defined area were required in 1929-30 to market their eggs through authorised agents, of whom there were 14 operating during the year. Exemptions were granted to approximately 4,540 poultry farmers who were allowed to supply the whole or part of their eggs for local trade and private contracts. In the case of exemptions, monthly declarations were required that eggs had not been sold at prices below those fixed by the Board. As from 1st July, 1930, the system of authorised agents was discontinued and all eggs (except those exempt) were required to be consigned to the Egg Board's floor and exempt producers were licensed as "producer agents."

In 1933, owing to legal decisions, the Board ceased to exercise mandatory powers and began to function as a voluntary agency of producers who entered into contract with it. Under this arrangement approximately 4,000 producers pooled 11,934,476 dozen eggs during the twelve months ended 2nd June, 1934. This quantity represented about 60 per cent of the total production, and the major proportion of the balance was sold direct to retailers and consumers outside the pool.

Particulars of the operations of the Board during 1931-32 and 1932-33 are as follow:—

Heading.	Year ended 30th June.	
	1932.	1933.
Eggs under Board's Administration doz.	15,686,522	16,346,545
Comprising—		
Handled on Board's Floor or by authorised agents doz.	9,478,312	10,795,244
Sold by exempt producers (or producer's agents) doz.	6,208,210	5,551,301
Pool deductions received at 1d. per doz.... .. £	65,301	66,159
Gross amount realised for sale of eggs handled on Board's floor or by authorised agents ... { Total £	493,726	539,477
... { Average	1s. 1·609d.	1s. 1·152d.
... { per doz.		
Eggs exported oversea... .. dozen	3,789,906	5,717,280
Net price (Sydney basis) per doz.	1s. 1·56d.*	1s. 0·521d.*
Costs (Sydney-London) per doz.	6·69d.	5·45d.

*Including exchange premiums.

BEE-KEEPING.

The bee-keeping industry is at the present time of small importance, and is generally conducted as an adjunct to other rural occupations. Good table honey is obtained from the flora of native eucalypts of many varieties.

Details of special legislation regarding apiculture were published at page 655 in the Year Book of 1918. Frame hives are in general use, box hives being specifically prohibited.

Statistics collected under the Census Act which are published below represent, in the main, the extent of bee-keeping on holdings of 1 acre and upwards, but hives are maintained on smaller areas, from many of which no information is collected. The records do not, therefore, show complete particulars of the industry.

In 1932-33 returns were obtained from 1,801 holdings on which bee hives were kept. Comparative totals of recorded production are as follow:—

Season.	Bee Hives.			Honey.	Average Yield of Honey per Productive Hive.	Beeswax.
	Productive.	Un-productive.	Total.			
	No.	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1923-24	19,987	11,774	31,761	590,980	29·6	12,703
1924-25	34,692	5,431	40,123	3,090,150	89·1	40,108
1925-26	36,901	4,527	41,428	2,235,095	60·6	38,271
1926-27	31,310	7,732	39,042	1,522,540	48·6	22,636
1927-28	26,009	11,096	37,105	1,154,201	44·4	17,139
1928-29	32,444	8,711	41,155	2,354,845	72·6	30,064
1929-30	32,420	10,860	43,280	2,101,619	64·8	35,493
1930-31	36,800	8,585	45,385	2,643,871	71·8	36,460
1931-32	38,099	11,251	49,350	2,123,233	55·7	27,933
1932-33	46,523	13,442	59,965	2,921,242	62·8	38,715

The yield per productive hive improved considerably as a result of the enactment of the Apiaries Acts in 1916 and 1917, but it is subject to marked fluctuations according to seasonal conditions.

In 1932-33 the estimated value of the recorded production from bees was £45,000, the quantity of production in each division being as follows:—

Division.				Honey.	Beeswax.
				lb.	lb.
Coastal	...	...	...	834,417	12,231
Tableland	...	...	...	1,294,666	16,773
Western Slopes	...	...	...	747,152	8,926
Central Plains, Riverina, and Western Division.				45,907	785
Total	...	...	...	2,921,242	38,715

Marketing of Honey.

Under the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927, a poll of apiarists was taken on 11th February, 1929, as to the advisability of establishing a board to control the marketing of honey. A roll of apiarists was prepared, and at a ballot 92.5 per cent. of these recorded their votes, 70 per cent. favouring the proposal. In accordance with the provisions of the Act a further poll was held on 24th August, 1932, on the question of continuance of the Board. There were 859 producers entitled to vote; 97.5 per cent. of them cast valid votes, and 78.2 per cent. voted in favour of discontinuance of the Board.

Consequently the Board, which had commenced on 1st November, 1929, ceased operations on 31st August, 1932, and thereafter the marketing of honey was conducted in the ordinary way by local selling agents. During the period in which the Board operated the wholesale price of honey was fixed, authorised selling agents were appointed, and all producers were registered. A levy of 5 per cent. was imposed on sales in order to provide finance for the Board. During the year ended 30th June, 1932, the quantity of honey sold through authorised agents in Sydney was approximately 3,269,000 lb., including carryover from the previous season. In addition, a quantity of honey was sold direct by beekeepers. The prices fixed by the Board in 1931-32 ranged from 3½d. to 5d. per lb.

The production of honey increased from 2,123,233 lb. in 1931-32 to 2,921,242 lb. in 1932-33, and the value of the producers increased correspondingly from £33,000 to £45,000.

VALUE OF DAIRY AND FARMYARD PRODUCTION.

It is evident from the foregoing that the dairying and farmyard industries are important factors in the rural production of New South Wales. The value of production in 1932-33 amounted to 11,462,000, or £4 8s. 6d. per head of population. The dairying industry yielded £7,940,000; pigs, £747,000; poultry, £2,728,000; and bees, £47,000. The value of production in each year since 1911 was as follows:—

Year.	Milk for Butter.	Milk for Cheese.	Milk (not used for Butter or Cheese).	Stock Slaughtered.		Poultry and Eggs.	Bees.	Total.
				Milch Cows, etc.	Pigs.			
	(000) £	(000) £	(000) £	(000) £	(000) £	(000) £	(000) £	(000) £
1911	3,631	129	619	389	447	1,280	39	6,534
1912	3,895	168	750	406	539	1,401	33	7,192
1913	3,450	170	950	385	590	1,578	30	7,063
1914-15	4,038	170	962	523	538	1,597	18	7,846
1915-16	3,198	167	1,084	419	605	2,144	32	7,649
1916-17	4,740	227	1,059	657	795	1,908	33	9,419
1917-18	4,954	250	1,618	668	990	2,082	73	10,635
1918-19	4,537	204	1,949	709	1,153	2,501	20	11,073
1919-20	4,712	278	2,132	721	1,121	2,814	15	11,793
1920-21	8,411	306	2,751	603	1,130	3,196	50	16,447
1921-22	5,800	228	2,359	899	925	2,650	53	12,914
1922-23	5,805	198	2,558	1,136	976	2,750	22	13,445
1923-24	5,027	213	2,604	1,113	1,037	2,321	12	12,327
1924-25	6,342	197	3,039	1,005	1,107	2,591	55	14,336
1925-26	7,045	233	2,386	419	1,177	3,277	37	14,574
1926-27	6,478	227	2,446	463	1,323	3,617	27	14,581
1927-28	6,750	248	2,686	459	1,237	3,728	24	15,132
1928-29	6,822	228	2,658	571	1,237	2,999	44	14,559
1929-30	6,884	234	2,608	524	1,105	3,140	44	14,539
1930-31	5,974	176	1,964	456	839	2,584	46	12,039
1931-32	5,821	182	1,887	276	730	2,595	34	11,525
1932-32	5,098	190	2,138	514	747	2,728	47	11,462

PRICES OF FARMYARD PRODUCTS.

The average wholesale prices obtained in the Sydney markets for the principal kinds of dairy and poultry farm produce in 1914 and during the last six years are shown in the following table. The average quoted for the year represents the mean of the prices ruling each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month.

Dairy and Poultry Farm Produce.	1914.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Milk ... ..gal.	0 11 ³ / ₄	1 10	1 8 ¹ / ₄	1 6 ¹ / ₄	1 7 ¹ / ₂	1 5 ⁴ / ₄	1 5
Butter ... ..lb.	0 11 ¹ / ₂	1 7 ³ / ₄	1 9 ³ / ₄	1 6 ¹ / ₄	1 4 ¹ / ₂	1 2 ⁸ / ₈	1 1 ¹ / ₁
Cheese"	0 7 ¹ / ₂	0 10 ¹ / ₄	0 11 ¹ / ₂	0 9 ³ / ₄	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 8 ⁶ / ₆	0 7 ⁶ / ₆
Bacon (sides) ... "	0 9 ¹ / ₂	1 0 ¹ / ₄	1 1 ¹ / ₂	0 11	0 9 ¹ / ₂	0 9	0 8 ⁷ / ₇
Eggs (new laid) doz.	1 4 ¹ / ₂	1 11 ³ / ₄	1 10 ¹ / ₄	1 7 ¹ / ₂	1 4 ¹ / ₂	1 3 ² / ₂	1 2 ⁴ / ₄
Poultry—							
Fowls—							
(Roosters) ...pr.	5 5	8 11	8 11	8 2	6 2	6 0	6 0
Ducks—							
(English) ... "	4 5	8 8	8 4	7 2	4 7	*	*
Geese"	6 8	11 9	11 2	11 1	8 6	6 10	6 11
Turkeys (cocks) ..	11 2	20 10	30 6	26 7	20 11	21 5	23 4
Bee produce.—							
Honey ... ..lb.	0 3 ³ / ₄	0 5	0 4 ³ / ₄	0 5	0 4	0 4 ⁴ / ₄	0 3 ⁷ / ₇
Wax"	1 2 ¹ / ₂	1 9 ¹ / ₂	1 9	1 7	1 3	1 1 ⁵ / ₅	1 1 ⁶ / ₆

*No quotations.

The relative variations in the Sydney wholesale prices of eight principal dairy and farmyard products, viz., butter, cheese, bacon, ham, eggs, condensed milk, honey and lard are shown in the following table of index numbers, in which the prices of 1911 are taken as the base and represented by 1,000:—

Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index Number.
1901	963	1918	1,487	1927	1,831
1906	953	1919	1,718	1928	1,763
1911	1,000	1920	2,236	1929	1,842
1912	1,133	1921	2,020	1930	1,571
1913	1,093	1922	1,735	1931	1,386
1914	1,128	1923	1,939	1932	1,295
1915	1,349	1924	1,611	1933	1,172
1916	1,380	1925	1,612		
1917	1,440	1926	1,760		

Although the average prices of dairy produce have remained very much above the pre-war level the relative increases have been considerably less than those of non-rural products, the index for which on the above basis was 1,774 in the year 1932. A comparative table showing the relative increases in each of eight groups of commodities is published in the chapter "Food and Prices" of this Year Book.

FUR-BEARING RABBITS.

At the beginning of the year 1928 the Minister of Agriculture appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities of farming with fur-bearing rabbits within the State of New South Wales.

After consideration of this committee's report, sanction was given to the keeping of fur-bearing rabbits in captivity within the counties of Cumberland and Camden under properly safeguarded conditions in terms of the Pastures Protection Act.

Annual licenses are issued after the rabbit-proof enclosure has been passed as satisfactory and a prescribed fee paid. The safekeeping of the rabbits and licensing of the owner of the premises is under the control of the Secretary, Stock and Brands Branch, Department of Agriculture.

The classes of rabbits concerned are Angora, Chinchilla, and similar types. The Angora, a long-woolled white rabbit, is clipped and the wool made into various classes of clothing in a process somewhat similar to the treatment of sheep's wool. Rabbits of the Chinchilla type are usually grown for their pelts.

The first license was issued on 1st September, 1929, and the subsequent growth of the industry is shown in the following summary of commercial licenses current as at the dates shown:—

Size of Rabbit Flock for which License was issued.	31st Dec., 1930.	31st Dec., 1929.	12th June, 1931.	31st Dec., 1932.	31st Dec., 1933.
Up to					
25	29	69	85	114	151
100	17	50	73	42	61
200	1	2	10	9	7
300	...	...	5	1	...
400	2	3	...	1	1
500 and over	1	1	3	2	1
Total licenses	50	125	176	169	221
Total number of Rabbits for which Licenses were issued	5,175	9,975	20,310	10,550	12,175

FORESTRY.

THE forest lands of the State containing timber of commercial value consist of about 11 million acres, of which about 8 million acres are Crown lands. Nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of the State lands are either dedicated or reserved for the preservation and growth of timber.

The total forest area, although not large, contains a great variety of useful timbers, which in hardwoods number about twenty different kinds of good commercial value, including such renowned constructional woods as ironbark, tallow-wood, and turpentine. In other timbers there are about twenty-five commercial varieties, including such valuable timbers as cedar, beech, pine, and teak. It is estimated that, approximately, five-sixths of the timber supply consists of mixed hardwoods and one-sixth of soft and brush woods.

An account of the system of forestry administration in New South Wales was published on pages 669 and 670 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

State Forests.

As at 31st December, 1933, a total area of 5,128,305 acres of Crown lands had been dedicated permanently as State forests, and 1,420,082 acres had been set apart tentatively as timber reserves. Included in the State forests are a number of State forest plantations of an aggregate area of 36,026 acres.

Particulars relating to the State forests and plantations and timber reserves as at the end of each of the last five years are shown below:—

At 31st December.	State Forests.		State Plantations.	Timber Reserves.	
	Number.	Area.	Area.	Number.	Area.
		acres.	acres.		acres.
1929	721	5,255,635	19,780	590	1,564,858
1930	727	5,258,290	23,367	588	1,543,235
1931	724	5,152,462	27,300	592	1,523,715
1932	719	5,131,046	32,018	583	1,484,867
1933	721	5,128,305	36,026	577	1,420,082

The timber reserves and State forests are reviewed from time to time, and arrangements are made to dedicate suitable reserves as State forests, in order that they may be reserved permanently for forestry purposes, and the reservation or dedication of unsuitable areas is revoked to make them available for other uses.

Location of Forest Lands and Main Forest Types.

A description of the timber zones of New South Wales and of the principal types of timber to be found in them was published on pages 671 and 672 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

State Forest Nurseries and Plantations.

A State Forest Nursery is maintained at Gosford for the propagation of plants of commercial types; the planted area is about 42 acres. Exchanges of seeds and plants are made with similar institutions in various parts of the world. Branch nurseries of various dimensions have been established in practically every forestry district in the State. At Tuncurry on the North Coast, Mila and Mannus on the Southern Tableland, Gurnang, near Oberon on the Central Tableland, and Mount Mitchell, near Glen Innes, on the Northern Tableland, pine plantations are worked by prison labour.

To supplement the supply of softwood in the State, afforestation should be conducted on a more extensive scale than at present. The plantation schemes already inaugurated by the Forestry Commission embrace an area which will probably yield less than 200,000 acres of plantable land. This area, when planted is expected to provide a considerable proportion of the future needs, but forestry authorities recognise that this provision is inadequate to meet the ultimate requirements of New South Wales. Apart from financial considerations there is the difficulty of securing suitable areas for afforestation.

In the forests which have been placed under intensive management the Forestry Commission undertakes the conversion of many classes of forest produce in order to ensure that all saleable timber will be removed promptly from each area to make way for young growth. Where extraction under license is permitted, orderly and systematic exploitation is insisted upon.

Production and Consumption of Timber.

The following summary shows the number of timber mills in operation, the number of employees working therein (exclusive of carters etc.), and the output of sawn timber in each of the past five years:—

Year ended 30th June.	Mills Operated.	Average Number of Persons Employed whole year.	Output of Sawn Timber.					
			Native.		Imported.		Total.	Value.
			Soft- wood.	Hard- wood.	Soft- wood.	Hard- wood.		
			Thousand super feet.					£000
1929	477	3,982	41,637	94,414	3,197	282	139,530	1,750
1930	433	3,250	37,464	81,556	5,941	...	124,961	1,522
1931	372	1,738	15,119	41,413	2,042	...	58,574	670
1932	349	1,486	17,851	34,251	3,993	...	56,095	577
1933	373	2,176	29,158	42,754	5,564	...	77,476	754

The activity in the industry was severely affected by the general depression, but there had been a steady diminution in output for several years.

The following table shows the annual gross consumption of native and imported timbers as estimated by the Forestry Commission for successive years since 1924:—

Year ended 30th June.	Estimated Gross Consumption of Timber.					
	Native.				Imported.†	Grand Total.
	Softwood.	Hardwood.	Fuel.	Total Native.		
	(000 omitted.)					
	cubic feet.	cubic feet.	cubic feet.	cubic feet.	cubic feet.	cubic feet.
1924	6,615	19,255	6,685	32,555	14,898	47,453
1925	6,526	20,231	18,055	44,812	14,553	59,365
1926	7,136	19,234	12,421	38,791	18,549	57,340
1927	7,584	21,372	11,000	39,956	17,127	57,083
1928*	6,874	21,259	10,938	39,071	15,217	54,288
1929*	7,479	19,866	12,700	40,045	19,753	59,798
1930*	3,735	14,755	11,226	29,716	7,880	37,596
1931*	2,320	9,798	10,624	22,742	3,495	26,237
1932*	4,172	12,636	12,185	28,993	5,938	34,931
1933*	4,891	17,214	13,130	35,235	8,571	43,806

* Year ended 31st December.

† Oversea.

Most of the imported timber consists of softwoods. Until towards the end of 1929 there was remarkable activity in the building trade, and the consumption of timber increased rapidly. The years 1930-32 were affected by the general depression, which caused severe curtailment in all structural activities, but an appreciable improvement in this connection is reflected in the figure for 1932-33.

Value of Production from Forestry.

The following table shows the value of forestry production as at the place of production in New South Wales at intervals since the year 1901:—

Year ended 30th June.	Value.	Year ended 30th June.	Value.
	£		£
1901*	554,000	1928	1,733,000
1906*	1,008,000	1929	1,610,000
1911*	998,000	1930	1,503,000
1916	1,045,000	1931	1,131,000
1921	1,656,000	1932	1,158,000
1926	1,885,000	1933	1,476,000

* Year ended 31st December.

Imports and Exports of Timber.

The greater part of the softwood used in New South Wales has been drawn for many years from foreign sources of supply, among which New Zealand, the United States of America, Canada, Norway, and Sweden are most important. Steps are being taken, however, to plant extensive areas in New South Wales with high-class American and other softwoods in order to render the State less dependent upon imported timbers.

In the following table particulars are shown regarding the import and export of timber to and from New South Wales at intervals since 1901. The large import reflects a local demand for softwoods. It is not probable that the export trade will assume large proportions, though the forests of the State abound in high-class hardwoods.

Year.	Imports Overseas to New South Wales.				Exports of Australian Produce Overseas from New South Wales.			
	Undressed.		Other.	Total Value.	Undressed.		Other.	Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.		
	sup. feet. (000)	£	£	£	sup. feet. (000)	£	£	£
1901	68,369	322,642	137,123	459,765	10,386	66,346	58,664	125,016
1906	84,772	444,563	81,850	526,413	29,322	325,805	9,361	335,166
1911	164,380	955,344	209,028	1,164,372	28,398	250,990	17,949	268,939
1915-16	119,232	814,102	74,305	888,407	15,099	144,486	10,965	155,451
1920-21	93,303	1,004,064	174,910	2,078,974	23,202	447,653	17,072	464,725
1925-26	194,393	1,964,596	463,610	2,428,206	23,486	390,439	6,689	397,128
1927-28	229,977	2,207,103	438,234	2,645,337	16,577	283,053	11,163	294,216
1928-29	187,009	1,919,846	301,343	2,221,189	13,989	241,504	7,408	248,912
1929-30	177,635	1,718,015	179,639	1,897,654	15,898	270,019	8,440	278,459
1930-31	47,825	294,029	14,428	308,457	16,384	228,561	13,431	241,992
1931-32	54,489	300,642	17,399	318,041	11,371	129,897	1,689	131,586
1932-33	79,987	383,632	24,490	408,122	8,437	100,629	4,345	104,974

In addition there is a considerable interstate movement of timber by sea, of which complete records are not available. The quantity of rough and

sawn timber recorded by the Sydney Harbour Trust as being imported at Sydney from other Australian States was 10,116,961 super feet in 1928-29, 9,716,533 super. feet in 1929-30, 3,245,000 super. feet in 1930-31, 3,406,821 super. feet in 1931-32, and 6,493,542 super. feet in 1932-33.

Forestry Licenses and Permits.

Licenses and permits are granted for the purposes of obtaining timber and fuel, grazing, sawmilling, ringbarking, and for the occupation of forest land. The fees for licenses and permits are small, but considerable revenue is gained from royalties on timber, and rents for occupation permits, etc.

The revenue collected by the State from timber licenses, rents, and from royalty on timber during various years since 1911 is shown in the following table:—

Year ended 31st Dec.	Sales, Rents, Fees, etc.	Royalty on Timber.	Total.	Year ended 31st Dec.	Sales, Rents, Fees, etc.	Royalty on Timber.	Total.
£	£	£	£		£	£	£
1911	11,153	79,165	90,318	1930	45,370	83,426	128,796
1916*	8,701	59,406	68,107	1931	35,742	52,806	88,548
1921*	76,141	114,601	190,742	1932	32,832	71,842	104,674
1926*	42,984	181,223	224,207	1933	38,841	100,370	139,211

* Year ended 30th June.

Included in the total for 1933 are sales of converted and confiscated material, £9,761, and rents for occupation permits, forest leases, etc., £21,593.

The experience of Europe and America has shown that well-directed expenditure by the Government in afforestation and re-afforestation is directly reproductive, and forest improvement in New South Wales, where timber grows more rapidly and to larger size, should yield even more favourable results.

Particulars of expenditure by the Forestry Commission during the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Head of Expenditure.	Year ended 31st December.				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	193
	£	£	£	£	£
Demarcation	4,178	3,736	2,643	1,926	1,752
Forest Roads and Fire-breaks	22,765	39,540	8,069	9,396	8,592
Sylvicultural Works	39,561	37,876	28,269	30,755	32,151
Permanent Improvements	12,902	17,600	4,175	8,186	9,836
Conversion Work	19,993	7,428	5,522	2,138	2,405
Administrative, Research and Other ...	94,670	77,540	74,331	53,968	52,969
Total... ..	194,069	*183,720	*121,009	*106,369	*107,705

* Excluding £19,822 disbursed as Unemployment Relief in 1930, £3,253 in 1931, £7,782 in 1932 and £25,109 in 1933.

Persons Employed in Timber Industry.

It has been estimated by the Forestry Commission that 9,783 persons were employed in the timber industry during the year 1933, viz., 3,033 in felling and cutting; 1,525 in hauling timber to the mills; 2,431 in milling; and 2,794 in other occupations. These figures include persons partially employed, viz., 1,736 in felling and cutting and 706 in hauling timber.

FISHERIES.

A BRIEF statement of the nature of the fisheries of New South Wales was published on page 676 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

CONTROL OF THE FISHERIES.

Under the Fisheries Act, 1902, control of the fisheries of the State, previously administered by a Commission, was placed in the hands of a Board to supervise the industry, to carry out investigations likely to be of service, and to ensure observance of the regulations in regard to the dimensions of nets, closure of inland and tidal waters, net-fishing, and other such matters. Under an amending Act, in 1910, the Fisheries Board was dissolved and its powers vested in a Minister of the Crown, the Chief Secretary being charged with the administration of the Act.

Fishing Licenses.

Persons catching fish for sale in tidal or inland waters must be licensed, also boats used for this purpose, the annual fee being 5s., which is reduced to half that amount if the license is issued after 30th June and before 1st December.

The number of licenses granted to fishermen during the year 1933 was 2,884, and licenses were issued in respect of 1,560 fishing boats.

Oyster Leases.

For the purposes of oyster-culture, tidal Crown lands below an approximate high-water mark may be leased at yearly rentals, determined by the Minister. The areas are classified as average, special, or inferior lands.

The leases of average lands are for fifteen years, but may be renewed for a like period. An area upon which an aggregate rental of less than £5 per annum is payable may not be leased to any person unless he is already an oyster lessee.

Leases of special lands are granted for areas of special value after the land has been offered by auction or tender, and are subject to the same conditions as leases of average lands, but need not be confined to areas along the approximate high-water mark.

Leases of inferior lands are granted for a term not exceeding ten years, with the right of renewal for a further term of five years at a revalued rental fixed on the expiration of the ninth year.

During the year 1933 applications for leases numbered 370, representing 74,085 yards of foreshore and 353 acres of off-shore leases. At the end of the year the existing leases numbered 4,392. The length of foreshores held was 928,011 yards, and there were deep-water leases to the extent of 2,718 acres.

PRODUCTION FROM FISHERIES.

The principal items of fisheries production (as revised) since 1924 are shown in the following table:—

Year Ended 31st December.	Fish.			Oysters.	Prawns.
	Trawled.	Captured Otherwise.	Total.		
	lb.	lb.	lb.	bags.*	lb.
1924	6,059,430	13,265,170	19,324,600	28,380	596,241
1925	8,794,008	12,645,598	21,439,606	28,546	1,002,926
1926	7,635,715	12,996,318	20,632,033	31,876	1,042,774
1927	11,830,330	12,755,942	24,586,272	30,303	1,083,324
1928	13,406,820	13,855,165	27,261,985	29,180	1,571,186
1929	17,125,760	13,519,308	30,645,068	31,965	1,119,044
1930	18,311,620	9,957,611	28,269,231	25,472	1,393,106
1931	13,067,922	10,711,630	23,779,552	22,066	1,537,420
1932	11,740,708	11,296,307	23,037,015	27,643	1,534,100
1933	11,110,280	11,467,850	22,578,130	28,477	1,293,497

* 3 bushels.

Until 1923 fish were trawled by a State enterprise, and when it closed down operations were commenced by private individuals. Activities were steadily expanded and the production of trawled fish was almost trebled between 1924 and 1929. Production by inshore fishermen at first declined slightly, then recovered, and the annual production of fish increased by over 13,000,000 lb., or 74 per cent., in the six years 1923 to 1929. General industrial depression caused a reduced demand for fish since 1930. The average consumption of fresh fish per head of population is about 10 lb. This is exclusive of fish caught other than commercially. Most of the fish referred to above is consumed in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts.

During 1929 the number of deep-sea trawlers was increased from 11 to 18, but, as the existing market was not able to absorb the resultant catch in 1930 and prices declined, the Steam Trawlers' Association reduced the number of vessels operating from 18 in January, when the total trawl was 17,181 baskets, to 14 in August, 1930, the total trawl for which month was 13,521 baskets. During the year ended 30th June, 1933, twelve trawlers were operated.

The most important kinds of fish marketed are flathead, snapper, bream, blackfish, whiting, mullet, jewfish, garfish, and Murray cod—a freshwater fish; tailer, trevally, leather-jacket, and gurnard are readily saleable in the local markets.

Fish.—The bulk of the inshore supplies is obtained in the estuaries and lakes on the northern part of the coast-line. The approximate quantities of fresh fish marketed from each of the principal fishing grounds of the State are indicated below:—

1933			1933.			
lb.			lb.			
Clarence River	2,035,421	Botany Bay	...	179,393
Wallis Lake	1,088,313	Richmond River	...	103,576
Port Stephens	791,098	Hawkesbury River	...	298,717
Lake Illawarra	261,038	Port Jackson	...	38,647
Tuggerah Lakes	635,868	Hastings River	...	155,339
Lake Macquarie	449,434	Macleay River	...	113,875
Camden Haven	466,399	St. George's Basin	...	168,532
Manning River	203,007	Wollongong	...	86,837
Tweed River	314,628	Shoalhaven River	...	145,308
Jervis Bay	199,776	Byron Bay	...	137,389
Coffs Harbour	211,555	Bermagui and south thereof	...	234,579

Crayfish.—The number of marine crayfish (*Palinurus*) obtained during 1933 was 138,600. The number captured was very much greater, but many were lost by death before marketing. The principal source of supply was the northern crayfish grounds, from Newcastle to Port Macquarie. From this district over 88,000 were sent to market.

Prawns.—A quantity of approximately 1,293,497 lb. of marine prawns (*Penaeus*) was obtained during 1933, and about 22,074 lb. were condemned.

Crabs.—About 773 dozens of crabs were obtained in 1933. The catch included several species of swimming crabs, notably the Blue (*Lupa*) and the Mangrove (*Scylla*).

Oysters.—During the year 1933 the oyster production of the State amounted to 28,477 bags, each of 3 bushel capacity. These consisted of Rock oyster (*Ostrea cucullata*). This output was principally the result of artificial cultivation.

Oversea Trade in Fish.

A considerable proportion of the local requirements of fish are imported from countries outside Australia, the value of fish so imported during the year ended June, 1933, being £269,736, including 6,665,715 lb. of tinned fish, valued at £197,661. The value of fish exported overseas, principally to New Guinea and the islands, was £6,296, including tinned fish to the value of £2,638.

Value of Fisheries Production.

The value of the production from fisheries of New South Wales, as recorded during the year ended 30th June, 1933, was approximately £544,000, including fresh fish, £437,000, oysters, crayfish, prawns, etc., £107,000.

The value of production is estimated as at the place of production and is exclusive of fish condemned, of fish sold in fishing and other centres and not recorded, or used for fertiliser and oil, and of the value of molluscs other than oysters.

The following table shows the value of production from fisheries since the year 1918-19:—

Year ended 30th June.	Value. (000 omitted.)	Year ended 30th June.	Value. (000 omitted.)
	£		£
1919	335	1927	612
1920	470	1928	683
1921	491	1929	775
1922	538	1930	788
1923	491	1931	635
1924	520	1932	591
1925	540	1933	544
1926	553		

FISH PRESERVING.

Many fishes specially suitable for treatment by canning, smoking, or salting are obtainable in the waters along the coast of New South Wales, but irregularity of supplies and climatic disadvantages have militated against the success of canning factories.

FISH CULTURE AND ACCLIMATISATION.

Acclimatisation of trout has met with remarkable success in the State—trout up to 8 and 10 lb. are not uncommonly captured. Every suitable stream, viz., practically all above an altitude of 2,500 feet, is stocked with trout.

During the last few years liberations of trout have increased enormously; the total number released prior to 1914 was 66,500. In 1930 the number was 1,361,322. In 1932, owing to financial stringency, hatching operations were carried out at only one State Hatchery, 225,700 trout being liberated. During 1933 trout to the number of 276,645 were released.

RURAL SETTLEMENT:

A BRIEF resume of the spread of settlement in New South Wales and of the development of the problem of rural settlement was published at page 679 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

RURAL HOLDINGS.

The land of New South Wales which is occupied in rural holdings consists either of alienated lands, lands in course of alienation, leased Crown lands, or various combinations of these tenures, while a considerable area remains as Crown reserves. At 31st March, 1933, the number of agricultural and pastoral holdings of 1 acre or more in extent was 74,778, including 871 unoccupied or not used for agricultural or pastoral purposes at that date, and 676 used only incidentally for such purposes. These holdings embraced a total area of 171,930,230 acres.

The area of land neither alienated nor leased from the Crown does not represent the area of unoccupied land available for settlement. It includes the land unfit for occupation of any kind—estimated to be approximately 3,000,000 acres in extent; land embraced in State forests and not otherwise occupied; unoccupied reserves for necessary public purposes, such as commons, travelling stock and water reserves, roadways, railway enclosures; and unoccupied land covered by water or too rugged or arid for occupation. Such lands are situated mainly in the coastal and tableland divisions, but smaller proportions are found in all divisions.

Use of terms "Alienated Land" and "Holding."

In collecting statistical returns relating to agricultural and pastoral holdings, the term "alienated land" is intended to relate to lands absolutely alienated, lands in course of alienation, homestead selections and homestead farms and certain perpetual irrigation tenures embraced within rural holdings 1 acre or more in extent. These tenures include practically the whole of the land alienated and virtually alienated. The term "alienated land" used throughout this chapter refers to the area so returned by individual landholders, and it does not, therefore, correspond to lands absolutely alienated for which deeds of purchase have been issued. This area has been shown as land absolutely alienated in the chapter entitled "Land Legislation and Settlement," which follows.

The term "holding" as used in this section and the sections dealing with rural industries signifies, in general and unless the context otherwise requires, an area of land worked as an individual unit. In some cases, two or more such "holdings" are in the same ownership, but usually where contiguous or closely neighbouring "holdings" are within the same ownership and are worked virtually as one they are classified as one holding.

Purposes for which Holdings are Used.

The problem of rural development in New South Wales relates largely to the task of placing additional permanent settlers on the land as productive units of the population. In addition to human factors, this problem is complicated by the variations of seasons and of markets, which determine largely the profitableness of rural pursuits. An approximate classification of the main purposes for which rural holdings of 1 acre and upwards were used is available for each year since 1908, and provides the following comparison, which shows at intervals the distribution of rural settlement according to purposes:—

Main purpose for which holdings are used.	Number of Holdings.						
	1908.	1911-12.	1925-26.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Agriculture only	7,244	6,814	11,435	10,188	10,806	10,986	11,283
Dairying only	3,575	3,157	9,766	13,294	14,484	15,136	15,177
Grazing only	21,874	22,011	25,428	25,925	24,154	23,244	21,669
Agriculture and Dairying	8,377	8,258	5,624	3,170	3,371	3,406	4,101
Agriculture and Grazing	18,733	21,969	18,084	16,206	15,969	14,825	15,597
Dairying and Grazing	1,818	2,099	1,794	1,607	1,148	1,480	1,475
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing	3,312	4,362	1,734	1,034	1,146	1,614	2,102
Poultry, Pig, or Bee Farming	529	879	1,526	1,539	1,630	1,748	1,827
Total Holdings of 1 acre and upwards used mainly for Agricultural and Pastoral purposes	65,462	69,549	75,391	72,963	72,708	72,439	73,231

NOTE—The basis of classification was amended in 1923-29 and subsequent years.

In addition to the above, a considerable number of small holdings—usually less than 30 acres in extent—were used partly for agricultural and pastoral purposes, but mainly for residential and other purposes, or were unoccupied at the time of collecting the returns. The above table does not indicate the actual number of settlers occupying the land—because some holdings are held conjointly, and a number of landholders own more than one holding.

In 1928-29 the basis of classification was amended so that holdings, on which agricultural operations were entirely or almost entirely confined to the raising of produce to feed sheep, cattle or pigs on the holding, were classified under the headings “grazing only” or “dairying only.” The low prices ruling for wool were probably responsible for the increased number of holdings devoted to “agriculture only” in 1932-33, and the progressive increase in holdings used for “dairying” is attributable to the relatively better prices obtained for dairy products as compared with wheat and wool. Poultry, pig, and bee farming are subsidiary activities conducted largely in conjunction with other types of farming.

In 1931-32 there were 2,323 holdings 1 acre or more in extent which carried 150 or more poultry for commercial purposes, and this figure increased to 2,507 in 1932-33.

The areas of land utilised for the principal forms of rural industry during the year 1930-31, the latest year of collection, were as shown below:—

Divisions.	Agriculture.	Dairying.	Grazing.	Other Purposes.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Coastal	286,494	4,783,201	7,407,892	308,729	12,786,316
Tablelands	620,284	354,150	18,788,406	171,282	19,934,122
Western Slopes	4,599,421	261,069	19,618,956	95,787	24,575,233
Plains	4,115,622	76,654	32,620,800	125,602	36,938,678
Western Division	57,828	7,634	77,462,510	10,008	77,537,980
Total, 1930-31	9,679,649	5,482,708	155,898,564	711,408	171,772,329
„ 1929-30	8,958,264	4,808,352	157,832,437	936,629	172,535,682

Meteorological circumstances play a considerable part in determining the uses to which land is put in the various districts, whilst apart from natural limitations due to the quality of the soil and configuration of the land, proximity to rail, seaport, or factory qualify the manner in which land may be utilised. The distribution of rainfall in relation to the geographical distribution of rural industries in New South Wales was shown in a map facing page 728 of the Year Book for 1924.

Size of Holdings.

Information regarding the size of rural holdings is available in two distinct classifications, one in accordance with the size of the alienated area only, excluding the Crown lands attached thereto, and the other in accordance with the total area of alienated and Crown land contained in each holding.

A table showing the number and size of holdings classified according to the total area of alienated and Crown lands combined as at 30th June, 1927, was published on page 683 of the Year Book for 1928-29. These tabulations are available in greater detail in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

The following tabulation shows particulars of alienated holdings in New South Wales classified in area series as at 30th June, 1930:—

Area of Alienated Land in Holding.	Number of Alienated Holdings.	Aggregate Area of Alienated (a) Land.	Unimproved Capital Value of Alienated Land.	Improved Capital Value of Alienated Land.
acres.		acres.	£	£
1— 30... ..	8,720	117,889	2,663,890	7,883,000
31— 320... ..	27,214	3,949,300	17,991,990	51,933,850
321— 640... ..	11,309	5,424,505	12,171,480	36,080,920
641— 1,280... ..	10,728	9,966,089	17,494,840	53,499,740
1,281— 2,000... ..	4,950	7,920,484	12,199,350	36,860,880
2,001— 3,000... ..	3,076	7,551,238	10,741,030	32,361,050
3,001— 4,000... ..	1,388	4,809,014	6,724,710	19,556,940
4,001— 5,000... ..	827	3,703,352	5,036,830	14,463,000
5,001— 7,500... ..	1,090	6,537,623	9,058,630	25,069,930
7,501— 10,000... ..	426	3,686,300	5,025,120	13,884,190
10,001— 15,000... ..	391	4,733,911	6,828,120	17,833,340
15,001— 20,000... ..	184	3,152,876	4,253,000	11,141,710
20,001— 30,000... ..	152	3,652,936	4,821,990	12,545,250
30,001— 40,000... ..	56	1,929,960	2,299,140	5,425,490
40,001— 50,000... ..	27	1,188,455	1,520,170	3,299,940
50,001— 100,000... ..	40	2,784,987	2,929,130	6,633,350
100,001 and over	17	2,122,403	2,444,460	5,131,280
Total	70,595	73,231,375	124,203,880	353,708,860

(a) See explanation on page 170.

Similar data for each of the statistical divisions of New South Wales were published on pages 726 and 727 of the Statistical Register of New South Wales for 1929-30.

Number of Holdings and Average Area.

Statistics as to the number and average area of alienated holdings and of the number of large holdings were published on pages 684 and 685 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

Tenure of Holdings.

The tenure of land-holdings in New South Wales is principally of two classes—freehold and leasehold from the Crown. Only a small proportion of the total area occupied (approximately 2 per cent.) is rented from private owners, although the area held on lease from the Crown is very large. Tenancy, as understood in older countries is, therefore, of small extent, and a very large proportion of the total alienated area is occupied by its owners.

The following table shows the area occupied in each division of New South Wales, according to the class of tenure, as at 31st March, 1933. Owing to rearrangement of the divisions on the basis of Local Government areas in 1922-23, divisional comparisons cannot be made effectively with figures published prior to that year.

Division.	Alienated* or virtually alienated	Leased from Crown with full rights of conversion into free- hold.	Leased from Crown with limited rights of conversion into free- hold.	All other leases held from Crown.	Total Area in Holdings.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Coastal	9,540,279	1,382,406	146,631	1,330,855	12,400,171
Tableland	13,852,360	3,866,366	416,132	1,350,447	19,485,305
Western Slopes	20,824,551	2,582,576	439,319	978,431	24,824,877
Central Plains and Riverina	26,653,807	6,497,966	1,745,288	2,131,749	37,028,810
Western	1,537,740	199,472	26,123	76,427,727	78,191,067
New South Wales	72,408,737	14,528,786	2,773,498	82,219,209	171,930,230

* See explanation, page 170.

Of the total area occupied, 42 per cent. was classed as freehold, and the remaining 58 per cent., as Crown land, including 10 per cent. leased with full or limited rights of conversion into freehold. Of the other Crown land leases, 93 per cent. were in the Western Division, and utilised almost exclusively for depasturing stock.

Slightly more than 13 per cent. of the land alienated, or virtually alienated, is situated in the Coastal Division, where it amounts to over 76 per cent. of the total area occupied in holdings. These farms are used chiefly for dairying.

The proportions of the total area of the respective divisions occupied in holdings of various classes in 1932-33 are shown in the following table:—

Division.	Alienated or virtually alienated.	Leased from Crown with full rights of conversion into free- hold.	Leased from Crown with limited rights of conversion into free- hold.	All other leases held from Crown.	Proportion of Total Area under Occupa- tion.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Coastal	42·81	6·20	0·66	5·97	55·64
Tableland	53·59	14·96	1·61	5·22	75·38
Western Slopes	73·90	9·16	1·56	3·47	88·09
Central Plains and Riverina	64·39	15·70	4·21	5·15	89·45
Western	1·91	0·25	0·03	95·16	97·35
New South Wales	36·56	7·34	1·40	41·52	86·82

Slightly less than 87 per cent. of the total area contained within the boundaries of the State is occupied in holdings of 1 acre and upwards, used for agricultural or pastoral purposes. The highest proportion of alienation, 73.9 per cent. of the area of the division, has taken place in the Western Slopes, and the lowest, 1.9 per cent., in the Western Division. But taking the total area of holdings, the Western Division shows the largest proportion of its area—97 per cent.—under occupation. The proportions are high also in the Central Plains and Riverina, 89.4 per cent., and in the Western Slopes, 88.1 per cent.

If reference be made to the table on page 683 of the Year Book for 1928-29 it will be seen that the proportion of lands used for agricultural and pastoral purposes in each division decreases as the intensity of settlement increases. At the same time it is apparent that the density of settlement bears an approximate relationship to physical configuration and average rainfall. While the greater intensity of settlement in the more easterly districts necessitates the allocation of larger proportions of land for public purposes, it is undeniable that a very considerable proportion of the remaining Crown land in the Eastern Division is so rugged or wooded as to be unfit or unprofitable for occupation. This is especially the case in the South Coast Division, which in parts is very mountainous, only 39 per cent. of the total area being occupied by rural holdings, as compared with 69 per cent. in the North Coast Division and 60 per cent. in the Hunter and Manning.

VALUE OF ALIENATED RURAL LANDS.

Information as to the improved and unimproved capital values of lands was first collected for statistical purposes in 1920-21. The particulars relate to the value, on a freehold basis, of lands absolutely alienated, in course of alienation, or held as homestead farms or homestead selections and used for agricultural and pastoral purposes.

The unimproved capital value was defined as being the amount which the land might be expected to realise if sold under such reasonable conditions as a *bona fide* seller would require, assuming that the actual improvements had not been made, and the improved capital value as the value of the land with all improvements and buildings thereon under similar conditions of sale. Where particulars of unimproved value are not available from owners, collectors are instructed to obtain them from the records of Shire Councils, so that the unimproved values quoted may be taken as representing local government assessments, except in the Western Division, where no shires exist.

Where valuations have been made by the Valuer-General it has been found that valuations formerly made for local government purposes were below actual values. In many cases the discrepancy was considerable, and in the aggregate the valuations of shires are probably under-estimated by more than 20 per cent. Since municipal lands are of comparatively small extent, and very few shires assess improved values, particulars of improved capital value were obtained from the owners. In the table which follows, then, the unimproved capital value represents in most cases the shire valuation, but the improved values are obtained from the owner's assessment of the value of the land and its improvements. It is not possible to deduce the value of the improvements from the figures.

The following table shows in divisions of the State (on the basis of Local Government areas) the distribution of alienated and Crown lands occupied

in holdings of one acre and upwards for agricultural and pastoral purposes, together with the total and average value of the alienated lands at 31st March, 1933:—

Division.	Alienated* Land in Occupation in Holdings of 1 acre and over.					Area of Crown Land.
	Area.	Unimproved Capital Value of Land.		Improved Capital Value.		
		Total.	Average per acre.	Total.	Average per acre.	
	Acres.	£	£	£	£	Acres.
<i>Coastal—</i>	000.	000.		000.		000.
North Coast	3,388	12,434	3·7	33,032	9·7	1,422
Hunter and Manning	4,067	9,042	2·2	25,415	6·2	927
Metropolitan	285	3,046	10·7	6,939	24·3	1
South Coast	1,800	4,474	2·5	11,853	6·6	510
Total	9,540	28,996	3·0	77,239	8·1	2,860
<i>Tablelands—</i>						
Northern	3,933	5,344	1·4	13,396	3·4	2,502
Central	5,852	9,034	1·5	27,965	4·8	1,667
Southern	4,067	5,015	1·2	14,786	3·6	1,464
Total	13,852	19,393	1·4	56,147	4·1	5,633
<i>Western Slopes—</i>						
North	6,095	10,089	1·7	23,614	3·9	2,144
Central	6,086	9,187	1·5	28,890	4·7	807
South	8,644	15,746	1·8	49,015	5·7	1,049
Total	20,825	35,022	1·7	101,519	4·9	4,000
<i>Plains—</i>						
North-central	4,672	5,672	1·2	12,118	2·6	2,882
Central	8,143	8,016	1·0	18,487	2·3	5,294
Riverina	13,839	21,171	1·5	53,961	3·9	2,199
Total	26,654	34,859	1·3	84,566	3·2	10,375
<i>Western Division</i>	1,538	908	0·6	2,991	1·9	76,653
<i>Whole State</i>	72,409	119,178	1·6	322,462	4·5	99,521

* See explanation, page 170.

Particulars of the rainfall, productivity, and population of each of these divisions are shown on page 176. The average value per acre is closely related to these factors. The alienated lands in the Western Division are situated mainly in its eastern confines, and the value thereof does not afford any indication of the value of the extensive Crown lands situated further west.

The unimproved value of the alienated portions of rural holdings in series as at 30th June, 1930 (the latest date of compilation) is shown in the following table:—

Unimproved Value of Individual Alienated Holdings.	Number of Alienated Holdings.	Aggregate Area of Alienated Holdings.	Unimproved Value of Alienated Holdings.	Average Unimproved Value per Acre.
£		acres.	£	£ s.
Under 500 ...	25,716	3,913,997	5,554,470	1 8
500— 999 ...	13,854	6,068,268	9,877,610	1 13
1,000— 1,999 ...	15,685	11,840,078	21,732,080	1 17
2,000— 2,999 ...	6,463	8,169,585	15,361,720	1 18
3,000— 4,999 ...	4,577	9,518,284	17,041,490	1 16
5,000— 9,999 ...	2,703	10,698,331	18,051,280	1 14
10,000—14,999 ...	672	4,809,826	8,057,540	1 14
15,000—19,999 ...	346	3,514,826	5,880,050	1 13
20,000 and over ...	579	14,698,180	22,647,640	1 11
Total ...	70,595	73,231,375	124,203,880	1 14

A table containing corresponding particulars for each of the sixteen statistical divisions of the State was published on page 728 of the "Statistical Register of New South Wales" for 1929-30. Owing to the wide differences between the productive uses of lands in the various divisions it is necessary to refer to this more detailed table.

CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT.

A brief description of the character of rural settlement in New South Wales was published on page 689 of the Year Book for 1928-29 and a map showing the distribution of the rainfall, population and rural industries of the State was published opposite page 728 of the Year Book for 1924.

The following analysis of the State, according to natural divisions on the basis of Local Government areas, shows the rainfall, population, area, and production of each. A map showing these divisions is published as a frontispiece to this Year Book:—

Division.	Range of Average Annual Rainfall.	Population at Census, 1933.	Total Area.	Production (1932-33).				
				Wool.	Wheat.	Butter.	Minerals. **	Manu- factures.*
	inches.	000.	acres.	lb.	busheis.	lb.	£	£
<i>Coastal—</i>				000.	000.	000.	000.	000.
North Coast ...	35-76	146	6,965	150	...	65,148	13	911
Hunter and Manning ...	22-60	302	8,395	6,641	30	28,368	2,630	4,396
Metropolitan ...	29-50	1,360	958	161	1	515	730	39,470
South Coast ...	27-61	106	5,968	3,694	4	13,492		
Total ...	...	1,914	22,286	10,636	35	107,523	3,373	46,151
<i>Tablelands—</i>								
Northern ...	30-38	54	8,069	27,445	156	2,640	107	180
Central ...	23-55	141	10,716	47,338	3,696	3,558	756	799
Southern ...	19-65	50	7,062	31,811	84	565	3	320
Total ...	...	245	25,847	106,594	3,936	6,763	866	1,299
<i>Western Slopes—</i>								
North ...	24-33	63	9,219	52,381	5,183	2,870	45	210
Central ...	17-28	64	7,723	43,869	15,379	1,775	13	232
South ...	16-40	116	11,239	62,457	22,313	8,056	16	482
Total ...	...	243	28,181	158,707	42,875	12,701	74	924
<i>Central Plains—</i>								
Northern ...	18-28	30	9,580	45,025	2,126	154	3	104
Central ...	15-19	28	14,811	57,650	4,503	171	1	66
Riverina ...	12-22	84	17,004	71,303	25,316	1,575	10	321
Total ...	...	142	41,395	173,983	31,945	1,800	14	491
<i>Western Division ...</i>	8-19	52	80,319	82,160	79	44	1,336	704
Whole State ...	...	2,596	198,028†	532,050	78,870	128,931	5,663	49,569

* Value added in process of manufacture
government areas.

† Excluding area of harbours not included in local
** Calendar year, 1932.

Manufactories are not extensive outside the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, except for dairy factories in the coastal districts. Smelting and metal works of considerable importance are established on the coal-fields of the South Coast, at Newcastle and on the silver-lead fields at Broken Hill in the Western Division. A number of cement works are also operating in the Central Tableland Division and woollen mills at several of the more important country towns.

The five principal topographical divisions are strips of territory running from the northern to the southern boundary in a south-westerly direction, embracing, respectively, the coastal belt, tablelands, western slopes, central western plains and Western Division or far western plains. Except for the western plains, each is divided into three portions—northern, central, and southern—which, with the inclusion of a special metropolitan district, makes fourteen subdivisions, each of which presents fairly uniform natural features and is affected by uniform physiographic factors. In the north the region of high average rainfall extends further inland than in the south, with the result that the isohyets run in a general north and south direction. The south-western extremity of the Riverina lies about 100 miles further from the coast than does the north-western extremity of the northern plain, and, as the average annual rainfall diminishes with increasing rapidity towards the west, the northern subdivisions shown above generally receive more rain than the central, and the central more than the southern subdivisions. Rather less than one-half of the total area of the State receives average rains exceeding 20 inches per year, and rather more than one-half receives an average of more than 15 inches per year. Where the rainfall is greatest conditions generally favour the dairying industry, the areas with moderate rainfall being more suitable for sheep and wheat. In the dry western areas wool-growing is the only important rural industry.

Not only the quantity, but the season and reliableness of the rainfall, and the amount of evaporation are important considerations in determining the productive possibilities of any region. In common with most countries, New South Wales suffers periodically in one part or another from the effects of intermittent rainfall, a disability which local conditions such as the abnormal evaporation and the absorbent nature of the soils of the interior tend to aggravate. This difficulty may be overcome ultimately by water conservation and improvement in cultural methods, but at present it operates powerfully to the detriment of the western hinterland.

SETTLEMENT IN DIVISIONS.

Rainfall exerts a decisive effect on the nature of the pursuits and the extent of settlement in the various rural districts of the State, and largely explains their industrial characteristics.

For the purpose of considering rural settlement, the State may be distributed into five statistical divisions, viz., Coast, Tableland, Western Slopes of the Great Dividing Range, Central Plains and Riverina, and the Western Division. The statistics for 1922-23 and subsequent years have been collected upon the basis of local government areas instead of counties, as formerly, and this necessitated considerable rearrangement of divisional boundaries.

The nature of the industries and the settlement of each of the principal divisions of the State were discussed in the Official Year Book, 1922, at page 681 *et seq.*

Coastal Districts.

The following table presents a summary of the tenure and extent of occupied holdings in the four main divisions of the coastal belt as at 31st March, 1933:—

Division of Coast.	Total Area of Division.	Holdings of 1 acre and upwards.	Area of 1 and occupied in Holdings of 1 acre and upwards for Agricultural and Pastoral Purposes.					Area of Holdings suitable for Cultivation.
			Alienated †	Leases from the the Crown with		All Other Crown Leases.	Total.	
				Full rights of Conversion.	Limited rights of Conversion.			
	acres. 000	No.	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000
North	6,965	11,951	3,588	583	47	792	4,810	508
Hunter-Manning ...	8,395	9,336	4 067	535	68	324	4,994	424
Metropolitan... ..	958	4,321	285	...	..	1	286	126
South	5,968	4,517	1,860	264	32	214	2,310	321
Total	22,286	30,125	9,540	1,382	147	1,331	12,400	1,379

† See explanation, page 170.

Apart from the small area in the county of Cumberland which surrounds the metropolis, the North Coast is by far the most closely-settled part of the Coastal Division. The average areas of holdings in the various divisions are:—North Coast, 402 acres; Hunter and Manning, 535 acres; and South Coast, 511 acres. The proportions of the total area of each division occupied in holdings is 69 per cent. in the North Coast Division, 59 per cent. in that of Hunter and Manning, but only 39 per cent. on the South Coast.

Included in the coastal districts are 1,467 holdings, on which 1,991 share-farmers cultivated 28,567 acres and used 465,951 acres as dairy farms.

Owing to the rugged nature of the country only a small proportion of the land is considered suitable for cultivation, and of this area less than one-quarter was cultivated in 1932-33.

The following analysis shows the main purposes for which the holdings in the coastal districts were used in 1932-33:—

Principal Purpose for which Holdings were Used.*	Number of Holdings in Division.				
	North Coast.	Hunter and Manning.	Cumberland.	South Coast.	Total.
Agriculture only	1,290	1,601	1,967	416	5,274
Dairying only*	6,790	4,210	660	2,040	13,700
Grazing only*	1,321	1,941	201	1,215	4,678
Agriculture and dairying*	1,827	715	63	328	2,933
Agriculture and grazing*	168	132	21	121	442
Dairying and grazing*	230	287	8	91	616
Agriculture, dairying, and grazing*	67	64	3	31	165
Poultry	3	200	1,241	62	1,506
Poultry, Bees, Pigs, etc.	18	31	64	31	144
Unoccupied, or used mainly for other purposes	237	155	93	182	667
Total	11,951	9,336	4,321	4,517	30,125

* See comments on page 171.

The coastal district contains 90 per cent. of the holdings used for dairying only in New South Wales, and the North Coast district contains 50 per cent. of the number in the coastal division. Dairying separately or in conjunction with other farming pursuits is the predominant industry, but a considerable proportion of the farms is used for cattle-raising. A pronounced reduction has occurred in the number of holdings devoted to grazing, accompanied by an increase in the number of holdings applied to dairying only. This change is doubtless consequent upon the continued low prices realised for beef which tended to divert activity into dairying where returns were relatively higher.

Tablelands.

Although extensive plateaux exist in the Tableland Divisions, considerable areas are rugged and rock-strewn and not adaptable to agriculture. Hence grazing has remained the staple industry, although many farmers combine agriculture with grazing, and large areas are cultivated in suitable localities. The rainfall is ample throughout, and the headwaters of most of the principal rivers make this a well-watered region. Railway communications are good, but, on the whole, settlement is sparse, fewer flourishing towns exist than on the coast, and small settlements are rarer because lands suitable for intense farming are more scattered. Neither dairying nor agriculture has been developed to any appreciable degree, and pastoral pursuits are extensive.

The following table provides an analysis of the number and tenure of rural holdings in the three main divisions of the Tablelands as at 31st March, 1933:—

Division of Tableland.	Total Area of Division.	Holdings of 1 acre and upwards.	Area of Land occupied in Holdings of 1 acre and upwards for Agricultural and Pastoral Purposes.					Area or Holdings suitable for Cultivation.
			Alienated.*	Leases rom the Crown with—		All other Crown Leases.	Total.	
				Full rights of Conversion.	Limited rights of Conversion.			
	acres. 000	No.	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000
Northern ...	8,069	3,723	3,933	1,830	163	509	6,435	375
Central ...	10,716	7,544	5,852	1,212	156	299	7,519	1,622
Southern ...	7,062	3,121	4,067	824	97	543	5,531	347
Total ...	25,847	14,388	13,852	3,866	416	1,351	19,485	2,344

* See explanation, page 170.

While the proportion of land occupied in each division varies from 80 per cent. in the northern and 78 per cent. in the southern, to 70 per cent. in the central tablelands, rural settlement is densest in the central districts, which were the first to be occupied. More than one-half of the total area of the Tableland Division is alienated, and more than one-quarter of the area occupied is owned by the Crown. In addition, there were 802 share-farmers on 568 holdings, comprising 95,241 acres of cultivation and 22,964 acres of dairy farms. As in the Coastal Division the proportion of land suitable for cultivation is very small, only 22 per cent. of such land being cultivated in 1932-33.

The main purposes for which holdings were used in each division of the tablelands during 1932-33 are shown in the following table:—

*Principal Purpose for which Holdings were used.	Number of Holdings.			
	Northern Tableland.	Central Tableland.	Southern Tableland.	Total.
Agriculture only	204	1,332	60	1,596
Dairying only*	288	333	96	717
Grazing only*	2,122	3,151	2,560	7,833
Agriculture and Dairying*	190	322	16	528
Agriculture and Grazing*	621	1,668	198	2,487
Dairying and Grazing*	115	175	106	396
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing*	110	272	34	416
Poultry, Bees, Pigs, etc.	10	60	13	83
Unoccupied or used for other purposes	63	231	38	332
Total	3,723	7,544	3,121	14,388

* See comments on page 171.

Grazing pursuits predominate throughout, but a considerable proportion of the holdings are used for agricultural purposes.

Western Slopes.

The divisions of the Western Slopes contain gently undulating lands with a westerly trend, watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and an adequate and regular rainfall. These fertile areas are eminently suitable for agriculture and are with the Riverina the most productive portions of the interior. As yet they are only sparsely settled, and very great development is possible.

The area, number, and tenure of rural holdings in the various districts of the Western Slopes as at 31st March, 1933, are shown below:—

Division of Slopes.	Total Area of Division.	Holdings of 1 acre and upwards.	Area of Land occupied in Holdings of 1 acre and ards for Agricultural and Pastoral purposes.					Area of Holdings suitable for Cultivation.
			Alienated *	Leases from the Crown with— Full rights of Conversion.	Limited rights of Conversion.	All other Crown Leases.	Total.	
	acres. 000	No.	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000
North-Western	9,219	4,349	6,095	1,579	371	194	8,239	1,671
Central-Western	7,723	4,409	6,086	612	33	162	6,893	3,936
South-Western	11,239	8,102	8,644	392	35	622	9,693	5,088
Total	28,181	16,860	20,825	2,583	439	978	24,825	10,695

* See explanation, page 170.

In these divisions settlement is most dense on the South-western Slope, but the proportion of occupied land is greatest in the northern districts. The proportion of land occupied in the Slopes is 88 per cent. of the total area of the whole division. The area of land suitable for cultivation is considerable, constituting nearly 38 per cent. of the total area of such land in the State. Of the land under occupation in the Slopes Division only 13 per cent. was under crop in 1932-33.

The following statement shows the principal purposes for which rural holdings were used in the Western Slopes Division in 1932-33:—

*Principal Purpose for which Holdings were used.	Number of Holdings in Division.			
	North-Western Slope.	Central-Western Slope.	South-Western Slope.	Total.
Agriculture only	374	343	1,179	1,896
Dairying only*	156	60	390	606
Grazing only*... ..	1,642	693	1,801	4,136
Agriculture and Dairying*	231	88	165	484
Agriculture and Grazing*	1,615	2,841	3,453	7,909
Dairying and Grazing*	57	21	314	392
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing*	136	266	624	1,026
Poultry, Bees, Pigs, etc.	45	12	18	75
Unoccupied or used for Other Purposes	93	85	158	336
Total	4,349	4,409	8,102	16,860

* See comments on page 171.

Mixed farming—agricultural and grazing—is the principal rural activity, but grazing predominates on the North-Western Slope, where the lands fit for agriculture are relatively of small extent. The number of holdings used principally for agricultural purposes is large, but dairying and small farming are not extensive.

Plains and Riverina.

The Plains of the Central Division, including the Riverina, constitute the eastern portion of a remarkable extent of almost level country, stretching from the last hills of the Western Slopes to the western boundary of the State. With an average width of 120 miles, they comprise the great sheep districts of the State and about 40 per cent. of the agricultural lands. Generally speaking, they are not well watered, the average rainfall is low, and its intermittency is a source of frequent loss. They are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but they do not supply water to a very extensive area, as they are few and their flow is irregular. Railway facilities are not so good as in the more easterly districts, but they are being improved steadily, particularly in the Riverina. Communication and transport to outlying districts depend mostly on motor and horse-drawn conveyances. Artesian water underlies a considerable area on the north, and bores serve to supply permanent water in a number of localities. In the south, sub-artesian bores are of great practical utility.

The following table shows the number, tenure, and extent of holdings occupied for agricultural and pastoral purposes in the division on 31st March, 1933.

Plains of Central Division.	Total Area of Division.	Holdings of 1 acre and upwards.	Area of Land occupied in Holdings of 1 acre and upwards for Agricultural and Pastoral Purposes.					Area of Land suitable for Cultivation.
			Alienated.*	Leases from the Crown with—		All other Crown Leases.	Total.	
				Full rights of Conversion.	Limited rights of Conversion.			
	acres. 000	No.	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000	acres. 000
North ...	9,579	1,868	4,672	1,896	672	314	7,554	1,313
Central ...	14,811	2,516	8,143	3,671	946	677	13,437	3,224
Riverina ...	17,004	7,320	13,839	931	127	1,141	16,038	6,697
Total ...	41,394	11,704	26,654	6,498	1,745	2,132	37,029	11,234

* See explanation, page 170.

The existence of a closely-settled but comparatively small area of irrigated lands in the Riverina partly accounts for the density of settlement in that division. There were 1,371 holdings in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area embracing 285,775 acres inclusive of certain attached lands outside the Irrigation Area. Sixty-one per cent. of the area occupied in the Central Plains Division has been alienated, but while the proportion alienated is 62 per cent. of the total area in the northern districts, it is 86 per cent. in the Riverina, where the land is more productive.

The area of Crown lands occupied is considerable in all divisions, and in the central districts it exceeded the area of occupied alienated lands until 1926-27.

Share-farming is not extensive in the north, but in the Riverina 1,167 holdings employed 1,600 share-farmers, who had 422,205 acres in cultivation in 1932-33. Only 17 per cent of the land in the Northern Plains is considered suitable for agriculture, but the proportions in the Central Plains and Riverina are 24 and 42 per cent. respectively.

The following table shows the main purposes for which the holdings in the Central Plains Division were used in 1932-33.

Principal Purpose for which Holdings were used.*	Number of Holdings in Plains of Central Division.			
	North.	Central.	Riverina.	Total.
Agriculture only	46	182	1,973	2,201
Dairying only*	15	13	106	134
Grazing only*	1,105	1,523	1,118	3,746
Agriculture and Dairying*	1	2	153	156
Agriculture and Grazing*	673	729	3,324	4,726
Dairying and Grazing*	5	9	50	64
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing*	9	21	462	492
Poultry, Bees, Pigs, etc.	1	1	4	6
Unoccupied or used for other purposes ..	13	36	130	179
Total	1,868	2,516	7,320	11,704

* See comments on page 171.

While grazing, with mixed farming and agriculture, predominates in the northern districts, agriculture assumes increasing importance in the south, and, combined with grazing, it predominates in the Riverina. On the irrigated lands of the Murrumbidgee a considerable number of holdings are used for small farming, and this accounts for the greater part of the holdings used for agriculture and for dairying in the Riverina. Nevertheless, taking into account the areas shown in the previous table, the existence of agricultural pursuits is seen to have a very pronounced effect on the density of settlement.

Western Division.

The plains of the Western Division will probably never be developed into a productive region maintaining a population commensurate with their area. One-third of the division receives less than 10 inches of rain per year and practically the whole of the remainder less than 15 inches. Though the soils are uniformly fertile, the lack of rain, permanent water and grasses, and the high rate of evaporation, ranging up to 90 inches per year, render it unproductive in a high degree. Except on a few small irrigated areas there is scarcely a sign of agriculture or dairying, and by reason

of the small rainfall, the sheep-carrying capacity of the land is only about one-fifth as great as that of the plains further east; but the climate is well suited to the production of high-grade merino sheep. It is a lonely region, for the most part occupied in large holdings on a long lease tenure. It presents an immense field for scientific development, but its possibilities are problematical. Whether irrigation from the Murray and the vast lake reservoirs of the South Darling, or from the artesian water zone of the north, combined with dry-farming methods, will render any extensive areas adaptable to agriculture, or whether water and fodder conservation will render it capable of maintaining large numbers of sheep and suitable for closer settlement, remain questions which are not likely to be considered until settlement in the more attractive easterly regions has made very great advances. It is contended, however, that in the south there are large areas which only require railway facilities to render them profitable for agriculture. At present, excluding the mining districts, it is a vast region comprising two-fifths of the area of the State, producing less than one-sixth of the pastoral produce, and practically nothing besides, and inhabited by less than 20,000 persons (one person to 6 square miles) or one-hundredth part of the population of the State. Near the western boundary, however, is situated one of the richest silver-lead fields of the world, and in the large mining town of Broken Hill there is a population of about 27,000 persons. In the eastern part of the division exist extensive copper deposits, which formerly maintained thriving settlements at Cobar, Canbelego, and Nymagee, but with the suspension of mining activities the population of these localities has decreased. For the rest, the division possesses only one town, Bourke, with a population exceeding 1,500, four exceeding 500, and about twenty smaller townships.

The following table shows the number and extent of holdings (as distinct from landholders) in the Western Division as at 30th June, 1927, the last year for which this information is available:—

Area Series (alienated and Crown lands combined).	East of Darling.		West of Darling.	
	No. of Holdings.	Area of Holdings.	No. of Holdings.	Area of Holdings.
Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
1- 3,000	392	103,851	142	85,735
3,001- 10,000	79	510,637	65	465,547
10,001- 20,000	164	2,380,575	115	1,523,670
20,001- 50,000	242	7,495,068	169	5,329,802
50,001-100,000	77	5,096,619	92	6,323,365
Over 100,000	92	18,800,169	103	29,981,139
Total	1,046	34,386,919	686	43,709,258

Although the area west of the Darling constitutes more than one-half of the total area occupied, the number of holdings in all but the two largest groups was less than in the eastern sector. Over 62 per cent. of the total area was occupied by 195 holdings averaging 250,000 acres each.

The total area of alienated land in the rural holdings in the Western Division as at 31st March, 1933, was only 1,537,740 acres. The total area of Crown lands in rural holdings was 76,653,327 acres. Of the total area of land occupied, only 23,273 acres were under crop in 1932-33, although 2,599,179 acres of land were considered by the occupiers to be suitable for cultivation. The unimproved value of the alienated land was returned as £907,610, and the improved value as £2,990,870.

VALUE OF MACHINERY USED IN RURAL INDUSTRIES.

A comparison of the value of agricultural, pastoral, and dairying implements and machinery in use on rural holdings during various years since 1901 is shown in the following table, allowance being made for depreciation:—

Season	Agricultural.	Dairying (excluding Machinery in Factories).	Pastoral.*	Total Value.
	£	£	£	£
1900-01	2,065,780	237,220	754,050	3,057,050
1905-06	2,557,260	365,440	1,120,990	4,043,690
1910-11	3,414,620	534,740	1,483,080	5,432,440
1915-16	5,362,030	570,950	2,015,050	7,948,030
1920-21	7,120,380	910,260	3,141,030	11,171,670
1922-23	8,536,170	1,124,960	3,816,250	13,477,380
1923-24	8,799,350	1,038,380	3,825,920	13,713,650
1924-25	9,427,730	1,119,290	4,106,820	14,653,840
1925-26	9,588,320	1,162,850	4,329,910	15,081,086
1926-27	9,837,190	1,232,290	4,928,300	15,997,780
1927-28	10,849,510	1,229,430	4,975,180	17,054,120
1928-29	10,883,550	1,214,670	5,067,940	17,166,160
1929-30	10,955,920	1,193,000	4,812,060	16,960,980
1930-31	10,523,390	1,171,000	4,676,920	16,374,310
1931-32	9,526,396	1,149,387	4,125,417	14,801,200
1932-33	8,869,795	1,214,919	3,885,203	13,969,917

* Includes in many cases farming implements used on pastoral holdings.

In 1932-33 the value of machinery used in holdings devoted to poultry, pigs, and bees amounted to £174,190.

The foregoing figures are exclusive of the value of travelling machinery, *e.g.*, harvesters, chaffcutters, etc., for which the records show a value of £29,704 in 1930-31, £29,327 in 1931-32, and £37,248 in 1932-33. The figures indicate substantial progress in the mechanisation of the rural industries, and notably, of agricultural operations. The decline in total value in evidence since 1929-30 is apparently due to depreciation and non-replacement of existing machinery during the period of depression which affected agriculture with particular severity.

The following table indicates the approximate value of rural holdings, and of machinery and live stock thereon, in each of the past ten years:—

At 30th June.	Value of Alienated Land and Improvements thereto.	Value of Farm Machinery and Implements.	Value of Livestock on Farms.*	Total.	Average Value of Alienated land per acre (as returned).	
					Unimproved.	Improved.
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£ s.	£ s.
1921	272,000	11,200	51,300	334,500	1 14	4 9
1922	271,900	12,300	51,400	335,600	1 13	4 8
1923	278,100	13,500	63,000	354,600	1 13	4 8
1924	282,700	13,700	74,500	370,900	1 13	4 8
1925	291,300	14,700	69,000	375,000	1 13	4 9
1926	306,900	15,100	74,800	396,800	1 13	4 12
1927	319,500	16,000	56,100	391,600	1 14	4 13
1928	341,500	17,000	71,000	429,500	1 14	4 16
1929	353,100	17,200	62,000	432,300	1 14	4 18
1930	353,700	17,000	44,800	415,500	1 14	4 17
1931	343,600	16,400	45,500	405,500	1 13	4 12
1932†	332,200	14,800	45,600	392,600	1 13	4 12
1933†	322,500	14,000	40,000	376,500	1 13	4 9

* Number as at 30th June at prevailing market values.

† 31st March.

In addition the unimproved value of Crown lands leased to landholders was estimated in 1930 to be in the vicinity of £60,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL LABOUR.

Particulars of persons above the age of 14 years permanently engaged in farm work on rural holdings one acre or more in extent are collected annually. They are classified according to status, and the amount of the salaries and wages paid to employees in receipt of remuneration is ascertained. Returns have been obtained since 1922-23 concerning wages paid to temporary hands employed by landholders during harvesting and shearing operations and for other casual work.

Particulars in respect of persons engaged in farm work on rural holdings during the year ended March 31, 1933, are shown below:—

Capacity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
Owners, Lessees, and Share-farmers	70,779	919	71,698
Permanent employees receiving wages... ..	29,347	432	29,779
Relatives not receiving wages	21,669	6,994	28,663
Total (permanently engaged)	121,795	8,345	130,140
Wages paid (including value of board and lodging):—	£	£	£
Permanent employees	4,292,252	36,058	4,328,310
Casual employees	2,362,101	15,586	2,377,687

Of the relatives not receiving wages in 1932-33, 10,643 males and 6,496 females above the age of 14 years were employed in the coastal districts, where dairying is the principal farming activity.

The total amount of wages paid to permanent employees during the year 1932-33 was 3,114,351, in addition to board and lodging, etc., valued at £1,196,573, or a total of £4,328,310, the average remuneration, on the basis of these figures, being £146 per annum to males, and £83 per annum to females. An examination of the individual returns, however, shows that the amount stated as the value of the board and lodging is not carefully estimated. The wages paid to casual employees amounted to £2,089,743 in addition to "keep," valued at £287,944.

The following table provides a comparison of the number of males permanently occupied on rural holdings, and the amount of wages paid by landholders to permanent and casual employees:—

Year ended 30th June.	Owners and Lessees.	Share farmers.	Unpaid relatives assisting owners or share farmers (males).	Permanent Male Employees working for Wages or Salary on Rural Holdings.		Salaries and Wages paid to Employees during year. (b).		
				Number.	Average amount paid per employee. (a).	Permanent. (a).	Casual. (a).	Total. (a).
					£	£000.	£000.	£000.
1923 ...	63,690	3,970	18,277	34,962	175	6,297	2,246	8,543
1924 ...	64,582	3,636	17,979	34,155	178	6,179	2,472	8,651
1925 ...	64,991	3,828	17,673	36,733	177	6,630	2,999	9,629
1926 ...	64,576	3,667	16,946	35,805	184	6,692	3,216	9,908
1927 ...	63,617	4,043	17,111	35,149	192	6,867	3,440	10,307
1928 ...	63,228	4,457	17,513	35,482	190	6,820	3,274	10,094
1929 ...	61,732	4,402	17,495	34,234	189	6,550	3,050	9,600
1930 ...	60,628	4,672	19,736	31,387	182	5,794	2,800	8,594
1931 ...	61,264	5,033	20,743	27,949	164	4,596	2,194	6,790
1932* ...	62,319	5,603	22,133	26,874	154	4,185	2,112	6,297
1933* ...	61,660	9,119	21,669	29,347	146	4,328	2,378	6,706

(a) Including value of keep.

(b) Including a small amount paid to females.

* Year ended 31st March.

It would appear that in some cases the wages paid to contractors engaged in work on rural holdings are included in the amounts paid to casual workers.

A feature of the table up to 1932, is the marked tendency to a decline in permanent and casual rural employment, but in 1933 the figures recorded a slight improvement in this connection. The partial replacement of paid employees by unpaid relative assisting owners and by share-farmers is indicated by the growth in numbers of these classes, and to some extent may have resulted from the absence of other suitable vocations into which the sons of farmers might have been absorbed. Then, again, the increased use of machinery in rural industries has, doubtless, contributed to a reduction in the total number of persons engaged in rural pursuits though it is possible that there has been an increase in contract labour that is not reflected in the records.

There has been an extension of the practice of share-farming over a number of years, and the growth in the number of share-farmers has been very marked since 1930. The inability of farmers consequent upon diminished incomes to avail themselves of paid services, has apparently resulted in the transference of men from the employee to the share-farmer group

RURAL FINANCE.

The problem of promoting effective rural settlement in New South Wales has been associated closely with that of rural finance. While comparatively few settlers have possessed sufficient capital to purchase land outright from the Crown, there has been a general desire to acquire a freehold tenure, neither private nor State tenancy having proved popular. Moreover, the proper development of rural holdings requires the investment of much capital for lengthy periods, and facilities for temporary financial accommodation, particularly during periods of drought.

The Land Act of 1861, aiming to encourage the settlement of an agricultural population beside the pastoral lessees, introduced "free selection before survey" and sales of Crown land by deposit and instalments with conditions as to residence, etc. By this means much more land was sold in the following twenty-three years than was sold at auction, and since 1889 alienation has been almost exclusively by this method of conditional purchase which is a method of selling Crown lands on terms. Beyond this little was done to provide financial aid for settlers until the end of the last century, when the agricultural and dairying industries were developing, and droughts were impeding settlement.

In 1899 an Advances to Settlers Board was appointed by the Government to make loans to farmers in necessitous circumstances or embarrassed by droughts. Advances were limited to £200 for a term of ten years at 4 per cent. interest. The scope of the Act was widened in 1902 when the Board was empowered to make advances to farmers for any approved purpose up to £500, repayable within thirty years.

In 1907 the functions of the Board were taken over by the Commissioners of the Government Savings Bank, and the limit of individual advances was raised to £2,000. By 1921, when the Rural Bank was established to carry on and extend the work, the outstanding advances amounted to £3,250,000, secured by mortgages from 7,000 borrowers. Particulars of the number and amount of advances are shown on page 190.

In 1901 a closer settlement policy was introduced by the Government with a view to acquiring and subdividing large estates and leases suitable for closer settlement. Operations under this scheme commenced actively in 1905. A summary of the operations under the various schemes is shown on pages 226 to 229 of this chapter.

Of similar character to the schemes of closer settlement was the entry by the Government upon a scheme of irrigation in connection with the Murrumbidgee River (in 1906). The first farms were made available in 1912, and at 30th June, 1933, the number held was 1900, with an area of 241,869, acres. Here settlers have been assisted by advances and by the provision of factories to handle their products.

The Government also undertakes to finance the construction of shallow bores, sunk either by its own or privately-owned plants, allowing the settlers extended terms of repayment of from five to ten years. Further, works for water supply for stock and domestic purposes and in certain cases for irrigation are provided, and bore trusts and water trusts are constituted, under which the cost of the works is repaid over a period of years (in most cases twenty-eight years) by the landholders benefiting. Further particulars of the finance provided in connection with irrigation projects are shown on pages 96 and 231 of this Year Book.

In the Commonwealth Bank of Australia a rural credit department was established in October, 1925, to assist the marketing of the products of the rural industries. For this purpose advances for a period not exceeding one year may be made to banks, co-operative associations, etc., and bills secured on primary produce may be discounted on behalf of these institutions. Further particulars regarding the departments are shown in the chapter "Private Finance" of this Year Book.

The Governments of the State and of the Commonwealth have provided assistance to settlers to enable them to construct fencing to protect their holdings from the ravages of rabbits and wild dogs. Details are published in the chapter of this volume entitled "Pastoral Industry."

Advances by Rural Industries Board.

In 1915 certain schemes of limited scope were initiated by the Departments of Lands and Agriculture to assist farmers by loans to cultivate new areas and to relieve necessitous farmers. During the severe drought of 1919-20 a sum of £2,000,000 was made available by two special local loans to assist farmers whose ordinary commercial credit had been destroyed by the bad seasons.

The Rural Industries Board was formed on the 1st December, 1919—

- (a) to take over, consolidate, and collect all advances by the State for drought relief, seed wheat, and clearing land since 1915, and
- (b) to extend the scope of relief to necessitous farmers.

In 1923 the Board was dissolved and its functions were continued by the Rural Industries Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

A sum of £437,006 was advanced between 1915 and 1919 under schemes controlled by the Departments of Lands and Agriculture. Of this, £259,794 were repaid or otherwise adjusted, and debit balances amounting to about £177,000 were taken over by the Board at the aforementioned date. As from 30th March, 1931, a charge of £2 15s. per ton (reduced to £1 10s. per ton as from 1st January, 1932) was levied on flour for local consumption and the proceeds (less administrative expenses incidental to collection) were

paid to the credit of the funds operated by the Branch for advances to settlers. To 30th June, 1932, the sum of £567,244 had been received from the flour tax, and in 1932-33 part of the proceeds were made available as grants to wheat-growers in terms of the Wheat-growers' Relief Act. A summary of the operations of the Rural Industries Branch is set out in the following table:—

Year ending 30th June.	Advances.	Interest charged on Ad- vances.	Repayments.		Bad Debts written off.	Balances due (ap- prox.).	No. of Debtors.
			Principal.	Interest.			
1 Dec., 1919, to 30 June, 1922	£ 2,152,399*	£ 105,666	£ 1,817,792	£ 92,848	£ †	£ 347,416	†
1923	159,443	24,639	80,517	12,239	4,812	433,930	†
1924	237,414	32,015	118,673	16,859	1,634	566,193	†
1925	121,120	28,444	192,134	38,166	4,392	481,065	3,478
1926	151,788	22,222	242,020	18,565	14,533	379,957	3,465
1927	85,959	14,662	165,869	17,975	2,285	294,449	2,579
1928	428,350	9,251	41,027	7,117	10,758	673,148	4,300
1929	396,493	29,595	401,416	31,157	850	665,813	3,687
1930	600,594	36,421	213,102	21,265	29,018	1,639,443	5,500
1931	664,202	57,783	395,531	51,419	4,092	1,399,486	5,200
1932	242,095	66,934	352,857	68,496	560	1,196,692	5,000
1933	233,571	78,771	212,929	65,886	25,635	1,204,294	5,000
Total... ..	5,473,419	506,403	4,233,867	441,992	99,469	...	...

* Including balances taken over from other Departments (£177,000) and Cash Sales from stocks to persons other than necessitous farmers (£277,000). † Not available.

Originally operations were restricted to assisting wheat-growers, but, in 1920, assistance was afforded also to dairy-farmers and small graziers. More recently the scope of operations has been extended to include farmers of considerable variety whose circumstances prevented them from obtaining assistance through usual commercial channels; thus on a relatively small scale assistance has been granted to orchardists, tobacco growers, rice growers, farmers suffering loss from floods, fire and grasshopper pests, pig farmers who sustained the loss of their herds as the result of an outbreak of swine fever, etc.

Most of the advances, however, are made to wheat-farmers, and the assistance granted usually takes the form of orders issued upon suppliers of the commodities required, *i.e.*, fodder, seed wheat, fertiliser, tractor fuel, household supplies, and so on. In October, 1932, the sum of £50,000 was set aside to assist small graziers who were not in a position to procure flock rams from registered breeders, and advances totalling £8337 were made for this purpose in 1932-33. Payment is made direct to suppliers, who render their accounts to the Branch accompanied by the farmer's acknowledgment of receipt of the goods. Cash advances are made only in exceptional circumstances.

Until recent years advances were made in cash at the rate of 5s. per acre on newly fallowed land. The object of this form of advance was to encourage better farming methods, and consequently operations were not confined to necessitous farmers only. The advantages of fallowing are now fully recognised throughout the State, and the desired results having been achieved, fallowing assistance is granted only to necessitous farmers on the lines of general assistance.

Interest on advances was formerly at the rate of 6 per cent., with an additional 1 per cent. on overdue accounts until 30th June, 1925. It was reduced to 5½ per cent. from 1st February, 1932, and to 4 per cent. as from 1st January, 1933.

Security taken for the advances consists mainly of crop liens and promissory notes, as in the majority of cases farmers receiving assistance lack the means of furnishing more tangible security which would enable them to obtain accommodation from ordinary financial institutions. Having regard to the somewhat hazardous nature of security taken, the number of bad debts incurred has been relatively small.

Government Guarantee Board.

Under the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, passed towards the end of December, 1929, a Government Guarantee Board was constituted with power to guarantee to the banks repayment of advances made to settlers. The Board consists of the Minister for Agriculture (as Chairman), the Colonial Treasurer, and the Officer-in-Charge of the Rural Industries Branch. The amount which may be guaranteed in respect of any one settler must not exceed £3,000, and in the case of a co-operative society registered under the provisions of the Co-operation Act it must not exceed £25,000. The total amount which may be guaranteed by the Board in any one year may not exceed £2,500,000. New guarantees were given by the Board only during the period of two years commencing on 23rd December, 1929, but guarantees given during that period may be continued for such time as may be approved by the Board.

The total amount of effective guarantees made by the Board up to 30th June, 1933, was £395,508, inclusive of £45,900, which had been discharged up to that date.

Advances by the Rural Bank.

The Rural Bank was established in 1921 as a department of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales by the Government Savings Bank (Rural Bank) Act, 1920, under the control of three Commissioners who were empowered to continue on an extended basis the operations transacted previously by the Advance Department of the bank.

The primary object of the bank was to afford greater financial assistance to primary producers than is usually obtainable from other institutions, and thus to promote rural settlement and development.

Funds were obtained from deposits at current account, fixed deposits at current bank rates of interest and the issue of debentures and inscribed stock.

Loans were made only to persons engaged in primary production or in closely allied pursuits, and were either amortization loans or overdrafts on current accounts. The basis of lending generally adopted was two-thirds of the value of freehold land or certificated tenures under the Crown Lands Acts, or three-fourths of the value of improvements on uncertificated Crown tenures. Security was also taken over stock, plant, crops, wool, etc. The advances were made to repay existing encumbrances, to purchase land, to effect improvements or to utilise resources. By this means material assistance was afforded to both prospective and established settlers.

As from 1st October, 1931, the rate of interest on loans was reduced in terms of the Interest Reduction Act, 1931, and in December, 1932, the Commissioners voluntarily reduced the rate to a maximum of 5 per cent.

By the Commonwealth and State Banks Agreements Ratification Act, 1931, the Savings Bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales and the current account and fixed deposit business of the

Rural Bank Department were transferred to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. The loan business of the Rural Bank Department was continued as a State activity under the control of the Commissioners.

By Act No. 63 of 1932, the name of the institution was changed to that of the Rural Bank of New South Wales and placed under a new Board of Commissioners.

The following tables show the transactions in long term and overdraft loans by the Advance Department of the Government Savings Bank or the Rural Bank in various years since 1911.

Long Term Loans.

Year ended 30th June.	Advances made.			Balances repayable.		
	Number.	Total Amount.	Average.	Number.	Total Amount.	Average.
		£	£		£	£
1911	838	331,693	395	3,754	1,074,359	286
1913	1,386	771,272	556	5,094	2,051,132	403
1915	860	387,715	451	5,860	2,514,078	429
1921	1,365	813,525	596	7,242	3,423,871	473
1924	1,081	888,479	822	9,766	5,526,744	566
1925	603	587,508	974	9,749	5,721,684	587
1926	265	444,065	1,676	9,252	5,661,368	612
1927	332	598,879	1,804	8,933	5,783,776	648
1928	305	437,195	1,430	8,676	5,759,410	664
1929	685	807,550	1,179	8,609	5,951,428	691
1930	581	703,425	1,211	8,743	6,272,685	718
1931	78	84,675	1,086	8,686	6,166,523	710
1932	27	24,860	920	8,488	5,966,586	703
1933	47	21,565	458	8,306	5,763,295	693

Overdrafts.

Year ended 30th June.	Advances made during year.			Advances current at end of year.	
	Number.		Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	New.	Additional.			
			£		£
1922	1,383	...	980,375	1,364	728,584
1923	1,565	356	794,499	2,743	1,381,113
1924	1,827	521	1,081,335	4,205	2,144,333
1925	1,710	511	1,196,280	5,291	2,830,915
1926	1,746	675	1,342,692	6,277	3,618,597
1927	2,115	994	1,996,925	7,402	4,746,220
1928	3,465	1,273	2,231,790	8,527	6,098,405
1929	2,225	1,462	2,012,505	9,424	6,938,041
1930	1,970	1,895	1,992,785	10,691	7,988,275
1931	811	534	486,505	10,650	8,254,745
1932	144	99	112,332	9,566	7,857,288
1933	196	785	170,908	9,349	7,704,117

Other Advances to Settlers.

Particulars of the number and amount of registered loans made on the security of livestock, wool, and growing crops are published in the Chapter "Private Finance" of this Year Book.

Advances to Farmers from Unemployment Relief Funds.

With the dual purpose of promoting increased employment in rural areas and stimulating rural production, advances of unemployment relief moneys are made by the Unemployment Relief Council through the Rural Industries Branch. From this fund an amount of £61,992 was advanced to settlers for permanent improvements during the year ended 30th June, 1931, £4,833 in 1931-32, and £212 during 1932-33.

Greater financial assistance was afforded to farmers and graziers from these moneys during the year, 1932-33, the advances to settlers being administered by an "Advances to Settlers Co-ordination Board" and a "Dairy Promotion Board" set up by the Unemployment Relief Council. Advances for permanent improvements and the extermination of rabbits are dealt with by the first-named Board. During the year ended 30th June, 1933, 2,723 applications were approved, involving the advance of an aggregate sum of £544,319, the average amount of loan being approximately £200. Under this scheme advances are limited to £500, and are repayable over periods up to fifteen years. Interest is at the rate of 3 per cent., and during the first two years no repayment of capital is required.

The Dairy Promotion Board was constituted with the object of providing funds for the relief of unemployment by the extension of dairying activities. Originally money was provided in respect of improvements, stock, and plant up to a total cost of £600, of which one-third was required to be provided by the applicant. The Council later amended the personal provision to one-fifth, retaining the limit of advance at £400. In the case of stock, plant, and sundries, the money is repayable over ten years; advances for improvements are to be liquidated in periods up to fifteen years, and in both cases interest is charged at the rate of 3 per cent., no repayments of principal being required during the first two years. During the six months of its operations to 30th June, 1933, the Dairy Promotion Board approved of 215 applications totalling £36,365, an average of £169 per loan. Up to 31st May, 1934, 1,407 applications were received, of which 520 were approved for advances totalling £80,502.

The aggregate amount of rural developmental loans made from the unemployment relief moneys during the year 1932-33 was £580,684 in respect of 2,938 advances—an average of £197 per loan.

THE FARMERS' RELIEF ACT, 1932.

The Farmers' Relief Act (assented to on 29th November, 1932) came into operation on 17th February, 1933. The objects of the Act are to provide assistance and relief for necessitous farmers, to prevent the possible failure of the farmer, and to afford him, by conservation of his assets, an opportunity of recovering his financial position.

The Act is administered by a Farmers' Relief Board of three members, viz., the Director (a full-time administrator), who is the chairman of the Board, one member representing farmers and one representing creditors of farmers. The term "farmer" includes all classes of primary producers.

Stay Orders.

The principal method of affording relief is by means of a "stay order." A stay order, which is granted at the discretion of the Director, operates to suspend during its currency any action, execution, proceedings whether judicial or extra-judicial on default, or for or upon breach of covenant

under mortgage or any agreement for sale or purchase of land, or other process or proceedings against the farmer. The provisions of the Moratorium Act, 1930-31, do not apply in respect of a farmer (or his estate or effects) to whom a stay order has been issued.

Farmers desiring to receive the benefits of the Act must make application within two years of the commencement thereof, and a stay order may endure up to twelve months after expiration of the Act—that is, until 31st March, 1936, or such time thereafter as the Governor notifies by proclamation that all stay orders granted under the Act have been removed.

The Board may remove any stay order at any time in its discretion after giving twenty-one days' notice of its intention to do so by notification in the *Gazette* and by advertisement in the prescribed manner. Circumstances occasioning the removal of a stay order may be the recovery of the farmer's financial position; completion by him of an independent arrangement with all his creditors; desertion of his property or failure to work it; or such evidence of inefficiency and lack of industry on the part of a farmer as to render the continuance of a stay order unwarranted.

Existing Liabilities.

During the last few years, the low prices of rural products have greatly diminished farmers' incomes, and created difficulty in meeting financial commitments. To promote the farmer's recovery the Board, as soon as possible after the granting of a stay order, will assess the value of the farmer's lands, plant, etc., ascertain the amount of his debts and liabilities, and notify all creditors of the assessment. The accounts of the farmer are thereupon classified and his excess liabilities, whether secured or unsecured, are suspended. The principal object of this suspension is to ensure that the farmer, during the currency of the stay order, will pay interest only on that portion of his secured liabilities as is represented by tangible assets at present-day valuation.

The liabilities included in the "suspended liabilities account," comprised by (a) secured liabilities not represented by assets and (b) unsecured debts, are then "conditioned." Any surplus from the secured assets, together with those assets that are unencumbered, are apportioned between the suspended secured liabilities and all unsecured debts. The farmer's liabilities then consist of (a) that part of the secured liabilities not placed in the suspense account, the maximum interest payable on which is fixed by the Act at 5 per cent.; (b) conditioned liabilities, and (c) unsecured liabilities upon which, during the continuance of the stay order, no interest accrues.

Supervisors.

When a stay order is granted, a supervisor of the estate of the farmer is appointed by the Director. A supervisor is required to furnish approved securities in the penal sum of £2,000, and is bound to observe secrecy in regard to the farmer's affairs. He is the local agent of the administration and has no power to interfere with the working and management of the farm or the marketing of the produce unless, for some special reason, the Board directs him to do so. A supervisor may be appointed to supervise a number of estates, and, ordinarily, his duties will be confined to the financial and business administration of the farmer's estate. He becomes the agent of the farmer, and all matters of business and finance in relation to the farm must be conducted with him. His remuneration, paid out of the estate of the farmer, is fixed by the Director, and may be any amount

from a minimum of £5 5s. to 3 per cent. of the gross proceeds of the marketed produce of the farm, exclusive of sales of livestock made by way of capital realisation. The supervisor will receive all debts and moneys payable to the farmer, proceeds of all produce marketed by him, and make disbursements from the moneys of the farmer in accordance with the Act. Moneys of each farmer must be deposited by the supervisor in a special account in a bank approved by the Director.

Disbursement of Farmer's Funds.

The Act specifies in some detail the method of distributing the farmer's funds. A distinction is made between funds available prior to 1st July, 1933, and those available subsequently. In each season, out of the moneys received by him, the supervisor shall make disbursements:—

Firstly, for the expenses of harvesting, shearing, etc., insurance premiums, and certain advances that may have been made by the Board;

Secondly, to the farmer for his own personal expenses an amount equal to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the gross proceeds of marketed produce up to a limit of £75;

Thirdly, in payment of liens on crops, wool or stock mortgages granted with consent of the Board, and also such moneys as were advanced by lienees to enable the farmer to carry on during the season;

Fourthly, in payment of liabilities incurred by the Board or the supervisor for cash advances, guarantees, or stores issued for the purpose of carrying on the farm, cropping, pest eradication, etc. (This will include money advanced for the maintenance of the farmer and his family);

Fifthly, in payment of instalments on plant under hire purchase agreements and liabilities for one year for rent of the farm if leased, interest on any first mortgage, charge or lien, rates and taxes, and payments due to the Crown upon the farm; and

Sixthly, in payment of one year's interest on subsequent mortgages, liens or charges.

If a surplus remains after making these payments, a sum sufficient to carry the farmer over the next season is to be retained, and the residue, if any, may then be distributed in or towards the satisfaction of the conditioned liabilities, or, in the absence of such, of the unsecured liabilities of the farmer. In the last-mentioned cases payments are to be made *pari passu* to all such creditors.

For the distribution of funds accruing prior to 1st July, 1933, the procedure is substantially the same, but amounts to be paid in discharge of existing liens are limited to moneys advanced by the lienee after 1st October, 1931: the payments fourthly indicated will not have then become liabilities, whilst one year's interest will be calculated on the full amount of secured creditors' claims because the process of conditioning liabilities may not have been completed before 1st July, 1933. In consequence, any surplus moneys will be distributed proportionately to unsecured creditors.

Out of moneys provided by Parliament the Board may make such advances as it thinks fit for the maintenance of the farmer and his family and the carrying on of his business. The Board is also empowered to guarantee to any vendor the payment of the price of any fertilisers, cornsacks, bales, stores, seed-wheat, etc., purchased by the farmer with the consent of the Board. Any advances afforded to the farmer are to be made through the supervisor's bank account, the supervisor making the necessary payment to the suppliers.

In order that farmers afforded relief under the New South Wales Farmers' Relief Act may be protected from bankruptcy proceedings under the Federal Bankruptcy Act, a bill for the amendment of this Act has been introduced in the Commonwealth Parliament.

In August, 1934, the New South Wales Farmers' Relief Act was amended by the addition of a new part, investing the Board with discretionary power to remove a stay order in the event of a mutually satisfactory and equitable scheme or composition being arrived at between the farmer and his creditors for the settlement of the whole or any part of his debt.

Operation of the Act.

Up to 17th May, 1934, 2,214 applications had been received, 1,604 stay orders had been issued, 557 applications had been refused, withdrawn or otherwise determined, and 53 applications were still under consideration.

An amendment of the Act in 1934 extended the date to which applications for assistance may be received, to the 17th February, 1935.

LAND LEGISLATION AND SETTLEMENT.

AREA OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE area of New South Wales, including Lord Howe Island (5 square miles) and the Federal Capital Territory (about 940 square miles), as stated on a previous page in this Year Book, is estimated at 310,372 square miles, or 198,638,080 acres, being a little over two and a half times the combined area of Great Britain and Ireland. Excluding the surface covered by rivers and lakes, etc. (2,969,080 acres), the land area within the boundaries of the State is 195,669,000 acres, or about 305,733 square miles. The formal transfer on 1st January, 1911, of 583,680 acres at Yass-Canberra, and of 17,920 acres at Jervis Bay in 1915, to the Commonwealth Government as Federal Capital Territory, reduced the land surface of the State to 195,067,400 acres.

LAND ADMINISTRATION.

At the foundation of the Colony in 1788, the whole of the lands of the State vested in the British Crown.

The administration of public lands passed entirely under local control by virtue of the Constitution Act on the establishment of responsible government in 1856. Since that year the administration has been directed by a Secretary for Lands, who is a member of the State Parliament and of Cabinet. A Department of Lands was created and a permanent Under-Secretary appointed, with defined powers subordinate to those of the Minister. This system of administration may be described as political control through a permanent salaried staff. Control of the lands of the Western Division was vested in the Western Land Board, consisting of three commissioners, in 1901, but an Act has been passed by Parliament under which control is now vested in a single commissioner and a system of local land boards similar to that obtaining in the other divisions of the State has been established.

The Eastern and Central Divisions are subdivided into ninety-one Land Districts, in each of which is stationed a Crown Land Agent, whose duty it is to receive applications and furnish information regarding Crown lands. Groups of these districts are arranged in Land Board Districts, each of which is under the control of a District Surveyor. Land Boards are appointed for each Land District. These Boards comprise an official chairman and two local members, sit in open court, and determine many matters under the Land and other Acts. There are special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas.

*Land and Valuation Court.**

A Land and Valuation Court, whose awards and judgments have the same force as those of the Supreme Court, was constituted in 1921 in continuance of the Land Appeal Court. To this Court are referred appeals, references, and a number of other matters under the Crown Lands Acts, the Pastures Protection Act, the Closer Settlement Acts, the Water Act, the Public Roads Act, and certain other Acts.

Territorial Divisions.

The State is divided, for administrative purposes, into three territorial divisions, Eastern, Central, and Western, the boundary lines running approximately north and south, as shown on the map in the frontispiece. The conditions governing alienation and occupation of Crown Lands differ in each of the three divisions of the State.

The Eastern Division has an area of 60,661,926 acres (exclusive of an area of 601,600 acres of Commonwealth territory), and includes a broad belt of land between the sea-coast and a line nearly parallel to it, thus embracing the coastal districts of the State, as well as the tablelands. In this division is excellent agricultural land, and it includes all the original centres of settlement most accessible to the markets of the State.

The Central Division embraces an area of 57,055,846 acres, extending from north to south between the western limit of the Eastern Division and a line drawn along the Macintyre and Darling Rivers, Marra Creek, the Bogan River, across to the River Lachlan, along that river and the Murrumbidgee River to Balranald, and thence to the junction of the Edward River with the Murray. The area thus defined contains the eastern part of the upper basin of the Darling River in the northern part of the State, and the basins of the Lachlan, the Murrumbidgee, and other affluents of the Murray in the southern portions. The land in this division is still devoted mainly to pastoral pursuits, but about 3,000,000 acres are cultivated for wheat in a normal season.

The Western Division is situated between the western limit of the Central Division and the South Australian border. It contains an area of 80,318,708 acres, watered by the Darling River and its tributaries, and is mainly devoted to pastoral pursuits. Water conservation and irrigation, and railway and other means of communication may ultimately make agriculture possible in parts of this large area. However, legislation in regard to the occupation of the lands of the district is based upon the assumption that for many years to come there will be little inducement for agricultural settlement in the major part of the Division.

* Further particulars of Local Land Boards, and of the Land and Valuation Court, are published on a later page of this Year Book.

DISPOSAL OF LANDS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following table provides a brief summary of the manner in which the lands of the State were held as at 30th June, 1933, distinguishing lands in the Western Division from the remainder of the State:—

Manner of Disposal.¶	Area.		
	Eastern and Central Divisions.	Western Division.	Whole State
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
(1) Absolutely alienated, dedicated†, &c. (less area resumed for resettlement)	65,644,213‡	2,031,301‡	44,682,820§
(2) In course of alienation ... ..	...	...	23,52,688
(3) Virtually alienated	1,521,782	25,884	1,547,666
(4) Under alienable perpetual leases	25,002,226	95,655	25,103,881
(5) Under long term leases with limited rights of alienation	1,560,925	102,472	1,663,397
Total under foregoing tenures	93,735,146‡	2,255,312‡	96,250,452§
(6) Under other long term leases	1,022	75,384,510*	75,385,532*
(7) Under short leases and temporary tenures	3,946,584	1,109,409	5,055,993
(8) Under forest leases or permits, etc., wholly within dedicated State forests	1,916,763	...	1,916,763
(9) Under mining leases and permits	292,641	3,890	296,531
(10) Reserves, dedicated State forests not under occupation and other lands neither alienated nor leased (including rivers, lakes, etc.).	17,915,616§	1,565,587§	19,221,209‡
Total Area... ..	117,717,772	80,318,703	198,036,450

* Leases under the Western Lands Acts were made convertible as to home maintenance areas into perpetual leases in 1932.

† Exclusive of 5,078,984 acres of dedicated State forest in Eastern and Central Divisions, and 51,150 acres in Western Division, considerable parts of which are covered by leases for pastoral purposes and included under appropriate headings below.

‡ Exclusive of lands dedicated for public and religious purposes, viz., 259,994 acres in the whole State, the divisions of which cannot be stated.

§ Inclusive of foregoing lands dedicated for public and religious purposes.

¶ Tenures included in (3) to (9) are indicated in Table on page 202.

Particulars of the areas under, and the conditions attaching to, each of these tenures are given on later pages

In considering the matter of lands remaining within the disposal of the State for new settlement, it is important to note that the Eastern and Central land divisions embrace practically the whole of the lands in the State which receive an average annual rainfall of 15 inches or more, and that the rainfall in the Western Division ranges from that average down to 8 inches in the extreme north-west. This circumstance places important limitations upon the utility of land in the Western Division, and practically none, except small irrigation settlements at Curlwaa and Coomealla, is utilised for agricultural purposes. It is sparsely occupied, being held in large pastoral holdings lightly stocked.

The total area of land embraced within freeholds, dedications, purchases by deferred payments, and leases alienable wholly or in part at 30th June, 1933, was 96,250,452 acres and, of this area, over 93,700,000 acres were in the Eastern and Central land divisions. By reason of the indefinite nature of the conditions governing the conversion of leases to freehold tenures,

and to leases in perpetuity, it is not possible to ascertain accurately how much of the lands embraced in this area will not revert to the disposal of the Crown, but, assuming that one-half of the areas remaining under long term leases with limited rights of alienation fulfil conditions requisite for conversion into tenures leading to freehold, it is estimated that the area of former Crown lands in the Eastern and Central Divisions placed definitely beyond State control is in the vicinity of 93,000,000 acres, and probably it is appreciably more. Of the remaining area of about 25,000,000 acres in the Eastern and Central Divisions, 1,022 acres are held under long leases, with no rights of conversion, approximately 6,065,988 acres are held under short lease and temporary tenures, and the balance is comprised within reserves of various kinds—commons, roads, dedicated State forests not under lease administered by the Department of Lands, unalienated town lands, lands neither alienated nor leased, including inferior Crown Lands not held under any tenure, and areas within rivers, lakes, etc.

In the Western Division the area placed permanently beyond State control is approximately 2,031,000 acres, but about 75,400,000 acres out of a total area of 80,000,000 acres are held under long-lease tenures, practically all of which expire in 1943, a considerable part being available for conversion to leases in perpetuity. The area under short lease and temporary tenures is approximately 1,109,000 acres, and there remain approximately 1,566,000 acres of unalienated town lands, commonages, beds of rivers, low grade country, etc.

It has been estimated that the area of land in the State unfit for occupation of any sort does not exceed 5,000,000 acres.

Alienation Prior to 1861.

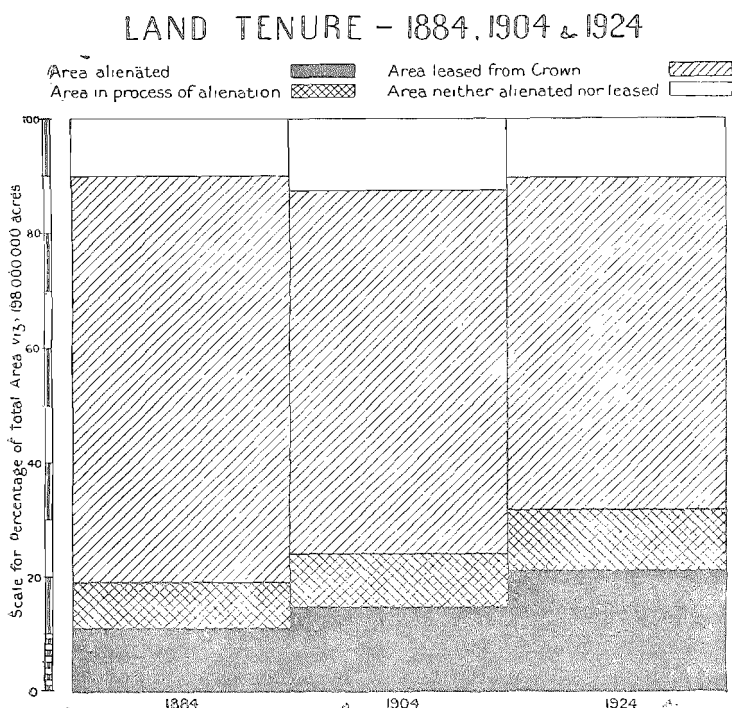
From the early days of settlement until the year 1861 the Crown disposed of land, under prescribed conditions, by grants and by sales, so alienating, by the end of 1861, an aggregate area of 7,146,579 acres, made up as follows:—

	Acres.
1. By grants, and sales by private tender to close of 1831	3,906,327
2. By grants in virtue of promises of early Governors made prior to 1831, from 1832-40 inclusive	171,071
3. By sales at auction, at 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per acre, from 1832-38 inclusive	1,450,508
4. By sales at auction, at 12s. and upwards per acre, at Governor's discretion, from 1839-41 inclusive	371,447
5. By sales at auction, at 20s. per acre, from 1842-46 inclusive	20,250
6. By sales at auction and in respect of pre-emptive rights, from 1847-61 inclusive	1,219,375
7. By grants for public purposes, grants in virtue of promises of Governors made prior to the year 1831, and grants in exchange for lands resumed from 1841-61 inclusive	7,601
Total area absolutely alienated as to 31st December, 1861 ...	7,146,579

In the year 1861 the first Crown Lands Act was passed, and from that date alienation was controlled by the laws of the State Government.

Progress of Alienation.

The following graph shows the progress of alienation at 20-yearly intervals since 1884.



The differently shaded portions of the Graph represent the percentage of the total area of New South Wales which was alienated, in process of alienation under systems of deferred payments, and held under lease from the Crown

A brief account of the spread of settlement appears on page 679 of the Year Book for 1928-29. Details are shown hereunder of the areas of freehold land resumed for re-settlement and of the Crown Lands remaining alienated, after deducting the areas resumed for re-settlement, at intervals since 1861:—

As at 30th June.	Area of freehold resumed for re-set- tlement.	Area remaining absolutely alienated.	As at 30th June.	Area of freehold resumed for re-set- tlement.	Area remaining absolutely alienated.	As at 30th June.	Area of freehold resumed for re-settle- ment.	Area remaining absolutely alienated.
	acres.	acres.		acres.	acres.		acres.	acres.
1861*	...	7,146,579	1911	695,641	36,234,256	1920	2,524,197	43,491,964
1871*	...	8,630,604	1921	1,857,216	39,679,986	1930	2,579,086	43,750,361
1881*	...	19,615,299	1926	2,562,666	42,323,857	1931	2,579,486	44,074,823
1891*	...	23,682,516	1927	2,503,536	42,779,522	1932	2,580,349	44,362,013
1901*	...	26,467,376	1928	2,508,126	43,184,213	1933	2,580,349	44,682,820

* As at 31st December.

The area shown above as remaining alienated represents lands absolutely alienated and is exclusive of lands under perpetual lease which were formerly included in similar computations as being virtually alienated.

The Federal Territory at Canberra, containing 173,451 acres of alienated land, was transferred to the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1911. This area has, therefore, been excluded from the figures shown for 1911 and subsequent years. The principal method of alienation is by conditional purchase, which was introduced in 1861. Lands sold by this means are not included as alienated until all payments have been made and deeds have been issued. For this reason the influence of the introduction of conditional purchases does not appear appreciable in the table until 1881. It is also understood that there is an appreciable area of land upon which all payments have been made and all conditions for alienation fulfilled, but, as deeds have not been issued, this area is included under conditional purchase in course of alienation.

The following table shows the areas of land alienated in New South Wales by each of the principal methods up to 30th June, 1933, and the area re-acquired for purposes of irrigation and closer settlement:—

Area.	Acres. At 30th June, 1933.
Granted and sold by private tender and public auction prior to 1862	7,146,579
Sold by auction, after auction, and under deferred payment sales since 1862	11,592,726
Sold by Improvement and Special Purchases	2,861,914
Sold by Conditional Purchase since 1862 (deeds issued)	24,660,987
Granted under Volunteer Land Regulations of 1867 ..	172,198
Dedicated for public and religious purposes since 1862	259,994
Sold under Closer Settlement Acts (acquired and Crown Lands)	30,025
Suburban Holding Purchase	7,031
Soldiers' Group Purchase	1,519
Returned Soldiers' Special Purchases (deeds issued) ..	847
Week-end Lease Purchases (deeds issued)	463
Town Lands Lease Purchases (deeds issued)	30
Irrigation Farm Purchases	86
Sold by all other forms of sale	529,070
Total	47,263,469*
Less—	Acres.
Freehold land purchased for Closer Settlement	2,193,798
Freehold land purchased for Irrigation Settlements	213,400
Lands alienated in Federal Capital Territory prior to its transfer to the Commonwealth	173,451
	25,806,649
Land absolutely alienated as at 30th June, 1933 ..	44,682,820

* Inclusive of area alienated within Federal Territory prior to 1911.

To this should be added the areas held under Homestead Selection and Homestead Grant, which are not wholly alienated from the Crown, but are, to all intents and purposes, regarded as in the settled and unrestricted possession of the holders and their successors. A homestead grant is a freehold title (rent payable being a quit rent only), and a homestead selection is regarded as in course of alienation. The area held under each tenure cannot be separately stated, but the total area so held on 30th June, 1933, was 1,522,901 acres.

As has already been pointed out, there was, in addition, a considerable area of land under conditional purchase which awaited only the formality of the issue of deeds to make their alienation complete. This area is included in the following statement showing the areas in course of alienation by each of the principal methods as at 30th June, 1933:—

Area in course of Alienation.	Acres. At 30th June, 1933.
By Conditional Purchase	20,073,559
Under Closer Settlement Acts	2,734,588
As Group Settlement Purchases	419,536
As Suburban Holdings approved for purchase	11,658
As Returned Soldiers' Special Holdings approved for purchase	9,884
As Week-end Leases approved for purchase	140
Irrigation Lands Purchases	3,320
As Town Lands Leases approved for purchase	3
<hr/>	
Total area in course of alienation at 30th June, 1933 .	23,252,688

The area of land shown above under the heading of settlement purchases relates to lands made available under the closer settlement policy inaugurated in 1904, which provided for the re-purchase of freehold lands and the resumption of certain leases, with compensation. These, with certain adjacent Crown lands, were made available for purchase on easy terms in home maintenance areas for settlers of small means. In 1916-17 the policy of providing land for returned soldiers was introduced, and led to a considerable expansion of closer settlement operations.

Area Leased at 30th June, 1933.

The total area of Crown lands leased in New South Wales as at 30th June, 1933, was 110,879,763 acres, inclusive of 32,226,893 acres under the Crown

Lands Acts, 76,529,576 acres under the Western Lands Acts, 1,916,763 acres under the Forestry Act, and 206,531 acres under the Mining Act. The area under each tenure is shown below:—

Tenure.	Area.*	Tenure*	Area.*
	Acres.		Acres.
Virtually Alienated—		Other Long Term Leases—	
Homestead Selections and Homestead Grants* ...	1,547,666	Western Lands Leases§—	
Alienable Perpetual Leases—		New	25,588,256
Homestead Farms	4,225,936	Formerly under Crown Lands Act	49,793,878
Suburban Holdings	51,420	30 Years' Leases on Irrigation Areas*†	3,398
Settlement Leases‡	2,770,371	Total	75,385,532
Crown Leases‡	5,965,049		
Conditional Purchase Leases‡ ...	164,180		
Conditional Leases‡*	11,697,095		
Returned Soldiers' Special Holdings	16,391	Short Term Leases and Temporary Tenures—	
Week-end Leases	195	Snow Leases	330,958
Town Lands Leases	70	Annual Leases*	757,096
Irrigation Farm Leases (Irrigation Areas) ...	201,749	Occupation Licenses* ...	1,516,650
Non-Irrigable Leases (do) ...	11,226	Preferential Occupation Licenses	654,030
Town Land Leases (do)	199	Permissive Occupancies* ...	1,655,645
Total	25,103,881	Irrigation Area Leases*† ...	141,614
Long Term Leases with limited right of Alienation—		Total	5,055,993
Improvement Leases	375,875		
Scrub Leases	147,216	Leased by Forestry Commission—	
Inferior Lands Leases	51,992	Forest Leases and Occupation Permits	1,916,763
18th Section Leases	87,590	Leased by Mines Department—	
Church and School Lands Leases	11	Mining Leases and Permits*	206,531
Conditional Leases (brought under Western Lands Act) ...	102,472	Grand Total	110,879,763
Prickly-pear Leases	95,696		
Residential Leases	8,008		
Special Leases	794,537		
Total	1,663,397		

* The following tenures in Western Division are included: 25,884 acres of homestead selections and grants, 95,557 acres of conditional leases remaining under Crown Lands Acts and 102,472 acres brought under the Western Lands Acts, 41,866 acres of irrigation lands, 17,232 acres of annual leases, 621,673 acres of occupation licenses, 435,113 acres of permissive occupancies, and 3,890 acres of mining leases, besides the whole of the areas shown as Western Lands leases.

† Temporary tenure in irrigation areas pending development. Includes 3,716 acres outside irrigation areas, but under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

‡ All new leases perpetual; old leases convertible to perpetual leases.

§ Leases under the Western Lands Acts were made convertible in part into perpetual leases in 1932.

Certain of the perpetual leases, such as homestead farm and irrigation farm leases carry statutory rights of purchase, while most Crown leases and practically the whole of the conditional leases and conditional purchase leases are convertible in this way. Settlement leases also may be converted into conditional purchases, but the area so converted in any individual case, together with other freehold, alienable, or leased lands with more than five years to run held by the same individual, may not exceed a home maintenance area as determined by the Local Land Board. Where there is such an excess area of lease it is converted into a conditional lease without any right of further conversion. The area of inconvertible conditional leases so created is included in the total shown in the table.

The Crown Lands Amendment Act, which came into operation on 31st March, 1930, made Crown leases not within reserves from sale, homestead selections and homestead farms convertible in their entirety without restriction. In all cases a covering reservation from sale, until revocation thereof, debars conversion.

Improvement and scrub leases are granted in respect of lands which require improvement before being made available for original holdings. Usually they are held in conjunction with other lands or in large areas, and the holder is given the right to apply for the conversion of sufficient to convert a home maintenance area into an alienable tenure during the last year of the currency of the lease, and in certain cases, during the currency of the lease. 18th Section, inferior lands, and church and school land leases are subject to similar provisions. The holder also has the right to sell his lease, and substantial areas are transferred to persons eligible to convert. As a consequence, parts of leases of these types do not revert to the disposal of the State, but the area held under such leases is not large.

Special leases held for certain purposes may be purchased by their holders, and other special leases may be alienated with the approval of the Minister, and so may the residential leases. All the leases under the Western Lands Act are situated in the Western Division, and the tenure may be extended subject to certain conditions of withdrawal for settlement and periodical re-appraisal of rentals. In 1932 these leases were made convertible as to home-maintenance areas into perpetual leases under conditions stated on page 224.

The short-term leases enumerated represent Crown lands reserved for various purposes, as well as lands available for settlement, but not yet taken up. The forest leases and occupation permits include principally grazing leases which are wholly within State forests, and administered by the Forestry Commission.

From the foregoing it will be understood that the classification is somewhat arbitrary, and is a general, rather than an absolute, indication of the manner in which the leasehold areas of the State are held.

RESERVES.

The total area of reserved lands in the State as at 30th June, 1933, was 16,663,337 acres. Reserves are not necessarily unoccupied, considerable areas being held under annual, special, scrub, or forestry leases or on occupation license or permissive occupancy. Such are included under appropriate headings in the list of leasehold tenures shown above.

The following is a classification of reserves according to the principal purpose for which reserved:—

	Acres.
Travelling Stock	5,245,188
Water	636,480
Mining	1,149,612
Forest	2,154,653
Temporary Commons	345,149
Railway	41,333
Recreation and Parks	315,705
Pending Classification and Survey	3,317,440
From Conditional Purchase, within Goldfields	544,848
From Sale or Lease other than Improvement Lease	110,914
From Sale or Lease other than 18th Section Lease	75,023
Camping	355,802
Other	2,371,190

Total 16,663,337

The statement printed above is intended to give only an approximate idea of the relative extent of reserves of various kinds, and should not be taken as a measure of their absolute magnitude, because large areas are reserved for more than one purpose. For instance, the area principally reserved for forests is stated at only 2,154,653 acres, while the actual area of dedicated forest lands at 30th June, 1933, was 5,125,134 acres, and in addition 1,459,525 acres were under timber reserve, making a total of 6,584,659 acres. Of the area dedicated, 1,916,763 acres of leases, situated entirely within State forests, were let to graziers and others by the Forestry Commission, 25,005 acres of State Forests under tenures of the Crown Lands Act were administered by the Forestry Commission, and 58,079 acres, consisting of portions of leases not wholly within State forests, were administered by the Department of Lands.

Of the total area of reserves 11,471,120 acres, or 69 per cent., were situated in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State.

A periodical revision of the reserved lands is made with the object of withdrawing from reserve any area which is not required as a reserve in the public interest.

AREA AVAILABLE FOR SETTLEMENT.

The area of land within the disposal of the Crown without the necessity of resumptions and consequent compensation is not definitely ascertainable, since clauses providing for revocation or withdrawal have been inserted in a number of lease contracts, and considerable areas leased for long periods revert to the Crown periodically by the effluxion of time. Particulars of those areas are not available.

Apart from these, however, certain lands under reserve, in addition to the lands comprised in the following short leases, may be considered to have been within the disposal of the Crown at 30th June, 1933:—

	Area. Acres.
Under Crown Lands Acts—	
Occupation license (including 32,581 acres in Western Division)	1,000,696
Preferential occupation license	584,892
Annual lease (including 17,232 acres in Western Division)	757,096
Permissive occupancy (including 435,113 acres in Western Division)	1,675,645
Under Western Lands Act—	
Occupation licenses	515,954
Preferential occupation license	69,138
Total	4,603,421

With a view to classifying and bringing forward those areas which are suitable for settlement, systematic inspections of Crown lands are made from time to time in each district.

The following areas were available for the classes of holdings specified at 30th June, 1933:—

Original Holdings for—	Acres.
Crown Lease	781,048
Homestead Farm	4,812
Conditional Purchase (original)	3,583,239
Suburban Holding	2,004
Settlement Purchases	3,828
Other Forms of Lease	216,387
Additional Holdings (all classes)	474,194
Total	5,065,512

The area of 3,583,239 acres, shown above as available for original conditional purchase, consists mostly of Crown lands of an inferior nature, not reserved or specifically set apart. A considerable proportion of the lands comprising this area has been available for years, but has remained unselected. The total area of the lands classified and made available for settlement during 1932-33 was 237,284 acres, of which 1,088 acres were available exclusively for returned soldier settlement.

EASTERN AND CENTRAL LAND DIVISIONS.

METHODS OF ACQUISITION AND OCCUPATION.

The acquisition and tenure of land in the Eastern and Central Land Divisions is controlled principally by the Crown Lands Act (consolidated in 1913) and its amendments, together with regulations thereunder. In addition, the Closer Settlement Acts, Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, and the Forestry, Mining, Irrigation, and Prickly Pear Destruction Acts regulate certain tenures for specific purposes.

By these Acts a great variety of tenures—more than thirty in number—have been created to suit the various circumstances of the lands and settlers of New South Wales and the changing character of rural settlement.

The principal means by which Crown lands in the Eastern and Central Divisions and lands in the Western Division remaining under the Crown Lands Act may be acquired, and the tenures under which they may be held, may be classified as follows:—

Non-Residential Tenures.	Tenures involving Residential Conditions.
Methods of Absolute Alienation.	
Auction sale.	Conditional purchase.
After-auction purchase.	Settlement purchase.
Special non competitive sales.	Returned soldiers' special holding.§
Conditional purchase (40 to 320 acres).	Improvement purchase on goldfields.
Exchange.	Soldiers' Group Purchase.
Irrigation farm purchase.	
Leases Carrying Statutory Rights of Entire Alienation.**	
Special conditional purchase lease (up to 1,920 acres). ‡	Homestead selection and homestead grant.||
Town lands lease.‡	Homestead farm.‡
	Conditional lease.‡
	Conditional purchase lease.‡
	Irrigation Farm lease.‡
	Non-irrigable lease.‡
	Town Land lease (Irrigation Area) ‡
Leases Alienable wholly or in Part under Certain Conditions.**	
Improvement lease.*	Settlement lease.‡
Scrub lease.*	Crown lease.‡
Inferior lands lease.*	Suburban holding.‡
18th section lease.*	Residential lease.
Special lease (for certain purposes).*	
Week-end lease.‡	
Prickly-pear lease.	
Church and school lands lease.	
Leases Carrying No Statutory Rights of Alienation.	
Occupation license.	
Preferential occupation license.	
Permissive occupancy.	
Occupation permit (forest lands).	
Forest lease.	
Snow lease.	
Mineral and auriferous lease.	
Annual lease.	
30 years' lease (Irrigation Areas).	

* Convertible only if holder already resides on the lease. ‡ Perpetual. § Purchase or lease or lease in perpetuity. || Virtually an alienation (title is freehold and rent payable a quit rent).

** Unless within a reserve from sale.

The rights of alienation attached to the various classes of leases shown above differ widely, and are usually subject to the qualification that the area to be alienated, together with all other lands held (other than non-convertible leases within five years of expiry), shall not exceed a home maintenance area and is not within a reserve from sale. Conditional purchase leases, conditional leases, and (since 1930) Crown leases, homestead farms, homestead selections and grants, are almost entirely alienable, while settlement leases are subject to restriction in regard to home-maintenance area. Improvement leases, scrub leases, and inferior lands leases are alienable only where residence is performed and generally when the leases are about to expire and are subject to any reservation, the home maintenance limitation and other restrictions inserted in individual leases. Special and annual leases may become freehold only by conversion to conditional purchase with Ministerial consent, and residence is a necessary condition to approval of conversion. In the exercise of rights conferred by the Crown Lands Amendment Act, 1931, 9,238 applications for re-determination of capital value or of annual rentals of holdings were made up to 30th June, 1933. During 1932-33 the local land boards dealt with 755 applications for appraisalment of capital value and 308 for appraisalment of rental. As a result the aggregate capital value in these cases was reduced from £764,850 to £497,666, *i.e.* by 35 per cent., and annual rentals from £6,165 to £4,815, or by 22 per cent.

Crown Lands (Amendment) Act, 1932.

The Crown Lands (Amendment) Act, No. 69 of 1932, became law on 30th December, 1932.

Certain provisions of the Act apply generally to lands held under the Wentworth Irrigation Act, the Hay Irrigation Act, 1902, the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, the Closer Settlement Acts, the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act, 1916, the Prickly Pear Destruction Act, 1901, and the Prickly Pear Acts, 1924-30.

In respect of interest on the purchase of land or of Crown improvements before 1st January, 1933, and of the annual rental or fee under any lease, occupation license, or permit under those Acts (subject to certain exceptions), a reduction of twenty-two and one-half per centum ($22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) of the amount payable is made effective for three years.

Settlers adversely affected by flood, fire, drought, storm or tempest may apply for relief under this Act; relief may be afforded on the recommendation of the Local Land Board, in the form of (a) postponement of payments of instalments payable in respect of purchase of land or Crown improvements, or (b) postponement, waiver or remission of interest on such debts, or of the annual rent of any lease from the Crown under those Acts. The Minister may also have revalued any improvements in the course of purchase which owing to such causes have become depreciated in value.

The Minister is empowered to fund arrears in respect of debts due to the Crown under the Crown Lands, Closer and Returned Soldiers' Settlement or Prickly Pear Acts, payments being distributed over a period up to twenty years with interest thereon at the rate of two and one-half per centum ($2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) per annum.

Certain amendments to the law enable local land boards to remedy technical deficiencies in applications and afford the boards a wider discretion in dealing with the merits of conflicting applications for additional areas, thus removing some anomalies hitherto existing.

METHODS OF PURCHASE.

Conditional Purchase.

This method of alienation was introduced by the Crown Lands Act of 1861, and has become the most extensively used of all. Briefly, it is a system of Crown land sales by deposit and annual instalment, and all the principal leasehold tenures may be converted, under certain conditions, wholly or in part into conditional purchases, which may be considered the basal tenure of land settlement in New South Wales.

The outstanding feature of the tenure is the limitation placed upon the area of land which may be held by a conditional purchaser during the currency of his purchase. The area to be purchased under residential conditions except in special areas may not be less than 40 acres, and must not exceed 1,280 acres in the Eastern land division, and 2,560 acres in the Central land division, unless the land is classified, or must not exceed 320 acres in either division when the buyer does not undertake to reside on the holding. Special areas without residential conditions, ranging up to 320 acres in the Eastern land division, and up to 640 acres in the Central land division, may also be made available.

Any conditional purchaser may take up the maximum area at once, if it is available, or may make a series of additional purchases as land becomes available. To facilitate this, a special tenure (conditional lease) has been created whereby a conditional purchaser may take up land not exceeding three times the area of his conditional purchase, and this may be converted into conditional purchase. The combined area so acquired may exceed the prescribed divisional limit, but only where the land is classified, or to make up a home maintenance area as determined in individual cases by the Local Land Board. Holders of freehold land of at least 40 acres are permitted also to acquire lands as additional conditional purchases and conditional leases, provided the total area of each holding so increased does not exceed the divisional maximum nor a home maintenance area.

The price of the land for a residential purchase is £1 per acre, unless otherwise notified, in addition to the value of improvements (if any) assessed by the Local Land Board. A deposit of 5 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid in addition to survey fee and stamp duty. The first annual instalment is due at the end of three years from the date of application and, at the holder's option, may be at the rate of 9d. or 1s. for each £ of the price of the land. Such payment comprises repayment of principal, with interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The term of purchase, according to the rate of instalment paid, is forty-one or twenty-eight years. Payment for improvements existing at date of purchase may be made in fifteen equal annual instalments, including interest at the rate of 4 per cent. Under the Crown Lands (Amendment) Act, 1932, the Minister is empowered to allow interest only to be paid in lieu of instalments for such periods and under such conditions as he shall determine, while payment for improvements, the value of which exceeds £300, may be spread over a period up to twenty-five years. Between 1902 and October, 1931, the value of the land was subject to appraisal upon application from time to time; then it was provided that the price might be appraised only upon application within five years of confirmation or within two years from 2nd October, 1931.

The conditions to be observed by purchasers include *bona fide* residence upon the holding for five years after confirmation unless modified by the Local Land Board which in special cases may allow residence to be performed anywhere within reasonable working distance of the holding;

fencing or other improvements, as prescribed, to the value of 6s. per acre (but not exceeding 30 per cent. of the price of the land or £384) to be effected within three years, and to the value of 10s. per acre (but not exceeding 50 per cent. of the price of the land or £640) to be effected within five years of confirmation; and the payment of all instalments and prescribed charges.

The price of land taken up as a non-residential purchase is double the price of the same land if taken up as a residential purchase. The term of payment is twenty-seven years. Fencing within twelve months and improvements to the value of £1 per acre within five years, or alternatively, improvements to the value of £1 10s. per acre, within five years, must be effected. There are very few non-residential conditional purchases.

All applications connected with the purchases are considered by the Local Land Board, and certificates are issued to the holder by the chairman upon survey and confirmation, and a further certificate when all conditions, other than payment of balance of purchase money or survey fees have been fulfilled. After all conditions have been fulfilled a Crown grant is issued to the holder.

Under certain conditions a residential conditional purchase may be converted into a homestead farm, and a non-residential purchase into a residential purchase or a homestead farm.

Transfer may be made after the certificate has been issued, but original purchases applied for after 31st January, 1909, may be transferred only with the consent of the Minister for Lands.

A conditional lease of not less than 40 acres may be obtained only in conjunction with a conditional purchase, subject to the various conditions set out above in respect of conditional purchases.—(Further particulars as to conditional leases are given on a later page.)

Number and Area of Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases.

Transactions in respect of original and additional conditional purchases from 1862 to 30th June, 1933, were as follow:—

Year ended 30th June.	Completed Conditional Purchases—Deeds issued during year.		Uncompleted Conditional Purchases in existence.		Conditional Leases. Gazetted or Confirmed during year.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
		acres.		acres.		acres.
1862-1926	164,704	22,283,708	69,866	19,263,629	22,620	13,985,880
1927	2,887	449,117	69,046	19,635,068	68	47,267
1928	2,645	394,306	68,278	20,057,640	89	58,181
1929	3,710	315,358	66,170	20,619,758	79	52,606
1930	2,024	299,485	66,243	20,475,734	84	26,440
1931	2,109	320,832	65,093	20,511,043	76	26,078
1932	1,833	284,858	63,667	20,336,336	50	43,308
1933	1,908	313,323	62,177	20,073,559	62	42,806
Total (as at 30th June, 1933)	181,820	24,660,987	62,177	20,073,559	18,288*	11,697,095*

* Leases in existence.

The particulars of applications for conditional purchases shown above are exclusive of applications to convert other tenures into conditional purchases, whereas the figures relating to completed and uncompleted conditional purchases include large areas converted from other tenures. The total area alienated and in course of alienation by conditional purchase as at 30th June, 1933, was 44,734,546 acres, and, in addition, there were

11,697,095 acres of associated conditional leases which were almost wholly convertible into conditional purchases. The area of uncompleted conditional purchases shown above includes a number upon which payments have been completed, although deeds have not yet been issued.

The area of conditional purchases converted to other tenures has been deducted from the totals shown above.

The number of conditional purchase selections shown is several times greater than the total number of rural holdings in the State, and does not, of course, represent individual holdings. It represents the number of individual blocks, both original and additional, taken up as conditional purchases and it includes those which have been incorporated with other holdings after deeds have been issued.

Homestead Selections and Homestead Grants.

The appropriation of areas for homestead selection was a prominent feature of the Act of 1895, the land chosen for subdivision being generally agricultural land, and the maximum area of holdings limited to 1,280 acres. The tenure is lease in perpetuity. Rent is at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum for the first five years or until the issue of the homestead grant, when it is raised to 2½ per cent. In cases where residence is performed by deputy the rent is 3½ per cent. of the appraised value until issue of the grant, and thereafter 2½ per cent. The value is subject to appraisal only within five years of confirmation, or two years of 2nd October, 1931. Certain residential and improvement conditions were imposed, and on compliance with these for a term of five years a homestead grant is issued. An homestead grant is a freehold title (the rent payable is a quit rent only) and, except as against the Crown, confirmation of a homestead selection is, by law, deemed to be a sale of the land.

Since 1912 practically no lands have been made available for original homestead selections, such tenure having been replaced by that of homestead farm. Applications dealt with after 1912, are either in connection with areas previously set apart for homestead selections, or as additional areas, principally the latter. The following statement shows the applications and confirmations in regard to homestead selections and homestead grants issued up to 30th June, 1933.

Year ended 30th June.	Homestead Selections. Confirmed.		Homestead Grants issued.		Homestead Selections and Grants in existence.	
	No.	acres.	No.	acres.	No.	acres.
1895 to 1928	8,110	2,894,676	6,156	2,369,491	2,156	1,179,511
1929	26	52,721	10	13,400	2,061	1,198,737
1930	5	5,128	16	25,204	2,010	1,190,090
1931	14	35,008	26	57,233	2,044	1,389,796
1932	6	13,376	16	22,953	2,080	1,501,548
1933	7	3,386	18	22,794	2,033	1,522,901

Operations under this tenure were at first very extensive, but they gradually diminished, and in 1911-12, the year before the homestead farm was introduced, only 94,641 acres of homestead selections were confirmed. The Crown Lands Amendment Act of 1908, authorised the conversion of homestead selections and grants into conditional purchases and conditional leases, and a further amendment in 1930 made these holdings convertible in their entirety without restriction. Extensive advantage has been taken of this provision, and to 30th June, 1933, an area of 2,193,390 acres of homestead selections and grants had been so converted. This accounts for the difference between the area of homestead selections confirmed (3,004,295)

and the area remaining in existence (1,522,901), the difference having been reduced latterly by the extensive conversions of improvement leases into homestead selections. Under the Crown Lands (Amendment) Act of 1912, a homestead selection or grant may be converted into a homestead farm, but there have been only thirty-four cases of conversion of this kind, covering 158,945 acres.

Auction Sales and After-auction Purchases.

Crown lands are submitted for auction sale under two systems. Under the ordinary system the balance of purchase money is payable, without interest, within three months of the day of sale, while, under the deferred payment system, the balance is payable by instalments, with 5 per cent. interest, distributed over a period not exceeding ten years. In either case, not less than 10 per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale. By the Act of 1932 purchasers of two or more blocks unable to continue payment of instalments on the whole of the blocks may, with Ministerial approval, be allowed to proceed with the purchase of one or more of the blocks, and the remainder lapses. The whole or part of the moneys paid on the lapsed blocks may thereupon be transferred to the holder's credit in respect of the block or blocks, the purchase which he is purchasing.

Auction sales were limited by law in 1884 to 200,000 acres in any one year, but the area sold by auction and after-auction purchases, although formerly extensive, has amounted to only 44,205 acres in the last sixteen years. Town lands may be sold in blocks not exceeding half an acre, at an upset price of not less than £8 per acre; and suburban lands must not exceed 20 acres in one block, the minimum upset price being £2 10s. per acre. Country lands may be submitted in areas not exceeding 640 acres, the upset price being not less than 15s. per acre. The value of improvements on the land may be added to the upset price.

Town or suburban land or portions of country land of less than 40 acres each, which have been passed at auction, may be bought with the Minister's consent, at the upset price. A deposit of 25 per cent. of such upset price is payable at the time of application, the balance being payable on the terms fixed for the auction sale.

Alienation by this method is very restricted. Only 163 acres were sold by auction during 1932-33 in 97 lots, realising £3,103. One hundred and twenty five acres were sold as after-auction purchases in 152 lots, realising £3,483.

Improvement Purchases.

Holder's of miners' rights or of business licenses on a gold-field in authorised occupation by residence on land containing improvements may purchase such land without competition. Improvements must include a residence or place of business, and be equivalent to £8 per acre on town land, and £2 10s. per acre on any other land. Alienation by this means has never been extensive. During 1932-33 there were 8 lots sold embracing an area of 8 acres, yielding the amount of £138.

Special Non-Competitive Sales.

These comprise land reclamations, rescissions of reservations, unnecessary roads, public land to which no way of access is available, or which is insufficient in area for conditional sale, etc., also residential leases, and the area of Newcastle pasturage reserves for which the purchase money has been paid in full. The amount realised by special sales in 1932-33 was £1,296 in respect of 154 acres of land.

The owner in fee-simple of land having frontage to the sea, or to any tidal water or lake, who desires to reclaim and purchase any adjoining land lying below high-water mark, may apply to the Minister for Lands to do so, except in the case of Port Jackson, the control of which is vested in the Sydney Harbour Trust. Reclamations which might interrupt or interfere with navigation are not authorised.

Area Alienated by Crown Land Sales.

Particulars of areas disposed of under the three preceding headings, in quinquennial periods, since 1900, are as follow:—

Year ended 30th June.	Auction Sales.	After-auction Sales.	Improvement Purchases.	Special Sales.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1900-04* ..	261,328	10,004	942	3,782	276,056
1905-09 ...	80,430	15,801	181	5,817	102,229
1910-14 ...	16,768	6,994	269	9,976	34,007
1915-19 ...	20,527	2,769	241	9,743	33,220
1920-24 ...	9,340	2,963	143	10,792	23,238
1925-29 ...	7,431	1,792	138	11,126	20,487
1930	372	157	24	4,179	4,732
1931	398	79	30	2,647	3,154
1932	214	83	4	4,362	4,663
1933	163	125	8	154	450

* Calendar years.

Exchange of Land between the Crown and Private Owners.

Before the granting of fixity of tenure in connection with pastoral leases, the lessees had made it a practice to secure portions of their runs by conditional purchases and purchases in fee-simple. The practice was disadvantageous to the public estate, because Crown lands were left in detached blocks severed by lessees' freehold properties; and the lessees realised that it would be convenient for them to gather their freeholds together in one or more consolidated blocks by surrender of the private lands in exchange for Crown lands elsewhere.

Under the provisions of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, the Governor, with the consent of the owner, may exchange any Crown lands for any other lands of which a grant in fee-simple has been issued.

The Governor may accept, in exchange for Crown lands, lands in respect of which a balance of purchase money remains unpaid, if upon payment of such balance the right to a grant in fee-simple becomes absolute. In any such case a grant of Crown lands in exchange will not be issued until the balance of purchase money has been duly paid.

During 1932-33, eighteen exchanges, involving an area of 6,465 acres, were authorised under this heading.

Settlement Purchase and Irrigation Farm Purchase.

Particulars of these methods of acquiring land are shown on later pages in relation to Closer Settlement and Irrigation Settlement.

ALIENABLE LEASES.

The principal kinds of leases which may be converted under specified conditions to freehold tenures wholly or in part are the conditional lease, Crown lease, settlement lease, improvement lease, 18th Section lease, special

lease, scrub lease, inferior lands lease, conditional purchase lease, irrigation farm lease, non-irrigable lease, prickly-pear lease, and homestead lease. Other leases of this class are suburban holding, residential lease, week-end lease, and leases of town lands.

Conditional Leases.

Certain particulars regarding these leases have been shown on a previous page in connection with conditional purchases. The tenure was introduced by the Act of 1884. A conditional lease may be obtained by any holder of a conditional purchase (other than non-residential or a conditional purchase within a special area in the Eastern Division). Lands available for conditional purchase are available also for conditional lease, with the exception of lands in the Western Division, and of lands within a special area or a reserve. Applications must be accompanied by a provisional rent of 2d. per acre and a survey fee, except where otherwise provided. The lease was formerly for a period of forty years, but it was provided in 1924 that, upon application during the last five years of its currency, a lease might be extended for a period of twenty years. Under the Amending Act of 1932 application may be made (without abrogating existing rights of acquiring freehold titles) for the conversion of conditional leases to leases in perpetuity. All conditional leases taking effect on or after 30th December, 1932, will be leases in perpetuity, saving such parts thereof as are within certain reserves and are required in the public interest.

The rent is determined by the Land Board, and is payable yearly in advance. In 1931 it was provided that the rent may be appraised only upon application within five years of confirmation or two years of 2nd October, 1931. Any conditional lease, with the exception of a small number of inconvertible conditional leases created by conversion from other tenures, may be converted at any time during its currency into a conditional purchase, and an Act passed in 1927 enabled conditional leases to be transferred and held separately from the original holding with which they were granted.

Applications for 68 leases were lodged during 1932-33, and 62, representing 42,806 acres, were confirmed.

Conditional leases, to the number of 90 embracing 32,738 acres, were converted into conditional purchases during 1932-33, and conditional leases containing an area of 6,009 acres were created by conversion. Gazetted conditional leases in existence at 30th June, 1933, numbered 18,288 embracing 11,697,095 acres, at an annual rental of £183,363.

Crown Leases.

Crown leases were constituted under the Crown Lands Amendment Act, 1912, and lands are specially set apart by notification in the *Government Gazette* as available for Crown lease. Crown lands available for conditional purchase (unless otherwise specified in the *Gazette*) are available also for Crown lease. Land may be set apart for Crown lease to be acquired only as additional holdings.

The term of lease is forty-five years; but, as in the case of conditional leases, may be extended to lease in perpetuity under provisions of the Act of 1932, and all future Crown leases will be issued as leases in perpetuity. The annual rent is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capital value, as determined within five years of confirmation of approval or within two years from 2nd October, 1931. The rent payable for the first year may be remitted if, in addition to the improvements required as a condition of the lease, an equal sum be spent by the lessee in improving the land. Upon the expiration of a Crown

lease the last holder thereof possesses tenant rights in all improvements other than Crown improvements. The lessee is required to reside on the land for five years, commencing within six months of the confirmation of the lease, but in special cases, may be allowed to perform residence anywhere within reasonable working distance of the holding. Under the conditions attached to the lease when granted in 1912 the lessee was empowered during the last five years of the lease, unless debarred by notification setting the land apart, to apply to convert into a homestead farm so much of the land as would not exceed a home maintenance area. But by the Act of 1917, where a Crown lease is not covered by reservation of any kind, so much of it as, with other freehold or convertible leases held by the lessee, does not exceed a home maintenance area may be converted into a conditional purchase, with or without a conditional lease. Since the passing of this Act 1,495,865 acres of Crown lease have been converted into conditional purchase and conditional purchase lease. By a further Act passed in 1930 Crown leases not within reserves from sale were made convertible in their entirety without restriction. The lease may be protected against sale for debt in certain circumstances.

Leases granted and current in recent years are shown below:—

Year ended 30th June.	Applications Confirmed.		Leases current at 30th June.		
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	Rent.
		acres.		acres.	£
1912-1928 ...	6,089	7,500,907	3,991	5,387,358	46,113
1929 ...	247	479,987	3,944	5,460,250	46,061
1930 ...	228	282,154	3,979	5,531,875	46,209
1931 ...	243	344,192	4,085	5,673,533	46,306
1932 ...	164	208,751	4,135	5,852,505	47,323
1933 ...	178	282,702	4,235	5,965,049	48,413

The figures shown above include a number of Crown leases made available specially for returned soldiers. Particulars of these are shown on a later page.

This tenure was extensively applied immediately from its inception, and it practically superseded the settlement lease under which operations were extensive until 1912. Most of the Crown lands made available each year are set apart under this tenure and that of the homestead farm, also introduced in 1912. The total area of Crown leases confirmed during the period the tenure has been in existence was 9,098,693 acres, which has been reduced by forfeitures, conversions, etc., so that the area remaining under Crown lease at 30th June, 1933, was 5,965,049 acres.

Settlement Leases.

This tenure was created in 1895. Until 1912 it was used extensively in making land available for settlement, but since the introduction of the Crown lease in that year fresh operations under it have been inconsiderable. Under its conditions farms gazetted as available for settlement lease can be obtained on application accompanied by a deposit of six months' rent, and one-tenth of survey fee. The duration of the lease is forty years, but an Act of 1930 provided that settlement leases not substantially in excess of a home maintenance area might be extended to sixty years. Under the Amending Act of 1932 application may be made to convert so much of a settlement lease as does not substantially exceed a home maintenance area to a lease in perpetuity at existing rental without affecting existing rights of conversion into conditional purchase. The leaseholder is required

to reside on the lease for the first five years of its currency unless approval is obtained to perform residence elsewhere within reasonable working distance of the lease. Rent is payable at the rate specified upon gazettal, subject to appraisalment only within five years after confirmation or within two years of 2nd October, 1931.

From its inception very large areas of land were taken up under this lease, and by 30th June, 1913, the total area of settlement leases confirmed to applicants was 8,793,663 acres. An amendment of the Crown Lands Act gave holders of settlement leases the right to convert such part of their leases as, with freehold or convertible lands already held, does not exceed a home maintenance area into a conditional purchase with an associated conditional lease, but where the total holding of freehold land so created would exceed a home maintenance area the excess is granted as conditional lease without rights of conversion.

Between 1909 and 30th June, 1933, a total area of 5,646,891 acres of settlement leases were converted under these conditions into other tenures, and 63,856 acres, chiefly of homestead farms and special leases, had been converted into settlement leases. Since 1913 only 122,849 acres of new settlement leases have been confirmed, while large areas have reverted to the Crown by forfeiture, etc. At 30th June, 1933, there remained under this tenure 1,071 leases, comprising 2,770,371 acres, at an annual rental of £41,227.

For the year 1932-33 three additional settlement lease applications were made. There were five confirmations in respect of a total area of 3,612 acres.

Improvement Leases.

This tenure was introduced in 1895 and, by the end of 1903, an area of 9,716,006 acres of improvement leases had been let, although the area actually current was much smaller. After that year the areas taken up annually showed a considerable falling off, and up to 30th June, 1933, the total area of improvement leases which had been let was 11,591,604 acres, of which only 375,875 acres remained current. The maximum area of improvement leases current at any time was 6,884,330 acres in 1910, the subsequent decrease having been brought about mainly by the withdrawal of leases for settlement in terms of individual leases and a number of other causes, such as forfeiture, expiry, resumption, and the transfer of improvement leases wholly within State forests to the control of the Forestry Commission and their conversion into forest leases.

An improvement lease may consist of any land in the Eastern or Central Divisions considered unsuitable for closer settlement until improved. It may be obtained only by auction or tender, but prior to 1920 certain leases were granted at fixed rentals under improvement conditions. The rent is payable annually, and the lease is for a period of twenty-eight years, with an area not exceeding 20,480 acres. Upon the expiration of the lease the last holder is deemed to have tenant-right in certain improvements. During the last year of the lease (provided the lease is not within a reserve from sale), the lessee may apply for a homestead selection of an area not in excess of a home maintenance area, including the area on which his dwelling-house is erected, and the holder of an improvement lease not substantially in excess of a home-maintenance area may be allowed to obtain a homestead selection thereof at any time during the currency of the lease. In either case convertibility depends upon actual residence upon the lease. These provisions have been operative since 1919, and a total area of 1,025,391 acres has been converted in these ways. The Advisory Board, constituted

under the Closer Settlement Act, 1907, may inspect any land comprised in an improvement lease, and if it finds such land suitable for closer settlement the Minister may resume the lease, the lessee being compensated. To 30th June, 1933, a total area of 342,315 acres had been withdrawn in this way, £126,807 being paid as compensation to lessees.

During 1932-33 one improvement lease, with an area of 12,000 acres, was granted at an annual rental of £15. Eleven improvement leases, with a total area of 29,003 acres, were converted into homestead selections. At 30th June, 1933, there remained current 120 improvement leases and leases under improvement conditions, with an area of 375,875 acres, and rental £2,023.

18th Section and Pastoral Leases.

Under the Crown Lands Amendment Act of 1903, the registered holder of any pastoral lease, preferential occupation license, or occupation license, could apply for a lease, for not more than twenty-eight years, of an area not exceeding one-third of the total area of the land comprised within the lease or license, subject to such rent, conditions or improvements, and withdrawal for settlement as may have been determined. These are known as 18th Section Leases, having been granted under the Land Act of 1903, which has been repealed. The area of land held under this tenure has decreased rapidly since 1914, when the area so held exceeded a million acres. Generally, the conditions of tenure and of conversion of these leases are similar to those of improvement leases.

At 30th June, 1933, these leases, also known as "Leases to Outgoing Pastoral Lessees," numbered 29, with an area of 87,590 acres, and rental of £859. Upon the recommendation of the Closer Settlement Advisory Board the Minister may resume for closer settlement any 18th Section lease.

Homestead Farms.

This tenure was created in 1912. The title of a homestead farm is a lease in perpetuity. Annual rent is charged at the rate of 2½ per cent. of the capital value, but for the first five years the holder, in lieu of payment of rent, may expend an equal amount on improvements of a permanent character, which (except boundary fencing) are in addition to those which are required otherwise by the conditions of the lease. The capital value of the holding is subject to appraisal only within five years of confirmation of approval or within two years of 2nd October, 1931.

Crown lands available for conditional purchase (unless otherwise notified in the *Gazette*) are available also for homestead farms. Land may be set apart for additional homestead farms, but is available only to applicants whose total holding, if successful, would not substantially exceed a home-maintenance area. Any Crown lands may be set apart for disposal as homestead farms before survey. There is no definite limit placed on the area of a homestead farm, but it is generally notified as available in home-maintenance areas.

A condition of five years' residence is attached to every homestead farm, but in special cases residence, anywhere within reasonable working distance, may be allowed. A perpetual lease grant is issued after the expiration of five years from confirmation of the application, if the holder has complied with all the conditions.

Particulars relating to applications for homestead farms and conversions from other tenures during the last five years are shown below:—

Year ended 30th June.	Applications Confirmed.		Created by Conversion from other tenures.		Reversal of forfeiture and increased area.		Less—Forfeited, decrease in area, and conversions into other tenures.		Homestead Farms in existence at end of year.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
		acres.		acres.		acres.		acres.		acres.
1929	120	130,364	3	10,078	4	4,918	151	252,755	3,760	3,995,621
1930	125	122,233	3	11,106	...	13,438	94	113,196	3,794	4,086,663
1931	97	135,389	4	6,206	4	2,421	46	48,943	3,858	4,181,736
1932	106	54,767	11	19,428	4	4,343	44	49,995	3,936	4,210,279
1933	91	48,378	9	20,154	4	3,157	55	56,032	3,987	4,225,936

The total area of homestead farms confirmed to 30th June, 1933, was 5,429,446 acres, and after adjustments of area by reason of conversion, forfeiture, etc., there remained in existence 4,225,936 acres under this tenure.

The holder of a conditional purchase, or conditional purchase and conditional lease, or homestead selection, or homestead grant, or conditional purchase lease, under certain conditions, may convert such holding into a homestead farm. The area of homestead farms so created to 30th June, 1933 was 267,144 acres. Under certain conditions a homestead farm may be converted into a conditional purchase lease or into a conditional purchase, with or without a conditional lease, or since February, 1927, into a Crown lease. An Act of 1930 made homestead farms convertible in their entirety without restriction; 791,815 acres of homestead farms had been converted into other tenures prior to 30th June, 1933. A homestead farm, which is a conversion of a settlement purchase under provision now repealed, may be reconverted into a settlement purchase.

Leases of Scrub and Inferior Lands.

These tenures were introduced in 1889 in order to provide for the effective occupation and improvement of lands not suited for ordinary pastoral occupation. The duration of individual leases is fixed on gazettal, the maximum being 21 years for a scrub lease and 20 years for an inferior lands lease subject to extension to 28 years in each case or to forty years if infested with prickly pear.

The area of inferior lands leases have never been extensive, and the area under scrub leases reached its maximum of 2,273,123 acres in 1912, then diminished steadily.

At 30th June, 1933, there were in existence 46 scrub leases, with an area of 147,216 acres, and rental of £692, and 16 inferior lands leases, embracing 51,992 acres, at a rental of £216.

Special Leases.

Special leases not exceeding an area of 1,920 acres are issued to meet cases where land is required for some industrial or business purpose. A special lease may be obtained for a period not exceeding twenty-eight years on conditions determined by the Minister.

The Crown Lands Act, passed in 1908, provides for the conversion of special leases held for certain purposes, with the consent of the Minister, into conditional purchase lease, original or additional conditional purchase, original or additional homestead selection, original or additional settlement lease, conditional lease, or homestead farm. Under this provision 1,323,113 acres of special leases have been converted into various new tenures.

The number of special leases granted during 1932-33 was 775, with a total area of 100,794 acres, and 169 leases, representing 28,214 acres, were converted into other tenures. After allowance has been made for leases which had terminated, were forfeited, surrendered, etc., and those which expired by effluxion of time, 8,033 leases, with an area of 794,537 acres and rental of £49,674, were current at 30th June, 1933.

Conditional Purchase Leases.

This form of tenure was created in 1905; but, as in the case of homestead selections and settlement leases, it is obsolete for the purpose of selection, as lands are not now made available under it. The area held under conditional purchase lease reached a maximum of 677,961 acres in 1911, and since then it has decreased steadily.

The term of the lease was originally forty years, but in 1924 it was increased to fifty years with rent at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum of the capital value, which is fixed upon notification subject to review only within five years of confirmation of the lease or two years of 2nd October, 1931. Under the Amending Act of 1932 conditional purchase leases may be converted to leases in perpetuity, provided they are not included in certain reserves and required for public purposes, without affecting other conversion rights hitherto obtaining. No fixed limit was placed on areas made available, but conditions as to residence, cultivation, etc., were prescribed. Conversion to the tenures of conditional purchase and homestead farms is permitted, the total area so converted being 518,584 acres.

A special conditional purchase lease may be granted without obligation of residence in respect of areas not exceeding 320 acres on condition that improvements to the value of 10s. or more per acre, as determined by the Minister, are effected within three years of application.

The leases holding good at 30th June, 1933, numbered 233, with an area of 164,180 acres, the annual rent amounting to £4,860.

Prickly Pear Leases.

Under the Prickly Pear Destruction Act, 1901, certain common or Crown lands infested with prickly pear may be offered for lease by auction or tender, and may be let for a term not exceeding twenty-one years, subject to prescribed conditions as to improvements, rent, etc. At 30th June, 1933, the number of prickly pear leases was 69, and the area so leased was 95,696 acres, at a total annual rental of £323. Under certain conditions a prickly pear lease may be converted to a homestead selection, and five leases of 1,746 acres have been so converted. In 1930 Acts were passed which made these leases convertible into homestead farm, Crown lease or conditional purchase and conditional lease and the Commissioner was given power to extend leases and reduce rentals and purchase prices as compensation for the clearing of prickly pear lands. No conversions under these provisions have yet taken place.

Suburban Holdings.

The tenure of suburban holding was introduced in 1912. It is a lease in perpetuity with fixed conditions as to residence and perpetual payment of rent, and may be obtained only in respect of land set apart for that form of holding. Under certain conditions the leaseholder may be permitted to purchase his holding.

The area of a suburban holding is determined by the Minister for Lands. The rent—minimum 5s. per annum—is calculated at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capital value, which is fixed upon notification and may be appraised within five years of confirmation or two years of 2nd October, 1931. After the expiration of five years from date of confirmation, and subject to fulfilment of all conditions, a perpetual lease grant is issued. The right to purchase suburban holdings was conferred in 1917.

No rent is chargeable on holdings in course of purchase, the principal with interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the balance being paid by annual instalments extending over a period of ten years. By the Act of 1932 application may be made for redetermination of the capital value of a suburban holding purchase by the Local Land Board.

The number of confirmations and purchases of suburban holdings since the introduction of the tenure were as under:—

Year ended 30th June.	Confirmations.		Suburban Holdings in existence at the end of year.*			Suburban Holdings—Purchases approved to the end of the year.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	Annual Rent.	No.	Area.
		acres.		acres.	£		acres.
1912–1928	3,999	81,378	2,260	54,253	5,045	852	13,227
1929	53	515	2,272	53,422	5,610	891	14,409
1930	63	824	2,211	51,779	5,506	983	16,457
1931	90	1,377	2,241	47,154	5,430	1,012	17,162
1932	107	1,330	2,304	49,099	5,506	1,027	17,357
1933	144	2,072	2,380	51,420	5,592	1,036	17,505

* Exclusive of purchases approved.

To 30th June, 1933, deeds of purchase had been issued in respect of 507 suburban holding purchases, embracing 7,022 acres; these are excluded from the foregoing table.

Residential Leases.

The holder of a “miner’s right” within a gold or mineral field may obtain a residential lease. A provisional rent of 1s. per acre is charged, the maximum area allowed is 20 acres, and the longest term of the lease twenty-eight years; the annual rent is appraised by the Land Board. The principal conditions of the lease are the holding of a miner’s right and residence during its currency, and the erection within twelve months of necessary buildings and fences. Tenant-right in improvements is conferred upon the lessee. The holder of any residential lease may, after the first five years of his lease, purchase the land with the consent of the Minister.

There were 574 leases, embracing 8,008 acres at a rental of £1,188, current at 30th June, 1933.

Week-end Leases.

This tenure, created by the Crown Lands Amendment Act, 1916, is a lease in perpetuity of an area not exceeding 60 acres, subject to payment of rent at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capital value, to the effecting of substantial improvements worth £1 per acre within five years from confirmation,

and to the performance of such special conditions as may be notified. Residence is not necessary. The minimum rent is £1 per holding. Any adult may apply, but persons who already hold land within the area defined in a notification setting apart the land for week-end leases are generally disqualified.

Week-end leases, on approval by the Minister, may be purchased, and payment must be made within three months from date of demand, or within such further period as the Minister may allow.

Transfers may be made at any time with the Minister's consent, but must be to a qualified person, except in cases of devolution under a will or intestacy. The consideration for a transfer must not exceed the capital value of the improvements on the land.

During the year ended 30th June, 1933, three leases, with an area of 8 acres, were confirmed. At 30th June, 1933, the leases current numbered 69, of an area of 195 acres, and annual rental £76. In addition 74 leases of 450 acres had been made freehold, and approval to purchase had been granted in the case of 19 leases of 139 acres.

Leases of Town Lands.

Crown lands within the boundaries of any town may be leased by public auction or by tender. The lease is perpetual, and the area included must not exceed half an acre. The amount bid at auction or offered by tender (not being less than the upset value) is the capital value on which the annual rent at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is based for the first period of twenty years. The capital value for each subsequent twenty years' period is determined by the Land Board.

The lease may contain such covenants and provisions as may be gazetted prior to sale or tender. Residence is not necessary. No person is allowed to hold more than one lease, unless with the permission of the Minister on recommendation by the Land Board. The holder of a town lease may be allowed to purchase it.

No town lands leases are now being made available. Up to 30th June, 1933, deeds of purchase had been issued for 92 lots, embracing 32 acres. On 30th June, 1933, there were 186 leases, containing 70 acres, the annual rental being £117.

INALIENABLE LEASES.

The term "inalienable leases" is here used to signify that the statutory conditions attached to the leases so classified do not give the leaseholder the right to purchase any part of his lease nor to convert into another leasehold tenure involving the right of purchase.

On the foundation of the Colony all lands vested in the Crown, and for many years permits to occupy unsold Crown lands were issued on various conditions.

The principal inalienable tenures are described below.

Forest Leases and Occupation Permits.

Unoccupied areas and leases situated entirely within dedicated forests are controlled exclusively by the Forestry Commission, which has power to lease or otherwise permit their use for pastoral or other approved purposes.

Forest leases limited to twenty years have been granted for grazing purposes, and occupation permits usually on an annual tenancy, but sometimes for a period of several years, have been granted for grazing, bee-farming, forest saw-mills, and other purposes approved by the Commission. The utilisation of small patches of brush lands, carrying little timber of value, for the purpose of banana-growing under occupation permit has been a recent development. During 1933, 77 permits, generally for a term of ten years, embracing about 878 acres, were issued, the rentals being fixed to yield £1 per acre in the fourth and subsequent years, when the crops should be in full bearing. The number of permits in 1932 was 67, embracing about 775 acres. For grazing purposes the rent is usually fixed in relation to the carrying capacity of the land.

The area of forest leases and occupation permits wholly within State forests, at 30th June, 1933, was 1,916,763 acres under the Forestry Acts, besides 35,005 acres under the Crown Lands Act administered by the Forestry Commission. In addition, an area of 58,079 acres, consisting of portions of other leases not wholly within State forests, were administered by the Department of Lands.

Snow Leases.

Vacant Crown lands on the Southern Highlands, which for a portion of each year are usually covered with snow, and are unfit for continuous use or occupation, may be leased by auction or tender as snow leases. Not more than one snow lease may be held by the same person. The maximum area of any snow lease is 10,240 acres. The term of the lease is fourteen years. Provision for the redetermination of the annual rent on application to the local Land Board has been made by the Act of 1932.

At 30th June, 1933, there were 74 leases current, embracing 330,958 acres; and rent, £7,152. This tenure was introduced in 1889.

Annual Leases.

Unoccupied lands, not reserved from lease, may be obtained for pastoral purposes as annual leases on application, or they may be offered by auction or tender. No conditions of residence or improvement are attached to annual leases, which do not convey security of tenure, the land being alienable by conditional purchase, auction sale, etc. The area in any one lease is restricted to 1,920 acres, where offered by tender, but in other cases is not restricted. In certain circumstances an annual lease may be converted into a lease under improvement conditions for a term not exceeding ten years.

The area under annual lease fluctuates from year to year, but is diminishing steadily. It amounted to 8,687,837 acres in 1903 and 2,953,296 in 1920. The number of annual leases current at 30th June, 1933, was 2,368, embracing 757,096 acres, with an annual rent of £6,702, inclusive of 26 annual leases comprising 24,032 acres in the Western Division.

Mineral and Auriferous Leases.

Under the Mining Act, the Minister for Mines is empowered to grant certain rights for mining on any lands within the State. These are known as mineral and auriferous leases and generally they take

precedence over other forms of tenure. The area so held has increased since 1914, when it was 199,060 acres. At 30th June, 1933, there were 206,531 acres held as mineral and auriferous leases, exclusive of leases to mine on private lands. The area leased in this way is not included in the area covered by other land tenures. Authorities to mine under roads and reserves covered an area of 809 acres.

Church and School Lands Leases.

The history of Church and School lands leases, showing the present status of leaseholders, was published on page 559 of the Year Book for 1921.

The total area of Church and School lands held under lease at 30th June, 1933 in the Eastern Division, was 11 acres, at a rental of £267 per annum.

Occupation Licenses.

Occupation licenses may be of two kinds (a) preferential occupation licenses, consisting of the land within an expired leasehold area, and (b) ordinary occupation licenses, which relate to the parts of the holdings formerly known as resumed areas. They may be acquired by auction or tender. Occupation licenses extend from January to December, being renewable annually at a rent determined by the Land Board.

An occupation license entitles the holder to occupy Crown lands so granted for grazing purposes, but it does not exempt such lands from sale or lease of any other kind. The licensee, however, retains ownership in improvements on land within the license selected during its currency, and in certain cases is granted tenant right in improvements which may have been effected with the consent of the Crown or to which the local land board may consider him equitably entitled in respect of areas withdrawn by the Crown.

The area under occupation license (Crown Lands Act) was represented at 30th June, 1933, by 313 ordinary licenses for 1,000,696 acres, rental £3,591, and 190 preferential licenses, representing 584,892 acres, and rent £3,649. The area occupied in this way was formerly very extensive, being nearly 10,000,000 acres in 1904.

Permissive Occupancy.

Permissive occupancy is a form of tenancy at will from the Crown, at a fixed rental for a short period, terminable at any time by a written demand for possession from the Secretary for Lands or by written notice from the tenant. The occupant has tenant rights in improvements effected by him.

The number of permissive occupancies in existence at 30th June, 1933, was 7,652, comprising 1,220,532 acres, with a rental of £23,340.

CONVERSION OF TENURES.

In describing the various methods of acquisition and occupation, details have been given of provisions of the Crown Lands Act which confer on certain holders of Crown lands the right of conversion into more desirable tenures. These may be summarised briefly thus:—

A conditional lease or a conditional purchase lease may be converted, at the option of the holder, into a conditional purchase or a lease in perpetuity. A homestead farm, a homestead selection, a settlement lease, or a Crown lease may be converted into a conditional purchase with (if desired) an associated conditional lease, subject to the proviso as to a home maintenance

area described below, and settlement leases and Crown leases are also convertible to leases in perpetuity. A homestead farm or homestead selection may, in certain circumstances, be converted into a conditional purchase lease and a conditional purchase lease may be converted into a homestead farm or to a lease in perpetuity. During the last five years of its currency a Crown lease may, with the approval of the Minister, be converted into a homestead farm, while up to 1,280 acres of a settlement lease may (after five years) be converted into a homestead grant. Special leases for certain specified purposes, unless debarred, may be converted, at the discretion of the Minister, into a conditional purchase lease, conditional purchase, conditional lease, homestead selection, settlement lease, or homestead farm. Under various conditions an improvement lease, scrub lease or prickly pear lease not otherwise reserved may be converted into a homestead selection not exceeding in extent a home maintenance area. Since February, 1927, it has been possible in certain circumstances to convert a homestead farm into a Crown lease.

In the case of a homestead farm, homestead selection, Crown lease or settlement lease the area that may be converted into conditional purchase, together with the area held by the applicant under any other tenure (other than a lease having less than five years to run without the right to purchase the freehold), must not exceed a home maintenance area as determined by the Local Land Board. The Crown Lands Amendment Act of 1930 authorised the conversion of homestead selections, homestead farms and Crown leases in their entirety without restriction and made non-convertible conditional leases convertible in certain circumstances. Prickly pear leases were made convertible into homestead farms, Crown leases or conditional purchases and conditional leases.

In no case is conversion possible of any tenure covering lands within a reserve from sale without prior revocation of such reservation.

The following statement shows the number and area of holdings in respect of which conversions were confirmed during the year 1932-33:—

Tenure of Holding Converted.	New Tenure Confirmed.													
	Conditional Purchase.		Con- ditional Purchase and Associated Con- ditional Lease.		Con- ditional Lease.		Home- stead Selection.		Crown Lease.		Home- stead Farm.		Total Confirma- tions.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
		acres.		acres.		acres.		acres.		acres.		acres.		acres.
Conditional Purchase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,767	1	1,767
Conditional Leases	90	32,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	32,738
Conditional Purchase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leases	3	1,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,174
Non-residential Con- ditional Purchases.	4	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	402
Homestead Selections or Grants	2	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16,228	4	16,537
Settlement Leases	4	4,399	1	7,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12,289
Special Leases	154	21,789	...	...	9	4,327	...	...	...	...	6	2,098	169	23,214
Scrub Leases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6,670	...	...	...	...	2	6,670
Improvement Leases	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	29,003	...	...	...	...	11	29,003
Crown Leases	12	5,483	4	3,170	1	1,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10,335
Homestead Farms	6	2,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	32,011	...	...	13	34,362
Total	275	68,645	5	11,060	10	6,009	13	35,673	7	32,011	9	20,093	319	173,491

Particulars of the number and area of new tenures obtained by conversion during each of the past ten years are shown below:—

Year ended 30th June.	New Tenure Confirmed.													
	Conditional Purchase.*		Conditional Purchase and Associated Conditional Lease.		Conditional and Conditional Purchase Lease.		Home-stead Selection.		Settlement Lease.		Home-stead Farm.		Total Confirmations.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
	acres.													
1924	1,200	438,722	68	169,383	38	10,787	22	55,783	4	5,928	4	2,862	1,396	683,465
1925	1,332	514,312	86	278,421	38	12,550	26	40,632	5	1,211	12	31,729	1,499	878,855
1926	1,359	562,934	70	193,852	30	13,419	60	219,803	4	1,171	10	25,209	1,533	1,016,388
1927	1,526	734,045	95	209,682	26	12,798	41	131,392	2	253	11	32,357	1,701	1,120,447
1928	1,432	679,685	164	372,857	34	26,237	57	214,444	5†	18,014	15	41,617	1,707	1,352,854
1929	1,522	833,463	199	565,110	30	14,970	21	63,274	...	...	3	10,078	1,775	1,486,895
1930	1,409	660,110	140	361,972	37	18,968	25	86,570	1‡	5,686	3	11,106	1,615	1,144,412
1931	833	296,254	54	141,962	28	13,457	44	181,082	6	12,838	4	6,206	969	651,799
1932	360	88,075	17	22,657	15	12,759	36	106,191	3||	11,121	11	19,428	442	260,231
1933	275	68,645	5	11,060	10	6,009	13	35,673	7‡	32,011	9	20,093	319	173,491

* Including non-residential conditional purchases.

† Crown Leases.

|| 1 Settlement Lease of 128 acres and 2 Crown Leases of 10,993 acres.

The foregoing table includes particulars of leases converted under the original conditions on which they were granted as well as of leases granted under the special conversion privileges allowed by the Acts of 1909 and 1916, and subsequent Acts. For instance, the right to convert conditional leases and conditional purchase leases into conditional purchases was granted when they were first introduced, also the right to convert scrub and improvement leases under certain conditions into homestead selections. On the other hand, the Crown Lands Amendment Act of 1908 conferred on holders the right to convert homestead selections, settlement leases and non-residential conditional purchases into conditional purchases, while special leases were made convertible into any of a number of tenures with the consent of the Minister.

In 1916 Crown leases and homestead farms which had been created as leases in 1912 were made convertible into conditional purchases.

WESTERN LAND DIVISION.

The lands of the Western Division, comprising 80,318,708 acres, or two fifths of the area of the State, are for the most part sparsely settled, and occupation is somewhat precarious on account of the low and uncertain rainfall.

The administration of these lands is regulated by the Western Lands Act, 1901, and was controlled by three Commissioners, constituting the Western Land Board of New South Wales, who, sitting in open Court, exercised all the powers conferred upon the Local Land Boards by the Crown Lands Acts until 24th August, 1934, when the Western Lands (Amendment) Act, 1934, came into effect and the administration indicated at page 195 was inaugurated.

Subject to existing rights and extension of tenure granted under certain conditions, all forms of alienation (other than by auction) and lease prescribed by the Crown Lands Acts, ceased to operate within the Western Lands Division from 1st January, 1902.

The registered holder of a homestead selection or grant, pastoral, homestead, settlement, residential, special, artesian well, improvement, scrub, or inferior lands lease or occupation license of land in the Western Division, may apply to bring his lease or license under the provisions of the Western Lands Acts. In cases where application has not been made, such lease or license is treated as if the Acts had not been passed. The Western Land Boards are the local land boards for the purpose of matters relating to such tenures.

Crown lands within this division are not available for lease until so notified in the *Gazette*, but leases for special purposes may be granted upon certain conditions, and holders of areas which are considered too small to maintain a home or to make a livelihood may obtain an additional area under certain conditions as a lease. Lands are gazetted as open for lease at a stated rental under specified conditions with respect to residence, transfer, mortgage, and sub-letting.

All leases issued or brought under the provisions of the Western Lands Acts except special leases, homestead selections and homestead grants, conditional leases, occupation licenses, and permissive occupancies, will expire on 30th June, 1943, but under the provisions of the Western Lands (Amendment) Act, 1932, application may be made for conversion of so much of a lease or leases as does not substantially exceed an home-maintenance area to a lease in perpetuity. Rental of leases so extended will be subject to redetermination by the Western Land Board after 1949, whilst additional conditions may be inserted in the lease when its extension is approved. Conditional leases, which number 75 and embrace 102,472 acres, however, may be converted into conditional purchase before expiry. In cases where a withdrawal is made for the purpose of sale by auction or to provide small holdings, the lease of the remainder may, as compensation, be extended for a term not exceeding six years. Up to one-eighth of the area leased may be withdrawn for settlement under the Act of 1932, but no part of leases extended to leases in perpetuity may be so dealt with.

The rent on all new leases brought under the provisions of the Western Land Act is determined by the Commissioner for the unexpired portion. The minimum rent or license fee is 2s. 6d. per square mile or part thereof; the maximum is 7d. per sheep on the carrying capacity determined by the Commissioners.

Holdings under the Western Lands Acts as at 30th June, 1933, were classified as follow:—

Class of Holding.	Leases issued.	Area.	Annual Rental.
New Leases issued under Western Lands Act :—	No.	acres.	£
Subdivision Leases... ..	13	754,580	420
Special Leases	399	804,285	2,284
Section 32, Western Lands Act Leases (additional)	293	2,815,616	2,901
Part VII,	756	21,176,175	20,245
Part VII, new Leases being issued	5	37,600	185
Preferential Occupation Licenses	14	69,138	56
Leases under Crown Lands Act brought under Western Lands Act :—			
Pastoral Leases	258	23,723,764	46,748
Subdivision Leases	200	8,345,839	13,190
Homestead Leases	1,111	10,294,739	27,788
Improvement Leases	112	1,898,784	1,214
Scrub Leases... ..	3	17,431	31
Inferior Lands Leases	2	159,439	35
Settlement Leases	7	37,247	142
Artesian Well Leases	31	307,866	495
Special Leases (Conversion)	39	8,769	162
Occupation Licenses	59	515,954	296
Homestead Selections and Homestead Grants ...	34	24,765	156
Conditional Leases	75	102,472	503
Permissive Occupancies	99	435,113	1,464
Total	3,510	76,529,576	118,315

In addition there were 2,031,301 acres of land alienated, or in course of alienation; 984,822 acres of unoccupied land of low grade; 626,520 acres of unalienated town lands, beds of rivers, commonages, etc., and 146,489 acres of land still under the Crown Lands Act, yielding annual rentals amounting to £931.

PRICKLY PEAR LANDS.

Public attention was first called in Parliament to the growth of prickly pear as a pest in 1882, and in 1885 it was stated that an area of 5,000 acres had become infested in the Upper Hunter district. In 1886 a Prickly Pear Destruction Act was passed, and with some modification in 1901 this remained the law relating to the pest until 1924. The law, however, was not put into operation extensively, and the spread of the pest continued practically unchecked. In 1911 it was estimated that 2,000,000 acres of land were infested with pear, and at the end of 1924 the area so infested was stated to be 7,600,000 acres, the greater part of which, however, was lightly infested. It is now estimated that 5,500,000 acres are affected.

The law was completely revised and the Prickly Pear Act, 1924, was designed to provide means for preventing the further spread of the pest and for eradicating it where possible. This Act (as subsequently amended) related to all lands infested with prickly pear and provided for the appointment of a Commissioner to administer its provisions. It was made an obligation for owners and occupiers of all lands within the State to keep uninfested land entirely free from prickly pear, and all owners and occupiers of freehold or leased lands already infested are required to take reasonable and effective measures to free their lands of prickly pear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.

The Commissioner has delimited 90 prickly pear zones and classified or partially classified the land within such zones into four grades, according to whether it is free from prickly pear, lightly infested, heavily infested or very heavily infested. The Commissioner has power to afford landholders assistance by way of loans or by performing the work at actual cost. In addition, the Commissioner purchases poisons and appliances in bulk so that they may be supplied to landholders at the cheapest possible rates. The principal measures used to destroy the pest are clearing the land, poisoning the plants, and distributing cactoblastis, cochineal and other insects which destroy the pear. The opinion has been expressed that a considerable setback in the check to the spread of the pest occurred during the years 1932 and 1933, due to the failure of cactoblastis to control scattered pear. Entomological measures for combating the infestation are responsible, however, for very substantial progress in its control and eradication. By agreement with the holder, the terms and conditions of leases of any infested lands leased from the Crown may be varied in any manner approved by the Governor. Crown lands already infested may be leased under the Prickly Pear Act, under special conditions. The Commission has taken action to clear Crown lands of the pest, and to this end co-operates with local bodies.

Where any private land is classified as very heavily infested, *i.e.*, as land of less value than the cost of freeing it from pear, the owner may divest himself thereof by surrendering it to the Crown, and in such case he is required to fence off the surrendered portion and to maintain free of pear a strip of land 10 feet wide within and around such surrendered portion. Crown lands classified as very heavily infested may be granted by the Minister to any person who has freed them from pear under agreement.

The Act established a Prickly Pear Destruction Fund by providing for five years from 1st January, 1925, an annual appropriation of £30,000 from Consolidated Revenue, and as from 1st January, 1930, an annual sum not exceeding £30,000. The fund is under control of the Minister, to be applied by him for the administration of the Act. The Minister is empowered to make grants from the fund for the purpose of assisting councils, pastures protection boards, and the trustees of cemeteries, commons, or reserves to meet their obligations under the Act.

During the year ended 30th June, 1933, the total expenditure was £18,253. At the end of the year there was a credit balance of £2,874. An area of 50,654 acres of Crown lands, had been cleared up to 30th June, 1933.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

The circumstances leading to the adoption of what is known as the "Closer Settlement Policy" are described on page 680 of the Year Book for 1928-29. Further reference to the subject may be found in earlier Year Books.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that the Minister for Lands, with the sanction of the Governor and the approval of Parliament, may purchase private estates at a price approved by Parliament. But any alienated estate whose unimproved value exceeds £20,000 may be compulsorily resumed for closer settlement.

Land comprised in any improvement or scrub lease, or 18th Section lease, may be resumed or purchased under agreement for closer settlement upon the recommendation of the Closer Settlement Advisory Board. To 30th June, 1933, an area of 806,217 acres comprised in 70 long-term leases had been re-acquired in this way at a cost of £200,802, and had been disposed of in 784 farms consisting of homestead farms and Crown leases under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act.

Within six months after the passing of an Act sanctioning the construction of a line of railway, the Governor may notify a list of estates within 15 miles of the railway line; within six months of this notification the Governor may notify his intention to consider the advisableness of acquiring for purposes of closer settlement land so notified, the property of one owner, and exceeding £10,000 in value. The area of land under notification at 30th June, 1933, was 478,471 acres, embraced in 29 estates.

At any time after a proclamation of intention to consider the advisableness of acquiring an estate, if an agreement be made that the land shall be subdivided for closer settlement by the owner, the power of resumption may be suspended for a term not exceeding two years. Any sale or lease made under such agreement, and any subsequent sale, lease, or transfer made within five years of the original sale or lease, must be submitted to the Minister, and if it be found that the owner has failed to fulfil the conditions, the suspension of the power of resumption shall cease.

The total area acquired to 30th June, 1933, under the ordinary provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts, was 1,274,298 acres, at an aggregate purchase price of £5,087,608. This area, originally consisting of 69 estates, was divided into 3,161 farms. No estates were acquired under these provisions during the three years ended 30th June, 1933. Operations under the ordinary provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts have, for some years past,

been confined mainly to promotion proposals, *i.e.*, cases where owners agree to sell estates under closer settlement conditions. Particulars of the provisions of the earlier Closer Settlement Acts and details of the operations thereunder are given in earlier Year Books.

Closer Settlement Promotion.

The provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts of 1918 and 1919, which replace the Closer Settlement Promotion Act, 1910 (repealed), enable three or more persons, or one or more discharged soldiers, each of whom is qualified to hold a settlement purchase, to negotiate with an owner of private lands, and under certain conditions to enter into agreements with him to purchase a specified area on a freehold basis, for a price to be set out in each agreement. Any one or more discharged soldiers or sailors may also enter into agreements to purchase on a present title basis from the holder, a conditional purchase; a conditional purchase lease; a conditional purchase and conditional lease, including an inconvertible conditional lease; a homestead selection; a homestead farm; a settlement lease; a Crown lease, or any part of one or more of such holdings, or an improvement or scrub lease, not substantially more than sufficient for the maintenance of a home.

Upon approval by the Minister, the vendor, in the case of private land, surrenders the area to the Crown, and the purchaser acquires it as a settlement purchase. In the case of land acquired on present title basis, the vendor transfers it to the purchaser. The vendor is paid by the Crown, either in cash or in Closer Settlement Debentures, and the freehold value of the land, inclusive of improvements thereon, purchased for any one person must not exceed £3,000, except in special cases where the improvements warrant it, when the freehold value may be up to £3,500; if the land is found suitable for grazing only, the freehold value may be up to £4,000.

Each farm is worked independently, the co-operation of the applicants ceasing with the allotment of an area. Each applicant had to pay a deposit of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the Crown valuation of the farm granted to him, except discharged soldiers or sailors, who are not required to pay any deposit. Repayments of the balance of the purchase money to the Crown are subject to the regulations in force at the date of commencement of title. Until 31st December, 1932, the regulations provided for repayment at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum of the capital value of the farm, where the purchase money was paid in cash; this included interest at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the outstanding balance, the whole indebtedness being discharged in thirty-two years, where the initial deposit was paid. If the land was paid for by debentures, the deposit and annual instalments to be paid by applicants was $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in advance of the rate of interest paid by the Crown in connection with the debentures, and the interest to be paid on the unpaid balance of purchase money was $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in advance of the rate of interest paid by the Crown as aforesaid. The rate of interest on all settlement purchases and group purchases has, under provisions of the Crown Lands (Amendment) Act, 1932, been brought to a uniform rate of 4 per centum per annum as from 1st January, 1933. Instalments of purchase money on such holdings are fixed at 5 per centum per annum of the capital value for, and as from the year 1933. Deposits payable in respect of settlement purchases are, by the same Act, reduced to 5 per centum of the capital value of the land. That Act also makes it competent for the holder of a settlement or group purchase to apply for additional land under homestead farm tenure out of available Crown lands.

Postponement of the payment of instalments and of interest for a period may be sanctioned in special circumstances, and holders of farms may obtain advances from the Rural Bank Commissioners on account of improvements effected.

The total number of promotion proposals under the Closer Settlement Acts allotted and finally dealt with for which payment had been made by the Government Savings Banks and from the Closer Settlement Fund as at 30th June, 1933, were 3,960 farms, representing 1,823,333 acres in respect of which a sum of £8,480,135 had been advanced; of this number 1,149 farms, embracing an area of 471,104 acres at a cost of £2,439,230, were paid for by the Government Savings Bank, and payment was made from the Closer Settlement Fund in respect of the balance. Fresh activities in this connection by the Government Savings Bank have been suspended since November, 1929, and operations by the Government have been necessarily restricted by the limited funds made available by Parliament.

Summary of Closer Settlement Operations.

Exclusive of irrigation projects, 1,845 estates and leases have been acquired by the Government for purposes of closer settlement of civilians and returned soldiers. These estates embraced 4,028,694 acres, for which the purchase price was £14,568,595, and there were added 205,173 acres of adjacent Crown lands. The total number of farms made available was 8,967.

The following table provides a summary of the various operations to 30th June, 1933, including lands acquired and administered under the Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, lands acquired by executive authority and by virtue of section 197 of the Crown Lands Act, and administered by the Department of Lands, including long-term leases acquired under Closer Settlement Act, 1912, and disposed of under the Crown Lands Act.

Mode of Acquisition.	Estates Acquired	Area.		Price paid for Acquired Land.	Farm blocks made available.		
		Acquired.	Adjacent Crown Lands.		No.	Area.	Value.
	No.	Acres.	Acres.	£		Acres.	£
Direct Purchase ...	30	90,164	44,484	506,855	686	309,672	1,331,018
Crown Lands Act (s. 197)†	23	34,682		293,195	376		
Closer Settlement Act—							
Promotion Provisions...	1,653	1,823,333	13,173	8,480,135	3,960	1,835,184	8,345,738
Ordinary Provisions ...	69	1,274,298	113,195	5,087,608	3,161	1,443,498	5,559,788
Resumption of Long Leases* ...	70	806,217	34,321	200,802	784	539,151	765,254
Total ...	1,845	4,028,694	205,173	14,568,595	8,967	4,127,505	16,001,798

* Including 19,646 acres of improvement lease, and 160,028 of scrub lease acquired at nominal value.

† Including one estate of 21,309 acres, surrendered at nominal value for returned soldiers.

The number of estates acquired under the promotion provisions of the Closer Settlement Act is comparatively large, because 953 individual holdings, besides holdings containing only a few farms, were acquired mainly for soldier settlers. In some cases two or more farm blocks have been amalgamated and made available as one farm.

The disposal of the lands covered by the foregoing table as at 30th June, 1933, is shown below. The figures include a number of small blocks made available as town lots, etc., and not as farms.

Manner of Disposal.	No. of Blocks.	Area.	Capital Value.
		acres.	£
Holdings alienated or in course of alienation by settlement purchase, group purchase, auction, tender, etc.	8,802	4,000,746	15,311,776
Holdings which have reverted to the Crown and await disposal	246	115,419	457,774
Unallotted farms (including provisionally allotted, under cultural system, or never allotted)	148	13,802	101,540
Areas retained for roads ... ..	...	33,941	117,104
Areas appropriated for railway purposes... ..	...	1,737	6,893
Areas retained for reserves ... ..	...	37,489	88,195
Vacant village lands, remnant areas, etc. ... ..	...	28,119	137,463
Totals	9,196	4,231,253	16,220,745

The total amount paid in respect of interest and principal on the lands to 30th June, 1933, was £8,353,838, and instalments totalling £673,425 had been postponed to the end of the terms of purchase. Amounts overdue at the end of the year in respect of both principal and interest totalled £2,294,999. These arrears were due in respect of 5,236 farms out of a total of 6,649. Under the appraisal provisions of the Crown Lands Amendment Act, 1931, 4,149 applications for redetermination of capital value of farms comprised in acquired lands were received to 30th June, 1933. Of these, 888 cases had been finalised by the local land boards, or agreed to by the settlers, resulting in an aggregate reduction in capital value from £2,284,400 to £1,785,765, equal to 21.8 per cent.

Other Closer Settlement Operations.

Between April, 1923, and November, 1929, the Rural Bank operated a scheme of advances to facilitate subdivision of private estates, and the first Rural Bank loan of £1,000,000 at 5½ per cent. was raised locally for the purpose.

Under this scheme the Bank, after inspection, issued certificates as to the amount it was willing to advance to purchasers of land under subdivisional plans approved by the Land Settlement Board and the Bank. Interest was charged at the rate of 6½ per cent., and the maximum advance was £3,000, or two-thirds of the Bank's valuation of the property, whichever was the less. In the case of properties not fully improved the advance might be as great as 80 per cent. of the Bank's valuation, subject to specified improvements being carried out at the purchaser's expense.

By 30th June, 1930, Rural Bank certificates had been issued in connection with the proposed subdivision of 175 estates into 755 farms, containing 608,443 acres, valued at £2,464,951. The amount of loans covered by the certificates was £1,800,345. Altogether 754 farms, covering 608,251 acres, had been selected under the scheme. Applications for advances of £1,799,150 on 754 farms have been made and payments amounting to £1,722,760 have been completed for 726 farms.

SETTLEMENT OF RETURNED SOLDIERS.

To 30th June, 1933, farms had been allotted to 9,543 returned soldiers, and there remained 5,575 returned soldier settlers on an area of 7,966,178 acres, approximately half of which was in the Western Division. These totals exclude 703 soldier settlers on private lands to whom advances only were made. The total expenditure is shown below:— £

Resumption of holdings for settlement	..	8,113,956
Advances to settlers	.. .. .	7,725,926

Under the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, special provision is made for the settlement of discharged soldiers on Crown lands, including the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas, and on lands acquired under the Closer Settlement Acts and otherwise.

Land has been made available principally under the following tenures:—

1. Homestead Farm.—Lease in perpetuity.
2. Crown Lease.—Lease for 45 years or lease in perpetuity.
3. Returned Soldiers' Special Holding.—Purchase or lease or lease in perpetuity.
4. Suburban Holding.—Lease in perpetuity.
5. Irrigation Farm.—Purchase or lease in perpetuity.
6. Group purchase.
7. Settlement purchase.

Provision also exists in the Closer Settlement Acts under which one or more discharged soldiers may purchase privately-owned land upon terms approved by the Minister for Lands, the Crown providing the whole of the purchase money. Transactions of this nature are permitted only in cases in which additional settlement is provided. The Minister has discretionary power to refuse any such proposal. Operations have been restricted in recent years by the limited funds made available by Parliament, and activities were suspended in 1931.

An advance not exceeding £625 may be made available for each soldier settler, but it must be used only for the general improvement of the land, purchase of implements, stock, seed, and other necessities, or in the erection of buildings. The total amount advanced by the Department of Lands under the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act to 30th June, 1933, was £3,139,223, and of this sum £1,518,835 had been repaid, also interest amounting to £580,420.

Terms of repayment are usually as follows:—

House and other Permanent Improvements.—By payments over twenty-five years, interest only being charged during first five years.

Stock and Implements.—Six years, interest only being charged during first year.

Seeds, Plants, etc.—One year.

From April, 1923, a scheme of consolidating advances was introduced, and the terms upon which loans were granted were liberalised, being usually extended to twenty-five years on the security of a mortgage over the holding.

Interest as fixed under the Acts may not exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the first year and 4 per cent. for the second year, and it increases progressively by not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for each subsequent year, the maximum rate at present being $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Subject to such conditions as to security and terms of repayment as the Commission may think fit to impose, soldier settlers on the Murrumbidgee and Cuthwaite Irrigation Areas may obtain an advance, or the payment of

their rent and water rates may be suspended. The expenditure by the Irrigation Commission on returned soldiers' settlement during 1932-33 was £58,631, making a total of £4,577,729 to 30th June, 1933. Repayments and collections to the same date amounted to £158,496.

The following table affords a summary of the number, area, and cost of private estates acquired for soldiers' settlement to 30th June, 1933:—

Class of Acquisition.	Estates.	Area.	Purchase Money.	Farms made available.
	No.	acres.	£	No.
Promotion Provisions Closer Settlement Acts* ...	1,457	1,198,502	5,578,946	2,282
Group Settlement—Closer Settlement Acts ...	25	396,061	1,809,729	837
Section 197, Crown Lands Act† ...	22	30,491	274,334	352
Direct Purchase under authority of Executive Council ...	27	85,218	450,947	538
Total ...	1,531	1,710,272	8,113,956	4,009

*Includes 953 single farms. † Includes one estate surrendered at nominal value, practically as a gift.

There were no transactions during the period 1928-29 to 1932-33.

IRRIGATION AREAS.

The principal irrigation scheme is on the Murrumbidgee River. It covers an area of 374,000 acres, of which 308,000 acres were formerly freehold and leasehold land. Approximately three-quarters of the total area is occupied under various tenures and used for farming purposes. The Coomealla Irrigation Area, near Wentworth, comprises 35,450 acres, but the area subdivided as at 30th June, 1933, embraced 3,128 acres. There are also small irrigation settlements at Hay and Curlwaa.

The disposal of Crown lands within the Murrumbidgee and Coomealla Irrigation Areas is regulated by the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, and the Irrigation Act, 1912-1931. There are separate special Acts dealing with the Hay and Curlwaa Areas. All four areas are administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas.

The permanent tenures of land on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas are as follows:—

Irrigation Farms (Freehold): The area occupied at 30th June, 1933, was 56 acres.

Irrigation Farm Purchases: The area occupied under this tenure, as at 30th June, 1933, was 1,096 acres. These are lands in course of alienation by instalment purchases.

Irrigation Farm Leases: The area occupied under this tenure, as at 30th June, 1933, was 201,651 acres. These are leases in perpetuity with statutory rights of conversion by their occupiers to irrigation farm purchases upon compliance with certain conditions.

Non-irrigable Holdings (Freehold): The area occupied at 30th June, 1933, was nearly 2 acres.

Non-irrigable Purchases: Lands used mainly for industrial purposes are held under this tenure. The area held, as at 30th June, 1933, was 86 acres.

Non-irrigable Lease: Lands are held under this tenure for industrial purposes, and also by holders of irrigation farms for agriculture or grazing in conjunction with their irrigable holdings, and the area occupied as at 30th June, 1933, was 11,226 acres. The tenure is mainly perpetual lease with right of conversion to non-irrigable purchase.

Town Land Holdings (Freehold): Eighteen holdings were held at 30th June, 1933.

Town Land Purchase: Under this tenure 46 allotments were occupied as at 30th June, 1933.

Town Land Lease: 853 allotments were occupied under this tenure as at 30th June, 1933. These are leases in perpetuity with statutory rights of conversion to town land purchases by their occupiers upon compliance with certain conditions.

The total area of land occupied on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas under permanent tenure (excluding town land holdings) as at 30th June, 1933, was 214,117 acres.

Temporary Tenures: In addition to this, temporary tenures of various kinds have been granted over considerable areas of land within the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, but not yet developed as irrigation farms. These include—

- (a) 48,094 acres of leases under the Irrigation Act for periods ranging from a few months to several years over lands not under irrigation and irrigation lands awaiting disposal;
- (b) 29,968 acres held under permissive occupancy by 80 settlers in anticipation of land being granted to them as original holdings; and
- (c) 15,729 acres held under permissive occupancy prior to being added to existing holdings.

Coomealla.

The permanent tenures of land on the Coomealla Irrigation Area are as follow:—

Irrigation Farm Purchase: The area occupied under this tenure as at 30th June, 1933, was 2,106 acres.

Irrigation Farm Lease: The area occupied under this tenure as at 30th June, 1933, was 98 acres.

Non-irrigable Holding (Freehold): One block was held under this tenure with an area of nearly two acres, and was used for industrial purposes.

Town Land Purchase and Town Land Lease: Three allotments were held as town land purchases and three as town land leases as at 30th June, 1933.

The total area of land occupied under permanent tenure as at 30th June, 1933, was 2,207 acres.

Temporary Tenures: In addition, temporary tenures of various kinds are held, which include 32,138 acres of leases under the Irrigation Act, 1912-31, for periods ranging from a few months to several years, and 196 acres held under permissive occupancy by settlers.

Hay and Curlwaa.

The Hay and Curlwaa Irrigation Settlements are administered mainly under the Hay Irrigation Act and the Wentworth Irrigation Act.

The Hay Irrigation Area comprises 6,456 acres, and at 30th June, 1933, 1,031 acres were held by sixty-six settlers in 108 irrigation holdings, ranging from three up to thirty-three acres, all (with the exception of one holding, which is freehold), with a leasehold tenure of thirty years, while 4,408 acres were leased as sixty-six non-irrigated holdings for short terms up to ten years.

Seven irrigated holdings, with an area of 7 acres, and seven non-irrigated holdings, with an area of 239 acres, are held under permissive occupancy.

The Curlwaa Area comprises 10,550 acres, and at 30th June, 1933, an area of 2,376 acres was under occupation as irrigated holdings. In addition, 7,056 acres were leased as non-irrigated holdings. Holders of leases on these areas have the right to purchase them on terms extending over 36½ years at a price agreed upon between the holder and the Irrigation Commission, or as determined by the Land and Valuation Court.

The following table shows the number and area of farms in occupation on each of the irrigation areas at 30th June in each of the five years to 1933:—

Year ended 30th June.	Murrumbidgee.				Hay.		Curlwaa.		Coomealla.	
	Farms.		Town Blocks.		Farms.		Farms.		Farms.	
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.†	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
1929 ...	1,814	120,860	932	245	62	3,913	124	9,172	109	1,859
1930 ...	1,793	166,062	938	247	63	3,951	130	9,255	118	2,051
1931 ...	1,784	182,569	923	...	63	3,944	129	9,398	124	2,199
1932 ...	1,887	225,520	911	243	65	5,379	132	9,459	133	2,216
1933 ...	1,907	248,281	937	282	66	5,686	153	9,432	133	2,323

† Balance of area not occupied as farms, comprises roads, channels, and other reserves, including permissive occupancy.

Further information concerning the irrigation schemes of the State is published in chapter "Water Conservation and Irrigation" of this Year Book.

Irrigation Amendment Act, 1931.

This Act, which was assented to on 14th September, 1931, amended the law in respect of the determination of capital and rental values of lands in the Murrumbidgee and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and made further provision for the reduction of the indebtedness of settlers in the irrigation areas.

Settlers occupying living areas were given the right to apply at any time before 31st December, 1932, for re-appraisal of rent or purchase price of their holdings upon a capital valuation based upon the productivity of the land. The re-appraisal may be made by agreement between the settler concerned and the Irrigation Commission or by a special committee of three, subject to appeal to the Land and Valuation Court.

The right of the Crown to re-appraise land held as irrigation farm leases after the period of the first twenty-five years, and the obligation to re-appraise the value of such land upon transfer within the first fifteen years of the lease were abolished so far as irrigation farming lands are concerned.

The Minister was empowered under the Act to remit indebtedness other than overdue rent and water rates and, provided funds are voted by Parliament for the purpose, settlers may be relieved of part of their indebtedness to the Rural Bank.

The provisions of the Crown Lands (Amendment) Act, 1932, relating to reduction of rate of interest on debts due to the Crown, and of annual rent or fee under any lease, occupation license or permit, apply to tenures under the Wentworth Irrigation Act and the Hay Irrigation Act, 1902.

LAND RESUMPTIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Alienated land required by the State may be obtained by resumption, purchase, exchange, surrender, or gift. Resumptions are made under the Public Works, Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition, and Local Governments Acts, and except when made for purposes of Public Instruction or

Railways they are treated by the Valuer-General. Resumptions for federal purposes are made under the Commonwealth Lands Acquisition Act, 1906-16, Lands Acquisition (Defence) Act, 1918, and War Service Homes Act, 1918-20. Any Crown lands may be appropriated for public purposes.

The following statement shows the area of resumptions and appropriations and of the principal purchases which were made during the past five years. Purchases of land for hospitals and other semi-public purposes are not included.

Year ended 30th June.	Resumptions and Purchases.			Crown Lands Appropriated.			Gifts.			Total.		
	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.
1929	3,939	3	36	1,216	2	4	10	0	34	5,166	2	34
1930	5,703	1	5	745	1	16	17	2	32	6,466	1	13
1931	1,603	0	29	335	0	39	19	3	31	1,958	1	19
1932	458	2	24	107	0	1	3	1	39	569	0	24
1933	2,091	1	20	135	2	4	12	2	32	2,239	2	16

The purposes of resumptions, appropriations, and purchases during 1932-33 were:—

				Area.							Area.		
				a.	r.	p.					a.	r.	p.
Defence	...	...	...	68	2	0	Shire and Municipal—						
Drainage	...	...	...	1	2	17	Drainage				0	3	4
Main Roads	...	...	...	12	2	24	Machinery Depot				2	2	1
Police Station	...	...	...	0	2	5	Quarries and Gravel Pits				29	3	21
Public Recreation	...	...	...	1	2	26	Recreation Grounds				7	0	20
Public School Site	...	...	...	68	0	24	Roads and Street				0	1	28
Railway Extension Line	...	...	...	4	0	27	Sub-stations				0	0	30
Railway Workshops...	...	...	...	34	3	39	Town Planning...				2	0	1
Railway Electric Transmission	...	...	...				Sydney Harbour Bridge				0	0	24
Line	...	...	...	51	3	32	Water and Storage Dams				1,710	0	16
Sewerage	...	...	...	169	2	3	Water Supply				28	2	26
State Forest	...	...	...	40	0	0	Weir				1	1	12
Stormwater Channels	...	...	...	2	2	36	Total				2,239	2	16

Land resumptions, purchases, and gifts in quinquennial groups from the year 1905 inclusive, were as follow:—

Period. (Year ended June).	Resumptions, Appropriations, and Purchases.			Gifts.			Total.		
	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.
1905-09	105,848	3	8	439	1	27	106,288	0	35
1910-14	282,008	3	17	117	0	10	282,125	3	27
1915-19	64,194	0	35	81	0	35	64,275	1	30
1920-24	84,046	1	6	91	1	32	84,137	2	38
1925-29	25,857	2	35	63	0	26	25,920	3	21
1931	1,938	1	28	19	3	31	1,958	1	19
1932	565	2	25	3	1	39	569	0	24
1933	2,226	3	24	12	2	32	2,239	2	16

The total area of land dealt with in this way between 1890 and June, 1933, was approximately 595,200 acres, including about 293,500 acres for water conservation and irrigation projects, 53,100 acres for defence, 59,500 acres for railways and tramways, 33,000 acres for town water supplies, and 89,000 acres for closer settlement.

REVENUE FROM PUBLIC LANDS.

The revenue received from public lands during recent years is shown in the chapter, Public Finance, of this Year Book.

FACTORIES.

THE manufacturing industries of New South Wales expanded rapidly during the post-war decade, progress being apparent in all phases of factory production. There was a steady increase in the number of employees, in the use of machinery, in the amount of capital invested in premises and equipment, and in the value of the output. Many new industries were established and existing industries were expanded into new branches of production, and in the introduction of scientific processes requiring a high standard of technical skill and of organisation and a large capital outlay. The progress in regard to production was attended by steady improvement in the conditions of industrial employment.

At the beginning of the twentieth century comparatively few of the factories in New South Wales were concerned in the production of the higher classes of manufactures, notwithstanding the immense quantities of raw materials, such as wool, minerals, etc., readily available. The great majority of the establishments were engaged in the production for local use of food commodities, furniture and bricks; in making clothing from imported materials; in printing; in the repair rather than the manufacture of machinery; or in the preliminary treatment of primary products, such as wool-scouring or saw-milling.

After the federation of the Australian States a protective customs tariff was introduced in order to encourage local manufactures, with the object of rendering the Commonwealth self-contained for purposes of defence, and for other national reasons. Assistance for some industries is provided in the form of bounties on the products.

During the decade which preceded the outbreak of war the secondary industries expanded steadily. Economic conditions were especially favourable for the growth of secondary production; the State was prosperous, primary production was increasing, and the population was being augmented by immigration as well as by natural increase. The outbreak of war, which occurred at a time when the primary industries were affected by adverse seasonal conditions, caused a measure of disorganisation in the factories. But the set-back was temporary, and recovery was rapid in consequence of the demand for products for war purposes and the increase in the spending power of the people by reason of the circulation of war moneys and the returns received from high-priced exports. Moreover, the curtailment or cessation of supplies of many imported articles caused greater attention to be directed towards local resources.

Under these conditions the manufacturing industries entered upon a more advanced stage of development. Iron and steel works, and many subsidiary industries were established, the manufacture of various classes of machinery was undertaken, large ocean steamers were built, and many other high-grade products were added to the list of commodities made in New South Wales. The production of woollen goods and clothing became sufficient to meet local requirements.

In 1927-28, however, the movement became irregular and there were signs of decreasing activity in some of the more important groups of industries, though the aggregate value of production was greater than in any earlier year. In 1928-29 there was a measure of recovery, and a new record in manufacturing was attained. Thereafter a decline became general, reaching lowest levels in 1931-32, and an upward trend began in 1932-33.

Between November, 1929, and July, 1931, there were numerous increases in the Customs tariff, and the importation of a number of manufactured commodities was severely restricted as from April, 1930, when the duty

on many items was raised by 50 per cent.; in July, 1931, a primage duty at the rate of 10 per cent. was imposed on most goods. On the other hand, the levying of a sales tax (which in July, 1931, represented 10 per cent. of sale value of most goods, both imported and manufactured locally) doubtless contributed to restrict the already contracted demand for manufactures.

The products of the factories are used for the most part for local consumption, those which are exported in large quantities being flour, butter, frozen meat, tallow, and leather, and—in smaller, but appreciable quantities—biscuits, confectionery, preserved fruits, tobacco, wool tops, medicines, gramophones and records, apparel and metal manufactures.

In accordance with agreements arranged at the Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in July, 1932, tariff revisions have been undertaken by the Commonwealth Parliament. Since, however, the agreements contemplate a continuance of established and economic industrial enterprises, it may be assumed that no important manufacturing industry will be jeopardised by reason of tariff changes made in implementing the agreements.

An account of the legislation relating to hours and conditions of work in factories will be found in chapter "Industrial Arbitration" of this Year Book.

FACTORY ORGANISATION.

It is of interest to consider the changes which have occurred in the structure of the manufacturing industries of the State. As noted on page 242, "establishment" represents a branch of manufacture, therefore, the number and size of "factories" as understood in general usage are not reflected in the figures herein. The manufacture and marketing of many products involve activity in a number of directions separately classified—*e.g.*, food processing may embrace such items as wood-working, metal-working, printing, etc.

Yet despite the absence of a classification assembling actual business units, it is possible to note a definite trend toward the concentration of manufacture in enterprises of greater magnitude. This tendency is not universal, for in many forms of manufacture little, if any, advantage would accrue to large scale enterprise.

In the appended table certain classes of factories have been assembled to indicate this trend. The number of establishments is related to the average number of employees and the average production per establishment in 1901, 1911, 1920-21, and 1928-29. The movement has been remarkable in the case of breweries, tobacco factories, flour mills, and soap and candle factories, and considerable in tanneries. For the final period the year 1928-29 has been used, because conditions in later years were so abnormal as to render them of little value for purposes of the comparison.

Year.	Butter Factories.			Flour Mills.			Soap and Candle Factories.			
	No.	Average per factory.		No.	Average per mill.		No.	Average per factory.		
		Em- ployees.	Butter made.		Em- ployees.	Wheat treated.		Em- ployees.	Soap made.	Candles made.
			cwt.			bus.			cwt.	cwt.
1901 ...	130	7	2,355	89	10	105,276	44	12	5,309	790
1911 ...	150	6	4,668	73	13	172,823	37	18	7,732	1,300
1920-21 ...	126	8	5,659	60	17	193,263	26	36	12,184	1,439
1928-29 ...	108	9	7,584	56	19	383,537	27	40	19,900	958

Year.	Breweries.			Tobacco factories.			Tanneries.			
	No.	Average per Brewery.		No.	Average per factory.		No.	Average per Tannery.		
		Em- ployees.	Beer, etc. made.		Em- ployees.	Leaf treated.		Em- ployees.	Leather produced.	Basils produced.
			gall. (000.)			cwt.			cwt.	cwt.
1901 ...	51	20	274	20	53	1,338	108	10	*	*
1911 ...	37	25	535	26	56	1,842	76	14	1,638	508
1920-21 ...	17	61	1,498	16	150	5,816	80	16	1,976	305
1928-29 ...	8	159	3,678	8	312	15,476	69	17	2,510	257

* Not available.

The increasing mechanisation of factory production, with a normal tendency to diminish employment in the sphere of its application, tends to discount the value of the average number of employees as an index of size of the producing unit. As the effect is in the direction of understatement, it is reasonable to assume (with definite confirmation in the figures of average production per unit) that the progress toward concentration of manufacturing into larger business units has been even greater than employment figures show.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND STANDARDISATION.

The Commonwealth Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which became a permanent body in 1921, was re-organised in 1926 in terms of the Science and Industry Research Act, 1920-26. There is a central council, and a committee in each State to advise the Council as to the problems to be investigated. The Council consists of three members appointed by the Commonwealth Government, who form the executive committee, the chairman of each State committee, and other persons with scientific knowledge co-opted by the Council.

The Council is empowered to conduct scientific researches in connection with primary and secondary industries, to train research workers, to make grants in aid of scientific research, to test and standardise scientific apparatus, to conduct investigations in reference to standardisation of machinery and materials used in industry, and to establish a bureau of information relating to scientific and technical matters.

Up to the present time the council has confined its activities for the most part to primary industries, its assistance to secondary industries being mainly in the form of technical and scientific information.

The Standards Association of Australia, which is an amalgamation of the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association and the Australian Association of Simplified Practice, aims at the improvement of industry by preparing standards in connection with engineering structures and materials, seeking to promote their adoption, and co-ordinating efforts for their improvement. The Association receives financial support from the Commonwealth Government, and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is the means of liaison between it and that Government.

The Curator and staff of the State Technological Museum are also engaged in research and in disseminating technical and scientific information tending to promote the efficiency and extension of existing industries, and the establishment of undertakings for the manufacture of new products.

The activities of the Tariff Board, which is described in the chapter "Commerce," have an important bearing on the manufacturing industries. The Board investigates proposals for altering the tariff and for granting bounties, and considers the effect of the tariff and customs laws and of bounties on the industries of Australia.

BOUNTIES.

For the encouragement of production and manufacturing in Australia the Commonwealth Government provides bounties in respect of certain commodities, viz., fencing wire, galvanised sheets, wire netting, traction engines, sulphur, fortified wine (exported), seed cotton, cotton yarn (to 30th June, 1932), power alcohol, flax and linseed.

The commodities for which producers in New South Wales received bounty during the last three years and the rates at which bounty was payable were as follows:—

Iron and steel products manufactured from materials produced in Australia:—

Fencing Wire.—52s. per ton, reduced to 46s. in July, 1930, and suspended in November, 1930, owing to increase in customs duty.

Galvanised Sheets.—52s. per ton, increased to 72s. in January, 1928, to 90s. in January, 1930, reduced to 70s. in June, 1930, and to 63s. in July, 1930; suspended in March, 1931, owing to increase in customs duty.

Wire Netting.—68s. per ton, reduced to 54s. in July, 1930, to 45s. 6d. in November, 1930, to 12s. from 11th July, 1931, and to 9s. 7d. from 20th July, 1931.

Sulphur from Australian pyrites and other sulphide ores and concentrates—45s. per ton, reduced to 36s. in July, 1931.

Fortified wine—payable on export—1s. per gallon, increased to 1s. 9d. in March, 1930, reduced to 1s. 4.2d. in July, 1931.

Cotton yarn— $\frac{1}{3}$ d. to 1s. per lb. according to "count", reduced to rates ranging from $\frac{4}{15}$ d. to 9.6d. in July, 1931; abolished as from 1st July, 1932.

Particulars of other bounties provided by the Government of the Commonwealth on gold and on wheat are shown in the chapters of the volume relating to mining and agriculture respectively.

Particulars of the bounties paid on products of New South Wales during three years ended 30th June, 1933, are shown below:—

Product.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Quantity on which Bounty was Paid.	Amount of Bounty.	Quantity on which Bounty was Paid.	Amount of Bounty.	Quantity on which Bounty was Paid.	Amount of Bounty.
Iron and Steel Products—		£		£		£
Fencing Wire ... ..ton	16,532	39,682	...	...	...	...
Galvanised Sheets	22,054	79,429	...	...	...	...
Wire Netting	7,594	20,854	7,300	5,763	17,359	8,317
Sulphur	3,585	8,068	801	1,803	8,802	15,844
Fortified Wine ... ..gal.	33,267	2,821	74,284	5,474	88,839	7,382
Cotton Yarn ... ..lb.	1,726,058	46,817	3,252,150	64,526	1,739,296	34,060
Total, New South Wales...	...	197,671	...	77,566	...	65,603

PROGRESS OF FACTORIES SINCE 1921.

The statistics published in this chapter are not a complete record of either the income or expenditure of the undertakings concerned, and are not intended to show their financial position collectively or individually.

Moreover they relate only to the establishments which may be included in the definition of a factory as shown on page 242. This definition differs in some respects from the factory as defined by the Factories and Shops Act, 1912-31, particularly in relation to the concluding sentence of the definition given below.

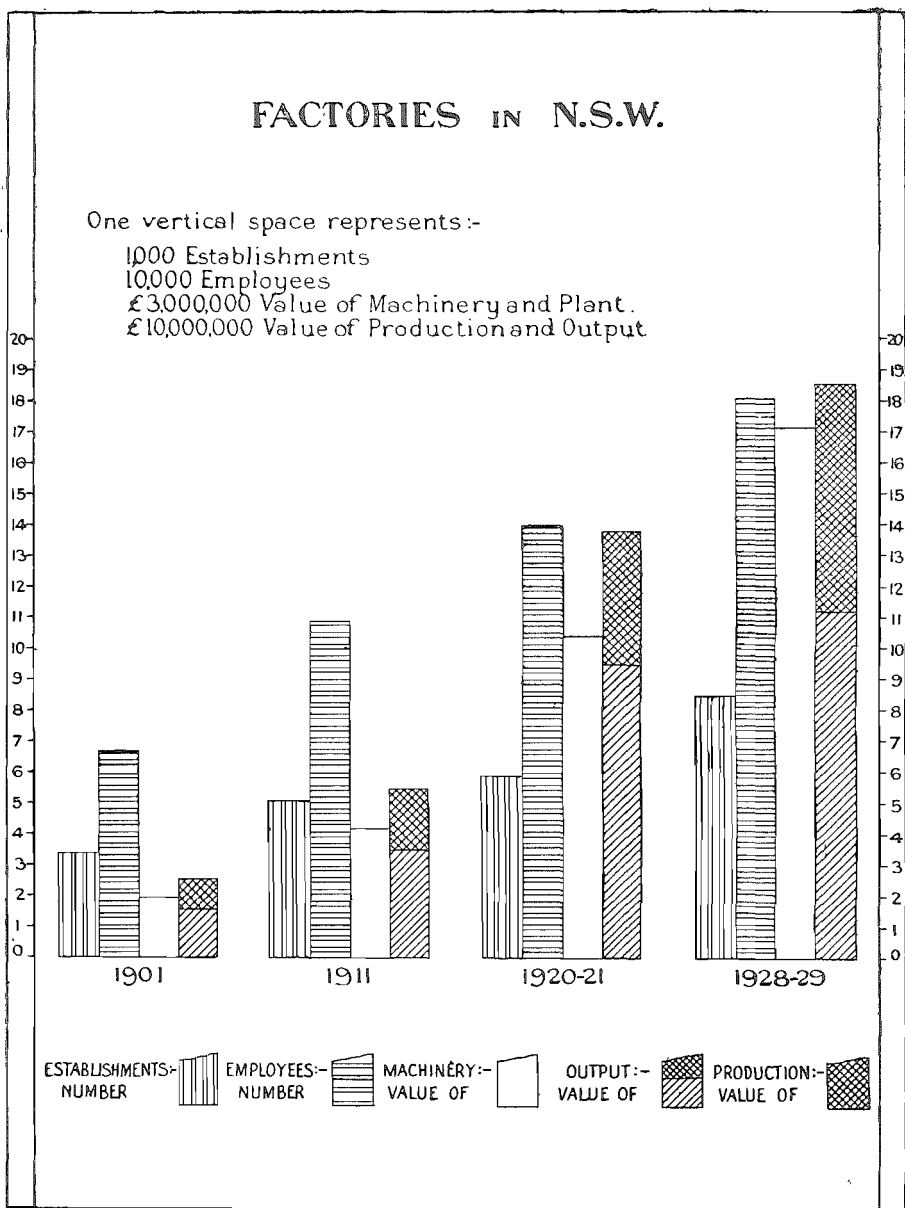
The "factory" as defined by the Factories and Shops Act includes any office, building, or place where four or more persons are engaged directly or indirectly in working at any handicraft or in preparing or manufacturing articles for trade or sale; in which less than four persons are so engaged which the Governor declares to be a factory; in which one or more Chinese are so engaged; where steam or other mechanical power or appliance is used in the manufacture or packing of goods, generating electricity, water power or other power; and any bakehouse, ship or boat building yard or dock; but does not include any building used for the manufacture of dairy produce, woolshed used for shearing sheep, building used for dumping wool, or any ship. Adjacent buildings grouped together in one enclosure and used by one manufacturer are classed as one factory.

The following summary indicates the progress of the factories in New South Wales since 1921:—

Particulars.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Establishments	5,837	8,456	7,397	7,444
Average Number of Em- ployees. { Male	107,700	135,773	90,667	99,718
{ Female	31,511	44,983	35,688	38,786
{ Total	139,211	180,756	126,355	138,504
Salaries and Wages paid { Male £000	22,766	33,509	19,259	20,100
to Employees.† { Female £000	2,853	5,036	3,492	3,683
{ Total £000	25,619	38,545	22,751	23,783
Capital Value of Land, Buildings, and Fixtures (owned and rented) £000	28,429	51,375	46,463	45,874
Value of Plant and Machinery... £000	31,115	51,366	50,278	49,903
Machinery—Average Horse-power in use h.p.	312,309	648,450	704,688	725,238
Value of Materials and Fuel used £000	94,713	111,671	67,786	74,377
Value of Production £000	43,128	73,628	46,653	49,569
Total Value of Output £000	137,841	185,299	114,439	124,446
Average per Factory—				
Employees No.	23·8	21·4	17·1	18·6
Horse-power of Machinery ... h.p.	53·5	76·6	103·2	97·4
Land and Buildings... .. £	4,870	6,069	6,281	6,162
Plant and Machinery... .. £	5,331	6,068	6,497	6,704
Materials and Fuel £	16,226	13,192	9,164	10,059
Value of Production £	7,389	8,698	6,307	6,659
Total Output £	23,615	21,890	15,471	16,718
Average Time Worked months	11·52	11·72	11·47	11·64
Average per Employee—				
Salaries and Wages †... { Males £	222	259	226	214
{ Females £	90	113	99	96
{ Total £	184	221	189	180
Value of Materials and Fuel... £	680	618	537	540
Value of Production £	310	407	369	358
Total Output £	990	1,025	906	898

† Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

The progress of the manufacturing industries since 1901 can be seen by reference to the appended diagram. A notable feature is the very marked expansion in the value of machinery and plant used in manufacture. Between 1901 and 1928-29 the amount of capital per employee invested in plant and machinery increased from about £88 to about £284.



The expansion, however, has not been so great as the figures would indicate. The extensive use in recent years of electrically driven machinery of small horse-power in bakeries, bootmaking, and boot-repairing workshops, motor garages, etc., has brought within the definition of "factory,"

as described on page 242, a large number of small establishments. This has considerably increased the total number of factories, although it has not affected the number of employees in the same degree.

It has been deemed inadvisable to include a year subsequent to 1928-29, the economic condition of the State since then, due to the world industrial depression, having been so abnormal as to make comparison of little value for the purpose of illustrating the general trend of industrial development.

The year 1928-29 marked the peak of factory production in New South Wales. In comparison with the year 1920-21 the number of factories in that year showed an increase of 45 per cent., and the value of land, buildings, plant and machinery an increase of 73 per cent. The average number of employees was greater by 30 per cent., the wages bill by 50 per cent., and the value of the output by 34 per cent.

Between 1928-29 and 1931-32 there was a decline of 12½ per cent. in the number of factories, 30 per cent. in the average number of employees, 41 per cent. in wages, and 38 per cent. in the value of output. The number of factories in 1932-33 was 12 per cent. less than in 1928-29; employees, 23 per cent. less; wages paid, 38 per cent. less, and the value of output 33 per cent. less.

GOVERNMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The foregoing statement includes particulars of a number of factories and workshops under Government control in New South Wales.

The results shown by Government establishments, however, are not comparable with those of other establishments, because in cases where the former are not conducted for profit the value of the output has been estimated. Moreover, in Government establishments the profit would appear in reducing the price of the product rather than in showing a large margin over cost. Another fact which militates against comparison is that repair work constitutes a large proportion of the work done in these factories.

The following table shows the details of the operations of the establishments under the control of the State and Commonwealth Governments in 1932-33 separately from those conducted by private enterprise:—

Particulars.	Government Workshops, etc.	Other Establishments.	Total.
Number of Establishments*	73	7,371	7,444
Average Number of Em- ployees. { Male	15,370	87,637	103,007
{ Female	672	39,119	39,791
{ Total	16,042	126,756	142,798
Salaries and Wages paid to Employees.† { Male	£ 3,160,947	16,938,509	20,099,456
{ Female	£ 52,097	3,631,295	3,683,392
{ Total	£ 3,213,044	20,569,804	23,782,848
Capital Value of Land, Buildings, and Fix- tures, owned by Occupier	£ 6,541,118	28,924,397	35,465,515
Rent paid	£ 3,736	690,134	693,870
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 8,475,701	41,427,476	49,903,177
Machinery—Average Horse-power in use h.p.	227,633	497,605	725,238
Value of Materials and Fuel used... ..	£ 2,821,467	72,054,870	74,876,337
Value of Production	£ 4,717,511	44,851,919	49,569,430
Total Value of Output	£ 7,538,978	116,906,789	124,445,767

* Each railway workshop is counted as a separate establishment.
working proprietors.

† Excluding drawings of

The Government establishments included railway and tramway workshops, electric light and power works, dockyard, printing works, and factories for the production of bricks, monier pipes, meat products, canned fruits, small arms, and clothing.

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES.

The statistics relating to factories, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from returns supplied by manufacturers in terms of the Census Act of 1901. A return must be supplied in respect of every factory where four or more persons are employed or where power is used—including educational or charitable institutions, reformatories and other public institutions, except penitentiaries. Returns from bakeries were collected for the first time for the year 1927-28; returns have not been collected in respect of smallgoods-making and farriery.

For statistical purposes a standard classification of the manufacturing industries was formulated at a conference of Australian statisticians in 1902 and revised at more recent conferences. This classification was used in the compilation of the statistics relating to factories in New South Wales until the year 1930-31, when the classification shown below was used.

If a manufacturing business is conducted in conjunction with an importing or a retail business, particulars relating to the manufacturing section only are included in the statistics. Where two or more industries are conducted in the same establishment a separate return is obtained for each industry. If power from the same generating plant is used for more than one industry, the cost is distributed proportionately amongst such industries. The generation of electric light and power for use in other manufacturing operations, even if generated on the premises, is treated as an independent industry.

The classes are as follow :—

CLASS I.—TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS.

Coke Works.
Briquetting and Pulverised Coal.
Carbide.
Lime, Plaster and Asphalt.
Marble, Slate, etc.
Cement and Cement Goods.
Other.

CLASS II.—BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire-clay Goods.
Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Terra-cotta.
Glass (other than Bottles).
Glass Bottles.
Modelling.
Other.

CLASS III.—CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINT, OILS, GREASE.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.
Explosives.
White Lead, Paints and Varnish.
Oils, Vegetable (including Oil Cake).
Oils, Mineral.
Oils, Animal (including Greases and Gine).
Boiling Down, Tallow Refining, Bone Mills, etc.
Soap and Candles.
Chemical Fertilisers.
Inks, Polishes, etc.
Matches.
Other.

CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS AND CONVEYANCES.

Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling of Iron and Steel.
Engineering (not Marine or Electrical).
Extracting and Refining of other Metals and Alloys.
Electrical Installations, Cables and Apparatus.
Construction and Repair of Vehicles.
Ship and Boat-building and Repairing, Marine Engineering.
Cutlery and Small Tools (not Machine Tools).
Agricultural Implements.
Brass and Copper.
Galvanised Iron-working and Tinsmithing.
Wireworking (including Nails).
Art Metal Works.
Stoves and Ovens.
Gas Fittings and Meters.
Lead Mills.
Sewing Machines.
Lamps and Fittings.
Arms.
Wireless Apparatus.
Other Metal Works.

CLASS V.—PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELLERY, PLATE.

Jewellery.
Watches and Clocks.
Gold, Silver and Electroplate.
Other.

The classes—*continued*.

CLASS VI.—TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS).

Cotton.
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy.
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods.
Silk, Natural and Artificial.
Rope and Cordage.
Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins and Sailmaking.
Bags and Sacks.
Other.

CLASS VII.—SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR).

Furs, Skins, Leather.
Saddlery, Harness, Bags, Trunks, and other Goods of Leather and Leather Substitutes (not Clothing or Footwear).
Other.

CLASS VIII.—CLOTHING.

Tailoring and Slop Clothing (Makers' Material).
Clothing—Waterproof and Oilskin.
Dressmaking (Makers' Material).
" (Customers' Material)
Millinery (Makers' Material).
" (Customers' Material).
Shirts, Collars, and Underclothing (Makers' Material).
Shirts, Collars, and Underclothing (Customers' Material).
Stays and Corsets.
Handkerchiefs, Ties and Scarves (Makers' Material).
Handkerchiefs, Ties and Scarves (Customers' Material).
Hats and Caps.
Gloves.
Boots and Shoes.
Boot Repairing.
Boot Accessories.
Umbrellas and Walking Sticks.
Dyeworks and Cleaning (including Renovating and Repairing).
Other.

CLASS IX.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.

Flour Milling.
Cereal Foods and Starch.
Cattle and Poultry Foods (not Oilcake).
Chaffcutting and Corn Crushing.
Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry).
Biscuits.
Sugar Mills.
Sugar Refining.
Sugar Confectionery (including Chocolate).
Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning.
Pickles, Sauces and Vinegar.
Bacon Curing.
Butter and Cheese Factories, etc.
Margarine and Butterine.
Meat and Fish Preserving, Meat Extracts.
Cocon.
Condiments, Coffee, Spices, etc.
Ice and Refrigerating.
Salt Refining.
Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.
Breweries.
Distilleries.
Wine Making.
Cider and Perry Making.
Malting.
Bottling.
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff, etc.

CLASS IX.—*continued*.

Dried Fruits.
Ice-cream.
Sausage Skins.
Other.

CLASS X.—WOOD WORKING AND BASKETWARE.

Sawmills (Forest).
" (Town).
Plywood Mills.
Bark Mills.
Joinery.
Cooperage.
Boxes and Cases.
Wood Turning, Wood Carving, etc.
Basketware and Wickerware, including Seagrass and Bamboo Furniture.
Perambulators.
Other.

CLASS XI.—FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

Billiard Tables, Cabinet and Furniture Making and Upholstery.
Bedding and Mattresses.
Furnishing Drapery, etc.
Picture Frames.
Window Blinds, Verandah Blinds.
Other.

CLASS XII.—PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.

Papermaking, etc.
Envelopes, Stationery, Paper Boxes, Bags, etc.
Pencils, Penholders, etc.
Newspapers and Periodicals.
General Printing and Bookbinding (including Account Books and Diaries).
Die-sinking and Engraving.
Electrotyping and Stereotyping.
Photo, Engraving, Lithography and Photo. Lithography.
Other.

CLASS XIII.—RUBBER.

Rubber Boots and Shoes.
Tyres, Motor and Cycle.
Other Rubber Goods (not Clothing or Belting).

CLASS XIV.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Gramophones.
Gramophone Records.
Pianos, Piano-players, Organs.
Other.

CLASS XV.—MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Linoleum, Leather Cloth, Oil Cloth, etc.
Bone, Horn, Ivory and Tortoiseshell.
Celluloid and Similar Composition.
Buttons.
Ornamental Feather Dressing, Cleaning and Dyeing.
Brooms and Brushes.
Surgical, Optical, and other Scientific Instruments (not Electrical).
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites.
Artificial Flowers.
Other.

CLASS XVI.—HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

Electric Light and Power.
Gas Works.
Hydraulic Power.
Other.

The following table summarises the operations of the factories in New South Wales and in the metropolitan district during the year 1932-33, grouped according to the class of industry. The totals for the year 1931-32 are shown also, and detailed summaries for that year according to industry may be found in the New South Wales Statistical Register, 1931-32.

Class of Industry.	Establishments.	Average Number of Employees.*			Materials and Fuel Used.	Total Salaries and Wages, exclusive of Drawing of Working Proprietors.	Value of Goods Manufactured or Work done.	Value of Production, being Value added to Raw Materials.
		Males.	Females.	Total.				
NEW SOUTH WALES.								
					£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)
Treatment of Non-metalliferous								
Mine and Quarry Products...	123	1,735	44	1,779	1,068	409	1,919	851
Bricks, Pottery, Glass...	150	2,930	192	3,122	546	556	1,538	992
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease...	224	3,736	1,640	5,376	5,029	1,038	9,468	4,439
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	1,957	41,850	2,052	43,902	20,875	8,488	33,774	12,899
Precious Metals, Jewellery	64	444	105	549	66	80	206	140
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	145	4,006	6,812	10,818	3,798	1,483	6,326	2,528
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	180	2,985	610	3,595	3,143	611	4,146	1,003
Clothing...	1,345	6,209	15,140	21,349	4,301	2,313	7,998	3,697
Food, Drink, Tobacco...	1,283	14,373	6,441	20,814	25,733	3,880	36,437	10,704
Wood Working, Basket Ware...	707	4,910	163	5,073	2,177	809	3,527	1,350
Furniture, Bedding	287	2,293	597	2,890	851	423	1,522	671
Paper, Printing	598	8,142	3,686	11,828	3,223	2,195	7,250	4,027
Rubber	99	1,426	519	1,945	1,075	361	1,772	697
Musical Instruments	12	369	117	486	122	96	242	120
Miscellaneous Products	108	1,369	634	2,003	573	283	1,144	571
Heat, Light, Power	162	2,941	34	2,975	2,296	758	7,177	4,881
Total, 1932-33	7,444	99,718	38,786	138,504	74,876	23,783	124,440	49,570
Total, 1931-32	7,397	90,667	35,688	126,355	67,786	22,751	114,439	46,653
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.								
Treatment of Non-metalliferous								
Mine and Quarry Products...	79	727	30	757	250	146	483	233
Bricks, Pottery, Glass...	70	2,488	177	2,665	475	472	1,323	848
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease...	198	3,344	1,619	4,963	4,596	939	8,785	4,189
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	1,126	29,612	1,800	31,412	8,720	5,788	16,839	8,119
Precious Metals, Jewellery	62	442	105	547	66	80	205	139
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	131	3,342	5,946	9,288	3,337	1,278	5,557	2,220
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	141	2,765	605	3,370	2,919	574	3,849	930
Clothing...	1,066	5,649	14,530	20,179	4,156	2,217	7,652	3,496
Food, Drink, Tobacco...	649	10,222	5,848	16,070	17,082	2,889	25,696	8,614
Wood Working, Basket Ware...	291	2,784	118	2,902	1,341	479	2,139	798
Furniture, Bedding	252	2,202	585	2,787	830	411	1,479	649
Paper, Printing	396	6,943	3,527	10,470	3,067	1,949	6,095	3,628
Rubber	49	1,307	511	1,818	1,050	350	1,718	668
Musical Instruments	11	365	117	482	122	96	240	118
Miscellaneous Products	101	1,341	635	1,976	566	279	1,129	563
Heat, Light, Power	24	1,850	8	1,858	1,757	453	5,605	3,848
Total, 1932-33	4,646	75,383	36,161	111,544	50,334	18,400	89,394	39,060
Total, 1931-32	4,576	68,950	33,223	102,173	46,124	17,754	83,340	37,216

* During the whole year, see page 254.

The most important group of secondary industries in the State consists of metal and machinery works, in which the number of employees, the amount of salaries and wages, and the value added to raw materials are greater than in any other group. The value of raw materials and fuel used and the value of the output are greatest in factories connected with food and drink, and in other respects this class ranks second in importance.

The development in the manufacture of textiles and clothing is illustrated by the fact that, despite the industrial depression, the value of production of these groups was approximately 50 per cent. greater than in 1921.

The number of factories in the more important classes and the average number of persons employed during the year 1932-33 in the divisions of the State are shown below. Similar information for the preceding year is published in the New South Wales Statistical Register, 1931-32.

Division.	Bricks, Pottery, Glass.	Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease.	Industrial Metals.	Textiles.	Clothing.	Food, Drink, &c.	Wood.	Furniture, &c.	Paper, Printing.	Heat, Light, Power.	Other Classes.	Total.
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.												
Cumberland—												
Metropolis ...	70	198	1,126	131	1,066	649	291	252	396	24	443	4,646
Balance of ...	8	2	29	5	15	30	14	1	8	2	13	127
North Coast ...	3	1	98	...	27	92	82	5	18	16	18	355
Hunter and Manning..	19	11	178	3	88	135	98	19	33	18	27	629
South Coast ...	8	1	51	...	17	70	36	...	19	13	12	227
Tablelands—												
Northern ...	4	3	36	...	8	26	34	1	8	8	8	136
Central ...	8	2	65	3	38	57	22	4	17	14	16	246
Southern ...	4	...	49	1	12	22	7	1	9	8	6	119
Western Slopes—												
North ...	4	1	44	...	8	25	19	...	9	7	7	124
Central ...	4	1	44	...	10	29	17	...	13	12	10	140
South ...	10	2	79	2	32	51	26	1	30	10	15	258
Plains—												
Northern ...	2	...	19	...	4	15	19	2	6	4	6	77
Central ...	1	...	24	...	1	10	13	...	6	5	2	62
Riverina ...	5	...	83	...	13	39	23	...	17	15	4	199
Western Division	...	2	32	...	6	33	6	1	9	6	4	99
Total ...	150	224	1,957	145	1,345	1,283	707	287	508	162	586	7,444
AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.*												
Cumberland—												
Metropolis ...	2,896	5,052	31,676	9,543	20,539	16,205	2,942	2,825	10,621	1,860	9,094	113,253
Balance of ...	94	18	176	908	21	270	69	1	46	11	99	1,713
North Coast ...	18	1	401	...	89	1,203	834	19	170	84	69	2,888
Hunter and Manning..	202	310	7,486	9	622	1,374	738	66	359	274	436	11,876
South Coast ...	119	69	1,987	...	53	335	229	...	76	158	209	3,215
Tablelands—												
Northern ...	19	14	142	...	51	121	130	1	51	40	56	625
Central ...	81	5	790	274	95	393	59	10	142	150	474	2,473
Southern ...	16	...	387	99	106	84	25	2	39	62	43	863
Western Slopes—												
North ...	17	2	138	...	19	194	56	...	72	39	24	561
Central ...	13	3	184	...	17	202	58	...	74	44	25	620
South ...	40	9	438	269	111	435	136	2	177	37	55	1,709
Plains—												
Northern ...	3	...	98	...	6	57	117	5	22	21	20	349
Central ...	3	...	67	...	2	27	56	...	22	25	22	224
Riverina ...	20	...	241	...	19	864	120	...	69	70	21	1,424
Western Division	...	12	541	...	29	170	55	1	57	112	28	1,005
Total ...	3,541	5,495	44,752	11,102	21,759	21,934	5,624	2,932	11,997	2,987	10,675	142,798

* During period of operation, see page 254.

The metropolitan area contains the majority of the factories. Other important manufacturing centres are in proximity to the coal-fields, viz., at Newcastle in the Hunter and Manning division, at Port Kembla in the South Coast division, and at Lithgow in the Central Tablelands division, though activity at the last mentioned locality dwindled with the transfer of the iron and steel works to Port Kembla. In the Western division the mining of the silver-lead deposits at Broken Hill has given rise to a number of subsidiary factories, such as ore-treating and sulphuric acid plants.

In the metropolitan district metal and machinery workshops and clothing factories give employment to a much greater number of workers than any other group, next in order being food and drink factories. In the Hunter and Manning and in the South Coast divisions, metal and machinery workshops give employment to the greatest number of employees. In the northern coastal districts butter and bacon factories are most prominent. In all the coastal areas there are many sawmills and other wood-working establishments. Beyond the coastal belt there are few large groups of establishments.

The extent of the operations of factories in each division in 1932-33 is indicated in the following table:—

Division.	No. of Establishments.	Average Number of Persons employed.*	Value of Lands and Buildings and Fixtures.	Rent Paid.	Value of Plant and Machinery.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Materials used.	Fuel and power consumed.	Value of Goods Manufactured on Work done.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Metropolis ...	4,646	113,253	27,391,370	580,890	31,546,913	18,400,111	47,546,889	2,786,873	89,394,488
Balance of Cumberland.	127	1,713	359,604	6,516	421,806	233,639	552,163	47,178	1,008,938
North Coast ...	355	2,888	734,588	12,945	1,390,621	474,473	3,718,651	83,845	4,713,763
Hunter and Manning.	629	11,876	2,948,193	25,639	8,414,782	2,473,397	9,986,612	959,875	15,342,358
South Coast ...	227	3,215	1,276,201	7,283	3,296,021	620,632	3,292,498	317,028	4,983,487
Northern Table-land.	136	625	115,893	7,098	200,674	90,810	221,259	19,819	421,315
Central Table-land.	246	2,473	1,011,165	11,461	1,601,585	437,952	697,746	129,729	1,626,460
Southern Table-land.	119	868	220,134	5,407	331,871	141,701	242,798	29,722	593,317
North-western Slopes.	124	561	110,531	5,548	250,107	84,020	334,180	27,700	572,337
Central-western Slopes.	140	620	148,909	6,052	288,632	100,447	346,000	24,135	602,510
South-western Slopes.	258	1,709	455,436	10,092	528,502	259,503	947,489	48,569	1,477,912
Northern Plains...	77	349	48,402	2,521	101,407	50,776	98,637	8,920	211,067
Central Plains ...	62	224	33,326	1,838	84,310	28,481	52,932	8,751	127,337
Riverina ...	199	1,424	240,379	8,105	307,904	163,413	561,961	34,791	918,153
Western Division.	99	1,005	373,384	2,469	1,128,042	222,993	1,484,141	264,446	2,452,320
Total ...	7,444	142,798	35,465,515	693,870	49,903,177	23,782,848	70,084,956	4,791,381	124,445,767

* During period of operation, see page 254.

SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

The following statement shows the distribution of establishments in the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan districts, according to the number of persons engaged. The information regarding establishments employ-

ing less than four persons is not strictly comparable for all years, as latterly a large number of small establishments, such as bakeries, motor garages, and boot repairing establishments, have been brought within the definition of factories. These establishments numbered 1,844, with 6,968 employees, in 1931-32, and 1,834, with 7,094 employees, in 1932-33. Where two or more classes of manufacturing are conducted in one factory, each branch is treated, in the compilation of the factory statistics, as if it were a separate establishment:—

Establishments employing on the average—	1911.		1928-29.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Establish- ments.	† Em- ployees.	Establish- ments.	† Em- ployees.	Establish- ments.	† Em- ployees.	Establish- ments.	† Em- ployees.
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.								
Under 4 employees...	238	547	1,240	2,457	1,404	2,723	1,364	2,688
4 employees ...	179	716	391	1,564	376	1,504	358	1,432
5 to 10 employees	743	5,336	1,425	10,047	1,177	8,150	1,166	8,081
11 „ 20 „ ...	520	7,834	881	12,872	682	10,069	725	10,812
22 „ 50 „ ...	477	14,655	808	25,862	584	18,482	633	20,116
51 „ 100 „ ...	202	14,360	321	21,999	193	13,286	221	15,395
101 and upwards ...	151	34,144	232	71,028	160	50,198	179	54,729
Total ...	2,510	77,592	5,298	145,829	4,576	104,412	4,646	113,253
REMAINDER OF STATE.								
Under 4 employees	538	1,282	1,226	2,540	1,473	2,802	1,405	2,732
4 employees ...	371	1,484	391	1,564	308	1,232	335	1,340
5 to 10 employees	993	6,817	962	6,509	662	4,369	651	4,362
11 „ 20 „ ...	381	5,390	340	4,857	190	2,681	224	3,150
21 „ 50 „ ...	164	4,874	155	4,769	108	3,207	103	3,187
51 „ 100 „ ...	40	2,858	34	2,332	34	2,397	31	2,202
101 and upwards ...	42	8,327	59	16,742	46	11,152	49	12,572
Total ...	2,529	31,032	3,167	39,313	2,821	27,840	2,798	29,545
NEW SOUTH WALES.								
Under 4 employees	776	1,829	2,466	4,997	2,877	5,525	2,769	5,420
4 employees ...	550	2,200	782	3,128	684	2,736	693	2,772
5 to 10 employees	1,736	12,153	2,387	16,556	1,839	12,519	1,817	12,443
11 „ 20 „ ...	901	13,224	1,221	17,729	872	12,750	949	13,962
21 „ 50 „ ...	641	19,529	963	30,631	692	21,689	736	23,303
51 „ 100 „ ...	242	17,218	355	24,331	227	15,683	252	17,597
101 and upwards ...	193	42,471	291	87,770	206	61,350	228	67,301
Total ...	5,039	108,624	8,465	185,142	7,397	132,252	7,444	142,798

† During period of operation (see page 254), working proprietors included.

The data for the metropolitan district since 1929-30 include particulars of factories in Auburn, Granville, Lidcombe, and Parramatta, formerly classified as extra-metropolitan.

In 1932-33 the establishments employing 10 hands or less represented 71 per cent. of the total number, the factories in the Metropolitan area being generally larger than those in other parts of the State. The average number of employees per establishment was 24.6 in the Metropolitan, 10.6 in the remainder of the State, and 19.2 in the whole State; in 1911 the averages were 31, 12, and 22 respectively. In the peak year 1928-29 the corresponding figures were 27.5, 12, and 22 employees per establishment, and in that year there were 87,770 employees engaged in establishments employing 101 or more employees, evidence of the trend toward large scale operations examined in detail under "Factory Organisation" on a preceding page.

In 1931-32 there were 206 factories employing on the average over 100 persons. The grouping was as follows:—

Establishments employing on the average—		Establishments.	Employees.
101 to 200 employees	...	119	16,493
201 „ 300	...	36	8,447
301 „ 400	...	10	3,451
401 „ 500	...	8	3,562
501 „ 600	...	14	7,602
601 „ 700	...	6	3,835
701 „ 800	...	2	1,513
801 „ 900	...	7	6,030
901 „ 1,000	...	2	1,873
1,401 „ 1,500	...	1	1,410
7,001 „ 8,000	...	1	7,134
Total	...	206	61,350

The increase in the number of small factories in recent years occurred for the most part in boot-repairing establishments and garages where motor repairs are effected. There were 88 boot-repairing establishments with 386 employees in 1920-21 and 587 with 999 employees in 1932-33. The works for motor vehicles and accessories in the respective years numbered 283 with 3,090 employees, and 895 with 4,099 employees. The establishments with less than 4 employees in 1931-32 included 564, with 971 persons engaged in boot repairing and 615 motor vehicle works with 1,123 employees. In 1932-33 the respective numbers were 553, 759, 593, and 1,131.

Establishments employing on the average—	Proportion of each Group to Total.							
	Metropolitan District.				Remainder of State.			
	1911.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1911.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under 4 employees	9.5	23.4	30.7	29.3	21.3	38.7	52.2	50.2
4 employees...	7.1	7.4	8.2	7.7	14.7	12.3	10.9	12.0
5 to 10 employees...	29.6	26.9	25.7	25.1	39.2	30.4	23.5	23.3
11 „ 20 „	20.7	16.6	14.9	15.6	15.1	10.7	6.8	8.0
21 „ 50 „	19.0	15.2	12.8	13.6	6.5	4.9	3.8	3.7
51 „ 100 „	8.1	6.1	4.2	4.8	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1
101 and upwards	6.0	4.4	3.5	3.9	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the metropolitan district the proportion of establishments employing less than five hands was 38.9 per cent. in 1931-32, and 37.0 in 1932-33. In the country districts the proportion of such factories was 63.1 and 62.2 per cent. respectively. Increases in this proportion since 1928-29 (when the respective percentages were 30.8 and 51) are doubtless due to the general curtailment of employment owing to industrial depression, and do not reflect the normal trend.

MOTIVE POWER.

The power used for driving machinery in factories is derived mainly from steam. There are electric engines of considerable voltage, but the generation of their power depends upon some other class of engine. Gas is used only to a limited and decreasing extent, whilst the use of electrical and oil power is expanding rapidly.

The following table shows the distribution of motive power through the various agencies of steam, gas, electricity, water and oil, expressed in units of horse-power:—

Year.	Establishments using Manual labour only.	Establishments using Machinery.	Horse-power of Machinery (Average used).					
			Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Water.	Oil.	Total.
1901	1,398	1,969	42,555	1,577	330	97	36	44,595
1911	1,489	3,550	113,939	12,201	20,671	222	1,185	148,218
1920-21	835	5,002	192,816	13,242	103,846	24	2,381	312,309
1925-26	920	7,276	299,538	15,618	181,890	1,585	5,308	503,939
1928-29	805	7,660	376,737	14,531	236,255	5,869	15,058	648,450
1929-30	620	7,588	490,116	11,919	249,606	11,351	19,534	782,526
1930-31	418	7,126	466,599	11,078	237,274	12,346	21,719	749,016
1931-32	358	7,039	390,172	11,075	260,514	15,978	43,061	720,800
1932-33	347	7,097	389,997	9,775	268,338	14,675	42,453	725,238

The proportion of factories in which machinery is used increased from 70 per cent. in 1911 to 95 per cent. in 1932-33, and the power actually used in operating the machines from 148,218 horse-power to 725,238 horse-power. The greatest development has occurred in electrical power. The proportion of each kind of power in 1932-33 was:—Steam, 54 per cent., gas 1 per cent., electricity 37 per cent., and oil and water 8 per cent.; the corresponding proportions in 1911 being steam 77 per cent., gas 8 per cent., electricity 14 per cent., and oil and water 1 per cent. The increase in water power in recent years was due to the operations of the hydro-electric power stations at Burrinjuck and Nymboida.

The full capacity of the factory machinery in 1931-32 was 1,418,587 horse-power, viz.: Steam 929,993, gas 14,363, electricity 395,357, water 20,709, oil 58,165. The corresponding figures for 1932-33 were:—Steam 934,458, gas 12,394, electricity 405,978, water 19,109, oil 58,422, making a total horse-power of 1,430,361.

CAPITAL VALUE OF PREMISES.

With regard to capital permanently invested in manufacturing industries, particulars are available only of the value of the land, buildings, and fixtures which are the property of the occupier. If they are not the property of the occupier the rental value is recorded. In the following table, the capital value of the rented premises is computed by capitalising the rent paid at fifteen years' purchase. The statement shows the extent to which the capital value of the premises used for manufacturing purposes has increased since 1901, also the advance in the value of plant and machinery installed:—

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Capital Value of Premises (owned and rented).	Value of Machinery, Tools, and Plant.	Average Value per Establishment.	
				Premises.	Machinery, Tools and Plant.
		£	£	£	£
1901*	3,367	7,838,628	5,860,725	2,328	1,740
1911	5,039	13,140,207	12,510,600	2,608	2,483
1920-21	5,837	28,428,917	31,115,444	4,870	5,331
1925-26	8,196	43,954,312	45,994,534	5,363	5,610
1928-29	8,465	51,375,003	51,365,710	6,069	6,068
1929-30	8,208	53,785,319	53,515,368	6,553	6,520
1930-31	7,544	49,822,312	50,865,884	6,604	6,743
1931-32	7,397	46,462,828	50,277,992	6,281	6,497
1932-33	7,444	45,573,565	49,903,177	6,162	6,704

*Excluding a number of small country establishments.

The premises owned by the occupiers in 1931-32 and 1932-33 were valued at £35,276,743 and £35,465,515, and rented premises (on the basis described above) at £11,186,085 and £10,408,050 respectively, the corresponding values in 1920-21 being £19,111,772 for premises owned by the occupiers and £9,317,145 for rented premises. Investigations made in 1928 disclosed the fact that many firms had been stating the value of their land, buildings and plant at the original cost. The values shown for the last five years are those appearing in the firms' books after allowing for depreciation.

A marked improvement in the class of buildings used as factories has been a feature of the progress of the industries. In the construction of new factory buildings provision has been made for ventilation and good lighting, in accordance with the requirements of the Factories and Shops Act, and for the general comfort and welfare of the employees, as well as for the expeditious handling of materials and products.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

The amount of salaries and wages quoted throughout this chapter is exclusive of amounts drawn by working proprietors.

The salaries and wages paid to employees in factories amounted in 1931-32 and 1932-33 to £22,751,013 and £23,782,848 respectively. A comparison of the amount of salaries and wages paid during certain years is given in the next table, together with the average amount received per employee.

Similar information regarding each class of industry is published in Part "Factories and Mines" of the Statistical Register.

Year.	Salaries and Wages (exclusive of Drawings by Working Proprietors).					
	Amount.			Average per Employee, including Juveniles.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	£	£	£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1911	8,917,583	1,130,079	10,047,662	118 18	44 16	100 5
1920-21	22,766,216	2,852,375	25,618,591	211 8	90 10	198 5
1925-26	29,370,062	4,196,484	33,566,546	240 1	103 12	206 2
1928-29	33,508,975	5,035,712	38,544,687	258 15	112 19	221 8
1929-30	30,228,967	4,647,028	34,875,995	260 8	114 12	222 13
1930-31	21,605,432	3,594,858	25,200,290	244 7	107 11	206 16
1931-32	19,258,969	3,492,044	22,751,013	226 1	98 14	188 14
1932-33	20,099,456	3,683,392	23,782,848	213 16	95 16	179 10

The average wages are based on the average number of employees over the whole year, and represent the amount which would have been received by an employee working full time. The average earnings of males so calculated in 1931-32 were highest in heat, light and power works, and in

musical instrument factories, and in 1932-33 in heat, light and power works and paper and printing factories; the average amounts paid per male worker, including the management staff, in these industries being £269 2s. 10d. and £259 16s. 5d. in 1931-32, and £258 4s. 7d. and £244 1s. 8d. in 1932-33 respectively.

Of the female workers, those employed in the food and drink factories, and in the printing and bookbinding trades received in 1931-32, an average wage of £105 4s. 2d. and £99 3s. 1d. respectively. In the same trades in 1932-33 the averages were £103 12s. 3d. and £93 3s. 11d., respectively.

The amount does not reflect the actual recompense to the full time worker, as there have been marked variations in the purchasing power of money. To ascertain the "effective" wage it is necessary, therefore, to relate the "nominal" wage to the appropriate index number of retail prices, a matter dealt with in greater detail in the chapter, "Food, Prices and Industrial Conditions" of this Year Book.

VALUE OF MATERIALS AND OUTPUT.

The following statement shows the value of materials and fuel used, the value of production, and the amount paid in wages in factories in various years since 1901:—

Year.	Value of—					Salaries and Wages paid, exclusive of Drawings of Working Proprietors.	Balance (Output, less Materials, Fuel and Wages).
	Materials Used.	Fuel Consumed, including Motive-power Rented.	Goods Manufactured or Work Done.	Factory Production.	Production per Employee.		
	£(000)	£(00)	£(000)	£(000)	£	£(000)	£(000)
1901	15,141	496	25,648	10,011	160.2	4,952	5,059
1911	33,671	1,243	54,346	19,432	185.9	10,048	9,384
1920-21	91,104	3,609	137,841	43,128	309.8	25,619	17,509
1925-26	99,303	5,822	169,963	64,838	381.9	33,566	31,272
1928-29	105,357	6,314	185,298	73,627	407.3	38,544	35,083
1929-30	94,365	6,038	167,251	66,848	410.3	34,876	31,972
1930-31	64,579	4,381	118,484	49,524	388.1	25,200	24,324
1931-32	63,557	4,229	114,439	46,653	369.2	22,751	23,902
1932-33	70,085	4,792	124,446	49,569	357.9	23,783	25,786

†Based on average number of employees over full year, see page 254.

The value of the output expanded from £25,648,471 in 1901 to £185,298,575 in 1928-29, then declined to £114,439,507 in 1931-32, but recovered to £124,445,767 in 1932-33. The value of production in these years was £10,010,860, £73,627,441, £46,653,481, and £49,569,430. The cost of materials used and fuel consumed in the latest year amounted to £74,876,337, and salaries and wages to £23,782,848.

Thus on the average, out of every hundred pounds worth of goods produced in factories in 1932-33, the materials and fuel cost £60 4s., while the employees received £19 2s., leaving a balance of £20 14s. for the the payment of overhead charges and other expenses, and for profits. The corresponding amounts in 1901 were £61, £19 6s., and £19 14s., respectively. In the peak year 1928-29, the relative proportions were £60 6s., £20 16s., and £18 18s.

The appended table shows separately the proportions of the items which made up the total value of output of all the factories and of private establishments only. The latter comparison is the more satisfactory, because the nature of the work undertaken in Government workshops

differs greatly from that of the private establishments, and the value of the output has been partly estimated (see page 241).

Year.	All Establishments.				Private Establishments Only.			
	Proportion per cent. of Total Value of Output absorbed by—			Total.	Proportion per cent. of Total Value of Output absorbed by—			Total.
	Materials and Fuel.	Salaries and Wages.	Overhead Charges, Profit, etc.		Materials and Fuel.	Salaries and Wages.	Overhead Charges, Profit, etc.	
1901	61.0	19.3	19.7	100	†	†	†	...
1911	64.2	18.6	17.2	100	†	†	†	...
1920-21	68.7	18.6	12.7	100	70.4	16.4	13.2	100
1925-26	61.9	19.7	18.4	100	63.4	18.3	18.3	100
1928-29	60.3	20.8	18.9	100	61.8	19.2	19.0	100
1929-30	60.0	20.9	19.1	100	61.5	19.2	19.3	100
1930-31	58.2	21.3	20.5	100	60.0	19.4	20.6	100
1931-32	59.2	19.9	20.9	100	61.4	18.2	20.4	100
1932-33	60.2	19.1	20.7	100	61.6	17.6	20.8	100

† Not available.

Between 1920-21 and 1925-26 the proportion absorbed by materials and fuel in private establishments, fell from 70.4 per cent. to 63.4 per cent., then it declined slowly to 60.0 per cent., and increased to 61.6 per cent. in 1932-33. Meanwhile the proportion for expenses and profits rose from 13.2 per cent. to 18.3 per cent. in 1925-26 and to 20.8 per cent. in 1932-33.

The ratio of salaries and wages, which had been fairly constant in recent years at 19.2 per cent., declined to 18.2 per cent. in 1931-32, and to 17.6 in 1932-33, as compared with 16.4 per cent. in 1921.

The following table shows, in each class of industry, the proportions which the value of goods manufactured and of work done, the cost of materials used and of fuel consumed, the amount paid in wages and salaries, bore to the total output in 1932-3.

Class of Industry.	Proportionate Value of Manufactured Goods represented by—			
	Materials used.	Fuel, etc.	Salaries and Wages.	Balance.
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Products	49.0	6.7	21.3	23.0
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	23.9	11.7	36.1	28.3
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	51.2	1.9	11.0	35.9
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	57.3	4.5	25.2	13.0
Precious Metals, Jewellery	29.9	2.3	38.9	28.0
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress)	57.4	2.6	23.4	16.6
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear)	73.9	1.9	14.7	9.5
Clothing	52.8	1.0	28.9	17.3
Food, Drink, Tobacco	68.5	2.1	10.7	18.7
Woodworking, Basketware	60.2	1.5	22.9	15.4
Furniture, Bedding	54.5	1.4	27.8	16.3
Paper, Printing	42.8	1.6	30.3	25.3
Rubber	56.4	4.3	20.4	18.9
Musical Instruments	47.3	3.2	39.9	9.6
Miscellaneous Products	48.4	1.7	24.8	25.1
Heat, Light, Power	12.4	19.6	10.6	57.4
Total	56.4	3.8	19.1	20.7

For the industries as a whole, the ratio of the total amount of wages to the value of production, that is, the value added to raw materials, remained fairly constant till 1929-30, but has since decreased, due to lower wage rates and proportionately greater overhead expenses which were a consequence of the smaller turnover. The ratio varies considerably in different industries, as will be seen in the following table.

Class of Industry.	Ratio of Amount of Wages Paid to Value of Production.					
	1925-26.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	per cent. 53·7	per cent. 49·9	per cent. 51·1	per cent. 53·8	per cent. 57·9	per cent. 48·6
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	58·9	60·0	64·1	68·3	59·1	56·0
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	30·5	33·9	32·7	24·8	23·8	23·4
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	63·9	65·2	67·7	70·8	68·8	75·8
Precious Metals, Jewellery	61·7	61·5	61·9	62·2	59·9	57·1
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress)	48·7	53·5	55·9	58·5	64·3	58·7
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear)	57·9	60·4	61·2	63·1	62·0	60·9
Clothing	60·8	61·6	62·0	61·5	61·4	62·6
Food, Drink, Tobacco	35·2	35·4	35·3	38·4	38·0	36·2
Woodworking, Basketware	64·9	62·3	63·9	63·1	61·7	59·9
Furniture, Bedding	63·3	63·6	64·0	65·3	65·4	63·0
Paper, Printing	57·4	57·1	57·4	57·1	55·5	54·5
Rubber	52·7	45·0	49·0	59·8	47·6	51·8
Musical Instruments	61·9	57·5	58·6	72·6	109·3	80·0
Miscellaneous Products	61·7	62·2	50·1	60·8	49·9	49·6
Heat, Light, Power	19·6	21·9	20·2	18·1	15·2	15·5
Total	51·8	52·4	52·2	50·9	48·8	48·0

FUEL CONSUMED.

The value of the coal, coke, and wood consumed in factories was £1,980,449 in 1931-32, and £2,174,329 in 1932-33. The value of water, oil, gas and electricity used, was £2,248,876 in 1931-32, and £2,617,052 in 1932-33, so that the value of all fuel consumed, including motive power rented, amounted to £4,229,325 and £4,791,381 respectively. Coal is used extensively in all large industries with the exception of smelting, where coke is used. The quantity and value of each kind of fuel used in the various industries in 1932-33 were as follows:—

Industry.	Coal.		Coke.		Wood.		Total Value of Fuel Consumed including Motive Power Rented.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	tons. 59,808	£ 40,638	tons. 13,644	£ 8,378	tons. 3,339	£ 1,479	£ 128,856
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	92,956	101,748	806	1,135	8,024	5,178	180,605
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ...	55,937	63,576	4,549	5,741	495	349	176,160
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	267,051	232,858	365,002	478,779	2,332	2,236	1,526,614
Precious Metals, Jewellery	41	59	88	121	5	10	4,741
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress)	23,990	29,222	1,191	1,850	5	8	161,630
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear)	20,812	24,596	424	689	2,719	2,223	77,378
Clothing	4,336	6,910	802	1,354	99	111	76,895
Food, Drink, Tobacco	172,924	187,562	36,262	35,369	73,421	62,852	753,976
Woodworking, Basketware	1,606	1,816	48	81	3,372	1,886	51,667
Furniture, Bedding	295	420	...	...	40	20	22,025
Paper, Printing	7,459	7,356	153	237	250	265	119,423
Rubber	801	1,187	944	825	419	463	75,619
Musical Instruments	5,427	6,368	59	99	533	485	20,016
Miscellaneous Products	785,081	715,797	137,646	136,573	7,056	5,370	1,407,930
Heat, Light, Power ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,499,024	1,420,113	561,618	671,231	102,109	82,985	4,791,381

NOTE.—These figures do not include 655,957 tons of coal used for making coke, nor 502,252 tons used for making gas;

The fuel used in factories during the year 1921-22 consisted of coal 1,654,262 tons, coke 548,418 tons, and wood 134,121 tons; and in 1928-29 2,201,235 tons of coal, 779,996 tons of coke, and 167,401 tons of wood were consumed. In comparison with 1921-22, the quantity of coal was 9 per cent. less in 1932-33, coke showed an increase of 2 per cent., and wood a decrease of 24 per cent.

The coke used in smelting works is specially prepared for the purpose and is much more costly than the coke obtained as a by-product in making gas and, of which large quantities are used by the gas companies.

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES.

The number of factory employees in the various years is shown in this chapter by two sets of figures. The first represents the sum of the average number of employees in factories operating for the whole of the year, and the average number of employees during the period of operation in the case of factories which were working only part of the year.

In the second set of figures (which are shown where available) the number of employees working in all factories, irrespective of period of operation, has been reduced to the equivalent number working for a full year, and thus represents the average number of employees for the whole of the year in all factories. The number on the first of these bases, i.e., the average during the period of operation was 132,252 in 1931-32, and 142,798 in 1932-33, and the equivalent averages over the full year were 126,355 and 138,504 respectively.

Between 1901 and 1929 the number of employees in factories increased at a much faster rate than the total population. The growth of factories was most rapid between 1906 and 1911, and there was steady progress between 1916 and 1929.

Since 1928-29 conditions have been abnormal and the great decline in manufacturing activity should not be taken as representative of the general trend, which, until then, was in the direction of steady expansion.

A comparative statement of average number of persons engaged in the various classes of manufacturing industries during the whole of 1925-26 and each of the last five years is shown below:—

Class of Industry.	Persons engaged, including Working Proprietors.					
	1925-26.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Treatment of Non-metalliferous						
Mine and Quarry Products ...	3,887	4,060	3,534	2,206	1,638	1,779
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	6,582	6,674	5,480	2,545	2,391	3,122
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ...	5,805	5,947	5,715	4,979	5,135	5,376
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ...	58,179	62,090	54,574	41,402	38,981	43,902
Precious Metals, Jewellery ...	837	775	654	491	476	549
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress) ...	6,883	8,894	8,722	8,361	9,989	10,818
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear) ...	4,174	3,246	3,137	2,760	3,278	3,595
Clothing ...	27,489	28,473	24,399	18,999	19,669	21,349
Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	20,139	22,490	21,706	20,143	20,054	20,814
Woodworking, Basketware ...	10,044	8,864	7,446	4,341	3,838	5,073
Furniture, Bedding ...	5,315	5,737	4,661	2,694	2,527	2,890
Paper, Printing ...	13,226	13,932	13,392	11,441	11,331	11,828
Rubber ...	1,758	2,775	2,676	1,773	1,786	1,945
Musical Instruments ...	964	1,257	1,107	718	540	486
Miscellaneous Products ...	1,138	1,422	1,569	1,509	1,765	2,003
Heat, Light, Power ...	3,354	4,120	4,141	3,243	2,957	2,975
Total, Average over whole Year ...	169,774	180,756	162,913	127,605	126,355	138,504

A substantial increase of employment occurred in nearly all groups of factories in 1926-27, followed by a small decrease, mainly due to fewer employees in metal works, in 1927-28. In 1928-29, notwithstanding a serious industrial dislocation in the timber industry, a peak in factory employment was reached. As the world economic depression developed, there set in a general decline in 1930-31, but the movement was irregular as between different groups, with the result that although employment in factories decreased in the aggregate in the years 1930-31 and 1931-32, the number of employees engaged in the textile group fell but little in 1930-31, and actually reached record proportions in 1931-32, being then over 12 per cent. greater than in 1928-29. The relative inelasticity of demand for consumption goods tended to sustain employment fairly well, in such groups as food and drink, whilst the number of employees contracted greatly in factories associated with the building trade, metal working, furniture, rubber, etc.

Between 1928-29 and 1931-32, the decline was greatest in the group bricks, pottery and glass, reaching 64 per cent. The group treating non-metalliferous mine and quarry products contracted by 60 per cent.; wood-working and musical instruments by 57 per cent.; industrial metals by 37 per cent.; clothing by 31 per cent.; food and drink by 11 per cent.; and paper and printing by 19 per cent.

The aggregate number of factory employees in 1931-32 represented about 70 per cent. of the number engaged in 1928-29.

In 1932-33 there was a partial recovery in employment affecting all groups excepting musical instrument factories, the number of employees in all factories increasing by 9.6 per cent., and representing 76.6 per cent. of the number employed in 1928-29. The improvement was numerically greatest in the industrial metals group wherein the increase was 12.6 per cent. over 1931-32. Employment in the textile group continued to increase and there was 21.6 per cent. more employees than in 1928-29. Other groups showing substantial improvement were bricks, etc., with 30.1 per cent.; clothing, with 8.5 per cent.; and woodworking etc., with 32.2 per cent. more employees than in 1931-32.

In the following table the growth in factory employment is compared with the increase in the total population since 1901. The factory figures relate to averages over the whole of the years specified (see page 254).

Period.	Increase in Factory Employees.		Increase in Population—
	Number.	Average Annual Rate.	Average Annual Rate.
		per cent.	per cent.
1901-06 (5 years)...	11,767	3.5	1.7
1906-11 (5 years)...	30,309	7.1	2.6
1911-16 (4½ years)...	7,578	1.6	2.4
1916-21 (5 years)...	27,082	4.4	2.1
1921-26 (5 years)...	30,563	4.1	1.7
1926-31 (5 years)...	(—)42,169	(—) 5.6	1.9
1926-29 (3 years)...	10,982	2.1	2.3
1929-32 (3 years)...	(—)54,401	(—)11.3	1.1
1931-32 (1 year) ...	(—) 1,250	(—) 1.0	0.9
1932-33 (1 year) ...	12,149	9.6	0.9

(—) Denotes decrease.

Nature of Employment.

Of the persons engaged in manufacturing industries during the year 1932-33 approximately 82 per cent. were actually employed in the different processes of manufacture, or in the sorting and packing of finished articles. The following statement shows the average number during the period of operation and the nature of employment of the persons engaged in each class of industry in that year:—

Class of Industry.	Working Proprietors, Managers, and Overseers.	Clerks, etc.	Engine-drivers, etc.	Workers in Factory, Mill, etc.	Carters, and others.	Persons regularly employed at their own homes.	Total.
Treatment of Non-metalliferous							
Mine and Quarry Products ...	215	128	69	1,462	33	...	1,907
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	284	180	65	2,918	94	...	3,541
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ...	448	744	96	4,047	160	...	5,495
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ...	3,345	2,492	449	38,201	263	2	44,752
Precious Metals, Jewellery ...	86	39	...	411	14	1	551
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress) ...	379	404	35	10,181	75	28	11,102
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear) ...	293	130	54	3,154	42	...	3,673
Clothing ...	1,812	601	19	19,088	153	86	21,759
Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	1,859	2,115	695	16,621	637	7	21,934
Woodworking, Basketware	940	298	188	4,065	133	...	5,624
Furniture, Bedding ...	431	122	5	2,346	27	1	2,932
Paper, Printing ...	1,137	1,128	16	9,452	262	2	11,997
Rubber ...	155	189	7	1,601	24	1	1,977
Musical Instruments ...	24	93	2	363	4	...	486
Miscellaneous Products ...	166	131	5	1,760	15	4	2,081
Heat, Light, Power ...	354	164	571	1,867	31	...	2,987
Total ...	11,928	8,958	2,276	117,537	1,967	132	142,798
Males ...	11,210	4,949	2,276	82,656	1,881	35	103,007
Females ...	718	4,009	...	34,881	86	97	39,791

The status of workers employed varied greatly in the sixteen standard classes of manufacturing industry. The average proportion of working proprietors, managers, and overseers was 8 per cent. for all classes, but it varied from 3.4 per cent. in textiles to 16.7 per cent. in those engaged in woodworking and basketware.

Amongst all males engaged in the manufacturing industries the proportion of working proprietors, etc., was 10.8 per cent., and of workers in the factories 80.2 per cent. The corresponding proportions amongst the females were 1.8 per cent. and 87.7 per cent.

Only 6.3 per cent. of the employees were clerical workers, and of these 44.7 per cent. were females. The practice of giving out work at piece rates is very limited. Workers employed in their own homes represented under 1 per thousand of the total number employed, and nearly all were engaged by textile and clothing manufacturers.

Seasonal Trends.

Heretofore, no reliable statistics indicating the seasonal trends in employment in the various classes of the manufacturing industries have been available. On pages 258 and 259 is published a table showing separately

for the Metropolitan District and the whole State, the number of persons, male and female, on factory pay-rolls on the pay-day nearest the 15th of each month of the year 1932-33. This is the first year for which the collection of this information was undertaken, and as past experience has shown that, generally, initial returns are not altogether reliable, the figures published should not be regarded as wholly accurate.

Throughout the phases of a depression cycle the movement through recession or revival tends either to obscure or unduly emphasise the normal seasonal trend. For that reason detailed interpretation of seasonal trends, on the basis of the accompanying table, is impossible. On the figures, however, employment in food, drink, and tobacco factories as a group appears to be greatest in the summer months, and more workers are engaged in clothing factories about Christmas and Easter. Employment in heat, light and power works tends to contract slightly during the summer.

Sex Distribution of Employees.

The following table shows the number of males and of females employed in factories, and the ratio to the male and female population respectively during various years since 1920-21. The figures are based on the average number of employees during the full year (see page 254). The intercensal ratios of employees to population have been amended since the last issue of the Year Book to conform with the results of the 1933 census:—

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Average Number.	Average per 1,000 of Male Population.	Average Number.	Average per 1,000 of Female Population.	Average Number.	Average per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1920-21	107,700	101·0	31,511	30·8	139,211	66·6
1925-26	128,846	108·9	40,928	36·0	169,774	73·2
1928-29	135,773	107·1	44,983	37·0	180,756	72·8
1929-30	122,005	95·1	40,908	33·1	162,913	64·7
1930-31	93,881	72·6	33,724	26·9	127,605	50·1
1931-32	90,667	69·5	35,688	28·2	126,355	49·2
1932-33	99,718	75·9	38,786	30·4	138,504	53·5

In 1932-33 the manufacturing industries provided employment for 5·3 per cent. of the total population, viz., about 8 per cent. of males, and 3 per cent. of females.

The Factories and Shops Act imposes certain restrictions on the employment of women and of young persons, and the Minister for Labour and Industry may prohibit the employment of boys under 16 or of females in connection with dangerous machinery or in any work in which he considers it undesirable that they should be employed.

Number of Persons on Factory Pay-roll on the pay

Class of Industry.	1932.									
	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.										
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products.	578	23	584	22	572	18	597	20	642	19
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	1,881	180	2,210	176	2,277	186	2,164	190	2,519	194
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ...	2,886	1,450	2,947	1,448	2,927	1,476	2,986	1,476	2,976	1,473
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances.	26,795	1,592	26,951	1,560	27,421	1,461	27,548	1,514	27,746	1,548
Precious Metals, Jewellery ...	333	77	328	78	336	80	352	84	370	84
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress).	2,872	5,498	2,907	5,679	2,987	5,851	3,029	5,56	3,105	5,967
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear).	2,381	524	2,479	538	2,578	587	2,597	671	2,563	706
Clothing ...	4,256	12,536	4,394	13,396	4,635	14,252	4,777	14,779	5,003	15,111
Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	8,948	5,350	9,029	5,379	9,020	5,301	9,114	5,506	9,347	5,757
Wood Working, Basket Ware ...	2,161	94	2,104	106	2,373	119	2,503	116	2,576	115
Furniture, Bedding ...	1,912	511	1,881	522	1,785	509	1,718	515	1,734	523
Paper, Printing ...	6,162	3,050	6,189	3,177	6,181	3,227	6,255	3,364	6,326	3,481
Rubber ...	1,105	474	1,130	507	1,168	528	1,270	542	1,321	544
Musical Instruments ...	343	105	326	105	300	107	309	107	311	108
Miscellaneous Products ...	1,121	594	1,170	615	1,180	625	1,221	646	1,200	654
Heat, Light, Power ...	1,833	8	1,840	8	1,826	8	1,811	8	1,806	8
Total ...	65,567	32,075	66,559	33,316	67,566	34,335	68,251	35,294	69,545	36,292
WHOLE STATE.										
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products.	1,519	33	1,570	32	1,668	28	1,609	30	1,660	29
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	2,242	183	2,568	179	2,703	189	2,561	193	2,997	197
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ...	3,247	1,469	3,329	1,467	3,317	1,495	3,370	1,494	3,378	1,492
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances.	38,014	1,875	38,392	1,850	38,948	1,762	39,537	1,797	39,659	1,826
Precious Metals, Jewellery ...	333	77	328	78	336	80	352	84	371	84
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress).	3,776	6,362	3,642	6,579	3,695	6,763	3,765	6,662	3,662	6,865
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear).	2,531	533	2,668	546	2,796	594	2,821	678	2,785	712
Clothing ...	4,566	13,104	4,704	14,005	4,948	14,876	5,092	15,432	5,325	15,786
Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	12,557	5,721	12,855	5,755	12,947	5,695	13,099	5,932	13,338	6,172
Wood Working, Basket Ware ...	3,906	133	3,994	141	4,224	155	4,442	152	4,549	152
Furniture, Bedding ...	1,987	518	1,953	530	1,857	517	1,782	520	1,802	529
Paper, Printing ...	7,209	3,166	7,246	3,297	7,236	3,346	7,328	3,483	7,392	3,601
Rubber ...	1,167	482	1,193	516	1,233	537	1,337	551	1,389	553
Musical Instruments ...	347	105	330	105	304	107	313	107	315	108
Miscellaneous Products ...	1,141	594	1,190	615	1,202	627	1,243	648	1,225	656
Heat, Light, Power ...	2,883	32	2,893	33	2,875	35	2,869	34	2,860	34
Total ...	87,425	34,387	88,855	35,728	90,289	36,806	91,520	37,797	92,707	38,796

day nearest to the 15th of every Month.

1932.		1933.											
December.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
652	20	648	19	665	21	730	22	669	24	654	23	694	21
2,565	174	2,615	179	2,487	178	2,408	177	2,308	170	2,636	166	2,768	167
2,937	1,489	2,892	1,424	2,920	1,432	2,914	1,440	2,919	1,395	2,937	1,445	2,954	1,395
28,214	1,562	28,240	1,533	27,957	1,621	28,480	1,713	28,326	1,742	28,544	1,738	28,783	1,629
368	88	354	85	356	89	373	93	370	100	382	114	390	123
3,086	5,790	3,127	5,856	3,205	6,216	3,286	6,305	3,291	5,921	3,271	5,788	3,229	5,525
2,439	673	2,378	464	2,588	570	2,594	542	2,611	547	2,623	504	2,556	441
4,856	14,942	4,326	13,103	4,653	14,119	4,774	14,043	4,677	14,270	4,738	14,382	4,560	13,659
9,815	6,062	9,478	5,377	9,557	5,733	9,700	5,918	9,425	5,476	9,258	5,504	9,198	5,481
2,519	99	2,420	91	2,513	104	2,534	104	2,536	99	2,507	101	2,518	102
1,807	551	1,746	529	1,955	562	2,071	599	2,080	606	2,098	635	2,064	629
6,417	3,540	6,288	3,268	6,347	3,257	6,346	3,366	6,356	3,370	6,328	3,360	6,413	3,406
1,328	548	1,322	518	1,312	517	1,301	529	1,266	562	1,245	574	1,116	420
316	108	305	107	320	112	325	116	349	116	343	117	338	121
1,204	650	1,171	547	1,219	550	1,227	560	1,254	555	1,292	554	1,286	575
1,811	8	1,785	18	1,798	8	1,787	8	1,781	8	1,786	8	1,795	8
70,334	36,304	69,104	33,118	69,852	35,119	70,850	36,144	70,218	34,961	70,642	35,013	70,662	33,702
1,691	30	1,701	28	1,825	30	1,866	31	1,792	34	1,763	33	1,783	31
3,031	177	3,059	182	2,995	181	2,935	180	2,840	173	3,187	169	3,294	170
3,341	1,507	3,274	1,442	3,330	1,451	3,366	1,469	3,410	1,415	3,348	1,464	3,344	1,415
40,237	1,839	40,320	1,816	40,200	1,904	40,931	2,000	40,564	2,028	40,911	2,019	41,422	1,907
369	88	355	85	357	89	373	93	370	100	382	114	391	123
3,816	6,687	3,698	6,748	3,704	7,152	3,839	7,215	3,871	6,901	3,880	6,803	3,789	6,504
2,665	679	2,558	470	2,760	576	2,772	549	2,798	554	2,801	512	2,724	449
5,177	15,610	4,623	13,669	4,955	14,760	5,076	15,258	4,980	14,916	5,042	15,027	4,870	14,256
14,139	6,849	13,669	5,977	13,892	6,564	14,112	6,917	13,471	5,969	13,099	5,978	12,925	5,913
4,481	136	4,358	129	4,554	144	4,654	143	4,658	141	4,641	145	4,676	144
1,887	557	1,818	535	2,026	569	2,141	606	2,151	613	2,173	642	2,142	636
7,491	3,662	7,362	3,391	7,422	3,381	7,424	3,486	7,432	3,493	7,412	3,482	7,484	3,531
1,399	555	1,394	525	1,383	525	1,375	537	1,338	571	1,318	583	1,188	429
320	108	309	107	324	112	329	116	353	116	347	117	342	121
1,226	650	1,192	547	1,244	550	1,251	560	1,279	557	1,317	556	1,312	577
2,869	34	2,818	36	2,847	34	2,830	36	2,834	36	2,845	38	2,844	37
94,139	39,168	92,508	35,687	93,887	38,022	95,274	39,196	94,141	37,617	94,466	37,682	94,530	36,243

The following table shows, for 1911 and 1920-21 and the last two years, the industries in which women and girls have been employed in greatest numbers, and the ratio to every 100 males employed in the same industries. Only workers in the factory have been included, and managers, overseers, clerks, messengers, etc., have been excluded.

Industry.	Average Number of Women and Girls employed in Factory.*				Number of Women and Girls per 100 Males employed in Factory.*			
	1911.	1920-21.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1911.	1920-21.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Food, etc.—								
Biscuits	690	822	898	957	121	102	143	150
Confectionery ...	442	1,190	1,332	1,368	70	113	153	171
Jam and fruit cann- ing, pickles, etc.	610	951	826	763	150	122	142	138
Condiments, etc. ...	209	545	562	583	122	125	163	168
Tobacco	746	1,262	1,253	1,193	128	131	151	139
Other food, etc. ...	459	325	848	836	8	6	11	11
Clothing, etc.—								
Woollen mills ...	561	793	2,297	2,720	172	101	166	150
Hosiery and knitt- ing factories ...		1,186	2,916	3,092		663	309	336
Boots and shoes ...		1,612	1,755	1,858		61	98	94
Clothing, dressmak- ing, and millinery	12,475	11,080	7,001	7,453	488	620	667	643
Hats and caps ...	995	815	945	975	227	160	223	201
Shirts, undercloth- ing, etc.	1,599	2,719	3,544	3,946	1,859	2,124	1,729	1,786
Paper, paper bags and boxes	727	827	1,252	1,544	201	119	129	153
Printing and book- binding	1,387	1,711	1,313	1,444	29	34	27	29
Rubber goods ...	59	344	392	463	28	57	38	41
Other industries ...	1,929	3,420	5,309	5,686	4	5	10	10
Total	24,387	29,602	32,443	34,881	36	32	43	42

* During period of operation, see page 254.

The table shows that women workers predominate in industries relating to the preparation of food and clothing, and the "lighter" manufactures.

It is interesting to note the trend in relation to the employment of women and girls in the manufacturing industries. Despite the development of the heavier industries, the percentage of female employment has risen from about 17 in 1901 to 26 in 1911, fallen to 24 in 1920-21, increased to 26 again in 1928-29, continued upward in 1930-31, and 1931-32, the percentages being about 28 and 30 respectively. It fell again to 28 per cent. in 1932-33. The increased percentage since 1928-29 may be attributed mainly to the fact that despite the depression a substantial volume of output has been maintained and employment has been comparatively well sustained in the food and clothing groups, whilst in industries connected with the building trades and the manufacture of metal products, where male employees preponderate, unemployment has been very marked. Thus, between 1928-29 and 1931-32, when the total number of factory hands fell by 30 per cent., there was a decrease of 33.2 per cent. in male employment, but of only 20.7 in the number of women and girls employed.

Ages of Employees.

The dispersion of labour in factories between the three age groups, under sixteen years, sixteen years to twenty-one years, and adults of each sex is revealed in the appended tables—

Year.	Average Number of Persons Employed (Including Working Proprietors).							
	Under 16 Years.		16 Years to 21 Years.		Adults.		Total of all Ages.	
	Number.	% of Total.	Number.	% of Total.	Number.	% of Total.	Number.	% of Total.
MALES.								
1911† ...	2,381	3.0	*	*	76,624*	97.0*	79,005	100.0
1920-21 ...	3,526	3.3	13,420	12.4	90,754	84.3	107,700	100.0
1925-26 ...	4,411	3.4	19,726	15.3	104,709	81.3	128,846	100.0
1928-29 ...	3,958	2.9	20,921	15.4	110,894	81.7	135,773	100.0
1929-30 ...	3,265	2.7	17,547	14.4	101,193	82.9	122,005	100.0
1930-31 ...	1,826	2.0	12,996	13.8	79,059	84.2	93,881	100.0
1931-32 ...	1,895	2.1	13,009	14.4	75,763	83.5	90,667	100.0
1932-33 ...	2,355	2.4	18,174	18.2	79,189	79.4	99,718	100.0
FEMALES.								
1911† ...	2,182	7.0	*	*	23,364*	93.0*	25,546	100.0
1920-21 ...	3,466	11.0	9,998	31.7	18,047	57.3	31,511	100.0
1925-26 ...	4,583	11.2	16,183	39.5	20,162	49.3	40,928	100.0
1928-29 ...	5,054	11.2	17,162	38.2	22,767	50.6	44,983	100.0
1929-30 ...	4,161	10.2	15,313	37.4	21,434	52.4	40,908	100.0
1930-31 ...	2,734	8.1	12,450	36.9	18,540	55.0	33,724	100.0
1931-32 ...	3,189	8.9	12,637	35.4	19,862	55.7	35,688	100.0
1932-33 ...	3,514	9.1	14,712	37.9	20,560	53.0	38,786	100.0

† Estimated.

* Group 16 to 21 years included with adults.

The table illustrates the fact that more girls under 16 years of age are employed in factories than boys, and more boys than girls between 16 and 21 years, also that the proportion of juveniles to adults amongst female employees far exceeds the proportion of boys to adult males.

The proportion of juvenile labour employed varies greatly as between different industries. The employment of children under 16 years is greatest in the textile and clothing industries, where girls greatly outnumber boys. In these groups children under 16 years represent about 10 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively of all employees. About 4 per cent. of the workers in the chemical and paint industries are children under 16 years, boys predominating. Girls are employed in greater numbers than boys in food and drink, and in paper, printing and binding establishments where children under 16 years comprise about 3 per cent. of all employees. Juveniles in factories treating industrial metals, machines, and conveyances are mainly boys, but children of ages up to 16 years represent only about 1½ per cent. of all employees in that group. Other groups in which boys are employed in fair numbers are textiles, clothing, food and drink and tobacco factories. Of 5,869 juveniles engaged in manufacturing in 1932-33, 5,410 were employed within the Metropolitan area, comprising about 95 per cent. of the girls and 85 per cent. of the boys so employed in the State.

The table also reveals that factories met the depression more by dispensing with employees who were minors, than by the displacement of adults, whilst the increase in employment in 1932-33 was greatest absolutely and relatively in the group 16 to 21 years, especially amongst male employees. It also brings out the fact that, as remarked on a previous page, female employment was better sustained than was that of males.

Of adult factory employees there were decreases of 31.7 per cent. of males and 12.8 per cent. of females between 1928-29 and 1931-32, followed by respective increases of 4.5 per cent. and 3.5 per cent. in 1932-33. In the group 16 years to 21 years of age, male employees declined by 37.8 per cent., and females by 26.3 per cent. in the earlier period, and increased by 39.7 per cent. and 16.4 per cent. respectively in 1932-33. The number of children under 16 years engaged in factories decreased by 44.3 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1931-32, boys being fewer by 52.1 per cent., and girls by 28.9 per cent. In 1932-33 the boys increased by 24.3 per cent., and the girls by 10 per cent.

During the prosperous years up to 1928-29 the proportion of boys under 16 to men showed a downward trend, while the proportion of girls amongst the female employees, which had increased in a marked degree between 1911 and 1921, remained fairly constant.

In 1928-29 boys under 16 years represented a ratio of 2.7 per cent. of males employed, and girls in that age group, 11.2 per cent. of females. The ratios then declined, and in 1930-31 were 2 and 8.1 per cent. In 1931-32 the proportions increased to 2.1 and 8.9 per cent., and in 1932-33 to 2.4 and 9.1 per cent. respectively.

CHILD LABOUR.

The following statement shows the proportion of children aged 13 to 16 years amongst the factory employees in various years since 1911, and the relationship between children employed in factories and all children in the State in the same age group.

Children aged 13 to 16 years per 1,000 employees.				Children aged 13 to 16 years per 1,000 of all children of same ages.*			
Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1911 ...	43.6	1929-30 ...	45.6	1911 ...	47.3	1929-30 ...	54.1
1920-21 ...	50.2	1930-31 ...	35.7	1920-21 ...	60.8	1930-31 ...	32.9
1925-26 ...	53.0	1931-32 ...	40.2	1925-26 ...	70.6	1931-32 ...	36.4
1928-29 ...	49.9	1932-33 ...	40.4	1928-29 ...	66.5	1932-33 ...	40.9

Estimated in 1925-26 and later years according to proportion in age group at Census of 1921.

The number of children employed in factories represented about 6.1 per cent. of the children in the State between 13 and 16 years of age in 1920-21. The proportion increased to 7.1 per cent. in 1925-26, but declined from 7.2 per cent. in 1926-27 to 3.3 per cent. in 1930-31. By 1932-33 the proportion had increased to 4.1 per cent., and whilst there was an indication of a declining trend after 1926-27, it is probable that as the manufacturing industry recovers, the proportion of children employed to all children of like ages in the State will tend to increase towards the pre-depression ratio.

The Factories and Shops Act prescribes that no child under 13 years may be employed in a factory, and that a child between the ages of 13 and 14 years may not be employed unless by special permission of the Minister for Labour and Industry. Moreover, the Public Instruction Act prescribes that children must attend school until they reach the age of 14 years, but exemptions from attendance may be granted in special cases, *e.g.*, if the Minister for Education is satisfied that exemption is necessary or desirable, or in the case of children aged 13 years, if they have attained a certain standard of education.

In regard to children under 16 years of age the Factories and Shops Act authorises the issue of regulations prohibiting the employment of children

under 16 years of age in specified classes of factories unless the occupier of the factory has obtained a certificate by a legally qualified medical practitioner that the child is fit for employment in that factory.

Special permits to children between the ages of 13 and 14 years numbered 111 in 1932, viz., to 50 boys and 61 girls, all but four being in the metropolitan district.

Special permits were granted in 1933 to 31 boys and to 77 girls, all within the metropolitan area.

During 1932 certificates of fitness were issued to 6,754 children under 16 years of age, viz., 2,450 boys and 4,304 girls. In 1933 the numbers were 6,972, 2,568, and 4,404 respectively.

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

The foregoing information relating to the manufacturing industry as a whole or to groups of industries serves to show the general industrial development, but it does not furnish particulars relating to individual industries. It is desirable that detailed information should be available regarding all the important industries, but the output of many of them, *e.g.*, engineering works, cannot be classified readily. Therefore the following statement of principal products includes only those for which particulars of quantity and value are available.

Commodities.	1928-29.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Quantity.	Value at Works.	Quantity.	Value at Works.	Quantity.	Value at Works.
Wool, Scoured ... ..lb.	19,649,577	2,106,373	28,922,555	1,558,589	34,817,575	2,147,176
„ Tops and Noils ...lb.	2,274,959	301,886	4,701,872	349,631	5,901,644	550,930
Leather—						
Dressed and Upper ...sq. ft.	19,396,619§	1,660,787{	18,324,710	686,276	20,782,794	676,283
Other ... ..lb.	483,531	1,152,735	9,830,767	612,128	10,188,849	573,793
Soap ... ..cwt.	2,896,276	104,297	385,637	900,081	373,082	816,054
Candles ... ..lb.	354,566	604,165	1,014,051	66,801	1,540,672	54,020
Tallow, Raw ... ..cwt.	437,158	1,025,464	380,427	381,525	369,894	369,827
Bricks ... ..1,000	414,913	1,744,792	116,943	81,765	77,614	204,772
Cement ... ..ton	1,395,297	1,750,408	560,948	457,029	142,928	546,618
Timber, Sawn 100 super ft.	432,773	...	221,488	576,830	774,755	753,627
Steel, Ingots ... ..ton	461,110	...	190,132	...	392,666	...
Pig Iron ... ..ton	22,340,106	1,163,507	19,442,931	650,420	19,250,875	636,595
Bacon and Ham† ...lb.	91,733,572	7,173,369	118,447,749	6,346,978	123,625,399	5,568,900
Butter† ... ..lb.	6,203,409	282,755	6,476,737	234,228	7,053,566	234,016
Cheese† ... ..lb.	16,627,959	551,014	12,733,241	344,400	14,138,455	376,639
Margarine ... ..lb.	43,289,522	1,462,757	30,619,396	688,790	32,101,760	1,005,339
Biscuits ... ..ton	258,833	503,605	175,063	320,947	154,624	284,034
Ice ... ..gal.	76,980,373	1,071,897	4,366,995	519,732	3,941,920	460,546
Aerated Waters, etc. ...lb.	30,579,055	755,268	24,250,677	523,552	34,288,645	747,902
Jams and Preserves ...pint	10,419,549	528,713	6,400,142	301,649	7,174,596	318,130
Pickles and Sauces ...ton (2,000 lb.)	449,011	4,977,770	490,662	3,588,996	525,651	3,873,094
Flour ... ..ton	87,259	559,012	100,595	434,024	104,176	491,277
Bran ... ..ton	95,641	645,294	112,826	502,430	117,698	566,493
Pollard ... ..ton	4,251,040	172,627	5,814,190	169,581	7,522,370	187,494
Meat, Preserved in Tins...lb.	339,078	364,175	449,176	512,581	356,807	390,154
Sugar, Raw ... ..cwt.	29,420,920	3,176,085	17,346,770	1,892,717	17,887,486	1,913,266
Beer and Stout ... ..gal.	10,134,242	3,064,680	8,628,575	3,219,115	8,496,825	2,667,736
Tobacco ... ..lb.	5,203,558	1,790,623	3,407,580	1,611,873	3,514,909	1,672,573
Cigarettes and Cigars ...sq. yds.	*2,822,663	1,190,526	5,548,430	1,088,852	7,177,751	1,436,291
Tweed and Cloth ... ..doz. prs.	1,142,192	1,343,990	815,987	712,669	942,487	802,505
Socks and Stockings ...Cotton No.	1,397,172	297,073	1,284,811	324,539	1,853,124	432,396
Knitted Goods—Woolen No.	5,609,390	297,073	3,961,063	192,488	2,857,217	142,706
Boots, Shoes and Slippers prs.	5,108,946	2,627,023	4,677,121	1,634,146	5,648,051	1,690,981
Hats and Caps ... ..No.	2,860,332	948,292	2,539,596	564,149	3,747,672	667,079
Gramophone Records ...No.	5,995,619	450,173	2,031,615	128,843	...	...
Gas ... 1,000 cub. ft.	10,683,530	2,139,694	9,810,568	1,523,619	9,366,507	1,403,560
Coal ... ..ton	1,003,626	1,441,321	593,016	734,473	734,286	904,294
Electricity ... 1,000 units	959,985	4,930,839	1,075,706	5,163,682	1,154,437	5,073,855
Motor Bodies ... ..No.	13,321	845,727	497	36,272	847	66,003

*Lineal yards.

†Dozens.

‡Exclusive of quantity made on farms.

**Not available.

§lb.

The commodities shown above represent about one-third of the total value of the factory production. The list is exclusive of most of the products of the following important groups, viz., metal and machinery works, which in 1932-33 contributed £33,774,163, or 27 per cent. of the total value; the printing and furniture trades, and rubber factories, of which the collective output was valued at £10,543,584, or 8 per cent. of the total. The largest items shown in the statement are butter and flour—of which the output is liable to fluctuation on account of seasonal conditions affecting rural production—and electricity and tobacco.

TANNERIES.

Skins and hides are available in large quantities, and the tanning industry provides nearly all the raw material needed for local requirements and a fairly extensive oversea trade in leather. The oversea exports of sole leather amounted to 22,714 cwt., valued at £109,986, in 1931-32, and 17,363 cwt., valued at £81,872 in 1932-33. The value of other leather (excluding re-exports) sent overseas in these years was £123,891 and £140,549 respectively. Supplies of fancy leather are obtained partly by importation. The quantity of glaze kid imported annually was about 250,000 square feet, but declined during recent years, and in 1932-33 the quantity was only 17,663 square feet. Even larger quantities of patent and enamelled leather used to be imported, but with an expansion of local manufacture oversea imports declined from 1,244,533 square feet in 1925-26 to 1,322 square feet in 1932-33.

The following table gives particulars of the industry for the year 1920-21 and at intervals thereafter:—

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Establishments ...	80	69	65	62
Average Number of Employees†	1,209	1,174	1,193	1,250
Average Horse-power used ...	2,688	2,962	3,119	3,114
Value of Land and Buildings†	£ 265,166	253,423	245,214	243,663
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 172,132	164,981	160,276	153,439
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 262,724	267,453	237,633	233,199
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 17,855	22,816	26,434	29,964
Value of Materials used ...	£ 1,684,791	1,587,055	961,368	953,761
Value of Output ...	£ 2,103,525	2,089,373	1,422,301	1,395,781
Value of Production ...	£ 400,879	479,502	434,499	412,056
Materials Treated—				
Hides—				
Cattle No.	793,164	975,535	446,210	447,280
Calf No.			481,424	464,414
Other No.			3,721	7,351
Sheep Pelts No.	4,098,250	3,008,387	1,927,621	2,032,734
Sheep Skins No.			1,702,052	1,767,741
Other Skins No.			370,904	414,899
Bark tons.	11,570	9,078	9,265	9,385
Articles Produced—				
Leather—				
Dressed and Upper from				
Hides sq. ft.	*17,707,065	*19,396,619	6,145,226	6,326,434
Dressed, from Skins ... sq. ft.			12,179,484	14,456,360
Sole and Harness ... lb.			9,839,767	10,188,849
Other lb.			46,636	52,335
Basils lb.	2,730,162	1,990,712	1,881,338	1,737,865
Other... ... £	296,113	148,594	49,710	45,620

* lb.

† Includes rented premises.

‡ Average over whole year.

WOOL-SCOURING AND FELLMONGERING.

Only a very small proportion of the wool clip of New South Wales is scoured locally, as oversea manufacturers generally prefer to buy wool in the grease and to treat it in accordance with the purpose for which they require it. The exports of wool in 1931-32 were greasy 340,002,867 lb., scoured 22,250,182 lb., and tops, noils, etc., 2,616,147 lb. The corresponding figures for 1932-33 were greasy 373,261,944 lb., scoured 31,544,718 lb., and tops, noils, etc., 3,571,551 lb.

Particulars of the operations of the wool scouring and fellmongering works during 1928-29 and the last three years are shown below:—

Items.	1928-29.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Establishments ...	31	30	30	30
Average Number of Employees*	564	656	832	1,057
Average Horse-power used ...	2,076	2,242	2,327	2,524
Value of Land and Buildings†	£ 174,034	146,090	134,817	144,904
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 156,767	135,861	127,804	126,856
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 150,594	148,008	184,434	214,386
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 25,716	28,800	39,399	42,227
Value of Materials used ...	£ 1,972,092	1,000,957	1,296,287	1,776,620
Value of Output ...	£ 2,175,240	1,223,656	1,580,977	2,143,204
Value of Production ...	£ 177,432	193,899	245,291	324,357
Materials Treated—				
Greasy Wool ... lb.	28,547,411	22,963,156	28,737,336	36,453,478
Skins ... No.	2,040,259	3,071,569	4,907,844	5,666,902
Articles Produced—				
Scoured Wool ... lb.	19,649,577	20,512,086	28,922,555	34,817,575
Pelts ... No.	1,647,472	2,426,317	2,775,906	2,958,961

* Average over whole year.

† Includes rented premises.

The fellmongering establishments treated 5,666,902 skins and produced 18,194,250 lb. of scoured wool in 1932-33, the balance being the output of the scouring works.

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES.

The soap and candle factories supply practically the whole of the local requirements and there is a small export trade with the islands of the Pacific. The following table shows particulars relating to the industry:—

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Establishments ...	26	27	26	25
Average Number of Employees*	939	1,080	986	938
Average Horse-power used ...	964	1,196	1,242	1,251
Value of Land and Buildings†	£ 223,423	352,700	320,188	322,868
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 287,714	304,446	269,894	253,555
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 141,135	218,551	196,924	184,281
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 40,160	35,441	28,636	24,565
Value of Materials used ...	£ 859,555	913,071	708,624	682,601
Value of Output ...	£ 1,177,511	1,613,066	1,355,089	1,259,828
Value of Production ...	£ 277,796	664,554	617,829	552,662
Materials Treated—				
Tallow ... cwt.	139,153	212,568	191,510	177,431
Alkali ... lb.	4,516,054	10,476,170	10,703,385	12,535,640
Wax ... lb.	2,481,854	2,102,789	1,009,877	766,810
Resin ... cwt.	22,327	38,638	25,907	23,128
Copra Oil ... cwt.	15,560	37,311	47,254	45,673
Sand ... cwt.	3,595	21,180	20,709	19,650
Principal Products—				
Soap ... cwt.	280,620	483,531	382,397	371,502
Soap Extract, etc. ... lb.	4,051,251	6,022,338	5,994,737	5,349,477
Candles (including wax) ... lb.	4,191,534	2,896,276	1,914,051	1,540,672
Glycerine ... lb.	1,882,423	2,442,745	2,475,501	2,258,688
Soda Crystals ... lb.	681,024	3,430,067	1,583,456	3,265,013

* Average over whole year.

† Includes rented premises.

BRICK AND TILE WORKS.

Owing to the abundance of clay, brickworks have been established in many parts of the State. In a number of cases the industry is associated with tile-making, so the figures for the two industries have been combined in the following table:—

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Establishments ...	159	178	79	94
Average Number of Employees* ...	3,518	3,700	502	945
Average Horse-power used ...	9,181	13,013	4,440	5,881
Value of Land and Buildings †	£ 865,182	1,113,623	536,615	618,805
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 1,114,500	1,440,659	625,341	749,293
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 777,536	944,390	108,801	174,739
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 276,402	376,130	35,719	67,271
Value of Materials used ...	£ 189,150	370,699	33,680	76,722
Value of Output ...	£ 1,640,743	2,216,401	214,071	391,378
Value of Production ...	£ 1,175,191	1,469,572	144,672	247,385
Articles Produced—				
Bricks ...	No. 360,092,005	437,157,614	28,180,545	77,613,874
Tiles ...	£ 286,862	373,180	20,112	34,882
Fire Bricks, etc. ...	£ 72,225	153,375	71,892	107,322
Pipes and Pottery ...	£ 6,754	36,641	24,838	30,669

* Average over whole year.

† Includes rented premises.

In addition to the bricks made in the brick and tile works, a small number are manufactured in other establishments, but are not included in the figures shown above.

The local factories are capable of supplying all the bricks and tiles required for use in New South Wales. Owing to the depressed condition of the building industry since 1929 the output diminished to such an extent that in 1931-32 it was less than one-tenth of the production of 1928-29, and little more than one-sixth in 1932-33.

State Brickworks, Homebush.

In the latter part of 1911 the Government established State Brickworks at Homebush, near Sydney, and the undertaking has proved very profitable. The requirements of the different Government departments are supplied, and bricks are sold to the public at prices below those ruling in private brickyards.

The following table gives particulars of the operations of the State Brickworks at Homebush Bay during each of the last six years. The sale prices as stated in the table were for bricks loaded into trucks at the yard, Homebush Bay:—

Particulars.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Bricks manufactured ..	60,663,064	62,376,611	51,888,568	15,863,256	5,830,744	8,893,419
Used for Public Works ..	11,389,203	10,231,720	9,043,980	7,855,846	3,180,818	5,109,295
Sold to Private Purchasers ..	47,795,517	50,800,410	39,802,077	8,925,935	2,861,864	5,745,899
Used at Works ..	1,127,923	626,484	154,237	40,200	1,390	488
Stocks at 30th June ..	1,034,122	1,652,119	4,440,393	3,481,668	3,268,340	1,306,077
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cost of Manufacture per 1,000 ..	2 11 3	2 14 2	2 14 3	2 15 4	3 6 4	2 16 11
Sale price per 1,000—						
Seconds ..	2 13 6	2 13 6	2 9 0	*2 6 6	2 6 6	1 17 6
Commons ..	2 18 6	2 18 6	2 14 0	*2 10 0	2 10 0	2 2 6
Face ..	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	*5 2 0	5 2 0	4 12 6

* At 30th June, 1931.

The marked increase in the cost of manufacture in 1931-32 was due to the great contraction in output and the relative fixity of overhead costs.

A system of profit-sharing by the employees is in operation, and, apart from the amounts distributed under this scheme, the undistributed surplus amounted at 30th June, 1933, to £128,221.

SAWMILLS.

Sawmilling is an important industry in many parts of the State, the majority of the mills being situated in the forest areas. Moulding and planing are undertaken at some mills, also the cutting of wood-paving blocks. In the metropolitan district sawmills are conducted in connection with yards where imported timbers are treated and joinery work is done.

Details concerning the sawmilling industry at intervals since 1921 are as follow:—

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Establishments ...	496	477	349	373
Average Number of Employees*	4,977	3,982	1,486	2,176
Average Horse-power used ...	14,597	17,695	12,076	12,981
Value of Land and Buildings†	£ 811,830	986,290	699,159	684,247
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 908,192	813,170	546,454	511,131
Salaries and Wages Paid ...	£ 926,276	888,891	268,060	337,595
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 24,405	35,123	22,787	24,100
Value of Materials used ...	£ 2,732,656	3,295,133	877,911	1,078,631
Value of Output ...	£ 4,103,924	4,891,185	1,319,415	1,691,162
Value of Production ...	£ 1,346,863	1,560,929	418,717	588,431
Logs Treated—				
Hardwood cub. ft. ...	14,844,000	12,299,271	4,501,032	5,683,878
Softwood „ ...	5,652,000	5,893,421	2,747,653	4,385,384
Sawn Timber Produced—				
Hardwood sup. ft. ...	117,781,837	94,696,465	34,250,992	42,753,943
Softwood „ ...	45,628,945	44,833,240	21,843,818	34,721,567

* Average over whole year.

† Includes rented premises.

The native timbers treated during 1932-33 consisted of 5,683,878 cubic feet of hardwoods and 3,801,591 cubic feet of softwoods; the quantities of sawn timber produced therefrom being 42,753,943 super. feet, and 29,157,708 super. feet respectively. The output of the sawmills during the last four years has been affected by slackness in the building trades.

METAL AND MACHINERY WORKS, ETC.

The groups of factories relating to industrial metals, machines and conveyances is the most important of the manufacturing industries in the State, because it provides employment for nearly one-third of the adult males engaged in factories and workshops.

The output of these works constitutes a considerable proportion of the total value of local manufactures, though they supply only a portion of the local requirements of manufactured metals and machinery. Details of the products are not available, but in view of their importance the following particulars relating to the works in 1932-33 are shown:—

Industries.	No. of estab-lish-ments.	Average Number of Em-ployees.	Average Horse-power Used.	Value of Land and Build-ings.	Value of Plant and Mach-inery.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials, Fuel & Power Used.	Value of Output.
Smelting, Refining, etc., Iron and Steel	154	6,017	70,992	£900	£900	£900	£900	£900
Engineering (not Marine or Electrical)	256	4,396	7,661	1,821	5,247	1,372	7,498	9,973
Extracting and Refining other Metals...	9	738	7,924	1,262	1,122	842	865	2,121
Electrical Installations, Cables	89	3,144	4,578	202	511	201	3,701	4,312
Tram and Railway Rolling Stock	39	11,890	13,767	656	497	553	759	1,594
Motor Vehicles (including Bodies and Repairs)	886	3,933	3,632	2,943	2,541	2,403	1,755	4,580
Ship and Boat-building	43	2,835	8,128	1,840	349	570	629	900
Galvanised Iron, Tinsmithing	90	3,149	4,817	1,485	2,344	573	247	900
Wireworking (including Nails)...	34	2,013	5,681	612	641	610	1,822	2,820
Other	357	5,787	9,269	457	420	421	1,904	2,626
Total ...	1,957	43,902	136,449	12,647	14,577	8,489	20,875	33,774

The output and the horse-power of machinery of the iron and steel works exceed those of any other group in this class. The number of employees is greater in railway and tramway workshops, but nearly all of these are Government establishments concerned with repairs to a greater extent than manufacture. Of the motor vehicle works 820 are repair shops, employing, on the average, less than four persons, including the working proprietors.

A comparative statement relating to the metal and machinery works is shown below:—

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Average Number of Employees.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials and Fuel Used.	Value of Output.	Value of Production.
			£000	£000	£000	£000
1911	509	22,291	2,728	7,341	12,206	4,865
1920-21	717	35,293	7,780	22,018	32,644	10,626
1925-26	2,075	58,179	13,082	29,872	50,341	20,469
1928-29	2,170	62,090	15,045	31,922	54,995	23,073
1929-30	2,144	54,574	13,314	26,610	46,274	19,664
1930-31	1,981	41,402	9,160	16,897	29,831	12,934
1931-32	1,956	38,981	7,845	16,332	27,730	11,398
1932-33	1,957	43,902	8,489	20,875	33,774	12,899

The rapid post-war progress of this class of manufacture was an outstanding feature of the economic development of the State. These industries experienced a period of activity in the years 1926-27 to 1928-29—the number of employees was greatest in 1926-27, but the value of the output, etc., was at a maximum in 1928-29. The expansion was stimulated by reason of large projects undertaken in the State, *e.g.*, the Sydney Harbour Bridge, the City Railway, and the electrification of the suburban railways and the construction of water conservation works. From 1928-29 to 1931-32 the number of employees decreased by over one-third and the value of output by nearly 50 per cent., the decline in the latter being due in part to lower prices. There was a partial recovery in 1932-33.

Various classes of engineering are undertaken at the dockyards, of which particulars are published in the chapter of this volume entitled "Shipping."

Iron and Steel Works.

Iron and steel works are in operation at Newcastle and Port Kembla. The works at Newcastle were opened in 1915. The products include iron and steel of various grades, pipes and boilers, steel sleepers, rails, and such by-products as sulphate of ammonia, tar, benzol and solvent naphtha. The ore treated at Newcastle is imported from South Australia.

Local iron ores were treated at Lithgow, where the oldest of the existing iron and steel works had been remodelled and extended into a large establishment with modern furnaces, coke ovens, rolling mills, etc. In recent years, however, the works at Lithgow were closed in sections and the operations carried on there were transferred to Port Kembla, where the owners of the Lithgow works established new works under agreement with the State Government. The Government, on its part, undertook to construct a railway from Moss Vale, on the main southern line, to Port Kembla, and the line was opened in August, 1932. In 1928 the business was merged into a new organisation, known as Australian Iron and Steel Limited, with which are associated two English engineering firms and an Australian firm

of shipowners and colliery proprietors. The purpose of the enterprise is the development of the iron and steel industry at Port Kembla. The first unit of the Port Kembla works was brought into operation in August, 1928, viz., an iron blast furnace, the largest in the British Empire, having a capacity of 800 tons of pig-iron a day. The Port Kembla establishment produces a general range of iron and steel products, and is engaged in the manufacture of spun iron pipes.

The following table shows the production of steel and pig-iron in New South Wales since 1921:—

Year ended 30th June.	Pig Iron.	Steel Ingots.	Steel Rails, Bars and Sections.	Year ended 30th June.	Pig Iron.	Steel Ingots.	Steel Rails, Bars and Sections.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1921	366,549	259,608	145,507	1928	428,404	405,590	350,941
1922	301,307	250,982	164,119	1929	461,110	432,773	353,921
1923*	138,114	87,814	70,481	1930	308,369	314,917	256,696
1924	367,099	336,150	279,317	1931	232,783	228,363	188,708
1925	460,154	388,156	320,693	1932	190,132	221,488	178,740
1926	430,597	385,231	339,463	1933	336,246	392,666	295,523
1927	468,899	410,728	360,212				

*The Newcastle works were operating for three months only during this period.

The iron ore used in 1932-33 for the production of pig-iron was imported from South Australia; the quantity was 533,080 tons.

Factories have been established in proximity to the iron and steel works for the production of all kinds of steel wire, wire netting, barbed wire, wire nails, wire ropes, black and galvanised steel sheets, steel castings, railway and tramway tyres, axles and centres, structural steel for bridges, and other steel products, also copper wire, copper and brass cable and tubes, and insulated telephone cables. Information as to bounties paid in respect of some of these products is given on page 238 of this Year Book.

Metal Extraction and Ore Reduction.

The treatment of ores, as a distinct industry, is conducted at Broken Hill, Newcastle and Port Kembla, and there were nine establishments in 1932-33.

The following statement shows the operations of the smelting companies in connection with both local and imported ores during 1932-33:—

Metals.		Quantities of Metals extracted from Ores, Concentrates, etc., the produce of—								
		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	N. Territory.	New Guinea.	New Zealand.
Silver ...	...oz.	71,211	8,877	69,051	...	7,555	147,821	...	10,784	16,840
Copper ...	tons	1,079	23	3,878	39	3	8,409	...	...	...
Tin ...	... „	917	21	431	...	33	779	21	...	...
Iron—pig	... „	...	...	...	336,246	...	...	...	...	...
Antimony	... „	102	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BUTTER FACTORIES.

Butter-making is one of the chief industries connected with the preparation of articles of food. More than 1,000 persons were employed in butter factories in 1932-33, and the output, 123,600,000 lb., established a record in production, exceeding the previous record of 1931-32 by about 5,000,000 lb.

The increase in quantity has offset, to some extent, a marked but fluctuating decline in prices. The butter factories are organised for the most part on a co-operative basis, and each dairy-farmer who supplies cream is paid according to the amount of butter obtained from it. The factories are under the supervision of Government officials, who are trained for the purpose of instructing the dairy-farmers and factory managers. By this means the quality of the butter produced in New South Wales factories is maintained at a high standard. Butter is an important item of the export trade, and 96 per cent. of local production is made in factories. Under the Ottawa Agreement Australian butter and cheese have free entry in the United Kingdom but may be subject to either a duty or a quota system as from November, 1935, at British discretion, whilst the Australian products receive preferential treatment by the imposition of duties on butter and cheese imported into the United Kingdom from foreign sources.

Details concerning butter factories and their operations in various years since 1921 are as follow:—

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.‡	1931-32.‡	1932-33.
Number of Establishments ...	126	108	105	101
Average Number of Employees*	1,002	1,021	1,077	1,100
Average Horse-power used ...	3,843	7,597	9,867	10,169
Value of Land and Buildings † £	308,189	627,717	599,802	556,749
Value of Plant and Machinery £	395,668	663,756	661,630	629,973
Salaries and Wages paid £	225,392	284,729	286,124	267,249
Value of Fuel and Power used £	61,655	69,169	75,639	72,452
Value of Materials used ... £	8,017,379	6,925,551	5,830,785	5,132,050
Value of Output ... £	8,974,967	7,557,363	6,455,893	5,706,365
Value of Production ... £	895,933	562,643	549,469	501,863
Butter Produced ... lb.	79,864,745	91,733,572	118,447,749	123,625,399
Exported ... lb.	27,869,264	15,455,728	39,463,306	42,487,143

* Average over whole year.

† Includes rented premises.

‡ Includes 4 creameries.

The quantities of butter produced as shown above include 906,990 lb. in 1928-29, 594,476 lb. in 1931-32, and 720,978 lb. in 1932-33, manufactured from cream imported from other States.

The annual production of butter depends largely on seasonal conditions in the dairy-farming districts, but the general trend has been towards an increased output, and the increase in quantity has been accompanied by a marked improvement in quality. Nearly 90 per cent. of the butter made in factories is graded as choicest by official graders.

The 101 butter factories mentioned in the foregoing table include six factories in which cheese is made as well as butter. There were also 53 other establishments engaged in the treatment of dairy produce, viz., 28 cheese factories, 21 bacon and ham factories, and 2 factories manufacturing condensed milk. Particulars of the operations of these factories for the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 were:—

	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of employees	549	531
Value of land and buildings	£218,406	£209,087
Value of plant and machinery	£205,889	£188,370
Salaries and wages paid	£136,529	£121,115
Value of output	£1,171,938	£1,127,200
Value of production	£226,215	£223,597

In addition there were in 1932-33 two factories in which cheese was treated after manufacture.

Bacon, hams, butter, and cheese are made on farms as well as in factories, and information as to the total production is shown in the chapter of this Year Book relating to the dairying industry, also details as to supervision of factories, marketing of the products, etc.

MEAT-PRESERVING AND REFRIGERATING.

The production of preserved meat has fluctuated considerably, and was at a peak of nearly 10,000,000 lb. in 1918-19 and 1919-20. With the exception of the years 1921-22 and 1926-27 (when the output was 7,088,867 lb.) and 6,673,406 lb. respectively) the annual production has been about 4,000,000 lb. The output in 1932-33 assumed the largest proportions since 1919-20 and represented an increase of about 29 per cent. over that of the previous year and of about 81 per cent. over 1930-31.

The operations of refrigerating works are effected by a number of factors, the most important being the seasons and the condition of world markets. The Ottawa Agreements are of special significance to the meat industry and involve the application of a quota system for five years which limits Australian exports to the United Kingdom, though as regards beef the quota disappears after 1933. On the other hand imports into the United Kingdom from foreign countries are subject to more drastic restriction.

The following table shows the production of establishments treating meat by canning and chilling during the last five years:—

Products.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Preserving Works—					
Tinned Meat ... lb.	4,251,040	4,185,438	4,157,661	5,814,100	7,522,370
Other Products ... £	70,524	70,238	31,459	78,432	86,555
Refrigerating Works—					
Carcases Frozen for Export*—					
Cattle ... No.	36,411	30,021	13,421	20,972	34,969
Sheep ... No.	319,995	481,294	498,225	947,661	558,377
Lambs ... No.	358,582	610,295	774,877	1,103,879	1,128,991
Pigs ... No.	3,474	3,344	9,479	11,458	3,413
Carcases Chilled—					
Cattle ... No.	14,999	18,400	16,840	21,255	25,658
Sheep ... No.	13,732	26,237	39,943	55,700	98,629
Lambs ... No.	10,495	14,726	14,647	20,405	32,699
Pigs ... No.	14,533	11,353	16,813	13,341	12,361

* Exclusive of meat for export as ships' stores. The quantity of tinned meat not exported is roughly about 1,700,000 lb. per annum, but practically all the refrigerated meat is sent overseas.

The number of sheep and lambs frozen for export increased considerably between 1928-29 and 1931-32, and the number of lambs was still higher in 1932-33.

BISCUIT FACTORIES.

There are in the State ten establishments engaged in the manufacture of biscuits, of which nine are within the Metropolitan area. The output of biscuits was 32,101,760 lb., with a value of £1,005,339 in 1932-33. An export trade in biscuits is maintained with the islands of the Pacific and Eastern countries, the total exports amounted to 1,436,664 lb. in 1931-32, and to 1,759,848 lb. in the following year. Small quantities are imported from abroad, viz., 12,268 lb. in 1931-32, and 16,142 lb. in 1932-33.

Details relating to the biscuit factories for 1921 and other years, including 1932-1933, are given below:—

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Establishments ...	10	11	11	10
Average Number of Employees *	1,783	1,832	1,743	1,855
Average Horse-power used ...	1,115	515	721	747
Value of Land and Buildings†	£ 164,031	226,962	247,665	263,747
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 135,285	132,521	145,753	142,482
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 221,791	273,660	238,321	244,165
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 23,614	37,172	28,680	29,609
Value of Materials used ...	£ 936,747	786,824	507,090	482,007
Value of Output ...	£ 1,358,266	1,510,415	1,018,512	1,036,676
Value of Production ...	£ 397,905	686,419	482,742	525,060
Materials Treated—				
Flour ... tons (2,000 lb.)	12,210	13,808	9,865	10,620
Sugar ... tons	3,024	3,455	2,402	2,290
Biscuits produced ... lb.	38,308,360	43,289,522	30,619,396	32,101,760
“ exported ... lb.	4,479,651	2,662,229	1,436,664	1,759,848

* Average over whole year.

† Includes rented premises.

FLOUR MILLS.

The amount of mill-power for grinding and dressing grain is ample for manufacturing the flour consumed in the State, and there is a considerable export trade.

Details concerning flour-milling at intervals since 1921 are as follow:—

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Establishments ...	60	56	53	52
Average Number of Employees*	918	1,094	1,182	1,251
Average Horse-power used ...	6,384	7,893	7,509	7,676
Value of Land and Buildings†	£ 561,688	804,901	760,852	785,345
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 572,456	884,194	776,444	752,760
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 219,964	312,880	291,447	288,993
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 37,746	70,282	79,838	80,286
Value of Materials used ...	£ 4,951,650	5,498,861	3,582,629	3,947,751
Value of Output ...	£ 5,590,405	6,276,317	4,607,595	4,979,890
Value of Production ...	£ 601,009	707,174	945,128	951,853
Wheat Treated ... bus.	11,595,807	21,478,082	23,744,506	25,221,428
Articles Produced—				
Flour ... tons (2,000 lb.)	244,818	449,011	490,662	525,651
Bran, Pollard, Sharps, etc. ..	100,545	185,993	217,506	224,696
Wheat Meal, etc. ... cwt.	21,863	75,289	69,871	94,975
Flour exported ... tons (2,000 lb.)	36,367	183,200	210,702	237,743

* Average over full year.

† Includes rented premises.

The average annual production of flour during the three years ended June, 1933 was about 488,551 tons, and the annual export—oversea and interstate—was approximately 240,614 tons, or 49 per cent. of the output. From 30th March, 1931, to 2nd December, 1933, the flour sold for human consumption in New South Wales was subject to a State levy. The rate was £2 15s. per ton to 31st December, 1931, and £1 10s. from 1st January, 1932. The proceeds were used for the relief of necessitous farmers. Flour for export or other purposes was exempt. From 4th December, 1933, a Commonwealth tax at £4 5s. a ton superseded the State levy, but it was abolished on 31st May, 1934.

SUGAR MILLS.

Sugar cane is cultivated in the lower valleys of the northern coastal rivers of New South Wales, and the cane is crushed at three large mills, situated, respectively, at Harwood Island, on the Clarence River, at Broadwater, on the Richmond, and at Condong, on the Tweed.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Establishments ...	3	3	3	3
Average Number of Employees* ...	159	111	124	111
Average Horse-power used ...	1,279	2,114	2,756	2,879
Value of Land and Buildings £	106,070	133,870	134,000	134,000
Value of Plant and Machinery £	425,283	538,046	540,813	535,823
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 63,003	77,995	62,261	54,989
Value of Fuel and Power used £	8,636	7,749	9,144	8,324
Value of Materials used ...	£ 303,651	259,355	336,798	254,676
Value of Output ...	£ 476,405	367,983	512,581	391,417
Value of Production ...	£ 164,118	100,879	166,639	128,417
Cane crushed ... tons	131,313	147,412	179,153	156,818
Articles produced—				
Raw Sugar ... cwt.	302,480	339,078	449,176	356,807
Molasses ... gals.	649,800	914,000	940,600	899,100

* Average over full year; mills in operation about 4 months annually.

The industry has been assisted by the provision of bounties and other measures. Since July, 1915, there has been an embargo on the importation of foreign sugar, except with the permission of the Minister for Trade and Customs, and it was renewed recently for five years from 1st September, 1931. The Government of Queensland, in terms of an agreement with the Commonwealth Government, purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales and makes arrangements for its refining and distribution at prices fixed by the agreement.

Sugar Refinery.

There is but one sugar refinery in the State. It is situated at Pyrmont, Sydney, and it treats raw sugar from the North Coast and Queensland mills. During the year 1932-33 the quantity of raw sugar treated was 2,666,460 cwt., and it gave an output of 2,657,240 cwt. of the refined article, valued at £4,539,773.

The three mills and the refinery provided employment for 960 persons during the period of operation in the year 1932-33.

BREWERIES.

In 1932-33 there were in the State five establishments classed as breweries, of which the three largest were within the Metropolitan boundaries. The tendency to concentration in large units is very marked in this industry.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Establishments ...	17	8	5	5
Average Number of Employees* ...	1,122	1,275	811	779
Average Horse-power used ...	3,289	4,124	5,427	5,489
Value of Land and Buildings†	£ 714,155	843,365	845,264	848,827
Value of Plant and Machinery £	924,181	1,038,768	869,217	834,484
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 286,685	387,017	226,194	211,132
Value of Fuel and Power used £	66,848	78,000	63,388	63,006
Value of Materials used ...	£ 1,316,561	1,381,494	571,585	558,424
Value of Output ...	£ 2,515,224	3,215,957	1,911,468	1,931,357
Value of Production ...	£ 1,131,815	1,756,463	1,276,495	1,309,927
Materials Treated—				
Malt ... bus.	832,850	992,385	586,106	595,616
Hops ... lb.	831,656	935,989	539,455	546,268
Sugar ... tons	5,477	5,505	3,054	3,189
Articles produced—				
Ale, Beer, Stout ... gals.	25,470,404	29,420,920	17,346,770	17,887,486

* Average over whole year.

† Includes rented premises.

TOBACCO FACTORIES.

Eight tobacco factories were in operation during the year 1932-33, all within the Metropolitan area. The industry is highly organised, all but a small proportion of the output being produced in four large establishments. Conditions of employment in the tobacco factories are maintained at a high standard.

Most of the tobacco treated is imported from the United States of America. The Australian leaf treated in 1932-33 represented about 8½ per cent. of the total used in manufacture. An increasing quantity is produced in New South Wales, where tobacco was grown on 547 acres, yielding 2,048 cwt. of leaf in 1930-31, increasing to 2,869 acres and 23,336 cwt. in 1931-32, and 4,105 acres and 25,066 cwt. in 1932-33. The value of the crop was £19,400, £337,210, and £286,480 in the respective years.

The following table shows details of the operations of tobacco factories in New South Wales at intervals since 1921:—

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Establishments ...	16	8	9	8
Average Number of Employees*	2,358	2,492	2,263	2,232
Average Horse-power used ...	657	1,199	1,181	1,164
Value of Land and Buildings†	£ 291,604	527,350	572,815	564,174
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 226,043	363,150	425,977	425,623
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 356,781	468,904	454,421	455,806
Value of Fuel and Power used	... 11,697	12,598	15,730	13,185
Value of Materials used ...	£ 3,403,517	3,345,869	3,862,098	3,392,469
Value of Output ...	£ 4,240,746	4,863,300	4,834,876	4,342,083
Value of Production ...	£ 825,532	1,504,833	957,048	936,429
Materials Treated—				
Australian Leaf ... lb.	876,007	504,633	793,803	907,979
Imported Leaf ... „	9,546,861	13,362,076	9,901,645	9,793,065
Articles produced—				
Tobacco ... lb.	6,622,540	10,134,242	8,628,575	8,496,825
Cigars ... „	146,433	85,057	53,338	69,575
Cigarettes ... „	5,072,903	5,117,501	3,354,242	3,445,334

* Average over whole year.

† Includes rented premises.

Large quantities of tobacco and cigarettes are exported, mainly to other Australian States. The annual consumption in New South Wales of Australian-made tobacco during the three years ended June, 1933, was estimated as follows:—Tobacco, 4,983,000 lb.; cigars, 107,000 lb.; cigarettes, 1,707,000.

WOOLLEN AND TWEED MILLS.

The woollen goods required in the State, with the exception of a small proportion imported overseas, are manufactured in Australia, and the yarn used in knitting mills is supplied by Australian factories. In contrast to the general retrogression in other manufacturing industries, signs of progress were still apparent in the woollen and tweed mills in 1929-30, and there were increases in the number of factory employees and materials treated and in the quantity of tweed, cloth, and yarn made. There was some diminution in the following year, but it was not so marked as in other industries. The progress continued in 1931-32, and in 1932-33 the employment afforded by these factories, the value of output—and of production, and the quantities of goods manufactured were the greatest on record.

Details of employment, output, and other items, at intervals since 1921, are shown in the following table:—

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Establishments ...	9	14	15	18
Average Number of Employees*	1,628	2,993	3,882	4,776
Average Horse-power used ...	2,795	6,704	8,472	8,213
Value of Land and Buildings†	£ 224,474	540,680	615,320	647,859
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 384,662	1,023,692	1,021,546	1,058,863
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 235,668	469,019	609,911	701,125
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 23,517	57,941	81,167	104,864
Value of Materials used ...	£ 745,848	1,311,049	1,239,400	1,702,393
Value of Output ...	£ 1,437,647	2,144,234	2,146,026	2,968,106
Value of Production ...	£ 668,282	775,244	825,459	1,160,849
Materials Treated—				
Scoured Wool ... lb.	3,603,448	5,748,343	10,232,957	13,602,624
Cotton	332,501	272,005	270,623	300,165
Tops	†	1,567,122	2,478,069	2,872,698
Yarn	†	253,996	321,765	419,023
Articles Produced—				
Tweed and Cloth ... yds.	2,494,417	2,822,663	**5,548,430	**7,177,751
Flannel and Blankets ...	£ 198,504	227,738	151,781	193,148
Rugs and Shawls... ..	£ 23,000	12,726	4,820	4,518
Tops and Noils	£ 69,672	301,886	349,631	550,930
Yarn	£ 278,072	301,530	424,749	616,253

* Average over whole year. † Includes rented premises. ‡ Not available. ** Square yards.

Woollen mills have been established in Sydney, Goulburn, Albury, and Orange. The customs duties on imported goods have been increased during recent years with a view to assisting the local factories.

Hosiery and Knitting Factories.

Marked progress has been made in the production of hosiery and knitted goods. In 1920-21 there were 33 establishments with 1,425 employees; the value of materials and fuel used amounted to £573,128, and the output was valued at £872,476. In 1932-33 there were 77 establishments employing 4,226 persons, and the value of materials and fuel was £1,159,935, and the value of the output was £2,131,165.

The following statement shows a comparative review of the operations of the hosiery and knitting factories during the five years ended 30th June, 1933:—

Particulars.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Establishments ..	67	62	61	64	77
Average Number of Employees*	4,492	4,093	3,759	4,112	4,226
Average Horse-power used ...	1,736	1,938	1,820	2,139	1,989
Value of Land and Buildings†	£ 665,628	639,064	568,182	505,073	579,495
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 541,795	558,292	506,023	457,317	487,936
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 619,780	628,824	542,619	508,276	551,801
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 26,920	27,847	23,579	29,994	34,613
Value of Materials used ...	£ 1,413,195	1,196,120	997,229	908,414	1,125,312
Value of Output ...	£ 2,732,950	2,379,961	2,004,212	1,849,321	2,131,165
Value of Production ...	£ 1,292,835	1,155,994	983,404	910,913	971,230
Materials used—					
Yarn lb.	1,273,522	1,289,393	1,041,413	1,169,773	1,618,598
Cotton	1,942,479	2,235,544	2,025,445	2,019,641	1,561,840
Silk	102,653	126,213	162,624	127,483	132,237
Artificial Silk	2,282,590	1,381,520	1,310,270	1,350,917	2,039,523
Articles Produced—					
Socks and Stockings doz pairs	1,142,192	1,021,696	784,992	815,987	942,467
Other Garments ...	£ 1,297,679	1,110,746	1,047,475	1,021,786	1,184,863

* Average over whole year. † Includes rented premises.

The quantities of yarn, cotton and silk used during 1932-33 were somewhat less than the quantities in 1928-29, and a little greater than those used in 1931-32.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES.

The manufacture of boots and shoes in New South Wales was extensive even before the beginning of the present century, and many varieties of footwear are made in the local factories. The bulk of the output is used in the State, and small quantities are exported, principally to New Zealand, New Guinea, Papua, and Fiji.

Particulars of the operation of these factories since 1921 are shown in the following table:—

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Establishments ...	101	103	92	92
Average Number of Employees*	4,459	5,110	3,861	4,191
Average Horse-power used ...	1,379	1,798	1,574	1,675
Value of Land and Buildings†	£ 371,985	538,339	377,479	381,309
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 184,549	255,323	223,235	228,326
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 628,541	888,314	543,899	549,676
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 10,365	13,226	13,604	14,357
Value of Materials used ...	£ 1,496,068	1,424,791	860,788	929,561
Value of Output ...	£ 2,540,222	2,665,943	1,634,148	1,711,463
Value of Production ...	£ 1,033,789	1,227,926	759,756	767,545
Leather Used—				
Sole ... lb.	4,822,678	4,873,665	4,006,499	4,709,460
Upper ... sq. ft.	7,282,176	7,773,595	6,810,325	7,478,625
Articles Produced—				
Boots and Shoes ... pairs	3,232,413	3,908,103	3,173,294	3,826,136
Slippers, etc. ... „	609,398	1,200,843	1,496,215	1,818,975
Uppers, N.E.L. ... „	41,925	62,244	31,799	50,370

* Average over whole year.

† Includes rented premises.

The figures are exclusive of particulars of boot repairing establishments, which, in 1932-33 numbered 587, with 989 employees. Materials to the value of £94,390 were used, including 599,126 lb. of sole leather and 12,155 square feet of upper leather; the output was valued at £300,749.

The number of factories for the manufacture of boots and shoes was 92, of which 88 were situated within the metropolitan area and 4 in the remainder of the State.

HAT AND CAP FACTORIES.

There has been considerable expansion in the industry organised for the manufacture of hats and caps. The Australian products have gained an important place in local markets and some are exported to New Zealand. In 1932-33 the employees numbered 1,599, of whom 64 per cent. were females.

There were 27 establishments listed under this classification in 1932-33, and 26 were situated in the metropolitan area. Particulars of the operations in various years since 1921 are as follow:—

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Establishments	28	31	28	27	27
Average Number of Employees†	1,433	1,868	1,378	1,502	1,599
Average Horse-power used	764	716	524	668	692
Value of Land and Buildings* £	174,315	412,094	229,477	195,432	195,496
Value of Plant and Machinery £	88,817	147,103	80,430	80,898	82,965
Salaries and Wages paid	£ 185,394	£ 314,616	£ 207,427	£ 199,725	£ 221,856
Value of Fuel and Power used £	7,574	11,416	8,096	9,790	10,850
Value of Materials used	£ 393,372	£ 509,393	£ 268,453	£ 245,065	£ 297,220
Value of Output £	747,545	1,058,126	637,441	626,370	695,877
Value of Production	£ 346,599	£ 537,317	£ 360,892	£ 371,515	£ 387,807
Hats and Caps made	No. 2,284,572	2,860,322	2,540,592	2,533,596	3,747,672

* Includes rented premises.

† Average over whole year.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS.

The industries connected with the production and supply of electric light and power are making steady progress. The establishments include a number of Governmental undertakings.

The Railway Commissioners control large works in Sydney, Newcastle, and Lithgow to supply electricity for transport and for the railway and tramway workshops. A Government undertaking is maintained at Port Kembla, whence power is supplied for harbour works, etc., and current is transmitted to constructional works in the vicinity and to a number of townships along the South Coast and in the Southern Highlands. Another scheme is operated by means of power available from the waters discharged through the Burrinjuck Dam for irrigation purposes. The current is supplied in bulk and by retail over a wide area which embraces Wagga Wagga, Cootamundra, Junee, Cowra, and the Federal Capital.

There are many municipal electricity works, the largest being the City of Sydney undertaking. Two hydro-electric schemes, viz., the Dorrigo and Nymboida, have been established by local governing bodies in the north-eastern areas, and current from the latter is reticulated through a considerable part of the North Coast.

The development in electric light and power works since 1921 is shown by the details given in the following table:—

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Establishments	117	126	118	116
Average Number of Employees*	1,292	2,180	1,857	1,890
Average Horse-power used	111,591	334,294	389,354	385,692
Value of Land and Buildings† £	1,381,092	2,938,924	4,815,101	14,858,498
Value of Plant and Machinery £	2,531,358	8,354,176	10,251,153	0,204,219
Salaries and Wages paid £	327,157	676,195	504,068	504,071
Value of Fuel and Power used £	590,373	1,431,186	1,115,075	1,186,426
Value of Materials used £	54,995	238,422	154,909	168,589
Value of Output £	1,697,763	4,956,461	5,178,785	5,097,863
Value of Production £	1,052,395	3,286,853	3,908,801	3,742,848
Coal used tons	510,088	882,355	741,130	783,970
Electricity generated—				
Light 1,000 units	53,691	959,985	1,075,706	1,154,457
Power " "	288,845			

* Average over whole year.

† Includes rented premises.

GAS WORKS.

Despite the substantial progress that has been made in the installation of electric plants for purposes of illumination, power, and cooking, the use of gas has extended also, as will be seen in the following table:—

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Establishments...	46	48	46	47	45
Average Number of Employees*	1,642	1,668	1,339	1,039	1,027
Average Horse-power used...	3,125	4,018	4,317	4,162	4,461
Value of Land and Buildings† £	1,066,074	874,702	861,878	854,593	848,753
Value of Plant and Machinery £	1,892,835	2,907,445	3,001,295	2,985,924	2,967,466
Salaries and Wages paid £	437,318	373,412	369,100	266,331	238,615
Value of Fuel and Power used £	112,995	247,331	178,925	183,844	218,846
Value of Materials used £	829,906	1,130,072	837,393	743,931	717,493
Value of Output £	2,264,644	2,867,142	2,413,759	2,142,583	2,038,990
Value of Production £	1,321,743	1,489,739	1,397,441	1,214,808	1,102,651
Materials Treated—					
Coal tons	564,122	661,878	551,634	515,508	502,252
Shale tons	27,298	...	...	...	...
Oil gals	3,700,462	1,851,132	2,446,080	2,194,034	2,425,722
Articles Produced—					
Gas 1,000 cub. feet	8,131,712	10,683,530	9,784,531	9,320,868	9,366,507
Coke tons	346,380	435,816	370,234	336,846	325,322
Tar gals.	9,861,830	13,244,818	10,987,284	10,950,449	10,750,760
Ammoniacal Liquor gals..	4,216,929	4,885,155	6,099,153	5,852,921	5,676,969
Sulphate of Ammonia tons.	1,061	6,546	4,996	4,966	5,010

* Average over whole year.

† Includes rented premises.

In addition to the coke and sulphate of ammonia made in gas works, considerable quantities are made in other establishments in which coal is treated. The total quantity of coke produced by all plants in 1932-33 was 734,286 tons, and of sulphate of ammonia 9,903 tons.

MINING INDUSTRY.

NEW SOUTH WALES contains extensive mineral deposits of great value and variety. Coal was discovered as early as 1796, though under the industrial conditions prevailing at that time its importance was not fully realised. World-wide interest, however, was excited by the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered in New South Wales. It attracted a rapid flow of immigration to the country and promoted the development of its resources. In later years copper, tin, and silver-lead deposits were opened up. Coal and silver-lead have proved to be the richest sources of mineral production.

SUPERVISION OF MINING.

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the enactments relating to mining are functions of the Department of Mines under the control of a responsible Minister of the Crown. In the mining districts Wardens' Courts, each under the sole jurisdiction of a Warden, determine suits relating to the right of occupation of land for mining and other matters in regard to mining operations.

The occupation of land for the purpose of mining is subject to the Mining Act of 1906 and its amendments. Any person may obtain a miner's right which entitles the holder, under prescribed conditions, to occupy Crown land, not otherwise exempted, for mining purposes and to mine therein, and to occupy as a residence area, land not exceeding a quarter of an acre within the boundaries of a town or village, or 2 acres elsewhere. A holder of a miner's right may apply also for an authority to prospect on exempted Crown lands, and, in the event of the discovery of any mineral, he may be required to apply for a lease of the land or to continue prospecting operations. Another form of occupation of Crown land in connection with mining is under the right conferred by a business license, which entitles the holder to occupy a limited area within a gold or mineral field for the purpose of carrying on any business except mining.

A business license confers the right to only one holding at a time. Holders of miners' rights may take possession of more than one tenement, but are required to hold an additional miner's right in respect of each tenement after the first of the same class. The term of a miner's right or business license is not less than six months and not more than twenty years. It may be renewed upon application, and is transferable by endorsement and registration. The fee for a miner's right is at the rate of 5s. per annum, and for a business license £1 per annum, or one-half the annual fee for six-monthly terms.

The number of miners' rights issued during 1932 was 20,226, compared with 27,701 in 1931 which was the largest number in any year since 1897. In 1933 the number declined to 15,735. The number of business licenses issued was 270 in 1932 and 249 in 1933, as against 191 in 1931. The number declined in nearly all the years since 1906.

Crown lands may be granted as mining leases, which authorise mining on the land, or as leases for mining purposes which authorise the use of the land for conserving water, constructing drains, etc., and railways, erecting buildings and machinery and dwellings for miners, generating electricity, dumping residues, and for other works in connection with mining, but do not allow mining or the removal of minerals from the land. Except in the case of special leases, which may be granted in certain cases, the maximum area of a mining lease varies according to the mineral sought, viz., opal, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre; gold, 25 acres; coal, shale, mineral oils, petroleum, or natural gas, 640 acres; other minerals, 80 acres.

Private lands are open to mining subject to the payment of rent and compensation and to other conditions as prescribed. The mining wardens may grant to the holders of miners' rights authority to enter private lands, but, except with the consent of the owner, the authority does not extend to land on which certain improvements have been effected, *e.g.*, cultivation, or the erection of substantial buildings. An authority may be granted for a period up to two years, and during its currency the holder may apply for a mining lease of the land. Leases of private lands for mining purposes may be granted also. The maximum areas of private lands that may be leased are:—Gold, 25 acres; opal, 150 ft. square; coal and shale, 640 acres; and other minerals, 80 acres. The owners of private lands, with the concurrence of the Minister for Mines, may lease areas under agreement to holders of miners' rights.

Dredging leases may be granted in respect of Crown and private lands, including the beds of rivers, lakes, etc., and land under tidal waters.

Land occupied for Mining.

The area under mining occupation in New South Wales at 31st December, 1933, was approximately 515,041 acres, as shown below, as against 630,433 acres in 1931 and 552,997 in 1932. The area is not stated definitely, as the area held under miners' rights is estimated by the mining registrars in some cases, where the holders are not required to register the areas they occupy.

Nature of Holding.	1933.		
	Crown Lands.	Private Lands.	Total.
Leases—	acres.	acres.	acres.
Mining	185,530	93,024	278,554
Mining Purposes	9,626	2,007	11,633
Agreements ... ..	...	49,536	49,536
Authority to Enter ... ..	...	51,017	51,017
Authority to Prospect	87,397	...	87,397
Miners' Rights and Business Licenses	14,895	...	14,895
Applications for Leases—			
Mining	7,534	2,645	10,179
Mining Purposes	612	108	720
Dredging	2,228*	...	2,228
Applications for Authority to Prospect	7,900	...	7,900
Other Mining Titles	982	...	982
Total	316,704	198,337	515,041

* Includes Private Lands.

The annual rent for mining leases of Crown lands is 2s. per acre, and of private lands 20s. per acre in respect of the surface actually occupied. The rent for dredging leases is, 2s. 6d per acre in respect of Crown lands, and it is assessed by the wardens in open court in respect of private lands.

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won, except in certain cases where they have been obtained from private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown. The royalty on coal and shale is charged at the rate of 6d. per ton, and on other minerals at the rate of 1 per cent. of the value.

In regard to mining on private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown, royalty is collected by the Department of Mines on behalf of the owner at the rate of 6d. per ton of coal and shale, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the gross value of other minerals, except gold. The Department retains one-sixth and one-ninth respectively of these amounts, and pays the balance to the owner of the minerals. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases.

Royalty may be remitted under certain conditions as prescribed by the Mining Acts, *e.g.*, if the gross annual output of minerals, other than coal and shale, won from Crown land under mining lease does not exceed £500. In many cases rents may be deducted from the royalties.

The amount of royalty received during the year 1932 was £129,093, of which £389 was in respect of output under permits, and the balance from land under lease. The royalty received in 1933 amounted to £108,286, of which £387 was paid in respect of output under permits.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF PROSPECTING.

The State Legislature usually votes a certain sum each year to encourage prospecting for minerals and to assist miners to open up new fields. The vote is administered by the Prospecting Board, which consists of the Under-Secretary for Mines as Chairman, the Government Geologist, the Chief Inspector of Mines, an inspector, the Chief Mining Surveyor, and a geological surveyor. Miners desiring a grant must satisfy the Board that the locality to be prospected is likely to yield the mineral sought, and that the mode of operation is suitable for its discovery. The amount advanced must be refunded in the event of the discovery of payable mineral by means of the aid.

The following statement shows a summary of the amounts allotted from the Prospecting Vote (or other funds provided for that purpose) to prospectors for the various minerals:—

Period (years ended 30th June).	Amounts allotted to Prospectors for—						
	Gold.	Silver and Lead.	Copper.	Tin.	Coal.	Other Minerals.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1987-1900	245,791	13,026	9,267	4,684	4,090	7,587	284,445†
1901-1905	80,636	5,108	10,136	7,828	40	1,430	105,178†
1906-1910	38,822	7,986	20,765	3,146	310	871	71,900†
1911-1915	50,209	7,557	8,939	5,870	...	4,837	77,412†
1916-1920	32,976	4,325	10,057	3,978	90	5,829	57,255†
1921-1925	44,926	8,009	3,709	8,478	1,713	4,578	71,413†
1926-1930	36,780	12,027	3,582	12,293	1,055	6,395	72,192†
1931	25,070	836	17	545	...	150	26,618*
1932	728	...	...	...	...	50	778†
1933	21,773	369	...	562	...	309	23,013‡
Total ...	577,711	59,243	66,472	47,384	7,298	32,036	790,144

† Wholly from prospecting votes.

* Includes £10,068 from Unemployment Relief Funds.

‡ Wholly from Unemployment Relief Funds.

In each year some of the prospectors fail to complete the works for which aid has been granted, and the amounts allotted are not paid in full. The total amount expended from Prospecting Votes to the end of 1933 in encouraging prospecting was £634,035. No Prospecting Vote has been appropriated since 1931-32.

In addition to assistance afforded by means of the Prospecting Vote, sums have been expended from the Unemployment Relief Fund for the purpose of encouraging prospecting as a measure of unemployment relief. Funds provided in recent years for allotments by the Prospecting Board from the Unemployment Relief Fund have been included in the foregoing table. With the object of encouraging unemployed persons to engage in prospecting, provision was made for the payment of an amount of £1 per week to such persons. The sums expended in this way amounting to £33,298 in 1930-31 and to £9,091 in 1932-33 are not included in the table.

The Government of New South Wales has promised a bonus of £10,000 for the production of 100,000 gallons of petroleum in the State, and has offered for the discovery of a new mineral field rewards ranging up to

£1,000 according to the output and to the number of miners employed by the discovery. In 1932 a reward of £250 was paid for the discovery of Kable's Lead near Parkes.

In 1926 the Commonwealth Government appropriated from public revenue the sum of £60,000, which was increased subsequently to £210,000 for the encouragement of prospecting for petroleum oil in Australia, New Guinea, and Papua. Up to the 30th June, 1933, the sum of £193,035 had been expended, including £5,207 in 1932-33. Another appropriation, £40,900, was made in 1926, and placed in a Trust Fund for the assistance of persons engaged in prospecting for precious metals in Australia. Of this sum £158 were disbursed in 1932-33, making £18,648 to the 30th June, 1933. Information relating to a grant by the Commonwealth, which was expended in developing shale oil deposits, is shown later in this chapter.

The Government of the Commonwealth has made provision for the payment of a bounty on gold in terms of the Gold Bounty Act, details of which are shown on page 292.

In terms of an arrangement between the Government of the Commonwealth and the Empire Marketing Board, as representing the Imperial Government, certain areas in New South Wales were prospected by geo-physical methods in 1928 and 1929, and the surveys showed generally that these methods may be applied successfully.

PRICES OF METALS.

The prices of the principal metals depend on market conditions in oversea countries, the local demand being small. The quotations in the following table for silver, copper, and tin are the average spot prices on the London Exchange, and for lead and spelter the mean of spot and forward prices.

Year.	Silver (Standard)	Lead (Soft, Foreign)	Spelter.	Copper (Standard.)	Tin (Standard.)
	per oz. s. d.	per ton. £ s. d.	per ton. £ s. d.	per ton. £ s. d.	per ton. £ s. d.
1901	2 3·2	12 10 5	17 0 7	66 19 8	118 12 8
1911	2 0·6	13 19 3	25 3 2	56 1 9	182 13 5
1921	3 0·9	22 14 4	26 4 1	69 8 7	165 6 7
1926	2 4·7	31 2 3	34 2 8	58 0 8	291 3 0
1929	2 0·5	23 4 11	24 17 8	75 9 7	203 18 10
1930	1 5·7	18 1 5	16 16 9	54 13 7	141 19 1
1931	1 2·6	13 0 7	12 8 11	38 7 9	118 9 1
1932	1 5·9	12 0 9	13 13 10	31 14 8	135 18 11
1933	1 6·1	11 16 1	15 14 11	32 11 4	194 11 11
1934—March	1 8·3	11 13 10	14 17 8	32 10 8	233 19 2
June	1 8·0	11 3 1	14 7 1	32 3 9	226 19 10
Sept.	1 9·9	10 10 0	12 14 11	27 11 6	230 0 1

There was an almost continuous fall in the average prices of silver, zinc, and tin during the five years 1926 to 1930. In 1930 the average price of silver, 17·7d., was lower than any annual average during the past ninety-seven years, and in February, 1931, it fell below 12½d. per oz. The prices of lead, zinc, copper, and tin dropped below pre-war level in 1930, and the fall continued until 21st September, 1931, when an embargo was placed on the export of gold from Great Britain, and, with the devaluation of sterling, prices began to rise. During the ensuing month silver rose from 12¾d. to 17¾d., lead from £10 13s. 9d. to £13 3s. 9d., and zinc from £10 7s. 6d. to £12 8s. 9d. The rise in prices continued until the end of the year, then there was a rapid decline, and prices were low during the months January to June, lead and copper being quoted lower than in the middle of September, 1931. At the end of July prices began to rise and within a month tin had regained the level of January, 1932, and other prices were

improving steadily. Since then prices have fluctuated somewhat, but in the main there has been very little improvement upon the low average prices of 1932, except in the price of tin, which, after a moderate decline early in 1933, registered a sharp upward movement in June, 1933. The price went to £220 per ton (which was the highest monthly average price recorded since March, 1929), subsequently rose to £239 6s. for April, 1934, the average was £230 in September, 1934. The major factor in the upward movement of the price of silver has been the Silver Agreement concluded between the major producing and the principal silver using countries at the Monetary and Economic Conference held in London in July, 1933, and ratified by the Commonwealth Parliament by the Silver Agreement Act, 1933. The Agreement, which has a term of four years from 1st January, 1934, is designed for mitigating fluctuations in the price of silver. To that end the Governments of India, China, and Spain agree to limit sales from monetary stocks, and the Governments of Australia, Canada, the United States, Mexico and Peru undertake not to sell silver, and to buy or otherwise withdraw from the market a fixed annual quantity of the silver produced in the mines of each country.

PRICES OF COAL.

* Prices of coal depend to a great extent upon local factors. The western coal, being of lower calorific value than the northern or southern, is the cheapest. The movement in prices since 1916 is illustrated by the following comparison, which was published in the report of the Royal Commission which investigated the coal industry in 1929-30. The quotations refer to the best large coal per ton in each district in the years in which the prices were varied between 1916 and 1930.

Year.	Northern— f.o.b., Newcastle.		Southern— f.o.b., Jetty.		Western— f.o.r., Lithgow.	
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
1916 ...	12	0	12	0	7	3
1917 ...	15	0	15	0	10	3
1919 ...	17	9	17	6	12	9
1920 ...	21	9	21	6	16	9
1927 ...	26	1	25	6	15	6
1930 (June) ...	22	10	22	3	13	9

The prices quoted above were observed generally throughout the trade up to June, 1930. Subsequently greater competition prevailed and contracts for large supplies were undertaken at lower rates—the reductions ranging from 2s. to 8s. per ton as compared with those stated in the table.

STATISTICS OF MINES.

The statistics relating to the mining industry as published in this chapter are obtained from two sources: (1) the records of the Department of Mines, which, until the year 1921, were the only data available; and (2) returns for 1921 and later years collected from owners by the Government Statistician under the authority of the Census Act, 1901. The principal distinction between the data obtained from these two sources lies in the statistics of the metalliferous mines. The particulars recorded by the Department of Mines relate to metals won during each year, including in many instances those won from minerals brought to grass in past years, whereas the Statistician collects returns of the minerals actually mined during the year.

Moreover, the statistics collected by the Department of Mines sometimes include particulars of ore-dressing operations, and the use of the Department's figures for years prior to 1921 involved duplication in regard to the mining and manufacturing industries. In order to obviate this difficulty, the

mine owners were asked to supply special returns to the Government Statistician, showing therein information relating to mining operations only, and excluding all particulars regarding the treatment of ores. It is found, however, that it is almost impossible to give separate details regarding the actual operations of mining, especially when the same company undertakes both mining and ore-dressing, and it is under such conditions that the most important branch of metalliferous mining in New South Wales—viz., silver, lead, and zinc—is usually conducted.

Further difficulty arises in regard to the value of the annual output of the metalliferous mines. The value at the mines and before treatment cannot be determined until the minerals have been subjected to the final process for the extraction of the metallic contents, and such operations extend over a long period and in some cases are conducted in localities outside the State. In view of these difficulties the value of the production of metalliferous mines can be calculated only approximately, and attention is directed to the fact that the values as stated in this Year Book are to be regarded as estimates.

The statistics of mines, other than metalliferous, as recorded for years prior to 1926, include particulars of quarries held under mining title. In the compilation of the returns collected for 1926 and later years, these have been excluded from the statistics of the mining industry; therefore, the figures are not strictly comparable with those for the earlier years.

LABOUR AND MACHINERY.

Mining leases and permits contain conditions as to the minimum number of men to be employed. The usual labour conditions in respect of mining leases of Crown lands and of leases or agreements to mine on private lands are as follows:—For coal, shale, mineral oils, petroleum, or natural gas, for first twelve months of term granted, 2 men to 320 acres, thereafter 4 men; for gold, 1 man to 5 acres during the first year, and thereafter 1 man to 2 acres; for other minerals, 1 man to 20 acres during the first year, thereafter 1 man to 10 acres. For dredging leases the prescribed labour is in the proportion of 7 men to 100 acres. The labour conditions may be suspended in cases where low prices for the products or other adverse circumstances affect the working of a mine.

The approximate number of men employed in mining in the years 1921 and 1926 and in the last four years is indicated in the following statement. The number of miners is the sum of the average number employed at each mine in operation during the year, and the number of "fossickers" represents the number engaged, as reported by the wardens in the various mining districts.

Particulars.	1921.	1926.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Miners—						
Coal	20,973*	24,125	21,343†	15,522	14,126	12,910
Metals—						
Gold	900	378	252	520	798	1,160
Silver, Lead, Zinc	2,035	3,272	2,996	1,755	2,081	2,167
Tin	826	671	255	229	309	375
Copper	68	62	4	8	...	2
Other Metals	810†	419	59	140	128	167
Other Minerals		259	101	196*	279*	152
Total, Metalliferous, etc.	4,639†	5,061	3,667	2,848*	3,595*	4,023
Total, Miners	25,612†	29,186	25,010	18,370	17,721	16,933
Fossickers—						
Gold	52	464	3,706	8,767	8,105	8,350
Tin	343	551	438	687	885	1,035
Other	55	228	600	657	653	623
Total, Fossickers	450	1,243	4,744	10,111	9,643	10,008

* Includes shale miners, 189 in 1921, 62 in 1931 and 137 in 1932.

† Overstated—see context below.

‡ Includes workers in quarries held under mining title, excluded in later years.

There is some overstatement in regard to the number of coal miners as shown above for the year 1930, owing to duplication arising from the movement of miners during the period March, 1929, to June, 1930, when the majority of northern collieries were closed. No shale miners were included in the figures for the years 1926 and 1930, nor for 1933.

There has been increased activity in gold mining since 1930, when widespread unemployment led to a revival of prospecting, and Government assistance was granted to a large number of unemployed workers for this purpose. Goldmining was further encouraged by the higher price of gold since September, 1931. Mining for silver, lead, tin, etc., was restricted owing to the low prices of the products, though there was some revival of tin mining last year.

Additional information regarding miners is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Coal Mines.				Other Mines.			
	Working Pro-prietors.	Employees above ground.	Employees below ground.	Total.	Working Pro-prietors.	Employees above ground.	Employees below ground.	Total.
1921	5,385		15,588	20,973†	2,353*		2,286*	4,639*
1926	73	6,130	17,922	24,125	292	1,654	3,115	5,061
1928	72	5,598	16,073	21,743	212	1,157	2,439	3,808
1929	137	5,522	16,811	22,470	222	981	2,889	4,092
1930†	198	5,020	14,872	20,090	227	807	2,758	3,792
1931†	178	4,047	11,583	15,808	472	765	1,739	2,976†
1932†	196	3,464	9,916	13,576	616	1,092	1,977	3,685†
1933†	284	3,219	9,461	12,964	727	1,189	2,210	4,126†

* Including workers in quarries held under mining title, excluded in later years.

† Number employed on last full working day.

‡ Includes shale miners.

Of the coal miners over 73 per cent. are employed below ground. In other mines the proportion is much lower.

The employment of boys under 14 years of age and of women and girls in or about a mine is prohibited, and restrictions are placed upon the employment of youths. In 1932 the number of employees under 21 years of age employed on the last full working day in coal mines was 894, of whom 541 worked below ground and 353 on the surface. In 1933 the respective numbers were 830, 516 and 314. At other mines in the same years the employees under 21 years of age numbered 34 and 54, of whom 7 and 4 worked below ground in the respective years.

The value of the machinery used in connection with mining in New South Wales during the year 1933 was £7,544,120, viz., coal mines, £6,683,451, metalliferous mines, £843,637, and other mines, £17,032. The value in 1921, 1926, and in each of the last five years is shown below:—

Year.	Coal and Shale Mines.	Metalliferous Mines.	Other Mines.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1921	6,636,857†	1,481,966	*	8,118,823†
1926	7,747,139	947,911	41,858	8,736,908
1929	7,127,140	790,761	21,123	7,939,024
1930	6,932,874	659,033	16,723	7,608,630
1931	6,736,886	699,679	17,025†	7,453,590
1932	6,819,784	864,514	14,194†	7,698,492
1933	6,683,451	843,637	17,032	7,544,120

* Included with metalliferous mines.

† Including machinery in quarries held

under mining title, excluded in later years.

‡ Includes Shale mines.

The value of the machinery used in mining for the various metals during 1932 and 1933 was as follows:—Gold, £73,685 and £92,656; silver, lead and zinc, £663,495 and £629,011; tin, £104,184 and £100,634; other metals, £23,150 and £21,336 respectively.

The following statement shows separately the value of the plant used in actual mining operations, that is, in winning and weighing the minerals, hauling them to the surface, ventilating the mines, etc.; and the value of the conveyance plant for transporting the minerals from the surface to wharf or railway:—

Year.	Coal Mines.			Other Mines.			Total value of Mining Machinery.
	Mining Operations.	Transporting Minerals to Wharf or Railway.	Other Machinery.	Mining Operations.	Transporting Minerals to Wharf or Railway.	Other Machinery.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921†	3,614,955	2,561,172	460,730	924,870*	122,481*	434,615*	8,118,823*
1926	4,524,850	2,889,051	342,238	796,461	110,820	82,483	8,736,908
1928	4,142,718	2,596,756	250,918	681,578	78,605	48,870	7,798,545
1929	4,231,639	2,601,774	293,727	734,977	29,655	47,252	7,939,024
1930	4,044,939	2,612,395	275,540	619,968	14,276	41,512	7,608,630
1931†	3,954,708	2,528,302	253,876	680,616	14,531	21,557	7,453,590
1932†	4,011,720	2,569,278	238,786	849,020	11,843	17,845	7,698,492
1933	3,913,143	2,516,832	253,476	809,236	15,376	36,057	7,544,120

* Including particulars of quarries held under mining title which were excluded in later years.

† Shale mines included with coal mines in 1921 and with other mines in 1931 and 1932.

In the coal mines, the value of the machinery employed in mining operations during 1933 represented 59 per cent. of the total value; 38 per cent. was used for transporting the minerals from the surface of the mine to a wharf or railway station. In other mines the proportions were as follows:—Mining operations, 94 per cent.; transporting minerals, 2 per cent. In some cases mine owners have constructed railway lines for the purpose of connecting the mines with the State railway system or with wharves.

Particulars of the power used for operating mining machinery during 1921, 1926 and each of the last six years are shown below:—

Year.	Horse power of Machinery—Average used.						Total, all Mines.
	Coal Mines.			Other Mines.			
	Steam.	Elec- tricity.	Other.	Steam.	Elec- tricity.	Other.	
1921†	47,321	16,138	113	12,136*	1,931*	593*	78,232*
1926	62,691	23,008	511	13,847	2,632	533	103,222
1928	54,322	27,724	129	7,692	3,041	779	93,687
1929	54,608	25,914	238	8,010	2,851	630	92,251
1930	53,617	23,448	169	7,056	2,901	1,777	88,968
1931†	49,436	22,907	86	3,350	1,528	494	77,801
1932†	42,264	25,309	185	3,790	1,644	1,703	74,895
1933	40,949	24,762	375	4,048	2,325	1,884	74,343

* Including particulars of quarries held under mining title, excluded in later years.

† Shale mines included with coal mines in 1921 and with other mines in 1931 and 1932.

Steam is the principal agency used for operating the machinery. In coal mines the average motive force actually used in 1933 amounted to 66,086 horse-power, of which 62 per cent. was steam and 37 per cent electricity. Machinery is used extensively for mining coal. The quantity cut by machines during 1932 was 1,410,914 tons, or 21 per cent of the total output, and 1,724,989 tons were cut in 1933, representing 24 per cent. Of 154 machines in use in 1933, 82 were operated by electricity and 72 by compressed air.

In mines other than coal mines, steam power represented 49 per cent. in 1933, electricity 27 per cent., and oil 22 per cent. of the power used. The use of oil increased as a result of the installation of oil-burning machinery in metalliferous mining at Broken Hill in 1930. A number of the mining companies at this locality have erected a central power station for the supply of electrical power and compressed air to the mines. The plant was brought into operation during 1931.

The full capacity of mining machinery in 1932 amounted to 127,102, and in 1933 to 125,729 horse-power, viz., 114,327 and 112,201 h.p. in coal mines and 12,775 and 13,528 h.p. in other mines.

The value of fuel used during 1932 was £323,652, including 223,478 tons of coal valued at £134,981, and electricity to the value of £172,698. In 1933 fuel to the value of £280,840 was used, of which coal (198,448 tons) and electricity were valued at £111,699 and £147,883 respectively.

MINES IN OPERATION.

The following statement is a summary of the particulars furnished by mine owners in returns under the Census Act regarding the mines in operation and the minerals mined during 1921, 1926, and each year from 1928 to 1933. The figures are not a complete record of either the income or expenditure of the undertakings concerned and are not intended to show their financial position collectively or individually:—

Year.	Mines in Operation.	Persons Employed (excluding Fossickers).	Value of—				
			Salaries and Wages.	Land, Buildings, etc.	Machinery and Plant.	Materials and Fuel Used, etc.	Output.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1921*	493	25,612	6,430,988	3,428,735	8,118,823	1,770,320	10,191,975
1926	427	29,186	7,511,862	4,224,676	8,736,908	2,266,410	12,084,083
1928	357	25,551	6,464,788	4,081,725	7,798,545	1,718,760	10,435,522
1929	369	26,562	5,242,393	3,981,000	7,939,024	1,346,519	8,832,874
1930	377	25,010	4,856,579	3,991,991	7,608,630	1,280,654	7,498,565
1931	431	18,370	3,838,763	3,724,217	7,453,590	962,370	5,706,425
1932	496	17,721	3,797,055	3,737,169	7,698,492	1,020,403	5,663,552
1933	569	16,933	3,835,077	3,618,890	7,544,120	949,152	5,848,699

*Including particulars (excluded in later years) of quarries held under mining title.

The figures in the table include the value of minerals won by fossickers, who numbered 9,643 in 1932, and 10,008 in 1933, and obtained an output valued at £107,739 and £147,583 in the respective years. The corresponding figures for 1931 were 10,111 fossickers and output, £79,336. The cost of replacing tools worn out each year and of repairing plant, machinery, etc., is included with the value of materials and fuel used, but many other costs and overhead charges are not included.

Coal mining is the main factor of the progress of the mineral industry, as it supplies nearly three-fourths of the output. Coal mining in New South Wales, as in other countries, is liable to intermittency owing to various causes, and in recent years the industry has been affected by reason of the more extensive use of oil as a substitute. Particulars of interruptions to work in the principal collieries over a series of years are shown in the chapter of this volume relating to employment.

In 1928 serious depression was apparent in the coal trade, due mainly to diminished demand for export, and practically all the northern collieries were idle on account of an industrial dispute from 1st March, 1929, to 2nd June, 1930. The value of the output was reduced also by reason of a fall in price. In 1931 there was a further decline in both quantity and in price, followed by increases in quantity and declining prices in 1932 and 1933.

Apart from coal mining the output of the Broken Hill silver-lead fields is the most important. In 1921 conditions were unfavourable as prices of metals were low. Moreover, operations at some of the mines were suspended for the greater part of the year in consequence of the partial destruction by fire of the smelting works in South Australia where the products are treated. Between 1921 and 1926 there was a rise in metal prices and a steady increase in the value of the output of the metalliferous mines. A drop in the prices which commenced during 1926 led to a decrease in output in later years. The value of the output in 1933 was 50 per cent. lower than in 1928.

Summaries relating to coal mines and to other mines are shown below:—

Year.	Mines in Opera- tion.	Persons Employed (excluding Fossilickers).	Salaries and Wages.	Value of—			
				Land, Buildings, etc.	Machinery and Plant.	Materials and Fuel Used, etc.	Output.

Coal Mines.							
			£	£	£	£	£
1921†	143	20,973	5,703,999	3,222,721	6,636,857	1,469,578	9,036,474
1926	141	24,125	6,058,270	3,999,836	7,747,139	1,496,436	9,096,611
1928	153	21,743	5,317,243	3,883,349	6,989,492	1,221,027	8,113,600
1929	180	22,470†	4,053,746	3,778,955	7,127,140	824,940	6,294,870
1930	216	21,343†	3,731,380	3,804,875	6,932,874	797,689	5,493,150
1931	169	15,522	3,222,379	3,541,988	6,736,886	654,319	4,441,335
1932	169	14,126	3,022,474	3,548,298	6,819,784	587,446	4,076,108
1933	194	12,910	2,972,712	3,412,274	6,683,451	530,541	4,106,613

Other Mines.							
			£	£	£	£	£
1921*	350	4,639	726,989	206,014	1,481,966	300,742	1,155,501
1926	286	5,061	1,453,592	224,840	989,769	769,974	2,987,472
1928	204	3,808	1,147,545	198,376	809,053	497,733	2,321,922
1929	189	4,092	1,188,647	202,045	811,884	521,579	2,538,004
1930	161	3,667	1,125,199	187,116	675,756	482,965	2,005,415
1931†	262	2,848	616,384	182,229	716,704	308,051	1,265,090
1932†	327	3,595	774,581	188,871	878,708	432,957	1,587,444
1933	375	4,023	862,365	206,616	860,669	418,611	1,742,086

* Including particulars of quarries held under mining title, excluded in later years. † See page 285.

‡ Includes shale mines.

The amount of wages, as shown in the foregoing tables, includes the value of explosives sold to employees, viz., coalminers £93,752, and other miners £39,052, making a total amount of £132,804 in 1932. The value of explosives included in 1933 was: coal miners £95,981, other miners £42,474; total, £138,455.

The materials used in coal mines in 1932 consisted of timber, £96,466, and other materials, £266,989. The values in 1933 were £86,323 and £254,087 respectively. The value of fuel used was £223,991 in 1932 and £190,131 in 1933.

In other mines the value of timber used in 1932 and 1933 was £164,572 and £155,781 respectively, other materials £168,724 and £172,121, fuel consumed £99,661 and £90,709.

MINERALS WON—AS RECORDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

The particulars relating to the minerals won, as shown in the following pages of this chapter, have been obtained from the records of the Department of Mines. For reasons stated in page 283 they differ from those in the preceding tables, and the figures relating to production include, in many cases, the value of the ores after treatment at the mines. From the particulars shown in the annual reports of the Department the output of iron made from scrap, Portland cement, lime, and coke has been deducted, as these items are included in the statistics of factories in the preceding chapter of this volume. The value was £824,637 in 1932 and £1,139,710 in 1933.

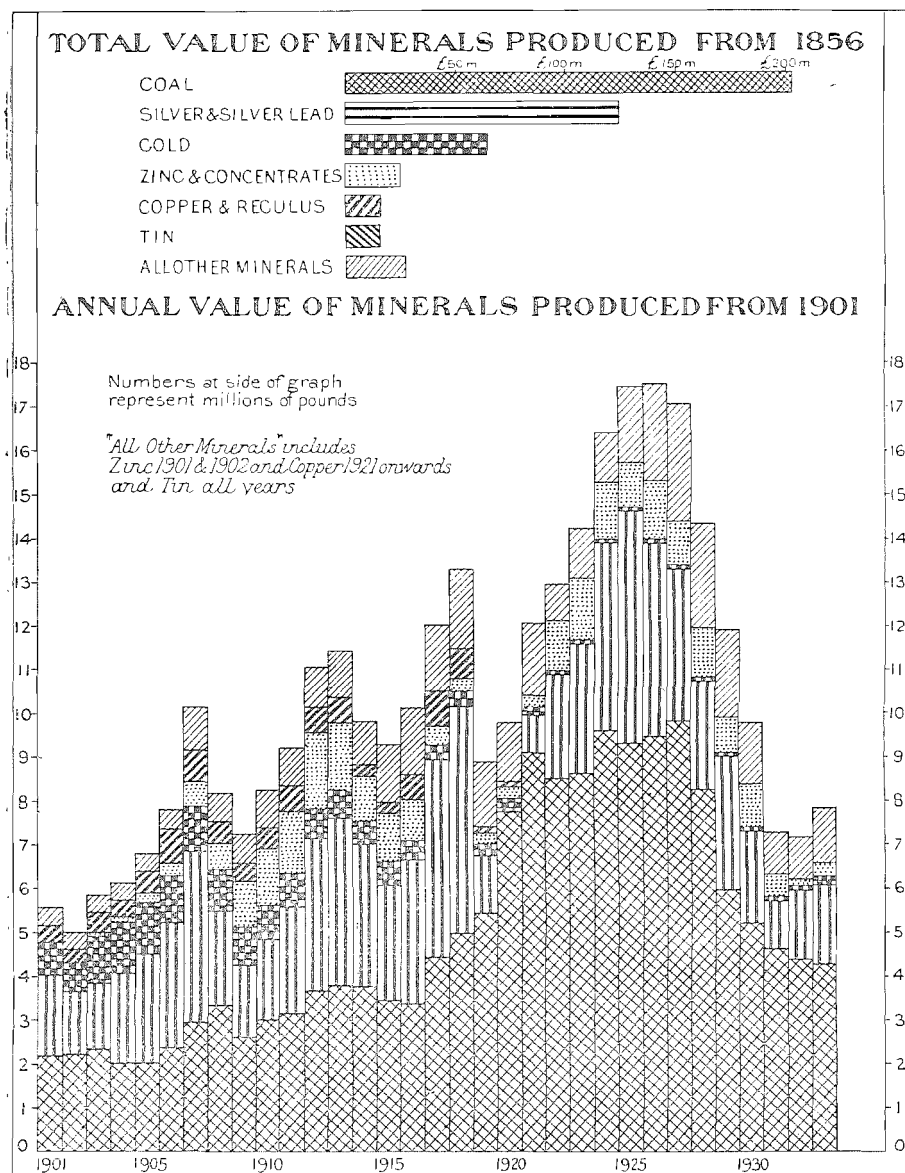
The average annual value of the minerals won in each quinquennial period from 1901 to 1930, the annual production since 1928, and the total production to the end of each period are shown below:—

Period.	Value of Minerals Won.		Year.	Value of Minerals Won.	
	Average per annum.	Total to end of period.		During year.	To end of year
	£	£		£	£
To end of 1900	...	132,535,358	1928	14,363,569	430,546,619
1901-05	5,873,176	161,901,240	1929	11,923,515	442,470,134
1906-10	8,330,883	203,555,656	1930	9,781,606	452,251,740
1911-15	10,169,752	254,404,418	1931	7,281,931	459,533,671
1916-20	10,821,478	308,511,806	1932	7,247,966	466,781,637
1921-25	14,622,631	381,624,962	1933	7,843,057	474,624,694
1926-30	14,125,356	452,251,740			

The value in 1926 was the highest yet recorded. There was a decline of £461,000 in 1927, which may be attributed to a fall in the prices of lead and zinc. In the following years, until 1932, the value declined as a result of depression in the coal-mining industry, and a fall in the prices of the principal metalliferous products, but in 1933 the value was somewhat greater than in the two preceding years.

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Ratio Graph.



At the end of the year 1900 the value of the gold won, £48,422,000, exceeded that of any other mineral, but with the subsequent decline in gold mining and the development of the coal and silver-lead fields, coal advanced rapidly to the head of the list, and the value of the silver and lead surpassed the output of gold. At the end of 1933 the value of the coal production represented 43.75 per cent. of the total value, silver and lead 25 per cent., and gold 13.4 per cent.

The values of the ores are estimated after assay. Many of the metals are associated in the same mineral matter and it is very difficult to make a reliable estimate of the quantity and value, especially in cases where the ores are exported before final treatment.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of the various minerals won as estimated for the years 1932 and 1933, also the total yield to the end of 1933:—

Minerals.				Output for year.				Total Output to end of 1933.	
				1932.		1933.			
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£			
Gold ... ..oz. fine	27,941	†203,622	29,252	†226,068	15,078,032	64,269,178			
Silver "	49,309	3,683	55,882	4,559	45,630,110	6,115,326			
Silver-lead ore, etc. ... tons	209,125	1,563,229	225,445	1,778,648	12,307,207	111,896,802			
Lead—Pig, etc. ... .. "	...	...	...	...	326,621	6,442,397		
Zinc—Spelter and concentrates "	188,038	155,928	230,952	282,845	7,908,624	24,803,285			
Copper "	632	21,785	706	26,775	268,198	15,651,489			
Tin ingots and ore "	793	120,124	1,135	218,244	137,032	14,914,998			
Iron—Pig (from local ores) ... .. "	...	...	...	...	1,409,728	7,493,435		
Iron oxide "	3,065	1,668	2,936	1,641	90,263	88,614			
Ironstone flux ... .. "	...	...	2,432	950	135,087	109,741		
Chrome iron ore "	97	291	891	2,673	40,076	125,489			
Wolfram "	24	1,012	3	16	2,381	273,695			
Scheelite ... .. "	...	...	...	...	1,706	193,506		
Platinum ... ..oz.	336	2,806	113	805	19,815	125,707			
Molybdenite tons	4	704	51	1,215	843	214,644			
Antimony "	87	2,743	58	2,227	19,556	366,971			
Manganese ore "	169	340	129	448	37,187	81,405			
Bismuth "	19	2,125	1	100	883	243,985			
Coal "	6,784,222	4,376,453	7,118,437	4,306,799	377,655,889	202,872,507			
Shale "	2,691	2,372	...	...	1,924,853	2,695,021		
Alumite ... .. "	...	...	...	...	58,189	208,795		
Limestone flux "	44,205	16,577	63,183	22,114	2,790,727	1,263,113			
Diamonds carats	251	252	123	123	204,344	146,747			
Opal "	...	1,233	...	4,231	...	1,604,975			
Clays tons	273,657	56,303	634,880	108,624	}	*12,422,869			
Building material "	367,709	110,640	463,597	122,927					
Road material "	...	506,727	...	567,339					
Other "	...	97,249	...	162,686					
Total "	...	7,247,966	...	7,843,057	...	474,624,694			

* Includes output of quarries under mining title prior to 1925, and of all quarries in later years.

† Value in Australian currency.

The production of gold, silver, silver-lead ore, and tin in 1932 was greater than in 1931, but there were decreases in respect of coal, copper, and zinc. There was an increase of production of all the principal minerals in 1933.

GOLD.

Though gold had been found in New South Wales in earlier years, the history of gold-mining in the State dates from 1851, when its existence in payable quantities was proved by E. H. Hargraves, and the principal gold-fields were discovered. The deposits which have been mined include various types, *e.g.*, alluvial gold, auriferous reefs or lodes, impregnations in stratified deposits and igneous rocks, and irregular deposits, as in auriferous ironstone.

Many rich alluvial deposits in which gold was easily accessible were exploited during the twenty years 1851-1870; then it became necessary to introduce expensive methods of mining, and the production declined. During the period of general depression which followed the financial crisis of 1893 greater attention was paid to prospecting for minerals, and with the

development of new processes the output of gold showed considerable improvement. In 1904, however, a steady decline commenced, and the yield in 1929, viz., 7,496 oz. fine, was the lowest recorded in any year since 1851. When economic stress directed greater attention to prospecting, the yield progressively increased from 7,496 oz. fine in 1929 to 29,252 oz. fine in 1933. Of the gold produced in 1932 and 1933, 2,902 oz. and 4,661 oz. respectively were obtained from the treatment of silver-lead ores from Broken Hill. The value of the output in 1932 at standard rate was £118,685, and was the highest recorded since 1921. It was exceeded in 1933, when the value at standard rate was £124,254. Gold was at a substantial premium throughout these years, so that the values in Australian currency would be expressed by much higher figures, as shown in the table which follows. The prices paid for gold lodged at the Mint since March, 1930, are shown in the Official Year Book, 1931-32, page 419, and in chapter Private Finance of this issue.

In terms of the Gold Bounty Act, 1930-31, the Commonwealth Government undertook to pay bounty in respect of gold produced in Australia in each of the ten years 1931 to 1940, in which the production would exceed the average annual production during the three years 1928 to 1930 (approximately 486,000 oz. fine). The rate of bounty in respect of gold produced during the six months, January to June, 1931, was £1 (Australian currency) per ounce of fine gold in excess of half the average annual production, 1928 to 1930. The rate of bounty in respect of subsequent production was calculated on the basis of 10s. (Australian currency) per oz. fine, and was to be increased if the average rate of exchange for telegraphic transfers from Australia to London fell below 30 per cent., viz., by 1s. for each decrease of 3 per cent. in the rate of exchange, the maximum bounty being £1 (Australian currency). The bounty payable on each year's production of gold was distributed amongst the producers in proportion to the quantity produced.

During the year ended June, 1932, bounty amounting to £2,063 was paid in respect of 14,076½ oz. (fine) of New South Wales gold, and from 1st July, 1932, until payment of the bounty was suspended, the sum of £1,864 was received by producers in New South Wales. Under provisions of the Financial Emergency Act, 1932, the payment of the gold bounty was suspended from 30th September, 1932, until such time as the price of the metal falls below £5 per ounce fine in English currency or £5 10s. in Australian currency.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold won in New South Wales to the end of 1933:—

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Period.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz. fine.	£		oz. fine.	£
1851-1900	11,399,508	48,422,001	1931	19,673	118,623*
1901-1910	2,252,851	9,569,492	1932	27,941	203,622*
1911-1920	1,145,185	4,864,440	1933	29,252	226,068*
1921-1925	133,335	566,375			
1926-1930	70,287	298,557	Total ...	15,078,032	64,269,178

* Value in Australian currency.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century a system of dredging was introduced for the purpose of recovering alluvial gold from the beds of the rivers which drain auriferous country, and in 1900 the quantity obtained by the

dredges was 7,924 oz. of fine gold, valued at £33,660. During the following decade the quantity amounted to 298,416 oz. fine, valued at £1,267,593. Subsequently the output of the dredges declined, until in 1929 it was only 91 oz. fine. The output in 1931 was 331 oz. fine, and increased to 1,848 oz. fine in 1932. In 1933 the output was 1,468 oz. fine. Dredges are employed also for the recovery of stream tin; particulars are shown on page 296.

SILVER, LEAD, AND ZINC.

The production of lead and zinc in New South Wales is associated closely with the mining of silver, the Broken Hill silver-lead deposits being the main source of the output.

The Broken Hill field was discovered in 1883, and it has become one of the principal mining centres of the world. The lode, varying in width from 10 feet to 400 feet, may be traced for several miles. Mining leases held by companies and syndicates extend along its entire length, but operations are confined to an extent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the centre. Underneath an outcrop of manganiferous ironstone were found rich oxidised ores, consisting of carbonate of lead and kaolin with silver, and, below these ores, mixed sulphides of lead and zinc with a high silver content. As the depth increased the proportions of silver, lead, and zinc became smaller, and the gangue was found to consist of rhodonite which causes difficulty in the extraction of the metals.

For some years operations were directed towards the recovery of silver in the ores which contained the metal in payable quantities. The other metals were not recovered because the current price for lead was comparatively low and a method had not been devised by which the lead and zinc in the complex sulphide ores could be separated profitably. Consequently huge dumps of residue and low-grade ores accumulated at the mines until the development of new processes for the separation of the sulphides by means of flotation led to their treatment.

Lead and zinc concentrates have been produced in large quantities at Broken Hill. The former contain lead amounting to 60 or 65 per cent., silver 20 to 25 oz. per ton, zinc 7 to 8 per cent., and sulphur 15 per cent. The zinc concentrates contain zinc, about 45 per cent., lead 6 per cent., silver 10 oz. per ton, and sulphur 30 per cent. The lead concentrates are treated at Port Pirie in South Australia. Although the greater part of the zinc concentrates is exported to the United Kingdom and other European countries or to Japan, large quantities are treated in Australia at Risdon, Tasmania.

During 1932 the output of ore from the Broken Hill mines amounted to 1,097,694 tons, valued at £1,740,449, and in 1933, to 1,200,575 tons valued at £2,015,312.

Another silver field of some importance, known as Yerranderie, is situated in the Burragorang valley. The lodes are small, varying in width from mere threads to 8 feet, but they are exceptionally rich. The bulk of the silver is associated with galena, which contains up to 160 oz. per ton. Second-grade ores contain from 40 to 80 oz. per ton. The Yerranderie field is handicapped by the high cost of haulage along a steeply-graded road to the nearest railway, therefore only first-grade ore is despatched from the mines, the lower grades being stacked for concentration or future treatment. There was no production from the Yerranderie mines in 1932 or 1933.

Smaller silver fields are situated in various parts of the State, and extensive developmental work has been done at Captain's Flat. An Act was passed in 1930 to authorise the construction of a railway to link Captain's Flat with Bungendore on the Sydney to Cooma railway. Workings have been established, but owing to unfavourable market conditions, commercial production has not yet been undertaken.

In assessing the quantity and value of the metals won from the silver-lead ores mined in New South Wales, the Department of Mines estimates the total value on the basis of the metal produced within the State and the value of the ore, concentrates, etc., not smelted within the State, as declared by the several companies at the date of export from the State. The following table is a summary of the Department's records of the quantity and value of the silver and lead produced in New South Wales from local ores, and the quantity and value of silver-lead and zinc concentrates produced in the State and despatched elsewhere for treatment:—

Period.	Silver.	Silver-lead Concentrates, Carbonate ore, etc.	Lead-Pig, in Matte, etc.	Zinc Concentrates.
Quantity.				
	oz.	tons.	tons.	tons.
To 1900	9,572,829	3,020,611	14,680	138,901
1901-1905	4,154,020	1,985,868	17,550	183,782
1906-1910	8,310,962	1,751,751	71,435	1,460,138*
1911-1915	12,460,553	1,694,834	114,375	2,093,783
1916-1920	7,982,192	866,654	80,115	553,628
1921-1925	2,960,993	1,013,376	28,466	1,449,599
1926-1930	33,017	1,377,163	...	1,388,821
1931	50,353	172,380	...	220,982
1932	49,309	209,125	...	188,038
1933	55,882	225,445	...	230,952
Total ...	45,630,110	12,317,207	326,621	7,908,624
Value.				
	£	£	£	£
To 1900	1,562,501	28,924,613	274,585	157,066
1901-1905	445,051	8,910,586	255,366	440,402
1906-1910	892,414	11,561,794	996,646	3,761,223
1911-1915	1,302,510	14,302,570	1,899,601	6,861,489
1916-1920	1,426,886	12,920,076	2,358,625	2,195,599
1921-1925	471,312	15,360,784	657,574	5,171,152
1926-1930	3,259	15,498,294	...	5,263,786
1931	3,151	1,076,208	...	512,795
1932	3,683	1,563,229	...	155,928
1933	4,559	1,778,648	...	283,845
Total ...	6,115,326	111,896,802	6,442,397	24,803,285

* Includes 2,758 tons of spelter.

The total value of the production, as shown above, amounted to £1,722,840 and £2,067,052 in 1932 and 1933 respectively, as compared with £1,592,154 in 1931. Owing to the low prices obtainable mining operations were restricted during these years.

As stated previously, the bulk of the ores produced in the silver-lead mines is exported for treatment to other parts of Australia or despatched in the form of concentrates to overseas countries; therefore the figures shown in the preceding table do not indicate fully the importance of the mines of New South Wales in respect of the production of the various metals. The Department of Mines has collected records from the various mining and smelting companies and ore-buyers with the object of ascertaining the actual value accruing to the Commonwealth from the silver-lead mines of this State. Thus particulars have been obtained regarding the quantity and value of the silver, lead, and zinc extracted within the Commonwealth,

and the gross metallic contents of concentrates exported oversea have been estimated on the basis of average assays as follows. In the case of the lead and zinc contents, the quantities have been estimated only when payment was made for them.

Year.	Metal obtained within Commonwealth from ores raised in New South Wales.				Concentrates exported oversea.						Total Value of Production from Silver-lead Ores of New South Wales.
	Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.	Aggregate Value.	Quantity.	Contents by average assay.			Assessed Value.		
						Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.			
1921	oz. fine. 3,624,413	tons. 47,426	tons. 1,425	£ 1,723,864	tons. 47,127	oz. fine. 617,477	tons. 6,539	tons. 19,272	£ 261,238	£ 1,985,102	
1926	7,338,477	142,654	39,277	6,730,689	251,294	2,371,264	23,242	96,167	1,591,673	8,322,362	
1929	7,619,884	165,364	46,163	5,918,014	156,532	835,697	7,069	76,619	734,561	6,652,275	
1930	7,876,894	162,703	53,958	4,579,412	187,228	844,188	14,044	87,913	911,724	5,491,136	
1931	6,177,863	129,819	53,832	2,995,029	95,421	460,958	13,405	43,629	257,705	3,252,734	
1932	5,896,193	131,422	53,200	3,001,005	57,591	178,034	1,222	30,164	124,719	3,125,724	
1933	7,430,479	158,475	53,956	3,579,886	140,203	790,792	18,344	63,849	475,161	4,055,047	

The silver-lead ores mined in New South Wales contain, in addition to silver, lead, and zinc, a number of other metals, *e.g.*, cadmium, copper, gold, and antimony, but unless these metals are extracted within New South Wales they are not represented in statistics of the mineral production of the State, except by inclusion as zinc concentrates.

Cadmium is recovered at Risdon, Tasmania, as a by-product in the treatment of zinc ores mined at Broken Hill. The quantity extracted during 1932 was 158 tons, valued at £22,164. One hundred and sixty tons extracted in 1933 were valued at £22,330.

COPPER.

The ores of copper are distributed widely throughout New South Wales. Deposits of commercial value have been mined in the central portion of the State, but the industry has been handicapped severely in many places by the high cost of transport to market, and, as the price fluctuates considerably, operations have been intermittent. Large quantities of low-grade ores are available, and when the market is favourable they may be treated profitably.

The quantity and value of the copper won in New South Wales, as estimated by the Department of Mines, are shown below:—

Period.	Ingots, Matte, and Regulus.		Ore.		Total Value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	tons.	£	tons.	£	£	
1858-1900	95,501	5,474,309	6,101	92,651	5,566,960	
1901-1905	33,989	2,011,609	8,578	104,533	2,116,142	
1906-1910	41,898	2,869,101	6,872	62,006	2,931,107	
1911-1915	36,305	2,169,508	9,870	108,226	2,277,734	
1916-1920	21,453	2,355,248	554	8,887	2,364,135	
1921-1925	3,863	259,926	129	1,822	261,748	
1926-1930	867	58,053	339	3,102	61,155	
1931	485	23,298	56	650	23,948	
1932	632	21,785	...	...	21,785
1933	706	26,775	...	...	26,775
Total	...	235,699	15,269,612	32,499	381,877	15,651,489

The output of copper in 1932 and 1933 was obtained for the most part in the treatment of other ores mined at Broken Hill. No copper mines operated during 1933 owing to the low prices ruling.

TIN.

Tin, unlike copper, is restricted in its geographical and petrological range, and is the rarest of the common metals of commerce. The lodes discovered in New South Wales are numerous, but they are on a small scale. The maximum depth attained is about 360 feet.

Tin ore occurs in the northern, southern, and western divisions. The areas in which workable quantities have been located are on the western fall of the New England Tableland, with Emmaville and Tingha as the chief centres, and at Ardlethan in the southern district. Alluvial deposits of stream tin in the northern rivers are exploited by means of dredging.

Tin has contributed in a very considerable degree to the total production of the mineral wealth of the State, although its aggregate yield, in point of value, is below that of coal, silver, gold, copper, and zinc.

Particulars of the output and the value of production of tin are shown below:—

Period.	Ingots.		Ore.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	tons.	£	tons.	£	£
1872-1900	67,055	5,879,803	13,581	908,130	6,787,933
1901-1905	4,319	557,855	1,994	142,977	700,832
1906-1910	5,244	816,061	3,947	377,620	1,193,681
1911-1915	4,268	793,550	7,262	806,815	1,600,365
1916-1920	4,346	1,053,645	6,953	1,005,841	2,059,486
1921-1925	3,628	805,294	2,005	204,073	1,009,367
1926-1930	4,654	1,120,122	54	1,733	1,121,855
1931	777	101,761	17	1,350	103,111
1932	793	120,124	...	...	120,124
1933	1,135	218,244	...	...	218,244
Total ...	96,219	11,456,459	40,813	3,448,539	14,914,998

Owing to a persistent decline in the price of tin the output declined in 1929 and 1930, but the production has increased progressively since 1931, when there was greater activity amongst prospectors and fossickers, and prices became more remunerative.

There are a number of dredges for the recovery of tin in the northern districts. The quantity of tin so obtained was 272 tons in 1932 and 398 tons in 1933, valued at £27,842 and £61,922 respectively, as compared with 200 tons, valued at £17,230 in 1931. The total yield by dredging since 1901 has been 29,438 tons, valued at £3,779,237.

IRON AND IRON ORES.

Iron ore of good quality occurs in many parts of New South Wales. The most extensive deposits are at Cadia, where 10,000,000 tons may be recovered economically; at Carcoar, where a large quantity has been produced; and at Goulburn and Queanbeyan, each containing about 1,000,000 tons; at Wingello there are about 3,000,000 tons of aluminous iron ores of low grade. It has been estimated that in the known deposits, excluding Wingello ores, there are 15,000,000 tons which may be recovered by quarrying, and that a much greater quantity may be obtained by more costly methods of mining.

Prior to 1907 iron ore was mined principally for use as flux in smelting other ores, although in 1884, at Mittagong, and in later years at Lithgow, the production of pig-iron from local ores had been attempted without permanent success. Following a reorganisation and remodelling of the Eskbank Ironworks, Lithgow, iron ore was produced on a more extensive scale, mainly from the Cadia and Carcoar deposits. In 1928 new iron and steelworks were opened at Port Kembla, and the Lithgow works have been transferred to the new site. The iron ore used at the Port Kembla and Newcastle iron and steel works is imported from South Australia, and with the cessation of operations at Lithgow the production of local iron ore was suspended.

Until 1907 the output of pig iron was principally from scrap iron, but in the years 1907 to 1910 pig iron produced from local ores amounted to 116,273 tons. In the years 1911-1920 the production was 599,752 tons, and in the next quinquennium 408,864 tons were produced. The output in 1926 and 1927 was 105,201 tons and 118,951 tons respectively, but, as the new works at Port Kembla progressed, the treatment of local ores declined, the output of pig-iron was 56,776 tons in 1928 and only 3,911 tons in 1929. All the ore treated since 1929 was imported, mainly from South Australia. The total production of pig iron during the years 1907 to 1929 was 1,409,728 tons, valued at £7,493,435. 2,432 tons of iron-stone flux, valued at £950, were obtained during 1933.

Further details relating to the operations of ironworks are shown in the chapter relating to factories.

Iron Oxide.

Iron oxide is obtained in the Port Macquarie, Moss Vale, Newcastle, Milton, and Goulburn districts for use in purifying gas or as a pigment. The output during 1932 and 1933 was 3,065 tons and 2,936 tons, valued at £1,668 and £1,641 respectively, mined in the Port Macquarie district. The total output to the end of 1933 was 90,263 tons, valued at £88,614.

OTHER METALS.

Platinum.—Platinum occurs in several districts of New South Wales, but platinum mining is comparatively unimportant. The quantity produced to the end of 1933 amounted to 19,815 oz., valued at £125,707, of which 336 oz., valued at £2,906, were obtained during 1932, and 113 oz., valued at £805, during 1933.

Chromite.—Chromite, or chromic iron ore, is the only commercially important ore of chromium. It is found usually in association with serpentine. The chromite mined in New South Wales is used as a refractory material. The principal deposits are in the Gundagai and Tumut districts, and there are smaller quantities in the northern portion of the State. The quantity produced during 1932 was 97 tons, and during 1933, 891 tons, valued at £291 and £2,673 respectively, making a total output of 40,076 tons, valued at £125,489.

Tungsten ores.—The tungsten ores, wolfram and scheelite, occur in many localities in New South Wales generally in association with tinstone (cassiterite) bismuth, and molybdenite. These ores are used mainly in the manufacture of special steels for which the demand increased during the war period and declined upon the cessation of hostilities. Owing to the low price offered for the products, there was no production of scheelite between 1920 and 1928 and no wolfram was won between 1925 and 1928. In 1929 a small demand set in for both ores, and 9 tons of scheelite valued at £813, and 14 tons of wolfram valued at £1,402 were produced. In 1930, five tons of scheelite, £220, and 10 tons of wolfram, £637, were won. The output in 1931 was 2 tons of scheelite and 54 tons of wolfram. No scheelite was produced in 1932 or 1933, but 24 tons of wolfram, valued at £1,012, were won in 1932 and $\frac{1}{4}$ ton, valued at £16, in 1933, making a total production at the end of 1933 of 1,706 tons of scheelite, valued at £193,506, and 2,381 tons of wolfram, valued at £273,695.

Molybdenum.—Supplies of molybdenite, the principal ore of molybdenum, exist in New South Wales. Its main use, however, is for the manufacture of molybdenum steel, and, as in the case of tungsten ores, the demand has become almost negligible. The output to the end of 1933 was 843 tons, valued at £214,644, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons, of a value of £704, were produced in 1932, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons, valued at £1,215, in 1933.

Antimony.—This mineral may be obtained in a number of districts, in the north-east of the State. Owing to fluctuations in the price of the metal, mining is spasmodic. The total output of antimony to the end of the year 1933 was 19,556 tons, valued at £366,971, of which 87 tons, valued at £2,743, were produced in 1932, and 58 tons, valued at £2,227, in 1933.

Manganese.—Manganese ores have been discovered in various places but generally in localities which lack facilities for transport. During the year 1930 the quantity obtained was 125 tons, valued at £375. No production was recorded in 1931, but 106 tons, valued at £340, were obtained in 1932, and 129 tons, of a value of £448, in 1933.

Bismuth.—Bismuth has been obtained chiefly in the neighbourhood of Glen Innes, and at Whipstick in the South Coast division. In other districts bismuth is associated with molybdenite and wolfram ores. The quantity of bismuth produced in 1932 was 19 tons, and in 1933 one ton, valued at £2,125 and £100 respectively. The quantity produced to the end of 1933 was 883 tons of ore, valued at £243,985.

Mercury.—Cinnabar, the most important ore of mercury, occurs in numerous localities, but it has not been discovered in a sufficiently concentrated form to enable it to be mined profitably. No production of quick-silver has been recorded since 1916.

COAL.

The main coal basin extends along the coast from Port Stephens on the north to Ulladulla on the south, and this seaboard of nearly 200 miles enhances the value of the deposits by facilitating shipment and the development of oversea trade. From Ulladulla the basin trends inland to the west and north-west as far as Rylstone, whence the boundary line extends northward beyond Gunnedah, and then runs in a south-easterly direction to Port Stephens. The widest part of the area is between Dubbo and Newcastle, 150 miles, and the basin is deepest in the neighbourhood of Sydney, where the uppermost seam is nearly 3,000 feet below the surface.

From Sydney the measures rise gradually in all directions. They emerge to the surface at Newcastle on the north, at Bulli in the Illawarra district to the south, and at Lithgow, in the Blue Mountains region, to the west, and these three districts contain the important coal mining centres.

The Upper or Newcastle coal measures show the greatest surface development. In the northern field they are known to contain twelve seams, six being worked; in the southern, seven distinct seams are known, and three have been worked; of the seven seams traced in the western field, only three are of commercial value. After many unsuccessful boring operations, the uppermost seam of the Newcastle measures was located under Sydney Harbour in 1891, and it has been worked to a depth of nearly 3,000 feet.

The coal obtained at Newcastle is suitable for gas making and for household use. The coal from Bulli and Lithgow is essentially steam coal. The southern coal produces a strong coke, specially suitable for smelting purposes by reason of its capacity for sustaining the weight of the ore burden in a blast furnace, and it contains less ash than the western. The coal obtained at the Sydney Harbour Colliery was loaded into oversea steamers from a wharf near the pit's mouth, but this mine has not been worked for some time.

An isolated basin of upper coal measures has been discovered at Coorabin in the Riverina district, 400 miles from Sydney.

In the western and southern fields the upper coal measures contain deposits of shale suitable for the manufacture of kerosene oil and for the production of gas. Deposits of kerosene shale, though much less extensive, occur in the upper and Greta measures of the northern coal-field.

The middle coal measures outcrop near East Maitland, but do not appear in the western field. Their occurrence in the southern field has not been proved definitely.

The lower or Greta measures outcrop over an irregular area in the neighbourhood of Maitland, and have been traced with intervening breaks as far north as Wingen. They occur as an isolated belt to the north of Inverell, and extend through Ashford, almost to the Queensland border. These measures have been located in the Clyde Valley, in the extreme southern portion of the Illawarra field, but do not occur in the western. The coal of the Greta measures is contained in two seams, and is the purest and generally the most useful obtained in the State, being of a good quality, hard, and economical as regards working. The Greta seams are worked extensively between West Maitland and Cessnock, in the most important coal-mining district in Australia, and at Muswellbrook.

Concrete proposals for the commercial production of power oil from coal in Great Britain by the hydrogenation process has focussed the attention of coal producers upon the possibilities of the rehabilitation of the industry by the utilization of coal produced in this State for the production of motor spirits, oils, etc.

A coal treatment process of a similar nature was investigated in 1932-1933. It is a low temperature process, involving no new principles, by which it is claimed that there may be obtained from one ton of Maitland coal (a) a quantity of rich gas, (b) 40 gallons of tar, and (c) 13 cwt. of solid fuel or coke of special quality. Funds were provided by the Government for investigation, and the suitability of Maitland coal for treatment by this process was demonstrated, though commercial production appears unlikely at present.

State Coal Mine.

The State Coal Mines Act, 1912, empowers the Government to purchase or resume coal-bearing lands or coal mines and to open and work coal mines upon Crown land or upon private land containing coal reserved to the Crown or acquired for the purpose of a State coal mine. The coal obtained from a State mine is to be used only by the State Departments or undertakings.

A State coal mine was opened at Lithgow, in the Western district, in September, 1916. The area of the land containing coal reserved for the Crown amounts to about 40,200 acres, and the available supply of coal has been estimated at 240,000,000 tons. The mine, which was closed in July, 1917, was taken over by the Railway Commissioners in the early part of 1931, and transferred to the jurisdiction of the Minister for Mines on 1st October, 1932. Under the State Coal Mines (Amendment) Act, 1932, control of the mine is vested in the State Coal Mines Control Board, consisting of the Under-Secretary, Department of Mines (Chairman), an officer of the Mines Department, nominated by the Minister for Mines, and a representative of the Department of Railways, nominated by the Minister for Transport.

The output from the mine was 527,293 tons in 1929-30, and 552,320 tons in 1930-31, 535,220 tons in 1931-32, and 386,646 tons in 1932-33.

Production of Coal.

The following table shows the quantity and value of coal raised in New South Wales to the close of 1933, the total production being 377,655,889 tons, valued at £202,872,507.

Period.	Coal Raised.	Value at Pit's Mouth.	Average value per ton.
	tons.	£	s. d.
To 1900	91,476,633	37,315,915	8 1
1901-05	30,917,230	10,703,600	6 11
1906-10	40,624,698	14,240,992	7 0
1911-15	48,831,214	17,759,946	7 3
1916-20	44,830,757	25,847,168	11 6
1921-25	54,469,448	45,086,283	16 7
1926-30	46,170,868	38,628,003	16 9
1931	6,432,382	4,607,343	14 4
1932	6,784,222	4,376,453	12 11
1933	7,118,437	4,306,799	12 1
Total ...	377,655,889	202,872,507	10 9

The production of coal exceeded 10,000,000 tons in each year from 1920 to 1927, reaching the maximum in 1924 when the production was 11,618,216 tons. In 1928 there was a marked decline in the demand for coal, and in

1929 and 1930 operations were affected also by a prolonged cessation of work in the northern mines. The general industrial depression has been a major factor in the restricted production of the last four years.

The bulk of the coal is obtained from the northern coal-fields. The output of each district during 1932 and 1933 respectively was:—Northern, 4,398,253 and 4,651,483 tons, valued at £3,004,818 and £2,958,596; Southern, 1,112,686 and 1,218,014 tons, £691,928 and £762,459; Western, 1,273,283 and 1,248,940 tons, £679,707 and £585,744. The output of the Northern and Southern Districts increased during 1933 by 253,230 and 105,328 tons respectively, while that of the Western District declined by 24,343 tons. Of the total output in 1933, 4,075,946 tons or 57.3 per cent. was drawn from tunnels, and 3,042,491 tons or 42.7 per cent. from shafts. Of the coal wrought, 20.79 per cent. was cut by machinery in 1932 and 24.2 per cent. in 1933.

A comparative statement of prices of coal is shown on page 283.

The following statement shows the quantity of coal retained for local consumption, and the interstate and oversea exports in the last six years. The bunker coal loaded in Sydney Harbour into interstate steamers in 1921, 1926 and 1928 is included in the table under the heading "domestic consumption," because it was not distinguished in the records from the coal taken in that port by intrastate vessels. In this group is included also coal used in the coal mines, miners' coal, dirt, etc., which amounted to 433,700 tons in 1931, 388,000 tons in 1932, and 377,000 tons in 1933.

Year.	Retained for Domestic Consumption	Sent to other Australian States.	Total quantity consumed in Australia.	Exported to Oversea Countries.	Total Production.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1921	5,268,628	2,752,810	8,021,438	2,771,949	10,793,387
1926	6,347,939	2,740,570	9,088,509	1,797,257	10,885,766
1928	6,102,644	2,209,981	8,312,625	1,135,572	9,448,197
1929	5,436,114	1,486,902	6,923,016	694,720	7,617,736
1930	4,994,552	1,451,594	6,446,146	646,909	7,093,055
1931	4,090,554	1,540,416	5,630,970	801,412	6,432,382
1932	4,489,874	1,501,598	5,991,472	792,750	6,784,222
1933	4,663,259	1,623,840	6,287,099	831,338	7,118,437
Per cent. of Total.					
1921	48.8	25.5	74.3	25.7	100
1926	58.3	25.2	83.5	16.5	100
1928	64.6	23.4	88.0	12.0	100
1929	71.4	19.5	90.9	9.1	100
1930	70.4	20.5	90.9	9.1	100
1931	63.6	23.9	87.5	12.5	100
1932	66.2	22.1	88.3	11.7	100
1933	65.5	22.8	88.3	11.7	100

The greatest decline, absolutely and relatively, occurred in the oversea exports, which represented 9 per cent. of the output in 1930 as compared with 25 per cent. in 1921 and 16 per cent. in 1926. There was a diminution in interstate exports also—relatively greater than the foregoing figures indicate, as those for the earlier years do not include Sydney bunker trade. In 1931 there was a slight increase in exports, but a marked decline in the quantity retained for local consumption. Production increased slightly in 1932, and again in 1933, mainly due to greater home consumption, but the proportion of exports was slightly less than in 1931. Some of the coal sent to South Australia is re-exported to Broken Hill.

Full particulars are not available as to the purposes for which coal is used locally, but statistics of factories and railways with those of the export trade contain information which covers a large proportion of the total production. The following statement shows these details for the last six years, though they differ from those shown in other tables in so far as they refer to periods of twelve months ending June, and not to calendar years:—

Coal Used.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
In Factories—						
Fuel in Electricity Works ...	tons. 882,355	tons. 907,461	tons. 835,237	tons. 741,130	tons. 785,081	tons. }
„ Other Factories ...	1,318,880	1,207,420	768,164	656,333	713,943	
	2,201,235	2,114,881	1,603,401	1,397,463	1,499,024	
Raw Material in Gas Works ...	661,878	653,449	551,634	515,508	502,252	†
„ Coke Works ...	869,257	605,729	440,727	398,800	655,957	
	1,531,135	1,259,178	992,361	914,308	1,158,209	
Total in Factories ...	3,732,370	3,374,059	2,595,762	2,311,771	2,657,233	
On Railways for Locomotive Purposes ...	1,212,272	1,097,049	961,739	896,147	907,291	865,837
Total, Factories and Railways...	4,944,642	4,471,108	3,557,501	3,207,918	3,564,524	†
Exports—						
Interstate*—Cargo ...	1,541,788	895,321	1,322,273	1,250,940	1,414,055	1,465,588
„ Bunker ...	488,200	281,122	308,074	262,604	304,351	333,441
Total, Interstate ...	2,029,988	1,176,443	1,630,347	1,513,544	1,718,406	1,799,029
Overseas—Cargo ...	311,608	153,344	357,367	342,419	282,969	291,835
„ Bunker ...	645,266	393,196	445,714	456,202	531,300	562,965
Total, Overseas ...	956,874	546,540	803,081	798,621	814,269	854,800
Total Exports ...	2,986,862	1,722,983	2,433,428	2,312,165	2,532,675	2,653,829
Total, Factories, Railways and Exports ...	7,931,504	6,194,091	5,990,929	5,520,083	6,097,199	†

* Approximate.

† Not yet available.

The quantity of coal used as fuel in factories rose and fell with the general movement in the secondary industries, the requirements of the electric light and power works being an important factor. The demand for coal as raw material in gas works declined in 1930-31 and has since been fairly steady, but the quantity used in coke works has fluctuated. The quantity consumed by railway locomotives has declined on account of the electrification of some of the railway services, economy in the use of coal for steam engines, and a reduction in traffic. The export trade has been affected by reason of a diminution in the demand due to such causes as the substitution of oil.

On the average it appears that local factories absorb nearly 40 per cent. of the output, the railways approximately 15 per cent., and the export trade over 35 per cent.

In May, 1929, the Governments of the Commonwealth and of the State of New South Wales, acting in conjunction, appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the position of the coal industry and the causes which had led to a marked decline in the local demand as well as in the export trade. The report of the Commission issued in March, 1930, contains a comprehensive review of the industry. The Commission recommended that coal-mining be placed under the control of a commission with far-reaching powers to regulate all phases of the industry, including conditions of employment; also that advisory committees of experts be appointed to assist the board. Further particulars relating to the recommendations and details regarding the working of the mines are shown in the 1929-30 issue of the Year Book.

OIL SHALE.

Oil-bearing mineral, which is a variety of torbanite or cannel coal, known locally as kerosene shale, has been found in many localities in New South Wales, the most important deposits being in the Capertee and Wolgan Valleys.

The production of oil shale, from the opening of the mines in 1865 to the end of 1924 amounted to 1,919,685 tons, valued at £2,690,710. There was no commercial production between 1925 and 1929, but 346 tons valued at £125 were produced in 1930. In the following year the production consisted of 2,131 tons, valued at £1,814, and 1,500 tons, of which the value has not been ascertained. The production in 1932 was 2,691 tons, valued at £2,372, bringing the total production to the end of that year to 1,924,853 tons, and the value to £2,695,021. No oil shale was produced in 1933.

The revival of activity in shale mining in 1931 was an outcome of a grant of £100,000 made available by the Commonwealth Government for the employment of surplus coal miners. The Shale Oil Development Committee was formed to administer the grant, and arrangements were made to subsidise holders of shale oil leases to enable them to provide work, but as this policy resulted in the employment of only a few of the miners, the Committee was incorporated as a limited company and commenced mining operations at Newnes, in the Wolgan Valley, in August, 1931. About two months later a quantity of shale was despatched abroad, and the retorts at Newnes were brought into operation for the extraction of oil at the mine. Over the whole period of the Committee's mining operations—1st November, 1931 to 16th April, 1932—3,980 tons of oil shale were mined and 176 tons of lower grade shale from adjoining leases were purchased; 3,885 tons of oil shale were treated in the retorts for a yield of 381,196 gallons, or an average of approximately 98 gallons of crude oil per ton of shale. In the same period the quantity of coal mined was 2,795 tons.

On 28th June, 1932, the oil works at this locality were transferred to a private organisation, which abandoned the project in November, 1932. A committee, known as the Newnes Investigation Committee, comprising an independent chairman and six members (three nominated by the Commonwealth and three by the State Government) was set up, to investigate the possibilities of the industry. It has been announced that the Governments concerned have decided to negotiate with persons possessing the

necessary technical and engineering qualifications to undertake development at Newnes, the Government being prepared to provide such financial and other assistance as may be necessary to induce the launching of the project.

DIAMONDS.

Diamonds and other gem-stones are distributed widely in New South Wales, but an extensive field has not been discovered. The finest of the New South Wales diamonds are harder and whiter than the South African, and are equal to the best Brazilian gems.

The following table shows the output of diamonds as recorded, but it is probable that the actual output was much greater. The majority of the diamonds have been obtained from the mines in the Bingara and Copeton districts:—

Period.	Carats.	Value.	Period.	Carats.	Value.
		£			£
1867-1900	100,103	55,535	1921-1925	3,232	4,183
1901-1905	54,206	46,434	1926-1930	1,077	1,226
1906-1910	16,651	12,374	1931	725	694
1911-1915	16,003	13,353	1932	251	252
1916-1920	11,973	12,573	1933	123	123
			Total ...	204,344	146,747

OPAL.

Precious opal occurs in two geological formations in New South Wales, viz., in tertiary vesicular basalt and in the upper cretaceous sediments. The most important deposits are in the upper cretaceous rocks at White Cliffs and Lightning Ridge. Gems from the latter field are remarkable for colour, fire, and brilliancy. The opals from vesicles in the tertiary basalt at Tintenbar in the North Coast division resemble the Mexican gems.

The following table shows the estimated value of precious opal won in New South Wales to the end of 1933:—

Period.	Value.	Period.	Value.
	£		£
1890-1900	456,599	1921-1925	51,740
1901-1905	476,000	1926-1930	47,409
1906-1910	305,300	1931	2,178
1911-1915	154,738	1932	1,233
1916-1920	105,547	1933	4,231
		Total ...	1,604,975

The output of opal was greatest during the five years ended 1903, when the average value was £115,000 per annum.

ALUNITE.

Alunite, or alumstone, occurs at Bullahdelah, about 35 miles from Port Stephens, in a narrow mountain range which for more than a mile is composed mainly of alunite, of greater or less purity. Owing to the nature of the occurrences, it has not been possible to estimate the ore reserves of commercial value. Four varieties of alunite are recognised at the mines, but operations were confined mainly to the light-pink ore, the average yield being about 80 per cent. of alum.

In 1926 the production of alunite was 580 tons, valued at £2,320, and the quantity exported since 1890 was 58,189 tons, valued at £208,795. No alunite has been produced during the last seven years.

OTHER MINERALS.

Marble.—Beds of marble of great variety of colouring and with highly ornamental markings, are located in many districts of New South Wales. Much of the marble is eminently suitable for decorative work.

Limestone.—Immense supplies of limestone are distributed widely throughout the State. The commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The bulk of the limestone is raised for the manufacture of cement in localities where coal and shale are readily available.

Fireclays.—Fireclays of good quality are found in the permo-carboniferous coal measures, and excellent clays for brick-making, pottery, etc., may be obtained in the State, chiefly in Sydney and Wollongong districts.

Magnesite.—Magnesite is distributed widely, but few deposits are of commercial value. Large quantities have been mined at Fifield, Attunga, and Barraba. The output during 1932 was 5,117 tons, valued at £12,792, and 9,362 tons, valued at £23,405, were mined in 1933.

Diatomaceous earth occurs in several localities. The principal deposits are situated at Cooma, Barraba, Coonabarabran, and Wyrallah. The output in 1933 was 1,941 tons, valued at £4,852.

Other Mineral Deposits.—Other mineral deposits known to exist but not worked extensively include asbestos, barytes, fluorspar, Fuller's earth, ochre, graphite, gypsum, slate, and mica. Quartzite for the manufacture of silica bricks is obtainable in large quantities.

QUARRIES.

The Hawkesbury formation in the Metropolitan district provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked. In the north-western portion of the State and in the northern coal districts good building stone is obtainable.

Syenite, commonly called trachyte, is found at Bowral. For building purposes it is solid, and takes a beautiful polish.

Granite occurs at many places in the State, and it has been quarried generally in places near the coast, whence transport is cheaper than from less accessible localities. A large quantity was quarried in 1931 for use in the construction of water conservation works, etc. The pylons of the Sydney Harbour Bridge are faced with granite quarried at Moruya.

Basalt or blue metal, suitable for ballasting roads and railway lines and for making concrete, is obtained at Kiama and other localities.

The following statement shows the output of the quarries and clay, gravel and sand pits during the years 1932 and 1933, as recorded in returns

collected from the owners by the Statistician under the Census Act of 1901:—

Stone, etc.	1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£	tons.	£
Building Stone—				
Sandstone	6,242	11,525	80,714	47,942
Granite	114,298	44,890	3,597	1,676
Basalt and Dolerite... ..	154,452	32,913	295,755	89,445
Trachyte, etc.	143	398	493	1,213
Limestone	528	486	1,020	702
Marble	1,109	3,312	684	2,018
Other... ..	50,569	11,025	55,890	8,319
Macadam, Ballast, etc.—				
Sandstone	133,575	22,377	109,591	18,061
Granite	10,619	1,652	20,234	3,051
Bluestone, Basalt, etc.	760,653	188,764	725,503	151,885
Quartzite	22,466	5,258	62,800	17,364
Trachyte	1,573	471	2,470	817
Limestone	44,491	8,892	13,452	3,024
Gravel	673,086	140,347	816,826	297,735
Sand	108,646	10,783	125,324	11,686
Shale	19,801	3,672	29,131	5,731
Chert	474	130	432	119
Slate ... ..	...	...	...	...
Ironstone	581	158	...	...
Andesite ... ..	...	...	77,464	5,174
Porphrite ... ..	...	...	25,920	1,728
Other... ..	8,416	1,040	13,680	2,394
Limestone—				
For Cement	112,343	14,384	248,681	47,955
For Burning	29,607	13,166	32,839	11,952
For Flux	44,409	8,031	68,783	15,436
Shale for Cement... ..	18,158	2,199	49,293	6,515
Clays—				
Brick	214,839	20,816	538,904	61,066
Pottery and Earthenware	10,494	2,102	31,783	5,473
Pigment	123	164	...	...
Kaolin	2,698	2,288	5,532	2,986
Fire Clay	26,259	6,417	18,481	4,858
Silica	5,357	3,910	9,455	7,061
Other... ..	807	34	18,000	450
Shell Grit	3,578	1,805	2,219	2,732
Total	2,580,394	563,409	3,484,950	836,568

The output of the quarries was large in the years 1926 to 1929 when there was great activity in building, road construction, etc. Then a marked decline occurred in volume and in value during 1930, and a further decrease, especially in value, during the following year. The output, as recorded for each year since 1927, is shown below.

Year.	Output.		Year.	Output.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
1927	6,043,859	1,521,500	1931	3,218,619*	634,420*
1928	6,268,636	1,500,082	1932	2,580,394	563,409
1929	6,313,050	1,373,855	1933	3,484,950	836,568
1930	3,779,012	940,836			

* Revised since last issue.

INSPECTION OF MINES.

The inspection of mines with a view to safeguarding the miners from accident and disease is conducted by salaried officers of the Department of Mines in terms of the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, which apply to coal and shale mines, and the Mines Inspection Acts, which apply to other mines.

The Coal Mines Regulation Acts prescribe that every coal mine must be under the control and direction of a qualified manager, and daily personal supervision must be exercised by him or by a qualified under-manager. In mines where safety-lamps are used a competent person must be appointed as deputy to carry out duties for the safety of the mine, especially in regard to the presence of gas, the sufficiency of ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and the supervision of shot-firers.

The Acts contain general rules for the working of coal mines in regard to such matters as ventilation, sanitation, the inspection and safeguarding of machinery, safety lamps, explosives, security of shafts, etc. It is provided that a person may not be employed in getting coal or shale in the face of the workings of a mine unless he has had two years experience or works in company with an experienced miner. Special rules are established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

A Royal Commission, appointed in July, 1925, conducted an inquiry into conditions operating in the coal mines of New South Wales, with special reference to ventilation, the presence of gas, and the use of safety lamps. As a result of its recommendations the Coal Mines Regulation Act was amended with the object of minimising the risks attached to this class of mining, and Courts of Coal Mines Regulations may be constituted to determine matters relating to the safe working of the coal mines. The Governor may appoint a District Court judge, a stipendiary or police magistrate, or a mining warden to sit as a Court. Courts have been proclaimed at East Maitland, Newcastle, Muswellbrook, Gunnedah, Sydney, Wollongong, Lithgow, and Mudgee.

The Mines Rescue Act, 1925, makes provision for rescue operations in coal and shale mines by the establishment of rescue stations, rescue corps, and rescue brigades. In four districts, viz., the Western, Southern, Newcastle, and Maitland, central rescue stations have been established, and the mine owners in each district are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep. The rates of contribution for the year 1933 were as follows:—Western, $1\frac{1}{16}$ d.; Southern, 1.4d.; Newcastle, 1.15d.; and Maitland, 0.49d. per ton of coal raised during the preceding year. The amount contributed was £22,601 in 1932 and £23,821 in 1933.

In the mines, to which the Mines Inspection Acts relate, a qualified manager, exercising daily personal supervision, must be appointed if more than ten persons are employed below ground, and the machinery must be in charge of a competent engine-driver. General rules are contained in the Act, and the inspectors may require special rules to be constituted for certain mines.

Certificates of competency to act in mines as managers, under-managers, deputies, engine-drivers, and electricians are issued in accordance with the Acts relating to inspection.

Particulars regarding the persons killed or seriously injured in mining accidents during the last ten years are shown below:—

Year.	Accidents.				Per 1,000 Employed.			
	Coal and Shale Miners.		Other Miners.		Coal and Shale Miners.		Other Miners.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1924	27	80	10	53	1·17	3·47	·98	5·22
1925	27	115	10	65	1·12	4·78	·76	4·93
1926	25	102	20	60	1·01	4·12	1·27	3·82
1927	24	107	11	58	·98	4·37	·81	4·26
1928	14	103	12	50	·65	4·80	·99	4·94
1929	12	89	10	55	·53	3·96	·82	4·51
1930	16	73	14	63	·77	3·53	1·04	4·69
1931	7	66	13	35	·44	4·19	·78	2·11
1932	13	68	18	28	·90	4·74	1·34	2·09
1933	10	61	18	30	·75	4·56	1·43	2·39

The accident rates are not based on the number of employees as shown on page 284. They relate to the total number of persons who are subject to the provisions of the Mining Acts, including persons engaged in connection with treatment plant at the mines, and in quarries held under mining titles. The particulars relating to all quarries are included in the figures for the years 1925 to 1933 inclusive.

Allowance paid during 1932 to beneficiaries under the provisions of the Miners Accident Relief Act amounted to £18,148, and in 1933 to £17,324. The beneficiaries at the end of each year were: widows, 232 and 216; mothers, 18 and 16; sisters, 4; permanently disabled persons, 196 and 184; and children, 59 and 51 respectively.

In the chapter relating to Industrial Arbitration, particulars are given regarding industrial diseases in mines and the compensation provided in cases of accident or illness.

PUBLIC FINANCE.

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by four authorities, viz.:—(1) The Government of the State of New South Wales; (2) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; (3) the Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local governing bodies operating in defined areas); and (4) statutory bodies appointed by the Government to administer such public services as railways, tramways, water and sewerage, Sydney Harbour, irrigation, and main roads.

The governmental revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from taxes such as the income tax, stamp and probate duties, motor, betting, totalisator, racecourses admission and entertainments taxes, unemployment relief tax, proceeds of the State lottery; fees for licenses; from the sale and leasing of its lands and forests; and from the contribution by the Commonwealth under the financial agreement of 1927. The expenditure of the State on governmental account includes the cost of such services as education, public health, hospitals, police, prisons, the State law courts, Industrial Commission and conciliation boards, navigation (in part), agriculture and lands administration, water conservation and irrigation, local government (administration and grants), widows' pensions, care of the destitute, administration of mining, fisheries, and factory laws, the construction of public works and unemployment relief.

The governmental revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived mainly from the customs and excise and primage duties, income tax, land tax, estate duty, sales tax, and entertainments tax. Its expenditure is mainly in connection with war and repatriation services, old age and invalid pensions, maternity allowances, naval and military defence, lighthouses, navigation (in part), quarantine, bounties on production, the control of customs, meteorological observations, assistance in marketing operations, bankruptcy law (as proclaimed in August, 1928), the maintenance of a High Court and court of industrial arbitration.

Local governing bodies are required to levy a rate of not less than 1d. in the £1 on the unimproved capital value of lands within the areas administered by them, and, in some cases, they are empowered also to levy rates on the improved capital value. They provide minor services, such as the construction, maintenance, and lighting of streets and roads, the control and maintenance of public parks and recreation areas, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, the provision of water and sanitary services. In general the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates, but not infrequently charges are imposed for special services rendered. In some instances loans are raised for expenditure on revenue services and are repaid by special or increased general taxation in the area concerned.

The revenue of the statutory bodies such as the railways, tramways, Sydney Harbour Trust, etc., is derived almost entirely from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the Government.

Besides their ordinary governmental activities, the various Governments conduct certain business and industrial undertakings. Thus the State Government owns brickworks, monier pipe works, and metal quarries and other establishments, and many of the local governing bodies have established light and power services which are retailed to the general public.

Both State and Federal Governments have power to borrow money as approved by the Loan Council. Loans are applied to capital expenditure on works usually of a reproductive character, the interest, sinking fund, and cost of repairs and renewals to the works being paid from revenue. The Commonwealth Government, however, incurred a heavy debt for war

and repatriation services and for the soldier settlement schemes. Arrangements made under the Financial Agreement of 1927 to co-ordinate borrowing and sinking funds are described on page 682 of the 1930-31 Year Book. In terms of this agreement the Commonwealth took over the debts of the States on 1st July, 1929, and agreed to contribute a certain sum towards the annual interest and sinking fund charges thereon. A national debt sinking fund was established, and the management of the debts and the supervision of public borrowing were entrusted to the Australian Loan Council of representatives of the Commonwealth and of each State.

Municipalities and shires have power under certain conditions to raise loans. In the case of a municipality the total amount of loans must not exceed 20 per cent. of the unimproved value of the ratable land in its area, and, in the case of a shire, thrice its annual income.

Of the statutory bodies referred to, the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board alone has power to raise loans on its own initiative, but such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor and of the Australian Loan Council.

TAXATION.

The following statement shows the amount of taxation collected in New South Wales by the State Government, and the rates and charges received by local bodies, etc., during the five years ended 30th June, 1933.

Head of Taxation, or Charge.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
STATE.	£	£	£	£	£
Land Tax	2,870	2,588	2,486	2,453	1,968
Income Tax	7,343,049	7,084,465	6,183,481	3,411,146	3,870,616
Unemployment Relief Tax ...	...	...	4,375,803	5,799,519	6,702,439
Family Endowment Tax ...	52,598	1,886,715	558,555	930,264	2,490,034
Stamp and Probate Duties—					
Stamps	1,586,776	1,362,147	931,308	843,986	929,158
Betting Tickets	119,351	116,933	75,674	65,488	36,332
Probate	1,816,927	1,860,052	1,496,641	1,251,650	1,639,979
Motor Tax†	1,310,565	1,388,771	1,258,641	1,189,035	1,193,224
Motor Licenses	399,888	418,605	376,394	353,336	369,896
Motor Fees (Transport Act, 1930) ... ..	...	...	34,934	21,718	11,530
Motor Fees (Transport Co- ordination, 1931) ... ..	...	...	...	16,698	12,608
Motor Charges (Transport Co- ordination, 1931) ... ..	...	...	...	36,600	20,896
Betting Taxes	113,127	107,211	316,273	287,032	191,047
Totalisator Tax	193,868	193,172	142,939	122,049	104,231
Racecourses Admission Tax...	129,713	129,320	86,579	76,992	71,459
Entertainments Tax ... ..	...	54,711	78,345	55,174	55,678
Fees for Registration of Dogs..	21,051	22,184	22,060	20,718	20,790
Other Licenses	535,455	543,708	243,176	371,448	331,040
Total, State Taxation £	13,625,238	15,170,582	16,185,229	14,855,306	18,052,925
LOCAL, ETC.					
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates	873,579	787,548	616,426	631,112	732,835
Municipal Rates*—					
City of Sydney	1,033,634	1,085,382	1,148,778	1,082,930	1,054,538
Suburban and Country ...	3,490,996	3,753,855	3,963,814	3,751,689	3,281,800
Shire Rates*	1,551,386	1,679,538	1,719,530	1,420,061	1,307,292
Water and Sewerage Rates ...	3,029,918	3,080,686	3,037,313	3,110,476	3,095,880
Total, Local Rates and Charges	£ 9,979,513	10,387,009	10,485,861	9,996,268	9,472,345
Grand Total	£ 23,604,751	25,557,591	26,669,090	24,851,574	27,525,720

* Year ended 31st December preceding; Harbour Bridge and Main Roads rates are included.

† Part of the Motor Taxation included above is credited to the Main Roads Board, and not included as Governmental Revenue.

The Family Endowment Tax was first imposed as from 23rd July, 1927. The Unemployment Relief Tax operated from 1st July, 1930, until 1st December, 1933. The proceeds of the former were distributed for the maintenance of children where the family income was below the living wage standard, and the latter was utilised for the provision of food relief and special work for the unemployed. Particulars of amounts collected, rates and allocations are shown in the chapter dealing with "Employment."

It is not practicable to determine the precise amount of Federal taxation which is borne by the people of New South Wales. The amount of customs and excise revenue collected in the State is shown in part "Commerce," but some of these taxes relate to goods consumed in other States, as there is considerable interstate trade. Federal land and income taxes paid by persons owning property and deriving income in more than one State are included in single assessments made by the Central Office, and cannot be allocated to the individual States except arbitrarily. It may be assumed, however, that the average Federal taxation per head in New South Wales is not less than the average calculated on the receipts and population of the whole Commonwealth. These averages, were £8 17s. 3d. in 1928-29, and £9 0s. 11d., £7 15s. 2d., £8 4s. 8d., and £8 10s. 0d. in the succeeding years.

Taxation per Head of Population.

The amounts in the preceding table stated in their equivalent rates per head of population are shown below:—

Head of Taxation, or Charge.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
STATE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Land Tax ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Income Tax	2 19 0	2 16 3	2 8 7	1 6 7	1 9 11
Unemployment Relief Tax ...	...	...	1 14 5	2 5 2	2 11 9
Family Endowment Tax ...	0 0 5	0 15 0	0 4 5	0 7 3	0 19 2
Stamp and Probate Duties—					
Stamps	0 12 9	0 10 10	0 7 4	0 6 7	0 7 2
Betting Tickets	0 1 0	0 0 11	0 0 7	0 0 6	0 0 3
Probate	0 14 8	0 14 9	0 11 9	0 9 9	0 12 8
Motor Tax	0 10 7	0 11 0	0 9 11	0 9 3	0 9 2
Motor Licenses	0 3 3	0 3 4	0 2 11	0 2 9	0 2 10
Motor Fees (Transport Act, 1930) ... ..	...	...	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 1
Motor Fees (Transport Co-ordination Act, 1931)...	...	...	...	0 0 2	0 0 1
Motor Charges (Transport Co-ordination Act, 1931)...	...	...	...	0 0 3	0 0 2
Betting Taxes	0 0 11	0 0 10	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 1 6
Totalisator Tax	0 1 7	0 1 7	0 1 2	0 1 0	0 0 10
Racecourse Admission Tax ...	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 0 7	0 0 7
Entertainments Tax ... ..	...	0 0 5	0 0 7	0 0 5	0 0 5
Fees for Registration of Dogs ...	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2
Other Licenses	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 1 11	0 2 11	0 2 7
Total, State Taxation ...	5 9 8	6 0 5	6 7 2	5 15 8	6 19 4
LOCAL, ETC.					
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ...	0 7 0	0 6 3	0 4 10	0 4 11	0 5 8
Municipal Rates*—					
City of Sydney	0 8 4	0 8 7	0 9 0	0 8 5	0 8 2
Suburban and Country ...	1 8 1	1 9 10	1 11 2	1 9 3	1 5 4
Shire Rates*	0 12 6	0 13 4	0 13 7	0 11 1	0 10 1
Water and Sewerage Rates ...	1 4 5	1 4 6	1 3 10	1 4 3	1 3 11
Total, Local Rates and Charges	4 0 4	4 2 6	4 2 5	3 17 11	3 13 2
Total, State and Local Taxation	9 10 0	10 2 11	10 9 7	9 13 7	10 12 9

* See footnote to previous table.

STATE TAXES.

State Land Tax.

Land tax is levied by the State only on the unincorporated districts of the Western Division where no local rates are imposed. The rate of tax is 1d. in the £ on the unimproved value. For the purpose of assessment a statutory deduction of £240 is made from the assessed value of the lands held by each individual. The amount of land tax collected in the year ended 30th June, 1933, was £1,968.

State Income Tax.

Income tax was first levied in New South Wales as from 1st January, 1896, and it has since been levied annually with, latterly, frequent changes of incidence. Incomes are usually assessed for taxation in the year following that in which they were derived, the returns for assessment being normally made up for the twelve months ended 30th June.

The income tax law was revised in 1928, and the new Acts apply to the taxation of incomes derived in 1927-28 and following years. The field of taxation was extended by reducing the statutory deduction and by repealing certain exemptions. Special provisions were inserted to lessen opportunities for the avoidance of tax, and the rates in respect of the higher incomes were increased. In certain matters further concessional deductions were allowed.

Taxable Income is gross income less expenses incurred in earning it and (except in respect of companies) less the statutory deduction and concessional deductions.

Statutory Deductions.—Resident taxpayers are allowed a statutory deduction of £250, and absentees £50, less £1 for every £8 by which the net income exceeds £250 or £50, respectively, the net income being the assessable income less all deductions except the statutory deduction. Thus this exemption is a diminishing deduction which vanishes altogether at net incomes of £2,250 in the case of residents and £450 in the case of absentees. For net incomes exceeding those amounts there is no statutory deduction.

Concessional Deductions include rates and taxes (except income tax) imposed by the State or a State authority, Federal land tax, contributions up to £50 to industrial unions and to approved agricultural societies, gifts of 10s. and over to public charitable institutions in the State and to the Sydney University and affiliated colleges. In the case of resident taxpayers the following concessional deductions also are allowed:—(a) Premiums up to £50 for life assurance, annuity or fidelity guarantee; (b) contributions up to £100 paid by a salary or wage earner, or by a taxpayer with a taxable income not exceeding £800, in respect of superannuation, or sustenance, or widows or orphans funds, or registered friendly societies; (c) £50 for each child under 16 years of age; (d) £50 in respect of the wife of a married taxpayer and contributions up to £50 by unmarried taxpayers for the maintenance of dependants. Where the taxable income does not exceed £400, medical and dental expenses for the taxpayer, his family, or dependants may be deducted, also funeral expenses up to £20; and where the taxable income does not exceed £800, expenses up to £50 per child for the education of children under 18 years, if suitable facilities are not provided by the State within reasonable daily travelling distance.

Tax is levied on the net income of companies without deduction, and dividends are treated as income in the hands of the shareholders, but shareholder-taxpayers are allowed a rebate in respect of the tax paid by the companies.

Rates of Tax on Individuals.—The tax payable in respect of the incomes of individuals derived in the year 1927-28 was assessed at the following rates:—

On income from personal exertion the tax was graduated from a commencing rate of 7d. in the £, reaching 35d. in the £ on a taxable income of £7,000, the intermediate rates being determined on the formula $7d. + (\frac{1}{280} \times \text{number of £ in taxable income})$ pence in the £. Taxable incomes over £7,000 were taxed at 35d. in the £ on the first £7,000 and 60d. in the £ on the excess over £7,000.

On income from property the rate of tax was graduated from 9d. in the £ to 42d. in the £ on a taxable income of £5,500, the intermediate rates being determined on the formula $9d. + (\frac{3}{280} \times \text{number of £ in taxable income})$ pence in the £. Taxable incomes over £5,500 were taxed at 42d. in the £ on the first £5,500 and 60d. in the £ on the excess over £5,500.

The tax on incomes derived in the years 1928-29 to 1931-32 is assessed at the foregoing rates less 5 per cent., and on incomes derived in 1932-33 at the foregoing rates less 15 per cent.

Where income is derived partly from personal exertion and partly from property the rate on the income from personal exertion is calculated as if the total taxable income had been derived from personal exertion, and the rate on the income from property as if the total had been derived from property.

The minimum amount of tax is 10s.

The rate of tax applicable to income derived by individuals from the pastoral, dairying, and agricultural industries is determined under a system of averaging, the rate applied to such income being the rate chargeable in the year of assessment on an amount of taxable income equal to the taxpayer's average taxable income derived from such industries during not more than the preceding five years, including the year of assessment. It is provided, however, that where the taxable income of the fifth preceding year was more than that of the fourth preceding year, the averaging period shall commence from the next succeeding year in which the taxable income was less than in that which followed it.

Rates of Tax on Companies.—The rates of tax payable by New South Wales companies are graduated according to taxable income. The scale applicable to income derived in the years 1928-29 to 1931-32 commenced at a rate of 2s. in the £ if the income did not exceed £500, and increased by 1d. in the £ for each £500 until it reached 32d. for each £ where the taxable income was £4,500. On incomes over £4,500 the rate was 33d. per £. The rate for all foreign companies was 33d. in the £. The rate payable by mutual life assurance companies was 24d. per £. On income derived in 1932-33 the rate of tax was reduced by 6d. in the £ in the case of mutual life assurance companies and 3d. in the £ in the case of all other companies.

A tabular summary of the deductions allowed and rates of tax in the years 1923 to 1928 was published on page 397 of the Year Book for 1927-28.

The incomes exempt from income tax include the following:—the salary of the State Governor, the official salaries of representatives of the Government of another country, including foreign consuls and British trade commissioners and members of their staffs temporarily resident in New South Wales (subject to certain conditions as to reciprocity, etc.); the revenues of municipal corporations and of local or public authorities; the income of mutual life assurance companies not being income from

investments or rent or casual profits on the sale of property; the income of registered friendly societies and trade unions; the incomes of ecclesiastical, charitable, and educational institutions of a public character, and of trust funds for public charitable purposes; the incomes of Starr-Bowkett building societies, and of societies not carried on for the purpose of profit, established to promote the development of the resources of Australia, or for the encouragement of music, art, science or literature; pensions paid by the Federal Government under the Australian Soldiers Repatriation Act; incomes derived by individuals in 1928-29 and four succeeding years from gold mines in Australia, Papua, or New Guinea, including dividends paid by a company out of such income.

In regard to registered co-operative societies, exemption is provided also in respect of the following:—undistributed profits; profits paid to members as rebate or bonus on business done with the society (where 90 per cent. of the society's business is done with its own members); and dividends from other societies or from incorporated companies, and interest on bonds of other societies, received by investment societies. Members of investment societies are not taxable in respect of dividends paid to them out of the non-taxable income of the society.

State tax is not levied on interest from bonds, debentures, stock and other securities issued by the Commonwealth Government or on certain loans raised by the Commissioners of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales. As from 1st July, 1927, Government borrowings have been by way of the issue of Commonwealth securities which are free of State tax.

The statistics published by the State Income Tax Commissioner since those for assessments made in 1910-11 have been very scanty, but the following data have been made available:—

Returns supplied in year ended 30th June (Income derived previous year).	Companies.		Individuals.		Total Amount of Tax Assessed.
	Number Assessed.	Amount of Tax Assessed.	Number Assessed.	Amount of Tax Assessed.	
		£		£	£
1921	2,201	2,344,043	68,599	2,472,281	4,816,324
1922	2,261	2,258,441	97,334	2,148,370	4,406,811
1923	2,236	2,326,141	101,578	2,092,461	4,418,602
1924	2,720	2,757,822	111,528	2,156,641	4,914,463
1925	3,068	3,104,151	120,557	1,970,845	5,074,996
1926	3,338	3,692,863	85,795	2,054,146	5,747,009
1927†	3,478	4,342,248	83,775	1,788,424	6,130,672
1928§	3,190	4,500,000	93,238	2,000,000	6,500,000
1929	3,346	4,618,594	119,507	2,813,378	7,431,972
1930	3,946	4,404,311	135,459	2,937,594	7,341,905
1931	3,418	3,123,846	121,567	2,125,815	5,249,661
1932†	2,305	1,684,817	63,641	891,138	2,575,955
1933	2,515	1,772,463	59,551	786,987	2,559,450

† Incomplete.

‡ Partly estimated.

§ Approximate.

In considering the variations in the number of assessments and the amount of tax assessed from year to year, due allowance should be made for changes in the rates and incidence of the tax. Particulars for the years ended 30th June, 1928, were shown in the Year Book for 1927-28 on page 397. In 1928-29 the taxable field and rates of tax were increased substantially, as described on pages 312 and 313 hereof.

A summary of assessments actually issued, amounts collected, and carry-over in each of the past three years is provided below. The transactions of individual years presented in this way do not relate to the income derived in any individual year, but to the actual time of issuing assessments:—

Heading.	Years ended 30th June.		
	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£
Tax Assessed—			
Net Tax Assessed and Levied	6,365,887	3,639,175	3,563,115
Miscellaneous Receipts	6,227	8,643	2,261
Net Tax unpaid from previous year	1,044,540	1,205,524	1,413,699
Total Receivable	7,416,654	4,853,342	4,979,075
Tax Collected—			
Net collections, amounts written off, etc.	6,211,130	3,439,643	3,910,533
Unpaid Tax carried forward to succeeding year	£ 1,205,524	1,413,699	1,068,542

The amount of unpaid tax as at 30th June, 1933 (£1,068,542) representing 30.00 per cent. of the net tax assessed and levied during the year was distributed as follows, according to years of assessment:—1932-33, £160,229; 1931-32, £114,435; 1930-31, £223,272; 1929-30, £195,831; 1928-29, £168,615; and previous years, £206,160.

State Probate Duties.

Probate duties have been imposed as a State tax continuously since 1880. The rates of probate duty payable on estates of persons dying between 1st January, 1921, and 31st March, 1931, on the assessed value of estates of deceased persons were as follow:—

Estates valued at—

Over £1,000 and under £5,000—2 per cent. of total value.
 „ £5,000 „ £10,000—2½ to 4½ per cent. Increasing by ½ per cent. per £1,000.
 „ £10,000 „ £20,000—5 to 7 „ „ by ½ „ £2,000.
 „ £20,000 „ £140,000—7½ to 19 „ „ by ½ „ £5,000.
 „ £140,000 „ £150,000—19½ „ „ „ „ „
 Exceeding £150,000—20 per cent.

As from 31st March, 1931, the rates were as follow:—

Estates of residents valued at—

Under £61,000, rate 2 per cent. on first £1,000, increasing by steps of ¼ per cent. per £1,000 up to 17 per cent. on estates valued at £60,000 to £61,000.

Over £61,000 but under £100,000, rate 17½ per cent., increasing to 24½ per cent. by steps of ½ per cent. per £1,000.

£100,000 and over, rate 25 per cent.

Estates of non-residents valued at—

Up to £500, rate 3 per cent.

£501 to £1,000, rate 3½ per cent., thence increasing in steps of ½ per cent. per £1,000, to 20 per cent. on £50,000 to £51,000.

£51,000 to £75,000, rate 20½ per cent., increasing to 24½ per cent. by steps of ¼ per cent. per £1,000.

Over £75,000, rate 25 per cent.

Duty at the rates specified is charged upon the whole value of the estate. Up to the end of March, 1931, estates were exempt from the tax if the value did not exceed £1,000, and half rates were levied on estates under £5,000 in value when the property passed to widows, or to legitimate children under

21 years of age. The amending Act passed in March, 1931, provided that where the value of an estate, wherever situate, does not exceed £1,000 and the deceased is domiciled in N.S.W. property passing to dependants is exempt, and half rates might be levied under certain conditions on property passing to dependent widow and/or children under 21 years of age if the value of the estate does not exceed £3,000. By an amending Act passed in November, 1933, total exemption is granted, in the case of local domicile, where the net value of the estate does not exceed £500. Where the total net value lies between £500 and £1,000, property passing to widow and/or children under 21 years of age is exempt from duty.

Half rates are allowed where the value lies between £1,000 and £5,000 on property passing to widow and/or children under 21 years of age.

The tax is due and payable on assessment or within six months after the death of the deceased.

The dutiable value of the estate of a deceased person is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death, and in case of persons deceased since 31st March, 1931, domiciled in New South Wales, personal property outside New South Wales. It includes all property disposed of by trust to take effect after his death; any gift made by him within three years of his death (inclusive of any money paid or property transferred by him without equivalent consideration other than by way of gifts for charitable or patriotic purposes); any property so disposed of that a life interest therein was reserved to deceased or that deceased reserved power to restore to himself; any gift not assumed by the donee to the entire exclusion of deceased; any property comprised in a *donatio mortis causa*; any property vested by deceased in himself and another jointly, so that the beneficial interest therein passes to such other person on the death of deceased; money payable under policy of assurance on the life of deceased kept paid by him for the benefit of a beneficiary; any annuity purchased by deceased to accrue at his death to a beneficiary; any property over which deceased at his death had general power of appointment; any property which on death of deceased passes to any other person by virtue of an agreement made by deceased to the extent which the value of the property exceeds the value of the consideration; any property which deceased had within three years of his death vested in a private company in consideration of shares or an interest in the company.

Whether deceased was domiciled in New South Wales or not at the time of his death, his estate includes every specialty debt secured to him over property in New South Wales. Where duty is paid on personal property situate outside New South Wales, in any part of His Majesty's Dominions, a refund will be allowed of either the duty paid in the Dominion or the duty paid in New South Wales, which ever is the lesser.

The deductions allowed are all debts actually due and owing by deceased.

Particulars of the amount of probate duty collected in each of the past five years are shown on page 310. The number and values of estates assessed annually are shown in the chapter of this Year Book relating to "Private Finance." and in greater detail in the Statistical Register.

State Stamp Duties.

In addition to the probate duty, stamp duty is imposed on a considerable number of legal and commercial documents, such as agreements, appointments of trustees, bank notes, betting tickets, bills of exchange and promissory notes, bills of lading, memoranda and articles of association, and certificates of incorporation of companies, contract notes on marketable securities, conveyances of property, declarations of trust, deeds of all kinds, hire purchase agreements, leases, letters or power of attorney,

partition, insurance policies (other than life), receipts or discharges given for payments of money of £2 or more (other than wages and salaries, etc.), R.P. Application, and transfer of shares, etc. Certain exemptions in all cases are laid down in the Stamp Duties Act, and specifically in other statutes, notably in regard to documents of organisations not operating for profit. The rates of certain stamp duties were reduced as from 1st November, 1933.

The amount of stamp duty collected in each of the past five years is shown on page 310.

State Motor Taxes.

Particulars of the rates and amount of taxes on motor vehicles and fees for licenses in respect thereof, and the allocation of the proceeds, are shown in part Transport of this Year Book.

Between 1st July, 1924, and 30th June, 1929, except in the year ended 30th June, 1927, when special provisions operated (as explained on page 394 of the Year Book for 1926-27), 90 per cent. of the proceeds of taxes, fees, and fines collected under the Motor Traffic Acts, the Motor Vehicle (Taxation) Acts, and the Metropolitan Traffic Acts were paid into the funds of the Main Roads Board. The remaining 10 per cent. of this revenue was credited to Consolidated Revenue Account to cover cost of collection. The amounts paid to the Main Roads Board in respect of the taxes collected in each year were as follows:—£560,467 in 1924-25, £897,664 in 1925-26, £644,278 in 1926-27, £1,330,399 in 1927-28, £1,537,598 in 1928-29, £1,511,639 in 1929-30, £1,351,909 in 1930-31, £1,181,220 in 1931-32, and £1,228,720 in 1932-33. As from 1st July, 1929, the Transport Act, 1930, provided that there should be credited to Consolidated Revenue 5 per cent. of motor taxes (other than taxes on public vehicles) plus a recoup of the actual cost of police supervision and control of road transport and traffic. The total amounts so credited to Consolidated Revenue were £333,207 in 1929-30 and £284,258 in 1930-31. In 1931-32 the 5 per cent. recoup amounted to £57,026, and in 1932-33 to £58,273. The actual cost of supervision was £170,486 in 1931-32, and £171,865 in 1932-33.

In the latter part of 1931 a special license fee of 5s. per annum was placed on public hire vehicles, and certain taxes were imposed upon the carriage of passengers and goods by motor vehicles, by the Transport (Co-ordination) Act.

State Taxes on Betting and Horse-racing.

The following table shows the total amount of taxation in connection with betting and horse-racing during each of the last eleven years:—

Year ended 30th June.	Racing Clubs and Associations.	Book-makers.	Betting Tickets Stamp Duty.	Totalisator Tax.	Racecourse Admission Tax.	Winning Bets Tax.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1923	67,476	43,603	109,550	275,944	150,587	.....	617,160
1924	67,941	40,789	108,688	266,893	143,013	.....	627,324
1925	69,579	43,365	119,144	248,283	139,499	.....	619,870
1926	65,434	40,210	118,624	237,431	137,903	.....	599,602
1927	68,149	42,808	125,645	233,867	143,608	.....	614,077
1928	73,136	41,391	124,059	201,008	136,175	.....	575,769
1929	71,785	41,342	119,351	193,868	129,713	.....	556,059
1930	68,704	38,507	116,933	193,172	129,320	.....	546,636
1931	57,676	30,947	75,674	142,939	86,579	227,650	621,465
1932	53,202	29,732	65,488	122,049	76,992	204,098	551,561
1933	56,341	107,338	36,332	104,231	71,459	27,368	403,069

Further references to this matter are contained in part "Social Condition" of this Year Book.

State Betting Taxes.

The Finance (Taxation) Act, 1915, and amending Acts, imposed taxes on racing clubs and associations, on bookmakers, and on betting tickets. The last-named tax is now imposed by the Stamp Duties Act, 1924.

Taxes in respect of racing clubs are levied on licenses and fees received from bookmakers. The existing rates range from 50 per cent. on racecourses within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, to 20 per cent. on courses outside that limit.

The taxes payable by bookmakers are regulated according to the particular courses and enclosures where operations are carried on, and they vary considerably.

The Act of 1915 further provided for the imposition of a stamp duty on all betting tickets issued by bookmakers, the amount being one penny in the saddling paddock, and one-halfpenny for the other parts of the racecourse. During 1917 these rates were doubled, and in 1920 the amount on the paddock tickets was increased to threepence, but the other rates were not altered. As from the 1st October, 1932, the rates reverted to one penny in the saddling paddock and one-halfpenny for the other parts of the racecourse. In addition to these amounts, bookmakers are required to furnish a monthly statement showing the number of credit bets made, the duty on them being the same as if tickets had been issued.

In terms of the Winning Bets Taxation Acts, as from 20th December, 1930, a tax was imposed at the rate of one shilling in each ten shillings of the amount of each winning bet, but as from 26th November, 1931, the amount of the wager was excluded from the taxable amount. The tax was abolished as from 1st October, 1932, and was replaced by a turnover tax upon the operations of bookmakers at the rate of 1 per cent. of the total amount of bets made by backers with any bookmaker upon any event relating to a horse race or to greyhound racing.

State Totalisator Tax.

Under the Totalisator Act passed on 20th December, 1916, amended in 1919, 1920, and 1927, registered racing clubs and associations must establish an approved totalisator if so directed by the Government. The commission to be deducted by the clubs and associations from the total amount invested by patrons is 12½ per cent. Of this the Colonial Treasurer receives from the Australian Jockey Club and the metropolitan clubs racing for profit (with the exception of trotting clubs) 9 per cent. of the total payments into the machine, and from other clubs (including metropolitan trotting clubs) 5½ per cent.

State Racecourses Admission Tax.

An Act enabling the Government to levy a tax on persons entering racecourses came into operation on the 1st October, 1920, and an amending Act was passed on the 31st December, 1920. The Acts apply to racecourses within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, and to the racecourse of the Newcastle Jockey Club. The rates vary from 2d. to 3s. 4d. on the charges for admission, the highest rates being levied on admission of males to the saddling paddock at Randwick. Members of racing clubs and season ticket-holders are required to pay a tax equal to 40 per cent. on the amount of their annual subscriptions.

In order to carry out the provisions of this Act, racing clubs are compelled to furnish returns of the number of persons who paid for admission and the number of members and season-ticket holders.

State Entertainments Tax.

A tax on entertainments was imposed by the State Government as from 1st January, 1930. Entertainments for purely philanthropic, religious, public, educational, or charitable objects are exempt, also race meetings

taxable under the Racecourses Admission Tax Act. The entertainments tax is collected on the payments for admission at the following rates, those which do not exceed 1s. 6d. being free from taxation:—Over 1s. 6d. and under 2s, tax $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 2s. and over, tax 1d. for the first 2s. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 6d.

Family Endowment Tax.

In order to provide the funds necessary for making effective the provisions of the Family Endowment Act for the payment of allowances in respect of dependent children, a tax was imposed on the amount of wages paid by employers as from 23rd July, 1927. The tax was paid by employers except those who paid less than £150 in wages in the twelve months immediately preceding the period of assessment, and employers who were public hospitals or public benevolent or charitable institutions. Wages paid to employers' children and to domestic servants were exempt and instrumentalities of the Federal Government were not taxable. The tax was assessed on quarterly returns lodged with the State Commissioner of Taxation until 1st January, 1932, when it became payable by stamps affixed to pay sheets.

The rate of the Family Endowment Tax and the principal changes in basis of assessment were set out on page 383 of the Year Book for 1931-32.

By the Taxation Reduction Act, 1933, the tax was abolished as from 1st January, 1934. After the 1st July, 1932, the proceeds of the tax were paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund.

A description of the family endowment scheme was given on page 287 of the previous Year Book.

Unemployment Relief Tax.

The Unemployment Relief Tax Acts passed in June and December, 1930, and in June, 1931 and 1932, imposed taxes on all incomes at the rates set out on page 643 of the Year Book for 1930-31. The Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Income from Employment) Act, operated from 1st October, 1932, to 1st December, 1933. The provisions were outlined on page 384 of the Year Book for 1931-32.

In terms of the Taxation Reduction Act, 1933, a special income tax and a wages tax replaced those formerly imposed under the Unemployment Relief Tax Acts.

Special Income Tax and Wages Tax.

Special income tax was levied at the following rates on all incomes derived in 1932-33 other than those arising from employment:—

On net assessable income of individuals who derived no income from employment—1s. in each £ of five-twelfths of net assessable income and, as to the remaining seven-twelfths of net assessable income 6d. in the £ on the first £60, 8d. in the £ on the next £60, and 10d. in the £ on the remainder.

On net assessable incomes of individuals who also derived income from employment—1s. in each £ of five-twelfths of net assessable income, and as to the remaining seven-twelfths of net assessable income (i) where seven-twelfths of the income from employment does not exceed £60—6d. in the £ on the difference between seven-twelfths of the income from employment and £60; 8d. in the £ on a further amount not exceeding £60; 10d. in the £ on the remainder of net assessable income; (ii) where seven-twelfths of the income from employment exceeds £60, but does not exceed £120—8d. in the £ on the difference between seven-twelfths of the income from employment and £120; 10d. in the £ on the remainder of net assessable income; (iii) where seven-twelfths of the income from employment exceeds £120—10d. in the £ on the total assessable income.

On dividends or interest derived by any person not domiciled in the State, 10d. in the £.

On net assessable incomes of companies—1s. in each £ of five-twelfths of net assessable income, and 10d. in each £ of the remainder of net assessable income.

On net assessable incomes of individuals derived in 1933-34 the rates of tax are—6d. in the £ on the first £100, 8d. on the second £100, and 10d. on the balance.

Incomes entirely exempt include old-age, invalid, war, and widows' pensions and allowances under the Family Endowment Act, the official salaries of consuls, etc., the incomes of bodies who do not conduct business for profit or gain, the incomes of life assurance companies except dividends taxable in the hands of shareholders, and the wages of crews employed on ships trading between Australia and New Zealand and on New Zealand articles. Incomes of residents are exempt where the total income from all sources does not exceed £100 per annum.

Wages tax is levied at the following rates on income from wages, salary, etc., derived on and after 1st December, 1933 :—

- (1) Where income from wages, salary, etc., does not exceed £3 10s. per week, the tax on earnings not less than £2 and not more than £2 10s. per week is 9d.; on earnings exceeding £2 10s. and not more than £3 per week the tax is 1s. 3d. per week; on earnings exceeding £3 per week, but not exceeding £3 10s. per week, 1s. 9d. per week.
- (2) Where income from wages, salary, etc., exceeds £3 10s. per week, the tax on the first £2 of earnings is 6d. in the £, on the next £2 the tax is 1d. in each 2s. 6d. thereof, on the remainder of earnings in excess of £4 per week the tax is 1d. in each 2s. thereof.

Exemption in respect of income from employment is in respect of wages, etc., where the rate is less than £2 per week.

COMMONWEALTH TAXES.

Federal Land Tax.

The first direct taxation by the Federal Government was the land tax imposed in 1910. This is a graduated tax on the unimproved value of the lands in the Commonwealth. In the case of landowners who are not absentees, an amount of £5,000 is exempt from taxation, and the rate of tax is $1\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{3}$ d. for the first £1 of value in excess of that amount, increasing uniformly to 5d. in the £ on a taxable balance of £75,000, with 9d. in the £ for every £ in excess of that amount. Absentee owners are required to pay 1d. in the £ up to £5,000, with a uniform progression from $2\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{5}\frac{1}{5}$ d. to 6d. for the next £75,000. On every £ in excess of £80,000, the rate payable is 10d. The amount of tax payable on assessments made for financial years commencing on 1st July, 1927, was reduced by 10 per cent. of the amounts determined under the foregoing rates. In terms of the Financial Relief Act of 1932 the amounts of tax remaining for the year 1932-33, after the reduction of 10 per cent., were reduced by one-third.

In terms of the Financial Relief Act of 1933, the one-third reduction which operated for the year 1932-33 was substituted by a reduction of one-half for the year 1933-34.

Lands exempt from taxation are those owned by a State, municipality, or other public authority, by savings banks, friendly societies, or trade unions, and those used for religious, charitable, or educational purposes, grounds owned by clubs, etc., and used for sports (except golf and horse-racing), and pastoral lands leased from the Crown.

The latest statement issued by the Commonwealth Commissioner of Taxation shows the following particulars in respect of taxable lands held in New South Wales and in the Commonwealth at 30th June, 1928:—

Heading.	New South Wales.			Commonwealth.		
	Residents.	Absentees	Total.	Residents.	Absentees.	Total.
Improved value—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Town Lands ...	126,566,523	1,458,556	128,025,079	280,699,679	2,929,980	283,629,659
Country Lands ...	119,068,815	285,265	119,354,080	263,378,680	968,643	264,347,323
Total ...	245,635,338	1,743,821	247,379,159	544,078,359	3,898,623	547,976,982
Unimproved value—						
Town Lands ...	68,962,684	840,762	69,803,446	161,045,752	1,850,334	162,896,086
Country Lands ...	62,095,103	164,378	62,259,481	153,997,473	638,049	154,635,522
Total ...	131,057,787	1,005,140	132,062,927	315,043,225	2,488,383	317,531,608
Tax Assessed—						
Town Lands ...	890,910	7,070	897,980	1,901,343	19,623	1,920,966
Country Lands ...	520,682	1,535	522,217	940,335	5,522	945,857
Total ...	1,411,592	8,605	1,420,197	2,841,678	25,145	2,866,823
Area of Country Lands assessed ... acres	31,625,930	196,749	31,822,679	63,921,123	443,683	64,364,806

The land tax assessed in the Commonwealth up to 30th June, 1932 was £2,866,823 for 1928-29, £2,917,532 for 1929-30, £3,160,191 for 1930-31, and £2,480,408 for 1931-32. The Act of 1927 provided that assessments of land should be made in respect of valuations made at the end of every third year. Values for the second and third years of a triennial period may be reduced, but not increased. The first triennial valuation date was 30th June, 1927, which was the basis of the assessments for 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1929-30. Valuations as at 30th June, 1930, for the assessments of the ensuing three years were greatly modified as a result of landholders' appeals in view of the heavy decline in values of rural products.

Commonwealth Income Tax.

In addition to the taxation of incomes imposed by the State, the Commonwealth levies a tax which is payable by residents and absentees in respect of income derived from sources within Australia (which includes Papua), except that assessment may be made on income derived by an Australian resident from sources outside Australia to the extent that that income is not exempt from income tax in another country or is derived from the sale of produce not chargeable with royalty or export duty by the Government of another country. The tax was first levied as a war measure in the year ended 30th June, 1916, in respect of income derived in the previous year.

Towards the end of 1923 arrangements were made between the Commonwealth and State Governments for the collection by the State Commissioners of Taxation of the income tax payable under Commonwealth law, thus obviating the necessity for taxpayers to supply separate returns, and leading to an amalgamation of the Federal and State Taxation Departments. This arrangement was entered into in all States except Western Australia, where the Commonwealth Taxation Office collects both Federal and State taxes. Originally the Commonwealth Government contributed 60 per cent. of the working expenses of the Taxation Office in New South Wales, but this was reduced to 50 per cent. on 1st April, 1925, consequent on the raising of the federal statutory exemption and the diminution in the number of assessments.

Returns for purposes of taxation are made up normally for the twelve months ending 30th June, and the tax is assessed and is usually payable before the next succeeding 30th June.

The *taxable income* is the net income (*i.e.*, gross income after deducting what may broadly be described as the cost of earning it) less statutory and concessional deductions allowed by law. The *statutory deduction* allowed to resident individual taxpayers in respect of income derived in each of the seven years ended 30th June, 1930, was £300 less £1 for every £3 by which the net taxable income exceeded £300, so that the deduction gradually diminished on successive grades of income, and vanished when the net income exceeded £1,200. The statutory deduction on income derived by resident individuals from property in 1929-30 was £200, less £1 for every £2 by which the net income exceeded £200, vanishing at £600. In respect of income derived in the year ended 30th June, 1931, and following years, this statutory deduction on income from personal exertion was reduced in the case of resident individuals to £250, less £1 for every £2 by which the net income exceeded £250 vanishing at £750. Absentees are taxed on the total income derived by them from all sources in Australia.

The concessional deductions include £50 for every child under 16 years of age maintained by a resident taxpayer; actual payments up to £100 for friendly society benefits, superannuation, etc., if the taxpayer is a salary or wage-earner, or has a taxable income not exceeding £800; premiums up to £50 for life assurance and fidelity guarantee; gifts of £1 and over to public charitable institutions, or Universities in Australia, or to public funds for war memorials, or contributions to the Department of Repatriation; donations to any public authority for research in respect of diseases of human beings, animals, and plants, payments in calls on shares in companies mining for gold, silver, base metals, rare minerals or oil or engaged in afforestation in Australia, rates and taxes including State and Federal land taxes and State income-tax. Where the taxable income is less than £900 the deduction is allowed of fees paid to medical practitioner, hospital, nurse, or chemist in respect of the illness of the taxpayer, his wife, or children under 21 years of age, and the sum (up to £20) paid to an undertaker for funeral expenses.

Persons engaged in agricultural or rural pursuits in a district subject to the ravages of animal pests are entitled to a deduction of money expended in the purchase of wire-netting.

The incomes exempt from the tax include the revenues and funds of local governing bodies or public authorities; friendly societies; trade unions and kindred associations; religious, scientific, charitable, or public educational institutions; the income of provident, benefit, or superannuation funds established for the benefit of the employees in any business, and of funds established by any will or instrument for public charitable purposes; official salaries of Governor-General, State Governors, foreign consuls, and trade commissioners of any part of the British Dominions and of members of their staffs where reciprocal arrangements exist; the revenues of agricultural, pastoral and horticultural, viticultural, stock-raising, manufacturing and other industrial societies not carried on for profit or gain, and of musical, art, scientific, and literary societies; remuneration paid by the Commonwealth or a State Government to persons domiciled outside Australia for expert advice; war pensions paid under the Australian Soldiers Repatriation Act, 1930-21; the income derived by a person from a mining property in Australia or in the Territory of New Guinea worked for the purpose of

obtaining gold, or gold and copper, if gold represents at least 40 per cent. of the total output; income derived by a *bona-fide* prospector from the sale of gold-mining rights in a particular area; so much of the assessable income of co-operative societies or companies as is distributed among their shareholders as interest or dividends on shares, and rebates or bonuses made to a customer by a co-operative society or company and treated as a charge on profits.

Certain Commonwealth War Loans were issued tax free prior to 1923, but under the Taxation of Loans Act, 1923, the interest on any loan raised in Australia after 31st December, 1923, by the Commonwealth or a State or any other authority is subject to Commonwealth income tax. The position in relation to taxation of securities converted under the National Debt Conversion Loan, 1931, is shown on pages 668 and 670 of the Year Book for 1930-31.

As a general rule the rate of tax applied to the taxable income is calculated as if the taxable income were the average taxable amount derived in a period of at least two and not more than five years immediately preceding except in assessing the special tax on interest, etc., described below in respect of income derived in 1929-30 and later years.

The tax payable in respect of income derived by individuals in the years ended 30th June, 1928, 1929, and 1930 was calculated according to the basic or schedule rates shown below, plus 8 per cent. of the amounts so determined. A super-tax was imposed on the incomes derived in 1928-29 and 1929-30 where the taxable income exceeded £200, viz., 10 per cent. of tax on taxable incomes from £201 to £1,500; 15 per cent. from £1,501 to £3,000; and 20 per cent. where the taxable income exceeds £3,000. In addition, taxable incomes exceeding £500 derived in the year ended 30th June, 1930, were subject to a further tax equal to 15 per cent. of the total amount of tax (including the 8 per cent. additional tax and the super-tax). Furthermore, income from property, income which would have been property income if not derived from carrying on a business and income from personal exertion derived by way of interest, dividends, rents, and royalties was subject to a further tax of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of that taxable income.

The basic or schedule rates of tax in respect of incomes derived prior to 30th June, 1930, were shown on page 647 of the Year Book for 1930-31.

In respect of income derived in the years ended 30th June, 1931 and 1932, the rates of tax were calculated according to the following formulae in which \bar{x} represents the number of £ of taxable income:—

Rate of Tax on Income from Personal Exertion.—3d. plus $\frac{1}{100}$ pence per £ of taxable income up to £6,900. If taxable income exceeds £6,900, 46.125d. per £ up to £6,900, and 90d. in each £ in excess of £6,900.

The rate of tax on income derived from personal exertion in 1932-33 was reduced by 15 per cent.

Rate of Tax on Income from Property.—3d. plus $\frac{1}{100}$ pence per £ of taxable income up to £500; 1d. plus $\frac{1 \times 14}{1000}$ pence per £ of taxable income where total taxable income is between £501 and £1,500; $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. plus $\frac{1 \times 23}{1000}$ pence per £ of taxable income where taxable income is between £1,501 and £3,700. Where taxable income from property exceeds £3,700 the amount of tax is 47.3d in each £ of the first £3,700 and 90d. in each £ of taxable income in excess of £3,700.

On taxable income derived in 1931-32 from property and from carrying on a business which, if derived otherwise, would be income from property and on income derived by way of interest, dividends, rents and royalties

there was a further tax of 10 per cent. of the amount of that income. On such income derived in 1932-33 the further tax was 6 per cent. only. Government bonds converted in 1931 at reduced rates of interest are not subject to this additional tax. In the case of residents, the first £250 of income from property is exempt from this tax.

Income derived from both personal exertion and property.—The average rate of tax on that part of the income derived from personal exertion is the average rate that would have been payable had the whole income been derived from personal exertion and the average rate of tax on that part of the income derived from property is the average rate that would have been payable had the whole income been derived from property.

Income of Trustee.—Where a trustee is liable to be separately assessed the rate of tax is determined as above as if one individual were liable to be separately assessed on the income concerned.

Income of Companies.—No statutory or concessional deductions are allowed to companies. The rate of tax on the taxable income derived by companies in the six years ended June, 1928, was 1s. in the £, and the company was liable also to pay a tax of 1s. for every £ of interest paid or credited to any person who is an absentee in respect of debentures of the company or money lodged at interest with the company. Additional tax was levied at the rate of 20 per cent. in respect of income derived in the year 1928-29 and 33½ per cent. in 1929-30. In respect of income derived in the years 1930-31 and 1931-32, the rate of tax was 16.8d. in the £, and in 1932-33, 1s. in the £, with a further tax of 7½ per cent. in 1929-30, 10 per cent. in 1930-31 and 1931-32, and 6 per cent. in 1932-33 of income from property.

In respect of income derived in 1932-33, life assurance companies are allowed a deduction from taxable income equal to 4 per cent. of valuation of liabilities.

Dividends paid by a company to a shareholder in respect of income derived since 30th June, 1922, are taxable as part of the income of the individual, but where the rate of tax payable by him on income from property is less than the rate paid by the company he is entitled to a rebate of the amount of tax on the dividends included in his taxable income. If on the other hand the rate of tax is not less than the rate paid by the company the tax-paying shareholder is entitled to a rebate of the tax paid by the company in respect of them.

Particulars of the number and amount of income according to grade are shown in the annual reports of the Federal Commissioner of Taxation, the latest report showing details of the assessments of the year 1931-32, on income for the year 1930-31.

Commonwealth Estate Duties.

The Estates Assessment Act, which came into operation on 21st December, 1914, provided for the imposition of a duty on properties of persons who died after the commencement of the Act. The rate of tax is 1 per cent. of the value of the estate where the total value exceeds £1,000, but does not exceed £2,000, and an additional one-fifth per cent. for every thousand pounds, or part thereof, in excess of £2,000, the maximum being 15 per cent. of the value of the estate. These rates of tax have remained unchanged since the inception of the Act.

A reduction to two-thirds of the above rates is allowed if the estate is left to the widow, children, or grandchildren of the testator. Estates of persons who died on active service in the war, or as the result of injuries or diseases contracted while on active service, are exempt from the tax.

This Entertainments Tax was levied on payments for admission to almost every class of amusement. As from 15th October, 1925, the rates of tax were two pence halfpenny when the payment for admission was two shillings and sixpence, and, if it exceeded that amount, one half-penny for every sixpence or part of sixpence in excess thereof. The tax was abolished as from 26th October, 1933.

Primage Duty.

As from 10th July, 1930, a primage duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was imposed on practically all imports, and subsequently increased to 4 per cent. as from 6th November, 1930. On 11th July, 1931, the rate of primage was raised to 10 per cent. on most goods. On 5th October, 1933, revised rates of duty, viz., 10, 5 and 4 per cent., came into operation, many classes of goods being exempt, including tea, hessian, jute piece goods, certain books and printed matter, spraying materials, bags, sacks, packs and bales, bullion and specie, cream separators and parts, linseed, rock phosphates, and sulphur. Certain goods when admissible under the British Preferential Tariff are also exempt, including machines, machine tools and appliances, materials and minor articles of a class or kind not commercially produced or manufactured in Australia or in the United Kingdom, goods for use in development of Australian industry or resources or for use in public hospitals or public educational institutions, and fuel oil and coal for use in Australian waters. If not included under the Preferential Tariff the goods named are charged 4 per cent.

The principal classes of goods subject to 4 per cent. primage, irrespective of origin, include infants' and invalids' foods, printing paper, certain surgical, dental and veterinary instruments, power kerosene. Where the British Preferential Tariff applies, the following are subject to the 4 per cent. primages, aeroplanes and parts, hoop iron, blasting materials and knitting machines.

Goods subject to 5 and 10 per cent. primage cover a wide range, but the 5 per cent. rate applies in most cases to goods admissible at the British Preferential rates, and also, irrespective of origin, to the following classes, amongst others, drugs and chemicals, cotton and artificial silk, yarns, iron and steel boiler tubes, jute fibre and celluloid sheets.

Goods from New Zealand are exempt from primage duty under the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Agreement Act, 1933.

Sales Tax.

As from 1st August, 1930, a sales tax at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of sale value was imposed upon most locally-manufactured goods and imported goods. The general exemptions included primary products produced in Australia, all goods for export, goods sold by or to a Government or Government authority, and goods subject to special customs revenue duties, e.g., petrol, tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, films, newsprint, and wireless valves. Typical examples of exemptions were:—Bacon and hams, bags and sacks used in marketing primary products, bread, boxes, etc., to be used in marketing exempt goods of Australian production, electricity, gas, fertilisers, metals as recovered from ores, meat, milk products, newspapers, and water supplied by local authorities. Manufacturers with a small turnover, whose tax amounts to a few shillings only per month, may be exempted from payment of tax.

As from 11th July, 1931, the rate of tax was increased from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 6 per cent., and certain additional exemptions were granted.

In September, 1932, further exemptions were made, principally in respect of articles used as aids to primary production.

On the 26th October, 1933, the rate of tax was reduced to 5 per cent., further articles were exempted, the principal being meat and meat products (whether or not marketed in containers); prescribed infants and invalids' foods; prepared breakfast foods, consisting of processed grain; rice, barley, sago and tapioca; drugs and medicines (certain items excepted) used in the prevention of sickness in human beings, prescribed surgical, dental and veterinary instruments, appliances and materials; certain articles used in fruit-growing, bee-keeping, fishing, poultry-farming and mining; and building materials, such as bricks (Australian), cement, timber, tiles and slates for roofing.

The Act requires all manufacturers and wholesale merchants to register. A certificate of registration is issued to each person who effects registration and, by means of this certificate, a manufacturer is able to obtain the raw materials for his products free of tax. Wholesale merchants also are able to obtain their trading stocks free of tax by quotation of certificate of registration. The tax is paid monthly by the manufacturer or wholesale merchant who sells taxable goods to an unregistered person or to a registered person who does not quote his certificate. The amount of tax must be shown separately on invoices and not included in the price of the goods.

The tax collected upon sales in New South Wales in the eleven months ended 30th June, 1931, amounted to £1,314,291. In the year 1931-32 the amount was £3,181,033, and in 1932-33, £3,526,876.

STATE FINANCE.

It had been the practice for many years to keep the State Accounts on a cash basis, and the statements of revenue and expenditure included only the moneys actually deposited in or paid out of the Treasury during the year. A change of method was introduced as from 1st July, 1928, with the object of placing the accounts as far as practicable upon the income and expenditure basis, by crediting income to the accounts of the period in which it is earned or accrued and debiting the expenditure to the year in which it is incurred. In effect, however (but subject to qualifications as to some variations of dates for closing accounts of receipts and expenditure at the end of certain years), the Consolidated Revenue Account remains a statement of receipts and payments in the twelve months ended 30th June, so far as the Sydney accounts are concerned, and the twelve months ended 30th April so far as the London account is concerned. From time to time the accounts of the principal business undertakings have been separated from consolidated revenue and placed on an income and expenditure basis. Special funds have been created in respect of such matters as motor taxation and unemployment relief. The latter fund has, since 1st July, 1932, been merged into the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In addition, as from 1st July, 1928, the Public Works Fund was replaced by the Special Purposes (Revenue) Fund, and the relationship of this account with Consolidated Revenue Account was completely altered. As from 1st July, 1931, a system practically the same as that in operation prior to 1st July, 1928, was reverted to. In some cases, however, the earnings of Departments were deducted from expenditure and treated as repayments to credit of votes, and the net amounts taken to account. In others, the earnings were taken in as revenue receipts. By reason of these and other changes of which details are shown in later pages it is difficult to make comparisons as between the accounts of recent years.

The principal accounts of the State Government in operation during 1931-32 related to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Closer Settlement Fund, the Special Deposits, the General Loan Fund, Unemployment Relief Fund, Family Endowment Fund, a State Lottery Fund, and various road and transport funds. There were also the accounts of the State business undertakings. Since the 1st July, 1932, the Unemployment Relief Fund, the Family Endowment Fund and the State Lotteries Fund have been included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The *Consolidated Revenue Fund* was created by the Constitution Act. All taxes and territorial and other revenues of the Crown are paid to this fund, unless it is prescribed by statute that they are to be paid into some other fund. Subject to certain charges fixed by the Constitution Act, the fund may be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure on specific purposes, as prescribed by statute. Parliamentary appropriations may be either special or annual. A special appropriation is one which is contained in an Act which itself gives authority for the expenditure incurred on the object or function to which it relates. Annual appropriations are made each year to meet expenses of government not covered by special appropriations and not provided for by payments from special funds. Annual appropriations or balances of consolidated revenue are not available for expenditure after the end of the year for which they were voted.

Prior to 30th June, 1924, the Consolidated Revenue Account embraced practically the whole of the receipts and expenditure on revenue account of the State Government and of the statutory bodies appointed by it, inclusive of those in connection with railways, tramways, water and sewerage works, harbours and navigation works, housing, and the Government grain elevators, but exclusive of certain industrial undertakings, and of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board.

As from 1st April, 1925, the accounts of the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board were separated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and from 1st July, 1924, the whole or part of the revenue obtained from taxation of motor vehicles and from licenses therefor has been credited to the funds of the Main Roads Board, which came into being after that date, or to funds created in terms of the Transport Act, 1930.

As from 1st July, 1928, the accounts of the railways and tramways, the Sydney Harbour Trust, and the Hunter District Water and Sewerage works were taken out of the Consolidated Revenue Account, and the Special Purposes (Revenue) Fund was constituted within the Consolidated Revenue Fund upon the abolition of the Public Works Fund, of which particulars are shown in the 1928-29 issue of the Year Book at page 148. The Special Purposes (Revenue) Fund was abolished as from 1st July 1931. Its scope was outlined on page 650 of the 1930-31 Year Book.

The *Closer Settlement Fund* relates to moneys used for the promotion of land settlement. Particulars of the fund are shown on page 334.

The *Special Deposits Account* is an account in the Treasury books for recording transactions on a number of accounts relating to sums held by or deposited with the Treasurer for store accounts, advance accounts, and moneys (not included in the consolidated revenue, general loan, or trust accounts) which the Treasurer directs to be carried to the Special Deposits Account. The funds in this account are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may be expended at any time subject to certain regulations and the issue of warrants.

The *General Loan Account* relates to the moneys which the Government has borrowed by the issue of stock, Treasury bills, and debentures under the authority of a Loan Act. To the account are credited the net proceeds of loans raised for works, services and redemptions. Expenditure under those heads is debited to the account in the year in which it is voted by Parliament. There is also a Loans Expenditure Suspense Account, to which are debited amounts expended on works and services which it is proposed to debit to General Loan Account, and which are voted by Parliament in the year after they are expended and debited to General Loan Account in that year.

All expenditure from loan moneys must be authorised under an Appropriation Act, in the same manner as the ordinary expenditure chargeable to the general revenue. There is a restriction on the expenditure, whether from loans or from revenue, in the provisions of the Public Works Act. Under that Act the question of constructing all works estimated to cost more than £20,000, except those connected with the maintenance of railways, is referred by resolution of the Legislative Assembly to a Parliamentary Standing Committee elected by the members of each Parliament. The Committee investigates and reports to Parliament, and the Assembly decides whether it is expedient to carry out the proposed work. If the decision be favourable, a bill based thereon must be passed before the authorisation is absolute. At the close of a financial year unapplied appropriations and balances of appropriations made by a Loan Act passed two years or longer lapse except for the payment of claims in respect of any outstanding contract or work in progress.

Revenue Accounts.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the principal revenue accounts combined during the eight years ended 30th June, 1933, that is, the period since the exclusion of the accounts of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board from consolidated revenue. The Unemployment Relief and Family Endowment Funds have been included for all years, although the respective funds have been part of Consolidated Revenue Fund only since 1st July, 1932.

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Governmental.	Principal Business Undertakings. *†	Governmental.	Principal Business Undertakings. *†
	£	£	£	£
1926	16,306,574	22,233,457	16,643,687	23,170,648
1927	19,839,448	24,310,118	17,807,260	24,883,374
1928	19,944,191	25,267,539	20,032,803	26,138,730
1929	20,756,538	26,284,015	21,764,110	27,201,503
1930	21,637,516	23,859,727	22,566,899	26,989,364
1931	22,380,904	20,220,361	26,011,821	25,278,600
1932	21,839,563‡	20,211,022	31,024,241	25,254,188
1933	25,097,739	20,675,109	25,459,529	24,072,158

* Omitting Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board.

† Including interest chargeable on loan capital.

‡ Receipts exclude certain revenue, collection of which was delayed until 1932-33, and expenditure includes certain interest payments delayed from 1930-31.

Under "Governmental" are grouped the accounts of the various Government Departments, including lands, mines, and forestry revenue and administration, services rendered, revenue and working expenses of the ports other than Sydney, of the Government grain elevators, and amounts of interest

paid and received other than from business undertakings. These accounts are on a cash basis and, since 1st July, 1928, have been designated Consolidated Revenue Fund in the Treasurer's accounts.

The expenditure shown above under "Governmental" for 1930-31 is exclusive of a sum of £1,544,750 due for payment to the Commonwealth Government in respect of oversea interest, and not paid until after 30th June, 1931.

Under the heading "Principal Business Undertakings" are included the New South Wales Government Railways and Tramways, the Sydney Harbour Trust, the Hunter District Board of Water and Sewerage. Since 1st July, 1928, the accounts of these undertakings have been on an income and expenditure basis. In tables published in this Year Book for 1923-24 and previous years, totals for the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board were also included under this heading, but as from 1st April, 1925, the Board was placed in an autonomous financial position and its accounts have been excluded from the foregoing table.

An amount of £800,000 contributed from Consolidated Revenue Fund as a contribution towards losses on non-paying railways is duplicated in the above statement in 1928-29 and in subsequent years, being included as receipts and expenditure under both "Governmental" and "Business Undertakings" headings. Furthermore, sundry alterations as to methods of allocation of receipts and payments as between the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Main Roads Fund, the Public Works Fund (Special Revenue Fund), the Unemployment Relief Fund, and others, have affected the comparability of the foregoing figures. For these reasons the table is of very limited use, and does not present a complete summary of the annual finances of the State. For purposes of comparison the receipts and expenditure of the Unemployment Relief Fund and the Family Endowment Fund are included throughout as they have been included in Consolidated Revenue Fund since 1st July, 1932.

The following table shows the debit and credit balances of the respective sections of the Revenue Accounts shown in the previous table:—

Year ended 30th June.	Surplus (+) or Deficiency (—).		
	Governmental.	Principal Business Undertakings.†	Total for Year.
	£	£	£
1926	(—) 337,113	(—) 937,191	(—) 1,274,304
1927	(+) 2,032,188	(—) 573,256	(+) 1,458,932
1928	(—) 88,612	(—) 871,191	(—) 959,803
1929	(—) 1,007,572	(—) 917,488	(—) 1,925,060
1930	(—) 929,383	(—) 3,129,637	(—) 4,059,020
1931	(—) 3,630,917	(—) 5,058,239	(—) 8,689,156
1932	(—) 9,184,678	(—) 5,043,166	(—) 14,227,844
1933	(—) 361,790	(—) 3,397,049	(—) 3,758,839

* Omitting Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board.

† After payment of interest chargeable on loan capital.

The amounts of the two deficits combined, as shown above, as at 30th June in each of the past five years, do not represent the aggregate position for reasons above stated, and they may need modification when all accounts are presented on a uniform cash basis. In addition to the deficit of £3,630,917 on governmental account as at 30th June, 1931, there was outstanding an amount of £1,544,750 for oversea interest due but not paid to the Commonwealth Government until August, 1931.

Since 1st July, 1928, "Governmental" receipts and expenditure include some items not previously taken into account and exclude others, while further changes were made in 1930-31, 1931-32, and 1932-33. On the aggregate basis at present adopted, including Unemployment Relief Fund and Family Endowment Fund, the deficit was £14,227,844 in 1931-32 and £3,758,839 in 1932-33.

A summary of the items of Governmental revenue and expenditure is shown below for the past three years:—

Classification.	Amount.			Per Head of Population.		
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Revenue.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Contribution by Commonwealth	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411	1 2 11	1 2 9	1 2 6
State Taxation	14,513,260	13,237,919	16,444,761	5 14 1	5 3 1	6 6 11
Land Revenue	1,578,088	1,714,960	1,726,947	0 12 5	0 13 5	0 13 4
Receipts for Services Rendered	1,718,925	1,176,106	1,346,645	0 13 6	0 9 2	0 10 5
General Miscellaneous	1,653,220	2,793,167	2,661,975	0 13 0	1 1 9	1 0 7
Total Revenue ...	22,380,904	21,839,563	25,097,739	8 15 11	8 10 2	9 13 9
Expenditure.						
Legislative and General Administration	6,549,007	10,173,791	7,418,768	2 11 6	3 19 3	2 17 3
Maintenance of Law, Order and Public Safety	2,867,272	2,399,235	2,309,926	1 2 6	0 18 8	0 17 10
Regulation of Trade and Industry	124,776	97,810	85,010	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 0 8
Education	4,504,392	4,114,785	3,800,885	1 15 5	1 12 1	1 9 4
Encouragement of Science, Art and Research... ..	68,635	63,107	55,431	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 5
Promotion of Public Health and Recreation	1,593,634	1,594,738	1,712,885	0 12 6	0 12 5	0 13 3
Social Amelioration... ..	7,056,632	9,568,790	7,460,016	2 15 5	3 14 6	2 17 7
War Obligations	82,012	81,588	81,620	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8
Development and Maintenance of State Resources... ..	2,890,237	2,672,129	2,304,609	1 2 9	1 0 10	0 17 9
Local Government	275,224	258,268	230,379	0 2 2	0 2 0	0 1 9
Total Expenditure	26,011,821	31,024,241	25,450,529	10 4 5	12 1 8	9 16 6

Particulars of the total taxation imposed are shown on a comparative basis in the table on page 310, where the figures include also motor taxes and license fees, which are paid to the other funds after the deductions to cover the cost of collection and administration, viz., £283,629 in 1930-31, £227,511 in 1931-32, and £230,138 in 1932-33. The amounts so deducted were credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund under the category of receipts for services rendered. An annual contribution of £2,917,411 is made by the Commonwealth to the State in terms of the financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, of which details are shown on a later page.

Land, Forestry, and Mining Revenue of the State.

At the establishment of responsible government in New South Wales in 1856, the control of lands was vested exclusively in the State Parliament. At that date only 7,000,000 acres had been alienated, and approximately 191,000,000 acres of land were owned by the Crown. Nearly all these lands have been made available for settlement, approximately 44,683,000 acres having been absolutely alienated, 23,253,000 acres being in course of sale on terms, and 110,880,000 acres being occupied by landholders at rental under various leasehold tenures.

Over a considerable proportion of the whole area the State has reserved to itself mineral rights, which produce a substantial income from royalties. In addition, there are approximately 6,600,000 acres of State forests and timber reserves returning revenue to the Government.

The receipts from lands, mineral resources, and forests credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown below:—

Particulars.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue from Sales—					
Principal	767,098	664,862	498,421	893,084	896,514
Interest	372,832	356,835	301,961		
Rentals for Leases	684,840	611,770	507,099	636,266	631,991
Fees and other Receipts	85,819	79,198	66,526		
Royalties on Minerals, Rents for Mining Leases, etc.	214,599	187,856	160,877	137,418	134,634
Forestry—Royalties, Rentals, etc.	119,383	89,105	43,211	48,192	63,808
Total, Land Revenue	2,244,571	1,989,626	1,578,086	1,714,960	1,726,947

The figures quoted for 1930-31 and later years are not strictly comparable with those of other years owing to the change in accounting procedure, whereby receipts by Clerks of Petty Sessions and other agents during June, 1930, 1931, and 1932, were not included in the totals of the years ending with those months. The interest on deferred sales and rentals for leases of land are classified as revenue.

Royalties on minerals and one-half of the royalties from timber and other forestry receipts are payable to Consolidated Revenue Fund. The balance of the forestry receipts are not included in the accounts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, but are paid to a special fund and set apart for afforestation, the amounts so credited being £108,411 in 1928-29, £96,692 in 1929-30, £52,169 in 1930-31, £41,466 in 1931-32, and £55,307 in 1932-33.

Royalties on minerals which constitute the principal item of mining revenue are subject to fluctuation, royalty being assessed in some cases on the profits of the mining companies and in other cases on the quantity of minerals produced. The bulk of the receipts from this source are paid in respect of coal-mining.

Receipts for Services Rendered.

The receipts for services rendered which are credited to Consolidated Revenue consist largely of "collections in aid" or income which is applied as an earning in reduction of expenditure. The principal items are shown below:—

Particulars.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
Harbour Rates and Fees, Pilotage, etc.	282,778	250,942	225,301	215,241	249,097
Fees—					
Registrar-General	227,480	207,864	136,779	93,603	104,686
Law Courts	195,296	220,133	209,570	180,819	188,430
Valuation of Land	39,392	39,900	31,099	40,860	43,379
Grain Elevators—Handling Fees, etc.	149,916	69,036	246,315	274,321	371,908
Charge for Collection of Motor Taxes	172,855	64,633†	61,649†	57,025†	58,273†
Maintenance of Inmates of Public Institutions	63,271	71,385	50,876	55,582	59,988
Maintenance of Patients in Mental Hospitals	108,996	114,665	107,236	92,282	104,386
Other	344,036	426,447	415,689	166,367	166,498
Total... ..	1,584,020	1,465,005†	1,484,514†	1,176,106†	1,346,645†

† In addition, sums of £219,000 in 1929-30, £256,411 in 1930-31, £170,486 in 1931-32 and £171,865 in 1932-33 were credited to consolidated revenue from motor taxation as a recoup to Police Department for supervision of road traffic.

Amounts included above as contributions for the principal services rendered to the Commonwealth Government in 1932-33 were:—Maintenance of old-age and invalid pensions in State institutions £27,967; contribution for services of magistrates, £1,032; and other, £1,438

General Miscellaneous Receipts.

All items not placed under headings already shown are included in the general miscellaneous group, a substantial part of the total amount being interest collections:—

Particulars.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Interest Collections—	£	£	£	£	£
Properties transferred to Commonwealth ...	315,110	†	†	†	†
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board—					
Advances	357,590	354,883	199,779	179,073	308,370
Capital Expenditure	26,868	42,000	29,111	.....	.....
Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Works	134,280	199,265	179,027	214,682	226,142
Trust Works under Water Act, 1912 ...	9,744	10,938	9,828	10,001	8,966
Sydney Harbour Bridge Loan Expenditure ...	90,017	16,881	3,753	11,916	.....
Fixed deposits with Banks	14,197	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daily credit balances with Banks	22,773	4,803	10,421	10,233	14,127
Advances to Necessitous Farmers	31,860	21,453	52,342	70,157	68,483
Advances for Wire-netting	18,887	16,967	10,293	12,005	10,754
Capital Value of State Abattoirs	61,443	61,637	61,827	.....	.....
Other Interest	172,536	216,825	199,495	169,332	96,622
Rents of Buildings, Wharves, etc.	40,254	40,465	43,033	39,139	37,330
Fines and Forfeitures	66,363	90,892	62,503	52,068	49,185
Darling Harbour Resumed Area	65,798	64,692	59,318	47,423	40,194
Sale of products of Experiment Farms, Institutions, etc.	82,175	172,080	125,866	118,019	121,211
Repayment—Balances not required	30,204	19,635	17,344	7,449	8,953
Repayments to Credit of Votes, previous years ...	181,605	86,761	113,306	716,760	525,219
Transfer from Public Works Fund	147,840	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Lotteries ... ..	.....	.....	.....	738,146	814,602
Main Roads Board—Transfer of part balances at credit of County of Cumberland Country ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000
Main Roads Funds as at 30th June, 1932 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,817
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	308,190	285,275	473,942§	133,979	.....
Total... ..	2,177,734	1,705,452	1,651,188	2,550,382	2,661,975

† Debt transferred, no interest due (see page 352).

§ Includes exchange £334,841.

The amounts of interest receipts shown in the foregoing table comprise only miscellaneous minor interest receipts and are exclusive of large sums received on outstanding balances of land sold on the instalment system, interest earned by business undertakings, etc. The interest shown as paid by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board relates to only portion of their indebtedness.

Under the provisions of the Interest Reduction Act, 1931, interest rates on private debts were reduced as described on page 372. Rates on debts due to the Government were reduced to a similar extent by the Finances Adjustment Act, No. 27, 1932, as amended by Act No. 64 of 1932, the effect of which was to provide for a reduction of 22½ per cent. in all interest rates, establishing a maximum rate of 4 per cent. Relief was afforded thereby to public bodies, including municipal and shire councils, as from 1st January, 1933, and to the Metropolitan and Hunter District Water Boards as from 1st July, 1933. Interest on debts owing by necessitous farmers, on loans and advances to settlers, on land debts under the Closer Settlement and the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts was reduced to a maximum of 4 per cent. as from 1st January, 1933.

The miscellaneous receipts in 1928-29 and subsequent years included large sums for which corresponding entries were not made under the system of accounts previously in operation, *e.g.*, the proceeds of the sale of the produce of the Agricultural College, experiment farms and other State institutions. The receipts in 1928-29 included also the credit balance amounting to £147,840 transferred from the Public Works Fund to the Special Purposes (Revenue) Fund).

The payment of interest in respect of the value of properties transferred to the Commonwealth ceased as from 1st July, 1929, when the Commonwealth became the owner of the properties and assumed liability for debts of the State equal to the value thereof, *viz.*, £4,788,005.

Expenditure from Revenue.

The total expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1932-33 amounted to £28,738,188, but this amount included Interest £3,193,002 and Sinking Fund £85,657, borne by the fund on behalf of Business Undertakings. Of the net amount £25,459,529, which is comparable with the previous year's figure of £31,024,241, £6,867,143 was expended on salaries and payments in the nature of salaries.

A classification of the expenditure according to the functions of Government is shown on page 330. An analysis of expenditure under the principal departmental headings is shown below:—

Department.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Department.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Education—	£	£	Special Appropriations—	£	£
General	4,011,106	3,706,318	Interest on portion of		
Child Welfare	544,966	473,314	Funded Debt	5,724,605	3,391,601
	4,556,072	4,179,632	Sinking Fund	830,950	926,845
Chief Secretary—			Widows' Pensions Act ...	638,970	618,685
Police	1,190,586	1,156,181	Other	1,069,491	1,189,142
Other	210,225	189,454		8,264,016	6,126,273
	1,400,811	1,345,635	Attorney-General and Jus-		
Treasury—			tice	726,802	683,907
Interest	1,144,194	721,705	Public Works	461,070	415,762
Exchange	1,175,096	890,716	Agriculture	520,877	514,061
Contribution to Railways	800,000	800,000	Lands	323,374	301,659
Coal Settlement Agree-			Local Government—		
ment	288,107	38,854	Subsidies, etc.	178,225	153,500
State Lotteries	78,813	69,947	Other	78,774	75,605
Social Services (part) ...	.....	6,219,111	Premier	204,907	201,281
Other	852,841	748,659	Labour and Industry ...	80,384	68,910
	4,339,051	9,488,992	Water Conservation ...	83,029	74,999
Public Health—			Mines	77,761	71,417
Hospital Fund	519,992	710,000	Forests	57,701	54,193
Care of Sick, Aged, etc. ...	335,993	311,189	Unemployment Relief Fund	6,105,452	*
Mental Hospitals	539,848	502,201	Family Endowment Fund	1,998,397	*
Other	102,030	107,745	Other	69,675	72,568
	1,497,863	1,631,135	Grand Total	£ 31,024,241	25,459,529

* Included above under various headings, mostly under "Social Services."

An analysis of payments from Consolidated Revenue according to objects of expenditure in the years ended 30th June, 1931, 1932 and 1933 is as follows:—

Head of Expenditure.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Salaries and Payments in Nature of Salaries...	£ 8,140,941	£ 7,164,094	£ 6,867,143
Maintenance and Working Expenses	2,368,429	} 15,756,298	12,373,275
Other Services	9,809,408		
Unemployment Relief Fund	4,357,084	6,105,452	.....
Family Endowment Fund	1,335,959	1,998,397	.....
Social Services (part) ... ..	.....	.....	6,219,111
Total	£ 26,011,821	31,024,241	25,459,529

The amount of £6,219,111 shown as expenditure on Social Services during 1932-33 includes portion only of the expenditure on Unemployment Relief and on Family Endowment, the balance being included under other headings in the table. The total expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund on social amelioration during 1932-33 was £7,460,016.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT.

The Closer Settlement Fund was established under Act No. 9 of 1906. Under an amending Act which commenced as from 1st July, 1928, this fund was closed and its liabilities were transferred to a new Closer Settlement Fund, incorporating the Returned Soldier Settlement Accounts. A liability of £3,544,005, being the net loan expenditure as at 30th June, 1928, in respect of the settlement of returned soldiers was transferred to the new fund. The fund is maintained as a separate account, and its transactions are not included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The working capital of the fund is derived from loan moneys made available by the State, Parliamentary appropriations from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, insurance fees paid in respect of property under the Real Property Act, and capital and interest repaid by settlers. The expenditure from the fund consists mainly of the purchase price of estates, the cost of subdivisions and improvements, advances to returned soldiers, interest and sinking fund charges on loan moneys, sums paid in respect of assurance claims under the Real Property Act, amounts for the redemption of closer settlement debentures issued in lieu of cash payments for estates, and premiums for fire insurance in respect of improvements. The fund is charged also with costs of administration.

The total receipts and expenditure of the Closer Settlement Fund from its inception to 30th June, 1928, were summarized on page 148 of the Official Year Book for 1928-29. A summary for the five years ended 30th June, 1933, is as follows:—

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
Credit Balance at 30th June, 1928 ...	48,599	Purchase of Estates and Contingent Expenses ...	589,146
Transfer from General Loan Account of amount voted for Redemption of Debentures ...	1,256,300	Advances to Returned Soldiers ...	91,478
Repayments of Principal and Interest on account of—		Subdivision of Lands for Returned Soldiers ...	172,175
Estates acquired ...	2,619,130	Fire Insurance Premiums ...	16,059
Improvement Leases resumed, etc.	102,390	Interest on—	
Advances to Soldiers (including interest) ...	553,894	Loans—Recoup to Consolidated Revenue ...	2,982,744
Fire Insurance premiums ...	14,232	Closer Settlement Debentures ...	262,746
Fees under Real Property Act ...	88,311	Contribution to Sinking Fund ...	195,030
Various Repayments ...	3,912	Redemption of Debentures ...	1,078,800
Debit Balance at 30th June, 1933 ...	740,620	Other ...	2,582
		Exchange on Remittances ...	37,128
Total ...	£ 5,427,388	Total ...	£ 5,427,388

The aggregate balance-sheet of the Closer Settlement Fund is not available. The loan liability of the fund as at 30th June, 1933, was £13,312,167, comprising £13,180,067 Australian Consolidated Stock and £131,700 Closer Settlement Debentures; £400 of the latter not having been presented for conversion. At the same date, arrears owing to the fund by settlers amounted to £2,539,894 compared with £1,578,531 at 30th June, 1931, and the principal in respect of land holdings and advances unpaid, including the arrears, amounted to £15,128,615. From the 1st July, 1932, the rate of interest charged to the fund was reduced to 4½ per cent. free of any payment for exchange. The fund had previously been charged with interest at the rates applicable to the various loans from which the capital of the fund had been provided, with exchange in addition. The interest charge in 1932-33 was £519,906, as compared with £645,168 in 1931-32.

The amount of debentures issued was £97,300 during 1928-29, £34,400 during 1929-30, and none were issued since. Redemptions amounted to £471,000 in 1928-29, £580,000 in 1929-30, £25,200 in 1930-31, and £500 in 1931-32. There were no redemptions during 1932-33.

Cash Balances.

The Audit Act provides that the Treasurer may arrange with any bank for the transaction of the general banking business of the State. The accounts are kept under various headings, and all amounts paid into any of the accounts mentioned are deemed to be "public moneys," and for interest purposes the several accounts are treated as one. The special accounts, which consist of "Supreme Court Moneys," are not controlled by the Audit Act, as they are operated on directly by the officers in charge of the Departments concerned.

The cash balance on the 30th June in each of the last five years was distributed as follows:—

			1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
			£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	...	...	Cr. 2,516,043	Cr. 1,022,914	Cr. 2,242,587	Cr. 2,770,660	Cr. 2,419,315
London	...	...	Dr. 863,782	Dr. 4,612,002	Dr. 2,813,027	Cr. 2,010,577	Cr. 2,256,396
Total	...	...	Cr. £1,652,261	Dr. £3,589,088	Dr. £570,440	Cr. £4,781,237	Cr. £4,675,711

In order to obtain a complete view of the cash position it is necessary to take into account the increase in recent years in the issue of short-term Treasury Bills and debentures to cover cash deficiencies. Particulars of these are shown on page 345.

ACCOUNTS OF STATE ENTERPRISES.

The principal State enterprises are those usually known as the business undertakings, viz., the railways, under the management of the Railway Commissioners, the tramways, under the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, the Sydney Harbour Works under the control of the Sydney Harbour Trust, and the Metropolitan and the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Works, each administered by a board. The accounts of these concerns have been placed on an income and expenditure basis and separated from the Consolidated Revenue Account as from 1st July, 1928. The finances of the Hunter District Water and Sewerage Works are transacted through a Special Deposits Account, and those of the other enterprises through separate funds. Further reference to these undertakings may be found in the chapters of this Year Book relating to "Railways and Tramways," "Shipping" as to Sydney Harbour Trust, and "Local Government" as to water and sewerage works.

In addition to these business undertakings, there are a number of other utilities and enterprises whose accounts, with a few exceptions, have been kept, on a quasi-commercial basis, separated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the receipts and expenditure of these pass through the Special Deposits Account of the Treasury. Of such undertakings which were operated during 1932-33, five were classed as industrial undertakings, viz., the State Metal Quarries, the State Brickworks, the Monier Pipe Works, the Building Construction Branch, and the Government Tourist Bureau and Resorts. There was one undertaking of a national character, viz., the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. The public utilities included the State Abattoirs administered by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner, the Port Kembla and Burrinjuck Electricity Supply Works, and the Government Grain Elevators. There is also a Government Insurance Office. Particulars relating to the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales and the Housing Funds, which the bank administered, are shown in other chapters of this Year Book.

The receipts and expenditure of the business undertakings during the year ended 30th June, 1933, are shown below:—

Particulars.	Railways.	Tramways.	Sydney Harbour Trust.	Water Supply and Sewerage Works.		Total Business Undertakings.
				Metro-politan.	Hunter District.	
Capital Indebtedness to 30th June, 1933	£ 140,796,968	£ 8,357,582	£ 11,778,889	£ 39,563,993	£ 5,400,270	£ 205,897,702
Revenue, 1932-33—						
Earnings	15,405,320	3,317,713	880,012	2,806,744	272,064	22,681,853
Contribution from Consolidated Revenue for Developmental Lines	800,000	...	...	...	...	800,000
Total Revenue	16,205,320	3,317,713	880,012	2,806,744	272,064	23,481,853
Expenditure, 1932-33—						
Working Expenses	12,021,284	2,830,222	222,494	636,226	106,289	15,816,515
Interest	6,352,581	383,500	527,543	1,661,445	154,042	9,079,111
Sinking Fund ... ..	...	28,000	41,657	109,834	16,000	195,491
Exchange	1,191,937	69,000	99,409	283,603	28,200	1,672,149
Total Expenditure	19,565,802	3,310,722	891,103	2,691,108	304,531	26,763,266
Net Revenue, 1932-33 ...	*3,360,482	6,391	*11,091	115,636	*32,467	*3,281,413

* Net Expenditure;

The interest and sinking fund charges in respect of the railways and tramways, as shown above, are approximate amounts which are subject to alteration when the capital indebtedness of these undertakings has been determined finally. Under current legislation the railways are required to contribute a proportion of the sinking fund charges payable under the financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, but arrangements have been made for the charges for 1928-29 and subsequent years to be met from Consolidated Revenue. The sum of £800,000 contributed from Consolidated Revenue towards the loss on the working and maintenance of non-paying developmental railways is the maximum amount payable in each year for this purpose.

The following statement shows particulars of the financial transactions of various enterprises, other than the business undertakings, during the year 1932-33.

Enterprise.	Capital Indebtedness to 30-6-33.	Revenue 1932-33.	Expenditure, 1932-33.			Net Revenue 1932-33.
			Working Expenses.	Interest, Sinking Fund, etc.	Total.	
Industrial Undertakings—	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Metal Quarries	303,877	48,923	46,866	4,425	51,231	(—) 2,308
State Brickworks	258,876	40,797	42,569	4,176	46,745	(—) 5,948
Building Construction	38,047	537,827	528,572	3,023	532,195	(+) 5,632
State Monier Pipe Works	55,297	50,969	38,892	9,700	48,592	(+) 2,376
Government Tourist Bureau and Resorts	335,883	91,572	106,014	5,977	111,991	(—) 20,419
Other Enterprises—						
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	9,023,432	449,331	299,107	332,111	631,218	(—) 181,887
Metropolitan Meat Board	2,187,076	511,577	355,473	154,864	510,337	(+) 1,240
Port Kembla—						
Coal Loading and Shipping	83,317	19,284	12,658	4,624	17,282	(+) 2,002
Electricity Supply	537,127	52,876	26,151	49,836	75,987	(—) 23,111
Burrinjuck Hydro-Electric Supply	850,327	90,181	17,925	61,208	79,133	(+) 11,048
Observatory Hill Resumed Area	935,857	41,345	22,446	40,969	63,415	(—) 22,070
Dacey Garden Suburb	182,277	18,830	10,616	7,802	18,418	(+) 412
Water Supply—						
Broken Hill	478,384	40,945	23,871	3,672	27,543	(+) 13,402
Junee	226,256	16,942	4,400	12,542	16,942	...
Government Insurance Office ... ..	...	239,167	183,900	...	183,900	(+) 55,267

The expenditures of the activities classified as "Industrial Undertakings" and the Government Insurance Office include amounts equivalent to the

State and Federal income taxes which would be payable if these concerns were liable to pay such taxes. These amounts were paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Certain industrial undertakings and enterprises have, in past years, been very profitable, but recently several concerns have shown substantial losses, a notable exception being the Building Construction Branch, which showed a net profit in 1931-32 of £18,129 and of £5,632 in 1932-33. In regard to the State Metal Quarries, which have been in operation since 1st September, 1911, profits amounting to £15,795 have been applied in reducing the capital, and the credit balance of the Profit and Loss Accumulated Account at 30th June, 1933, was £83,702. The total trading profit from the inception of the undertaking until the 30th June, 1933, was £230,520, of which £69,292 was distributed to employees as bonuses.

At the State Brickworks, capital expenditure from the funds of the undertaking to 30th June, 1933, was £176,550, repayments of capital £82,326, and reserves amounted to £44,009. The Building Construction Branch of the Public Works Department was established as an industrial undertaking on 1st October, 1913. The profits to 30th June, 1933, were £203,007, of which £26,663 were applied in the repayments of capital expenditure and £10,536 in the purchase of additional plant. The State Monier Pipe and Reinforced Concrete Works were established as an industrial undertaking on 1st February, 1914. The accumulated funds or net surplus as at 30th June totalled £180,956, of which £89,429 have been allocated to reserves, and £91,527 to accumulated profit. Repayments of capital amount to £27,068, and additions to buildings and plant to £48,378.

The Government Tourist Bureau and Tourist Resorts were gazetted as an industrial undertaking as from 1st July, 1929. Previously their transactions were recorded in the Special Deposits Account. As at 30th June, 1930, surplus earnings amounting to £140,711 had been applied from that account to new works.

Other industrial undertakings established in earlier years are inoperative, and have been de-gazetted, viz., Rozelle Joinery Works, Botany Brick Works, Lime Works at Taree and Botany Timber Yards, Uhr's Point Power Station, Sawmills and Hewn Timber Works, and Trawlers. At 30th June, 1933, there remained on them an unpaid loan liability of £300,227 (subject to further adjustment) and an unpaid capital liability of £58,119 to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The loss on working capital provided by overdraft amounted at the same date to £177,209, and the liability to Consolidated Revenue Fund for interest, etc., to £265,004, making the aggregate loss to the State on these inoperative undertakings, £800,560.

The first sales of electricity by the Burrinjuck Hydro-Electric scheme were in 1928. At 30th June, 1933, the accumulated deficiency amounted to £15,657, as compared with £26,930 at the end of June, 1932.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

The Special Deposits and Special Accounts form a very important division of the public finances, not only from the nature and volume of the transactions, but also by reason of the manner in which they are used in connection with the general finances of the State. These funds are of great assistance in the banking operations of the Government, and they form a reserve on which the Treasurer may draw to meet temporary requirements. Although the Audit Act provides that the funds cannot be used except for the specific purpose for which they were deposited, it has been the custom for many years to draw on the balances for overdrafts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and Loan Accounts if required. The great bulk of the funds bear interest, whether invested or not, and the power to use them enables the Government to effect a large saving in the interest

which might otherwise be charged for accommodation from the banks. The following table shows the amount of the Special Deposits and Special Accounts in each of the last fifteen years:—

As at 30th June.	Amount.	As at 30th June.	Amount.	As at 30th June.	Amount.
	£		£		£
1919	6,222,291	1924	19,666,636	1929	24,705,014
1920	9,848,520	1925	26,001,112	1930	24,544,829
1921	13,097,856	1926	25,069,338	1931	23,698,304
1922	17,491,833	1927	20,009,040	1932	25,163,347
1923	18,527,873	1928	22,738,617	1933	24,144,728

The amount at the credit of each of these funds at 30th June, 1933, was Special Deposits Account, £23,708,627, and the Special Accounts, £436,101.

The amount at the credit of the principal accounts is shown in the following table:—

Special Deposits Accounts.

	£		£
Commonwealth Bank Advance Account	150,000	Treasury Fire Risk Accounts	200,000
Commonwealth Bank Advance Deposit Account	500,000	Public Trustee—Unclaimed Balances of Intestate Estates	237,405
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia Deposit Account	7,112,565	Sundry Security—Deposit and Trust Account	112,734
Advances by Commonwealth—Settlement of Soldiers ...	8,465,984	Sydney Harbour Bridge Account	324,673
Other	1,395	Relief to Necessitous Farmers Working Account	730,952
Fixed Deposit Account	500,000	Deposits lodged by Trustee companies	80,870
State Debt Commissioners' Trust Accounts	307,261	Security Deposits—Workers' Compensation Act	352,390
Government Insurance Office Funds	998,095	Industrial Undertakings ...	435,843
Main Roads Board Funds ...	610,877	Government Dockyard Working Account	173,983
Main Roads Account	88,347	Sundry Working Accounts ...	228,204
Liquor Act Compensation Fund	687,356	Sundry Deposits Account ...	124,387
Unemployment Relief Fund ...	340,610	Other	337,831
State Lotteries Account	47,374		
Public Works Department's Accounts	179,458	Total	£23,708,627

Special Accounts.

	£		£
Master-in-Equity Account ...	206,417	Prothonotary Account	10,598
Master-in-Lunacy Account ...	17,132	Registrar of Probates' Account	17,624
Public Trustee Account	184,330	Total	436,101

The total sum at the credit of the accounts on the 30th June, 1933, was £24,144,728, of which £1,746,368 was invested in securities; £18,788,746 was uninvested but used in advances and on public account at interest, the rates allowed ranging from 1 to 5 per cent.; the remainder, £3,609,614, was similarly used, but without any interest allowance. In cases where interest was being paid by the Treasurer on the 30th June, 1933, the rate was 3 per cent., with the following exceptions:—

Fixed Deposit Account	3½ per cent.
Commonwealth Savings Bank Accounts	3½ „
State Debt Commissioners' Trust Account, Municipal Council of Sydney Sinking Fund	4 „
Commonwealth Advance re Settlement of Returned Soldiers	4 „
Master-in-Lunacy Account	1 „
Main Roads Funds	1 „
Insurance Funds and Treasury Guarantee Funds	2½ „
Industrial Undertakings	4·37804%
Railways Superannuation Account	2 per cent.
Commonwealth Bank Advance Account	5 „
Mine Subsidence Insurance Fund	2 „
Public Trustee Account	2½ „

Deposits lodged by trustee companies, and Sundry Security Deposits and Trust Accounts, are allowed interest by the Treasury at the rate ruling on the stock in which the deposits are invested.

The funds in the custody of the State Treasurer at credit of Special Deposits and Special Accounts were held as follows:—

Funds.	30th June, 1931.	30th June, 1932.	30th June, 1933.
In Banks—	£	£	£
Special Deposits Account	*21,746,539	23,159,727	21,962,259
Special Accounts	344,701	444,695	436,102
Commonwealth Government Inscribed Stock ...	250,080	.....	.....
Australian Consolidated Inscribed Stock ...	.....	807,497	1,004,417
New South Wales Funded Stock	553,509	.....	.....
Deposits on Tenders	53,940	46,700	48,270
Security Deposits	715,617	670,580	652,390
Miscellaneous Securities	33,918	34,148	41,290
Total	£ 23,698,304	25,163,347	24,144,728

* Includes £385 cash in hand at Treasury.

STATE LOAN FUNDS.

In recent years the moneys raised on loans, with the exception of a revenue deficiency loan in 1929, and proceeds of Treasury Bills applied to revenue purposes have been credited to General Loan Account. Formerly other loan accounts were in existence for varying periods, but they have, in effect, been amalgamated into a combined account.

The whole of the loans outstanding, with the exceptions noted above, have been raised for capital expenditure on various works and services. Prior to the year 1900 loans not credited to General Loan Account were raised for defence works, for promoting immigration, etc., and some revenue deficits were met, temporarily, by the issue of special Treasury bills. The stocks issued in this way have been repaid from revenue.

The relationship between the loan liability of the State and the net expenditure on loan works and services was as follows as at 30th June, 1933:—

Outstanding Loan Liability General Loan Account	£ 326,203,108
Add Debt liability assumed by Commonwealth Government in respect of transferred properties	4,788,004
	330,991,112
Less Loans not credited until after 30th June, 1933	11,595,168
	319,395,944
Debit Amounts included in loan liability, but not in net loan expenditure statements—	£
Commonwealth Advances—	
Returned Soldier Settlement	8,465,983
Grafton-South Brisbane Railway	1,417,928
Closer Settlement Debentures	907,950
Revenue Deficiency Loans	5,043,775
Deficiency Bills	25,230,000
*True net expenses of Loan Flotations (including discounts on various issues)... ..	13,326,764
	54,392,400
Add Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds	265,003,544
General Loan Overdraft	11,978,380
	6,100,226
Net Loan Expenditure from General Loan Account on Works and Services	£283,082,150
Add Balance, Loans Expenditure Suspense Account at 30th June, 1933	111,830
Grand Total	283,193,980

* Difference between securities sold and proceeds realised.

Loan Expenditure.

The specific services on which the above expenditure has been incurred and the amount expended as at 30th June, 1933, may be classified as follows:—

Work or Service.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1933.
	£
Railways	a138,160,396
Tramways	a12,368,849
Roads	5,860,660
Bridges	10,576,203
Harbours and Rivers	£0,109,646
Water Supply	b23,542,304
Sewerage	14,154,313
Electricity	1,202,608
Public Buildings—	
Educational	5,881,079
Charitable	2,290,529
Other (including Works)	11,069,408
Immigration	1,723,599
Advances for Housing	781,481
Relief of Unemployed (Loans to Local Bodies)	2,871,592
Closer Settlement	8,698,779
Water Conservation	4,307,349
Irrigation	c9,555,836
Land Settlement, etc.	4,263,955
Industrial Undertakings	1,759,602
Commonwealth Services	d3,965,937
Queensland Public Works	49,855
Total, Works and Services	£ 283,193,980

a Subject to transfer of certain capital expenditure from tramways to railways. b Exclusive of expenditure incurred by Metropolitan Board from other funds. c Inclusive of acquisition of land and advances to settlers. d Liability has been accepted by Commonwealth Government.

The amounts shown above represent the net expenditure after deducting repayments and recoups. Expenditure from general loan overdraft is included. There was £111,830 loan expenditure in suspense at 30th June, 1933.

The following table gives a reconciliation of the loan liability to the Commonwealth, as shown on page 348, with the net expenditure on works and services:—

	£
Expenditure on Works and Services	283,193,980
Grafton-South Brisbane Railway	1,417,928
Acquisition of Closer Settlement Estates	1,039,650
Exchange on Remittances, Discounts and Flotation Expenses, etc.	13,326,764
Transferred to Consolidated Revenue Fund, to fund Deficiencies	5,043,775
Utilised towards meeting General Cash Deficiencies	25,230,000
	329,252,097
Less Redemptions from Consolidated Revenue Sinking Fund	£ 11,978,380
„ Sinking Fund Balance	461,751
„ Value of Transferred Properties	4,788,005
	17,228,136
Total Debt	312,023,961

Annual Loan Expenditure (State).

The actual loan expenditure by the State Government and statutory bodies under its control was as follows in each of the past nine years:—

Year ended 30th June.	Actual Loan Expenditure.	Year ended 30th June.	Actual Loan Expenditure.	Year ended 30th June.	Actual Loan Expenditure.
	£		£		£
1925	11,269,571	1928	16,565,543	1931	7,714,000
1926	13,193,576	1929	19,663,889	1932	4,374,502
1927	16,344,094	1930	13,192,755	1933	6,161,484

A summary of the Loan Expenditure Accounts under State control is provided below, showing the actual loan expenditure during each of the past five years. Loan moneys expended by federal and local bodies are not included.

Service.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross amount charged to General Loan Fund in respect of Works and Services.*	14,280,654	10,886,817	6,605,707	4,032,067	4,799,006
Less Loan expenditure suspense of previous year included above.	129,546	1,941,829	453,240	.....	.....
Plus Loan expenditure suspense of year...	14,151,108 1,941,829	8,944,988 453,240	6,152,467	4,032,067	4,799,006 111,880
Actual expenditure from Treasury Loan Accounts.	16,092,937	9,398,228	6,152,467	4,032,067	4,910,886
Redemption of Closer Settlement Debentures.	650,200	606,100	.....	.....	.....
Exchange on Remittances. ...	...	...	...	...	537,762
Expended by Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board.	2,698,924	3,008,139	1,548,513	342,435	714,551
Commonwealth advance for Grafton-Kyogle-Brisbane Railway.	221,828	180,238	13,020	.....	(—)1,665
Actual Loan expenditure under State control.	19,663,889	13,192,755	7,714,000	4,374,502	6,161,484

* Excluding repayments to votes in respect of expenditure during the year shown, and redemptions of Closer Settlement Debentures.

The grand total of the foregoing table represents as nearly as may be the gross amount of loan moneys actually expended each year under State as distinct from Federal and Local authority. The figures include the total amount of advances to settlers and local bodies, irrespective of repayments. The amount of repayments to credit of previous years' votes, not deducted above were:—£710,826, in 1928-29; £614,290 in 1929-30; £654,218 in 1930-31; £644,924 in 1931-32, and £589,405 in 1932-33.

Repayments from Loans Repayment Account are included in the foregoing amounts, viz., £29,054 in 1928-29, £35,322 in 1929-30, £33,917 in 1930-31, £51,640 in 1931-32, and £46,441 in 1932-33.

Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure.

The principal heads of the State loan expenditure on works and services during each of the past three years are shown below in summary form. Full details are shown in tabular form in the Public Accounts and Auditor-General's Reports:—

Work or Services.	Expenditure during year ended 30th June.		
	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>State Loan Funds.</i>			
Railways and Tramways—	£	£	£
Railways	2,173,698	1,370,373	400,411
Tramways	792	15,393	96,925
	2,174,490	1,385,766	497,336
Water Supply, Sewerage, etc.—			
Hunter District	216,901	305,450	264,452
Country Towns	457,340	253,867	103,293
	674,241	559,317	367,745
Irrigation, etc.—			
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area	93,108	132,072	150,403
River Murray Commission	116,636	112,470	115,132
Wyangala Storage Reservoir	170,804	188,727	189,997
Other	76,416	59,370	62,999
	456,964	492,639	518,531
Harbours—			
Sydney Harbour Trust	70,890	19,735	4,960
Other Harbours and Rivers	75,523	86,652	73,611
	146,413	106,387	78,571
Roads and Bridges—			
Roads and Bridges	245,592	4,966	40,252
Sydney Harbour Bridge	1,458,853	1,366,982	354,180
	1,704,445	1,371,948	394,432
Land Settlement—			
Advances, etc.	604,933	124	...
Closer Settlement (Redemption of Debentures) ..	...	...	...
	604,933	124	...
Public Buildings—			
Educational Buildings	118,957	35,253	111,609
Hospital and Charitable Buildings	41,670	14,635	95,356
Other Government Buildings	51,374	10,900	13,866
	212,001	60,788	220,831
Other Undertakings—			
Government Dockyard	2,376	652	...
Port Kembla Power	14,439	5,389	1,752
Grain Elevators	55,671	48,840	68,667
	72,486	54,881	70,419
Other—			
Advances to Councils, etc., to assist Unemployed	10,100	...	2,699,858
Other	96,394	217	63,113
	106,494	217	2,762,971
Total	£ 6,152,467	4,032,067	4,910,836
Exchange on Remittances ... ..	...	...	537,762
Expended by Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board*	1,548,513	342,435	714,551
Commonwealth Advances—Grafton—Kyogle—Brisbane Railway*	13,020	...	(-)1,665
Grand Total Expenditure on State Works and Services	£ 7,714,000	4,374,502	6,161,484

* Not included in General Loan Account of State.

The amounts expended as shown under the various headings above represent the actual new expenditure during the year—that is, expenditure from General Loan Account plus payments from and less receipts of Loan Expenditure Suspense Account. Repayments to credits of votes have not been deducted.

The State Government's net expenditure from General Loan Account on works and services (exclusive of redemptions, conversions, and renewals of loans, and after deducting repayments to credit of votes) is shown below for the period of thirty-nine years, 1842-1880, in decennial periods from 1881 to 1930, and for each year 1930-31 to 1932-33:—

Years.	During Each Period.		Total at end of Period.	
	Amount.	Per Inhabitant.	Amount.	Per Inhabitant.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1842-1880	16,316,530	41 12 2	16,316,530	21 9 11
1881-1890	27,639,022	29 8 8	43,955,552	39 3 7
1891-1900	20,515,704	16 6 8	64,471,256	47 12 1
1901-1910	26,876,468	18 0 4	91,347,724	56 11 11
1911-1920	65,228,221	35 5 8	156,575,945	75 13 5
1921-1930	112,957,971	48 1 2	269,533,916	106 10 11
1930-1931	*5,951,489	*2 6 9	275,485,405	107 16 8
1931-1932	*3,387,143	*1 6 5	278,872,548	108 3 1
1932-1933	*1,209,602	*1 12 6	283,193,980	108 17 6

* One year.

The amount of expenditure shown above is the gross expenditure from General Loan Account less amounts repaid or recouped to the credit of votes and the amount of discount, flotation charges, etc., on loans, viz., £13,326,764 at 30th June, 1933. On the other hand, the expenditure as shown has not been reduced by the amount of loans redeemed from revenue. A reconciliation between the public debt and the net expenditure on works and services from General Loan Account appears on page 339.

External Loans Maturing.

The amounts, rates of interest, and latest dates of maturity of the overseas loans of New South Wales outstanding in London and New York at 30th June, 1933, are shown below:—

Latest Date of Maturity.	Amount.	Rate of Interest.	Latest Date of Maturity.	Amount.	Rate of Interest.
<i>Repayable in London.</i>			<i>Repayable in London.</i>		
	£	per cent.		£	per cent.
1 July, 1933	4,773,213	4	1 Dec., 1965	14,130,000	5
2 Aug., 1933	4,502,524	2½	1 July, 1970	4,549,233	4
15 Aug., 1933	1,617,197	2½	1 „ 1975	877,502	5
2 Sept., 1933	1,928,055	2½	1 „ 1975	(a) 668,552	1
30 „ 1933	2,065,000	†	1 „ 1975	1,417,928	5
30 Dec., 1933	147,500	†	Indefinite ...	1,200	5
31 Mar., 1934	147,500	†	Overdue ...	9,650	...
1 June, 1934	2,980,400	5½			
1 Jan., 1935	4,901,233	5½	Total, London..	*£162,363,287	...
1 Oct., 1935	12,420,113	3			
1 Nov., 1937	12,360,958	3½	<i>Repayable in New York.</i>		
1 Feb., 1938	6,427,465	3½	1 May, 1956	\$18,943,500	4½
1 Nov., 1940	9,527,090	6		(£3,892,633)	
1 Sept., 1942	3,979,050	5	1 Feb., 1957	\$23,281,500	5
1 July, 1945	10,954,600	4½		(£4,784,034)	
1 July, 1950	12,057,428	3½	1 April, 1958	\$23,329,000	5
1 Oct., 1955	21,657,000	5		(£4,793,794)	
1 July, 1957	17,870,500	5½			
1 July, 1962	10,392,396	4	Total, New York ...	\$65,554,000	
				(£13,470,461)	...

† Treasury Bills discounted at 3½ per cent.

‡ Treasury Bills discounted at 3 per cent.

(a) Advance from Commonwealth Government under Migration Agreement. * Exclusive of £6,427,465 and £4,773,213, loans for conversions, not credited until 1933-1934.

NATIONAL DEBT CONVERSION LOAN.

As part of the plan (known as "The Premiers' Plan") to meet the economic crisis in Australia consequent on the world depression, the Premiers' Conference held in Melbourne in May and June, 1931, decided to invite holders of Government securities in Australia to convert them into new issues on terms involving reduced rates of interest and alternative dates of redemption.

A brief summary of the remainder of the plan and of the circumstances leading up to it is published on pages 757 to 765 of the Commonwealth Year Book for 1931 and detailed reports of the various conferences have been issued as printed documents by the Commonwealth Parliament.

The conversion was authorised in terms of the (Commonwealth) Debt Conversion Agreement Acts (July and November, 1931); the Commonwealth Debt Conversion Act (August, 1931); and the (State) Debt Conversion Agreement Act (July, 1931) as modified by supplementary and amending enactments. The terms and conditions were set out on page 667 and following pages of the 1930-31 Year Book.

COST OF RAISING AND MANAGING LOANS.

Operations incidental to the issue of loans in London were formerly conducted by the Bank of England, and more recently by the Westminster Bank. The former charged $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per £100 of stock on all loan issues, and £350 per million annually for the inscription and management of stock, including the payment of the half-yearly dividends, while the latter charged $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and £150 per million respectively for similar services. At 30th June, 1933, stock to the value of £17,193,327 was managed by the Bank of England, while the Westminster Bank held the remainder other than loans issued or converted subsequent to the Commonwealth Financial Agreement of 1927. These loans are arranged and managed under authority of the Loan Council by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Since the conversion of the internal loans of Australia into Commonwealth Consolidated Stock in the latter half of 1931, the management of the internal debts of Australian Governments has been conducted by the Commonwealth authorities in accordance with the Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Regulations.

With the approval of the Loan Council Commonwealth securities may be sold at the State Treasury, the proceeds being applied as part of the loan proceeds allocated to the State in terms of the financial agreement. Such issues are not underwritten, and the price of flotation is usually par.

Commission paid for management expenses in connection with the public debt is a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund; expenses incurred in the negotiation of loans, such as brokerage, underwriting, printing, etc., are charged against the proceeds of the loans. The amount so charged, together with discounts allowed to subscribers at various issues, amounted to £12,417,080 at 30th June, 1933.

The following statement shows the charges for the negotiation of recent loans, inclusive of the accrued interest and discounts allowed to investors. Local Debentures and Treasury Bills have not been included, as in Sydney they are usually issued at par, and little expenditure, if any, is incurred, while the securities under these headings negotiated in London are

generally for short periods pending the flotation of long-dated loans. The statement includes both new loans and conversions:—

Year of Flotation.	Amount of Principal.**	Price of Issue per cent.	Gross Amount Raised.	Costs of Negotiation.	Net Amount Credited to General Loan Account.*	Date from which Interest Accrues.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Date of Maturity.
Issued in London.								
1930-31	(b) £ 518,232	98	£ 507,868	£ 8,733	£ 490,135	26-8-28	(b)	1975
"	22,650	98	22,197	398	21,799	14-3-29	5	1975
"	(d) 4,502,524	100	4,502,524	.....	4,502,524	30-1-31	3½	1931
1932-33	(a) 9,621,846	100	9,621,846	118,733	9,503,112	1-4-33	4	1-7-70
"	12,360,958	97½	12,051,958	181,516	11,871,071	1-11-32	3½	1-11-37
"	(e) 6,427,465	99	6,363,190	.....	.....	.....	3½	1-2-38
Issued in Sydney.								
1930-31	35,000	100	35,000	20,167	35,000	£	5½	15-9-35
"	\$102,970	100	102,970		102,880	£	5½	\$1941 to 1950
"	1,552,790	100	1,552,790		1,551,423	£	5½	15-12-40
"	\$13,514,440	100	13,514,440	£	13,493,177	£	6	\$1932 to 1939
1931-32	£117,863,247	100	£117,863,247		117,863,247	£	4	15-12-38
1932-33	1,820	100½	1,832		1,832	£	4	15-12-38
"	1,100	100	1,100	.....	1,100	£	4	15-12-38
"	3,102,570	100	3,102,570	.....	3,102,570	£	4	15-11-41
"	10,205,041	100	10,205,041	31,680	9,768,871	£	3½	15-12-42
"	203,800	100	203,800	.....	203,800	£	3½	15-5-43
"	620	100	620	.....	620	£	3	15-12-38
"	600	100	600	.....	600	£	3	15-10-44
"	448,059	100	448,059	.....	448,059	£	1	15-5-42
"	27,500	100	27,500	.....	27,500	£	3	Govt. Option
"	100	100	100	.....	100	£	3-4875	"

* Allowing for adjustments from Consolidated Revenue Account and profits on exchange.
 † Not available. § Various amounts at various dates. ** Exclusive of Treasury Bills and Short Term Debentures.
 (a) Includes £1,773,213 (Conversion Loan) to be credited in 1933-34.
 (b) Commonwealth Advances under Migration Agreement—Rate of interest variable. (c) Securities sold, viz., £97,698,717 in terms of Debt Conversion Acts, and £20,164,530 other. Securities and advances paid off, £99,516,983. (d) Commonwealth Debentures. (e) Conversion Loan credited 1933-34.

No new money was obtained overseas during 1932-33, the three amounts shown above, totalling £28,410,269, being renewal loans placed by the Commonwealth on behalf of New South Wales. These conversions resulted in a saving of £470,945 in the interest payable annually. The interest rates on the old loans converted were 4, 5½ and 6½ per cent. respectively.

Since the end of June, 1933, other loans have been converted in London, viz., £9,527,089 at 6, £4,901,233 at 5½, £2,980,400 at 5½ and £3,979,050 at 5 per cent., the new rates being respectively 4, 3½, 3½ and 3½ per cent. Temporary accommodation, in the form of Treasury Bills and short term Debentures, is excluded from the foregoing table, the amount at 30th June, 1933, being £38,297,776, of which £27,890,000 represented the London portion. The amount at 30th June, 1932, was £37,684,533, of which £25,010,000 was located in London. The following table illustrates the growth of this form of accommodation during recent years.

Date.	Australia.	London.	Total.
	£	£	£
30 June, 1929 ...	.....	4,000,000	4,000,000
30 " 1930 ...	.....	8,600,000	8,600,000
30 " 1931 ...	9,754,000	13,117,000	22,871,000
30 " 1932 ...	25,010,000	12,674,533	37,684,533
30 " 1933 ...	27,890,000	10,407,776	38,297,776
30 September, 1933† ...	30,065,000	10,408,000	40,473,000
31 December, 1933† ...	29,820,000	10,408,000	40,228,000
31 March, 1934† ...	31,330,000	10,260,000	41,590,000

† Approximate.

Interest rates at 30th June, 1933, ranged from 2½ to 3½ per cent. on the London portion, and 2½ to 2¾ per cent. in Sydney.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Growth of Funded Debt.

The first loans raised by New South Wales were for the promotion of immigration. From 1831 to 1841 the expenses attached to immigration were met by the Land Fund, into which were paid the proceeds of land sales, but these proved insufficient for the purposes in 1841, and it became necessary to obtain additional funds.

It was, therefore, decided by the Governor to borrow on the security of the Territorial or Land Revenue, and a debenture loan of £49,000 was offered locally on the 28th December, 1841. The loan was issued during 1842 in two instalments, the nominal rates of interest being 5½d. and 4d. per cent., respectively, per diem. This was the first loan floated in Australia, as well as the first raised by an Australian Government. It was not until 1854 that a loan was placed on the London market.

The amount of public debt outstanding at the end of each year from 1842 to 1860 was published on page 423 of the Official Year Book for 1926-27. The amount of debt at the end of each subsequent year to 1931 is shown on page 661 of the "Statistical Register" for 1930-31.

The Public Debt in November, 1855, when responsible Government was proclaimed, was £1,000,800, distributed under the following heads:—

Raised on the Security of Territorial Revenue—						£
Immigration	...	...	...	...	...	423,000
Sydney Railway Company's Loan	...	...	...	...	...	217,500
Raised on the Security of General Revenue—						
Amount for Sydney Sewerage	...	...	...	...	...	54,900
„ „ Sydney Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	28,000
„ „ Railways	...	...	...	...	...	256,400
„ „ Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	21,000
Total	...	...	...	...	...	£1,000,800

Since 1855 the Funded Debt has grown steadily by reason of the expenditure of loan funds on railways, water supply and sewerage, harbour works and other public services enumerated on a previous page.

The following table shows the amount of funded Public Debt outstanding at the end of each year named, the financial year ending on 30th June in 1895 and subsequent years:—

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
	£		£		£
1842	49,500	1875	11,470,637	1910	92,525,095
1845	97,700	1880	14,903,919	1915	127,735,405
1850	132,500	1885	35,564,259	1920	152,776,082
1855	1,000,800	1890	48,383,333	1925	201,702,327
1860	3,830,230	1895	58,220,933	1931	275,697,529*
1865	5,749,630	1900	65,332,993	1932	275,504,521
1870	9,681,130	1905	82,321,998	1933	279,888,118†

* Including £2,950,000 loan proceeds due to be credited in 1931-32.

† Excluding £11,200,678 to be credited in 1933-34.

The annual growth of the public debt cannot be traced accurately from the growth of funded debt outstanding. During recent years it has become increasingly the practice to finance loan expenditure by overdraft on the loan account against the security of special deposits which consist largely of funds made available on loan by the Commonwealth Government. In addition, since 1916, there have been in existence Closer Settlement Deben-

tures and ministerial certificates issued in payment for some of the estates resumed for closer settlement. From time to time some of these debentures have been redeemed from loan funds.

In considering the rate of growth of the debt, attention should be paid to the effect of variations in the purchasing power of the money expended, the steady growth of population throughout the period, the economic development of the State, as measured by the growth of its wealth, income and productiveness, and the earning power of the works constructed from loans.

Furthermore, comparisons of the rate of growth of the State debt with that of other States of Australia should take into account the various distributions of governmental functions as between the State and local governments and the inclusion or non-inclusion of the capital debts of public utilities controlled by governmental authority.

Special care should be taken in making international comparisons to make due allowance for the differing distributions of debt as between central, provincial and local governments and the existence or otherwise of reproductive assets acquired from loan funds. Superficial comparisons made without reference to these factors lead to very erroneous conclusions.

The following statement shows the amount of funded debt on each register at quinquennial intervals from 1900 to 1933. Stocks are transferable normally from London to Australia:—

As at 30th June.	Stock, Debentures and Treasury Bills Registered in—				Funded Debt.	
	London and New York.		Australia.			
	Amount.	Proportion to Funded Debt.	Amount.	Proportion to Funded Debt.	Total.	Per head of Population.
	£	per cent.	£	per cent.	£	£ s. d.
1900	55,060,650	84·28	10,272,343	15·72	65,332,993	48 4 9
1905	64,007,550	77·75	18,314,448	22·25	82,321,998	56 12 2
1910	67,154,805	72·58	25,370,290	27·42	92,525,095	57 6 6
1915	86,167,288	67·46	41,568,117	32·54	127,735,405	67 10 11
1920	101,977,445	66·75	50,798,637	33·25	152,776,082	73 16 11
1925	136,064,505	67·45	65,637,822	32·55	201,702,327	87 19 4
1930	168,993,285*	65·10	90,596,682	34·90	259,589,967	102 12 4
1931	176,767,275*†	64·12	98,930,254	35·88	275,697,529†	107 18 4
1932	177,160,053*	64·30	98,344,468	35·70	275,504,521	106 17 0
1933	174,415,820*a	62·32	105,472,298	37·68	279,888,118a	107 12 1

* Including £13,945,628 in 1930, £13,825,624 in 1931, £13,608,138 in 1932, and £13,470,461 in 1933 in New York, but excluding Special Treasury Bills 1932 and 1933 (see page 348).

† Includes £2,950,000 proceeds credited in 1931-32.

a Excluding £11,200,678 loans for conversions, proceeds not credited until 1933-34.

Formerly the State Government depended principally on the London money market for the flotation of its loans and more than 84 per cent. of the loans outstanding at 30th June, 1900, were registered in London. As the State developed, however, loanable funds became available on the local market and, despite huge borrowings by the Commonwealth Government in Australia for war purposes, the State's loan capital has been provided to an increasing extent from local resources. Thus of £214,555,125 added to the funded debt of the State between 1900 and 1933 no less than £95,199,955, or 44·3 per cent., were subscribed locally, and at 30th June, 1933 approximately 38 per cent. of the outstanding funded debt was registered locally. Owing

to the stringency on the London money market in the early part of 1927 the State raised two 25,000,000 dollar loans in New York, the total amount of principal being £10,273,973. In the following year the State received £3,955,615, part of the proceeds of a 50,000,000 dollar loan raised in New York by the Commonwealth. The increased London borrowings in June, 1931, consisted principally of short-dated debentures and Treasury bills.

TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT OF STATE.

The total public debt of New South Wales consists of (a) funded debt; (b) unfunded debt, viz., the debit balances on general loan account and on loan expenditure suspense account and advances by the Commonwealth Government for various purposes; and (c) the amount of debentures and ministerial certificates issued in payment for estates acquired for purposes of Closer Settlement adjusted in accordance with the balance at debit or credit of the Closer Settlement Fund.

Since the commencement of the Commonwealth Financial Agreement on 1st July, 1927 (see page 352), it has been necessary to introduce a new classification of items comprised in the public debt. These are shown in the following table:—

	Amount of Debt as at 30th June,—			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£
Funded Debt*	259,589,967	a275,697,529	275,504,521	†279,888,118
Treasury Bills carried to Special Treasury Account ... ..	...	...	21,135,000	25,230,000
Advances by Commonwealth Government—				
Returned Soldier Settlement	8,465,984	8,465,984	8,465,984	8,465,984
Migration	275,071	...	...	...
Grafton-South Brisbane Railway	1,406,573	1,419,593	1,419,593	1,417,928
Closer Settlement Debentures	1,170,450	908,450	500	400
Advances by Commonwealth Bank ... ..	...	1,617,197	...	...
Gross Debt taken over by Commonwealth	270,908,045	288,108,753	306,525,598	†315,002,430
Deduct—				
Sinking Fund Balances	145,739	174,663	443,212	461,751
	145,739	174,663	443,212	461,751
Net Debt as defined by Financial Agreement	270,762,306	287,934,090	306,082,386	314,540,679
Closer Settlement Debentures external to Agreement	131,700	131,700	131,700	131,700
General Loan Overdraft	13,603,220	3,278,994	5,971,873	6,100,226
Loans Expenditure Suspense Overdraft	453,240	...	...	111,830
	284,950,466	291,344,784	312,185,959	320,884,435
Less Loan Proceeds due, credited following year... ..	...	2,950,000	...	394,490
	284,950,466	288,394,784	312,185,959	320,489,945
Less Advances from Commonwealth Government in Special Deposits Account	8,741,054	8,465,984	8,465,984	8,465,984
Public Debt*	276,209,412	a279,928,800	303,719,975	†312,023,961

a Includes £2,950,000, proceeds to be credited in 1931–32.

* Funded Debt embraces outstanding Debentures, Stock and Treasury Bills at face value.

† Excludes £11,200,678, loans for conversions, proceeds not credited until 1933–34.

The particular services upon which the amount of £312,023,961 has been expended, are shown on page 340.

Debit balances on revenue accounts have been excluded from the foregoing statement since October, 1930. Treasury bills have been issued in respect of these.

Domicile and Rates of Interest on Public Debt.

The following tables show the amount of New South Wales public debt taken over by the Commonwealth in the various registers, the rates of interest, and the latest dates of maturity as at 30th June, 1933. It should be noted that the rates of interest and the dates of maturity of the debt registered in Australia were altered in the latter part of 1931 in terms of the Commonwealth Debt Conversion Loan, and that these alterations are reflected in the tables here shown:—

Rate per cent.	Payable in—			Total.	Annual Interest Payable.
	New York.	London.	Australia.		
	£	£ (Stg.)	£ (Aust.)	£	£
6·0	...	9,527,090	...	9,527,090	571,625
5·75	...	4,901,233	...	4,901,233	281,821
5·5	...	2,980,400	...	2,980,400	163,922
5·25	...	17,870,500	...	17,870,500	938,201
5·0375	3,035	3,035	153
5·0	9,577,828	42,061,480	...	51,639,308	2,581,966
4·65	577,910	577,910	26,872
4·5	3,892,633	10,954,600	...	14,847,233	668,125
4·45625	18,837	18,837	839
4·2625	12,929,919	12,929,919	551,137
4·06875	11,498,240	11,498,240	467,834
4·0	...	19,714,842	63,797,911	83,512,753	3,340,510
3·875	3,083,220	3,083,220	119,476
3·75	10,408,841	10,408,841	390,331
3·5	...	32,910,851	...	32,910,851	1,151,880
3·4875	66,500	66,500	2,319
3·1	532,665	532,665	16,515
3·0	...	12,715,113	6,600,135	19,315,248	579,458
2·90625	360,550	360,550	10,479
2·75	16,075,000	16,075,000	442,062
2·7125	291,421	291,421	7,905
2·5	...	8,047,776	11,815,000	19,862,776	496,569
2·325	659,974	659,974	15,344
1·0*	...	668,552	448,059	1,116,611	11,166
Overdue	10,850	1,465	12,315	95
Total ...	13,470,461	162,363,287	139,168,682	315,002,430	12,836,604

* Advance from Commonwealth Government under Migration Agreement.

Domicile and Term of Public Debt.

The dates of repayment of the debt extend to 1976, and the sums falling due for redemption each year vary considerably, as will be seen from the following table, which shows the latest due dates and the amount repayable in London, in New York and in Sydney at 30th June, 1933:—

Due Date.	Registered in—				Annual Interest.			
	London.	New York.	Australia.	Total.*	Payable in—			
					London.	New York.	Australia.	Total.
	£ (Stg.)	£	£ (Aust.)	£	£ (Stg.)	£	£ (Aust.)	£
Overdue ...	10,850	...	1,465	12,315	60	...	35	95
Government option ...	...	...	6,070,923	6,070,923	...	...	176,948	176,948
1932-33 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1933-34 ...	18,161,389 <i>a</i>	...	30,948,924	49,110,312 <i>a</i>	596,740	...	895,495	1,492,235
1934-35 ...	4,901,233	...	10,926,646	15,827,879	281,821	...	464,987	746,808
1935-36 ...	12,420,113	...	417,524	12,837,637	372,603	...	15,015	387,618
1936-37 ...	...	...	95,400	95,400	...	...	2,773	2,773
1937-38 ...	18,788,423	...	86,150	18,874,573	657,595	...	2,552	660,147
1938-39 ...	...	...	10,373,224	10,373,224	...	...	408,783	408,783
1939-40 ...	...	...	466,680	466,680	...	...	18,946	18,946
1940-41 ...	9,527,090	...	441,845	9,968,935	571,625	...	20,490	592,115
1941-42 ...	...	...	23,738,464	23,738,464	...	...	958,199	958,199
1942-43 ...	3,979,050	...	12,651,410	16,630,460	198,953	...	470,033	668,986
1943-44 ...	...	...	503,200	503,200	...	...	20,940	20,940
1944-45 ...	...	...	6,142,926	6,142,926	...	...	238,719	238,719
1945-46 ...	10,954,600	...	1,100	10,955,700	492,957	...	35	492,992
1947-48 ...	...	...	4,203,631	4,203,631	...	...	168,020	168,020
1948-49 ...	...	...	3,200	3,200	...	...	112	112
1949-50 ...	...	...	5,300	5,300	...	...	175	175
1950-51 ...	12,057,428	...	4,133,229	16,190,657	422,010	...	165,245	587,255
1952-53 ...	...	...	7,000	7,000	...	...	244	244
1953-54 ...	...	...	3,911,259	3,911,259	...	...	156,434	156,434
1954-55 ...	...	...	2,700	2,700	...	...	94	94
1955-56 ...	21,657,000	3,892,633	3,866,795	29,416,428	1,082,850	175,168	154,672	1,412,690
1956-57 ...	...	4,784,034	...	4,784,034	...	239,202	...	239,202
1957-58 ...	17,870,500	4,793,794	3,762,168	26,426,462	938,201	239,690	150,487	1,328,378
1959-60 ...	...	...	3,802,278	3,802,278	...	...	152,091	152,091
1961-62 ...	...	...	3,669,646	3,669,646	...	...	146,786	146,786
1962-63 ...	10,392,396	...	106,804	10,499,200	415,696	...	3,311	419,007
1965-66 ...	14,130,000	...	...	14,130,000	706,500	...	...	706,500
1970-71 ...	4,549,233	...	...	4,549,233	181,969	...	...	181,969
1975-76 ...	2,963,982	...	...	2,963,982	121,457	...	...	121,457
Not Fixed ...	...	...	8,465,984	8,465,984	...	...	338,639	338,639
Interminable ...	...	...	362,807	362,807	...	...	11,247	11,247
Total	£162,363,287	13,470,461	139,168,682	315,002,430	7,041,937	654,060	5,141,507	12,836,604

* Total Debt as defined by Financial Agreement.

The due dates of repayment of debt registered in Australia were varied in accordance with the Commonwealth Debt Conversion Loan in the latter half of 1931. The dates of repayment in London and New York remain unchanged.

THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE.

The annual interest payable on the debt outstanding at 30th June, 1933, is quoted above at £12,836,604. This represents a full year's interest calculated on the various securities outstanding and advances from the Commonwealth Government at each of the respective rates of interest. The amount of interest actually paid during the year 1932-33 was £13,502,089, inclusive of £12,780,385 on funded debt, and £721,704 on moneys in the temporary possession of the Government. Part of this interest was due in respect of overdrafts on revenue accounts.

The total amount and average rate of interest payable on the gross loan liability to the Commonwealth outstanding as at 30th June, 1932 and 1933 are shown below, distinguishing between the various registers:—

Registered in—	As at 30th June, 1932.		As at 30th June, 1933.	
	Annual Interest Payable on Outstanding Loans.	Average Nominal Rate.	Annual Interest Payable on Outstanding Loans.	Average Nominal Rate.
	£	per cent.	£	per cent.
Australia	5,074,955	3·96	5,141,507	3·70
London	7,837,509	4·75	7,041,037	4·34
New York... ..	660,943	4·85	654,060	4·85
Total	13,573,407	4·43	12,836,604	4·07

The amounts of interest are payable in the currencies of the respective countries, the amount due in New York being payable in dollar equivalent at par. Cost of overseas exchange in remitting interest is not included in the figures shown.

In the latter part of 1931 the rate and amount of interest due on loans registered in Australia were reduced in terms of the *Conversion Loan*.

Average Rate of Interest.

The average rate of interest on the public debt is calculated in two ways, showing the average nominal rate payable and the effective rate or actual rate paid.

The average nominal rates of interest payable on the debt outstanding at 30th June, 1932 and 1933 are shown above.

The average effective rate of interest is calculated each year to determine the amount of interest properly chargeable to the various undertakings and enterprises. In 1900-01 the rate was 3·66 per cent.; it fluctuated slightly during the next few years, being lowest in 1912-13 at 3·489, and reaching 4·0933 in 1916-17, from which year until 1923-24 it rose gradually to 5·1606 per cent. The rates calculated in recent years have been 5·01327 per cent. in 1924-25; 5·144 per cent. in 1925-26; 5·1312 per cent. in 1926-27; 5·12027 per cent. in 1927-28; 5·14062 per cent. in 1928-29; 5·17204 in 1929-30; 5·14421 in 1930-31; 4·85673 in 1931-32; and 4·37804 in 1932-33. Interest at the rates shown was charged to business undertakings in respect of loan capital used by them.

REDEMPTIONS AND SINKING FUNDS.

An account of the debt redemptions and sinking funds of New South Wales prior to the transfer to the National Debt Commission in terms of the Financial Agreement, was published on pages 170 and 171 of the official Year Book for 1929-30. The present sinking fund is described on page 352 hereof.

FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.

The history of the financial relationships existing between the Commonwealth and States since federation in 1901 has been sketched in earlier issues of this Year Book, and the trend of discussions on proposals for the readjustment of these relationships was outlined on page 284 of the Year Book for 1925-26.

Financial Agreement, 1927.

All the matters under discussion were incorporated in a comprehensive scheme propounded by the Commonwealth and placed before conferences of Premiers in Melbourne in May, 1927, and in Sydney in July, 1927. After amendment the scheme was accepted by all the States and by the Commonwealth, and, except in certain minor matters, it was brought into operation as from 1st July, 1927. The provisions were outlined on page 682 of the 1930-31 Year Book.

Australian Loan Council.

All borrowings by the State are arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with the decisions of the Australian Loan Council, which consists of a Minister of the Commonwealth appointed by the Prime Minister, and one Minister of each State appointed by the Premier of the State. The Council determines the amount, rates and conditions of loans to be raised after consideration of the annual programmes submitted by the Commonwealth and by each State. The functions of the Council and the method by which the amounts to be borrowed are determined were outlined on pages 682-3 of the 1930-31 Year Book.

Transfer of States' Debts to Commonwealth.

On 1st July, 1929, the Commonwealth took over, in terms of the financial agreement, the debts of the States, and assumed, as between the Commonwealth and States, the liabilities of the States to bondholders. The debts taken over consisted of the balance then unpaid of the gross public debt of each State existing on 30th June, 1927, and of all other debts of each State existing on 1st July, 1929, other than for temporary purposes.

The net public debt of each State represents the gross debt less (1) the value of properties transferred to the Commonwealth, which amounted to £4,788,005 and £10,924,323 for this State and for the Commonwealth respectively, and (2) the balances of the States' sinking funds at 30th June, 1927.

Transferred Properties.

The Commonwealth had been paying to the various States interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value of properties transferred to the Commonwealth after federation. For the purposes of the financial agreement new valuations were agreed upon, and on these values the Commonwealth paid to the States during the two years 1927-28 and 1928-29 interest at the rate of 5 per cent. At the end of this period the Commonwealth, on 1st July, 1929, relieved the States of the liability for principal, interest and sinking fund on an amount of debt equal to the value of the properties, each State having agreed to issue to the Commonwealth freehold titles to the properties consisting of land or interests in land.

Payment of Interest on Public Debt.

The Commonwealth, as agent for the States, has agreed to pay to bondholders interest due on the public debt of the States and, for a period of fifty-eight years from the 1st July, 1927, to contribute £7,584,912 per annum towards the interest, the States paying the balance to the Commonwealth. After that period the whole of the interest due will be paid by the States to the Commonwealth. The amounts paid are equal to the sums paid by the Commonwealth to each State in 1926-27, at the rate of 25s. per head of population, this State's amount being £2,917,411.

National Debt Sinking Fund.

A national debt sinking fund was established in terms of the agreement, and is controlled by the National Debt Commission. The annual payments to the fund are contributed partly by the Commonwealth and partly

by the States. Contributions in respect of the net debts of the States at 30th June, 1927, and on conversions thereof, are at the rate of 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum, the Commonwealth contributing 2s. 6d. per cent. and the States 5s. per cent. for a period of fifty-eight years, commencing on 1st July, 1927, as regards all States except New South Wales, whose period commenced on 1st July, 1928. Further information relating to the Sinking Fund was given on page 685 of the 1930-31 Year Book.

Separate accounts are kept by the Commonwealth for each State in respect of debt, interest, and sinking funds. The operations of the National Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during the three years ended 30th June, 1933, are shown below:—

Heading.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Total, three years.
Contributions by—	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth	402,441	448,142	486,581	1,337,164
New South Wales	871,432	976,290	1,077,501	2,925,223
Contributions in terms of Federal Aid				
Roads Agreement	26,866	13,883	27,435	68,184
Interest	11,148	12,628	20,121	43,897
Total	£ 1,311,887	1,450,943	1,611,638	4,374,468
Cost of Repurchases—				
In London	423,273	687,526	790,853	1,901,652
In New York	87,270	140,087	145,539	372,896
Redemptions in Australia	681,099	141,326	408,768	1,231,193
Total	£ 1,191,642	968,939	1,345,160	3,505,741

The face value of securities repurchased or redeemed during the three years was £2,095,784 in London, £475,167 in New York, and £1,238,728 in Australia—a total of £3,809,679. The balance at credit of the sinking fund as at 30th June, 1933, was £461,750.

The following table indicates the source of contributions by New South Wales during the period:—

Source.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Total, three years
	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board ...	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
Closer Settlement Fund	39,780	41,002	43,500	124,282
Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Works	10,468	11,800	13,250	35,518
Water and Drainage Trusts	704	720	720	2,144
Main Roads Board	3,890	4,216	4,249	12,355
State Metal Quarries	270	.....	280	550
Consolidated Revenue Fund	677,000	915,552	1,012,502	2,605,054
Other... ..	136,320	.....	.....	136,320
Total	£ 871,432	976,290	1,077,501	2,925,223

In 1930-31 the total of £136,320 shown as "other" was made up of contributions by Tramways, £4,676; Metropolitan Transport Trust, £19,770; Newcastle District, £1,940; Sydney Harbour Trust, £38,400; Hunter District Water Board, £13,200; Government Tourist Bureau, £574; and by Metropolitan Water Board, £57,760.

PRIVATE FINANCE.

CURRENCY.

CURRENCY matters in Australia are under the supervision of the Commonwealth Government. Matters relating to the metallic currency are administered in terms of the Coinage Act, 1909, and the paper currency is controlled by the Commonwealth Bank Act, 1911-1932, and the Bank Notes Tax Act passed in 1910.

During the war period restrictions were placed upon the use of gold. The banks and the Mint ceased to issue gold coins to the public, and paper money came into general use. The removal of restrictions on the export of gold re-established the gold standard in international transactions in April, 1925, but the use of notes for internal currency was continued.

In order to protect the currency and public credit of the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth Bank Act was amended in December, 1929, to provide that the Bank Board might (with the authority of the Commonwealth Treasurer) require any persons to furnish particulars of gold coin and bullion held by them and might require them to exchange any gold coin or bullion for its equivalent in Australian notes, such equivalent of gold coin and bullion being the nominal value, £3 17s. 10½d. per oz. of standard gold content, standard gold being eleven-twelfths fine gold. In addition it was made an offence to export gold oversea except with the concurrence of the Commonwealth Treasurer after recommendation of the Commonwealth Bank Board. Any person travelling oversea was allowed to take with him Commonwealth gold of a value not exceeding £25.

The face value of coins held by banks in New South Wales at 30th June, 1933, was: Gold £30,927, silver £805,494, and Copper £43,184. In addition, the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank held, in Sydney, gold coin to the value of £507,537. The corresponding figures as at 30th June, 1932, were: Gold coin £69,257, silver £925,015, copper £42,562, and gold coin in Note Issue Department, Sydney, £6,901,987.

An estimate of the face value of the currency of New South Wales at five-year intervals between 1901 and 1921 was published in the 1921 issue of this Year Book in the chapter relating to Valuation of Wealth, details being given regarding the sources of data and the method used in formulating the estimate.

COINAGE.

British or Australian gold coins are legal tender in New South Wales for the payment of any amount, silver coins up to forty shillings, and bronze up to one shilling, but in recent years British coins have practically disappeared from circulation.

A branch of the Royal Mint, London, was opened in Sydney on 14th May, 1855, for minting gold, and operated until 18th November, 1926. Branches are in operation in Melbourne (Victoria), and in Perth (Western Australia). The Commonwealth Coinage Act, 1909, empowers the Federal Treasurer to make and issue silver and bronze coins of specified denominations. A nickel coinage also was authorised, but it has not been issued.

For gold coins the standard fineness is $\frac{11}{12}$ fine gold, $\frac{1}{12}$ alloy; for silver coins $\frac{37}{40}$ fine silver, $\frac{3}{40}$ alloy; bronze coins are of mixed metal—copper, tin, and zinc. Thus, standard or sovereign gold has a fineness of 22 carats, and the gold contained in deposits sent to the Mint for melting, assaying, and coining is accounted for at the rate of £3 17s. 10½s., or 3.8937 sovereigns per standard oz. equivalent to £4 4s. 11½d. per oz. fine.

Early in 1930 the price of gold in Australia rose to a premium, and a further advance occurred after the gold standard was suspended in England

in September, 1931. Subsequently arrangements were made by which the price for gold lodged at the Mint in Australia is fixed weekly by the Commonwealth Bank on the basis of the forward open market price in London, adjusted to the ruling rate of exchange for telegraphic transfers, Australia on London, less a small allowance for realisation charges.

The following table shows the monthly averages of the daily prices per oz. of fine gold in London and Australia, together with the average value of the sovereign. London prices are expressed in sterling and Australian in local currency:—

Month.	London.		Australia.		Premium.
	Average Price per Oz. Fine.	Average Value of Sovereign.	Average Price per Oz. Fine.	Average Value of Sovereign.	
	Stg. £ s. d.	Stg. £ s. d.	A £ s. d.	A £ s. d.	Per cent.
1932—					
July	5 16 0	1 7 4	7 3 2	1 13 8	68·5
August	5 18 6	1 7 11	7 6 4	1 14 5	72·2
September	5 18 8	1 7 11	7 6 6	1 14 6	72·4
October	6 1 5	1 8 7	7 9 10	1 15 3	76·4
November	6 5 9	1 9 7	7 15 2	1 16 6	82·7
December	6 5 9	1 9 7	7 15 2	1 16 6	82·7
1933—					
January	6 2 6	1 8 10	7 11 2	1 15 7	78·0
February	6 0 9	1 8 5	7 9 0	1 15 1	75·4
March	6 0 4	1 8 4	7 8 6	1 15 0	75·0
April	6 0 8	1 8 5	7 8 11	1 15 1	75·3
May	6 3 5	1 9 1	7 12 4	1 15 10	79·3
June	6 2 3	1 8 9	7 10 11	1 15 6	77·7
July	6 4 0	1 9 2	7 13 1	1 16 1	80·3
August	6 5 9	1 9 7	7 15 2	1 16 6	82·7
September	6 11 4	1 10 11	8 2 2	1 18 2	91·0
October	6 11 7	1 11 0	8 2 5	1 18 3	91·3
November	6 8 9	1 10 4	7 18 11	1 17 5	87·1
December	6 6 3	1 9 9	7 15 10	1 16 8	83·5
1934—					
January	6 10 1	1 10 8	8 0 7	1 17 10	89·1
February	6 17 0	1 12 3	8 9 1	1 19 10	99·1
March	6 16 6	1 12 2	8 8 5	1 19 8	98·4
April	6 15 2	1 11 10	8 6 10	1 19 3	96·5
May	6 16 3	1 12 1	8 8 2	1 19 7	97·9
June	6 17 9	1 12 5	8 10 0	2 0 0	100·0

Stg.—Sterling.

A.—Australian Currency (see exchange rates, page 373).

Average monthly gold prices for the year 1931 and the first half of 1932 were published in earlier issues of this year Book, and current London prices are published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics."

The nominal value of one ounce of standard silver ($\frac{37}{40}$ fine) is approximately 5s. 6d., and of one pound (avoirdupois) of bronze coined into pence 4s., and into half pence 3s. 4d.

A substantial profit is usually made on the silver and bronze coinage, after the minting and other expenses have been deducted. Under normal conditions, and subject to exchange and incidental costs, the Australian price of silver is determined by transactions in the London market, and the average of the London prices ruling (English currency) in recent years is shown below:—

Year.	Price of Silver per standard oz. (London.)	Year.	Price of Silver per standard oz. (London.)
	s. d.		s. d.
1922	2 10·4	1928	2 2·7
1923	2 7·9	1929	2 0·5
1924	2 9·9	1930	1 5·7
1925	2 8·1	1931	1 2·6
1926	2 4·7	1932	1 5·9
1927	2 2	1933	1 6·1

Average monthly London prices per oz. of standard silver are available in Part Mining of the Statistical Register, the 1920-21 issue of which covers the period 1913 to 1921.

In 1918 the price of silver in London was subject to regulation by the Imperial Government. It was decontrolled in May, 1919. In the latter part of the year it commenced to rise, and in February, 1928, the average price was 7s. 6d. per oz. Thereafter it declined with considerable degree of variation. The downward movement accelerated in 1930 until the price fell to 12½d. in August, 1931. There was a recovery over the following months to 1s. 8d. in December. Fluctuations during 1932 and 1933 were slight, the price ranging between 1s. 4½d. and 1s. 7½d., with an average of 1s. 6d. in each year.

Consideration at the World Economic Conference, held in London in the middle of 1933, of measures designed to mitigate fluctuations in price, resulted in an agreement between the principal silver using and producing countries to restrict the quantity of silver offered for sale. The agreement is to operate for a period of four years commencing on 1st January, 1934.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Bank Notes.

Prior to 1910 the right to issue paper currency in New South Wales was vested in private banking institutions which had acquired the right by Royal charter or by special Act of Parliament. The bank notes current are subject to a tax of 2 per cent. per annum imposed by the State. In 1910 the Federal Parliament, having authorised the issue of Australian notes, imposed a tax of 10 per cent. on the notes of the trading banks, with the object of forcing them out of circulation. Consequently the value of the bank notes current dropped from £2,213,128 in December quarter, 1910, to £400,784 in the following year. In June quarter, 1933, the amount was £57,120.

Australian Notes.

The Australian Notes Act, 1910, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, prohibited the circulation of notes by any of the States and authorised the Federal Treasurer to issue Australian notes, in denominations of 10s., £1, £5, £10, and multiples of £10, to be legal tender throughout the Commonwealth, and to be payable on demand at the seat of Federal Government. Five-shilling notes were authorised, but have not been issued. The denominations which had been issued as at the end of June, 1934, were 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, and £1,000.

In December, 1920, control of the Australian note issue was transferred to the Commonwealth Bank, in which a Note Issue department was established. Since the transfer, the notes have been issued by the Commonwealth Bank. They were payable at the head office of the Bank until 21st May, 1932, when an amending Act removed the provision for redemption. Under the Act of 1920, the management of the note issue was entrusted to a Board, consisting of the Governor of the Bank as chairman, and three other directors appointed by the Governor-General, one being an officer of the Commonwealth Treasury. Under the provisions of the Commonwealth Bank (Amendment) Act of 1924 the note issue was placed under the control of the Board of Directors of the Bank, but a decision affecting the issue is not effective unless six of the eight directors vote for it at a meeting at which all the directors are present, or five vote for it when any of the directors is absent.

The Act of 1924 authorises the Board to issue Australian notes to banks in Australia in exchange for money or securities lodged with the London branch of the Commonwealth Bank. This provision was made to obviate monetary difficulties arising from market fluctuations in rates of exchange between Australia and London.

The profits of the note issue, after paying working expenses and commission to the Commonwealth Bank for the purpose of its general business, are payable to the Treasury of the Commonwealth. In terms of an amending Act passed in 1925, one quarter of the profits was paid to the capital account of the Rural Credits Department of the Bank until 31st December, 1932, when the specified total of £2,000,000 was reached. The money derived from the issue, apart from the reserve, may be invested on deposit with any bank; in securities of the United Kingdom, of the Commonwealth, or of a State; or in trade bills with a currency of not more than 120 days.

The gold reserve in respect of the notes was fixed in 1910 at an amount not less than one-fourth of the notes issued up to £7,000,000, and £ for £ in excess of that amount, but in the following year the Act was amended and the reserve was fixed at one-fourth of the issue. In 1931 an Act was passed reducing the statutory limit of gold reserve to 15 per cent. of the notes on issue during the two years ending 30th June, 1933, 18 and 21½ per cent. of the notes on issue in 1934 and 1935 respectively, and 25 per cent. thereafter.

In May, 1932, the law was amended to provide that the reserve may be held either in gold or in English sterling or partly in both. The part in English sterling must consist of (a) balances with the Bank of England or other banks in London; (b) bills of exchange payable in English sterling maturing in not more than three months; or (c) Treasury bills or other securities of the United Kingdom not exceeding three months' maturity. Any sum accruing by reason of the sale of gold in the reserve must be transferred to a special reserve account for use in stabilising exchange or for the purposes of the Note Issue Department.

The total value of the Australian notes in circulation in New South Wales and elsewhere, and the gold reserve held by the Notes Issue Department, in various years since 1914, are shown below. The figures for June, 1914, are as at the last Wednesday and those for later years relate to the last Monday of the month:—

End of June.	Notes in Circulation.			† Gold Reserve.	
	Held by Banks.	Held by Public.	Total.	Total.	Proportion of Note Circulation.
	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
1914	*	*	9,573,738	4,106,767	42·90
1921 ...	34,303,896	23,924,174	58,228,070	23,478,128	40·32
1926 ...	30,254,500	23,635,726	53,890,226	28,182,387	52·30
1927 ...	23,479,995	24,913,231	48,393,226	22,065,071	45·60
1928 ...	19,540,226	24,913,000	44,453,226	22,485,972	50·58
1929 ...	17,805,812	24,452,414	42,258,226	22,151,497	52·42
1930 ...	22,342,161	22,572,165	44,914,326	19,931,102	44·38
1931 ...	25,302,258	25,351,168	50,653,426	15,226,530	30·06
1932 ...	26,504,968	24,798,458	51,303,426	10,500,455	20·47
1933 ...	23,346,413	24,207,013	47,553,426	11,506,949	24·20
1934 ...	21,284,099	25,016,859	46,300,958	15,507,537	33·49

* Banks held £5,032,149 and public £4,522,774 at 3rd August, 1914 (earliest figures available).

† Held partly in English sterling from July, 1932.

The note issue expanded under war conditions until it amounted to £59,676,401 in October, 1918. This is the maximum since the commencement of the issue, though, after a decline of £5,000,000 in the following year, increases between November, 1920, and March, 1921, brought it to the high level of £59,462,000. By October, 1922, it had fallen below £52,000,000 and remained fairly constant until March, 1924, when notes to the value of £4,200,000 were issued to the banks to discharge certain liabilities incurred by the Federal Government in connection with the war. The amount of the issue increased in this manner, was £56,890,226 in May, 1924, and no change was made until notes to the value of £3,000,000 were cancelled twelve months later. Cancellations in July and August, 1926, reduced the issue to £49,890,226 and in March, 1927, to £48,393,226. It was increased temporarily by £3,400,000 in December, 1927, to meet seasonal demand and to facilitate the flotation of a Federal conversion loan which the banks had underwritten. Before the end of the following month, the issue had contracted to £47,893,226 and thereafter the general trend was downward. The value of the notes in circulation was £44,103,226 at the end of July, 1928, and twelve months later it had fallen to £41,608,226—the lowest amount since 1915. At that time, however, its distribution between the banks and the public was dissimilar to that in recent years, as in 1915 the banks held nearly £29,000,000 and the public £11,000,000, and in July, 1929, the banks held less than £18,000,000 and the public £24,500,000.

The reduction in the notes held by the banks was a result of a change in the method of settling interbank clearings which was introduced in 1925 when the banks began to settle these transactions by means of cheques drawn on the Commonwealth Bank, which replaced notes of large denomination formerly used for the purpose. Later it became the policy of the Board of Directors to restrict the note circulation to immediate requirements and to provide additional currency when required to meet seasonal demands of trade and industry. Consequently the banks found it unnecessary to hold notes in excess of those required as till money and the surplus notes were deposited with the Commonwealth Bank and cancelled. Normally the seasonal demand for currency is at a minimum in July and August, increasing during the later months of the year owing to the requirements of the rural industries for shearing, harvesting, etc., and rising to a maximum in December under the additional influence of the Christmas holiday period. The latter influence is short-lived and a marked reduction occurs in January, then the demand declines gradually as the wool, wheat, and other products are sold.

During 1930 the movement in the issue did not follow the normal course. The Commonwealth Bank under the authority of legislation passed in December, 1929, was mobilizing the gold in Australia and in exchange for their reserves the banks received notes or the right to notes on demand. As a result the notes held by the banks increased from £17,188,000 in January to £22,342,000 in June, 1930, and the total issue expanded from £42,639,000 to £44,914,000. During this period the amount of gold held in the Note Issue Department increased as it was requisitioned from the banks, and declined when it was exported overseas. Nevertheless the value of the gold reserve held by the Department was considerably above the proportion of 25 per cent. required by law, the excess in June, 1930, being £8,702,621.

The increase in the note issue continued throughout 1931, and was fairly evenly distributed between bank and public holdings. Except for seasonal movements there was a contraction during 1932 and since early

in 1933, the issue has remained relatively stable. Of the total note issue of £46,300,958 in May, 1934, £21,312,750 were held by the banks and £24,988,208 by the public.

The reserve fell from £15,226,530 in June, 1931, to £13,225,927 in July and £10,500,439 in August where it was maintained with little variation until November, 1932. Conversion into sterling of part of the gold holding first became evident in July, 1932, when £2,000,000 was held in sterling and £8,499,338 in gold. These amounts remained practically constant until December, at the end of which month the quotation of separate figures was discontinued. The ratio of gold and sterling to the note issue increased steadily from 19.16 per cent. in December, 1931, to 33.49 per cent. in June, 1934, when the reserve amounted to £15,507,537. The premium arising from the conversion of gold to sterling, transferred to a special reserve account for use in stabilising exchange and for the purposes of the Note Issue Department, amounted to £3,894,905 at the end of June, 1934.

Money Orders and Postal Notes.

Exchange by means of money orders and postal notes is conducted by the Post Office. The maximum amount which may be transmitted by a single money order is £20, if the place of payment is within the Commonwealth; to places outside the Commonwealth the maximum is £10, £20, or £40, as fixed by arrangement with the country concerned. The following table gives particulars of the money orders issued and paid in New South Wales during the last five years:—

Year ended 30th June.	Money Orders issued in New South Wales for payment in—				Money Orders issued elsewhere, paid in New South Wales.		
	New South Wales.	Other Australian States.	Other Countries.	Total.	In other Australian States.	Beyond the Commonwealth.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929 ...	6,554,752	878,158	492,359	7,925,269	869,859	294,892	1,164,751
1930 ...	6,791,331	871,723	492,530	8,155,584	831,657	308,171	1,139,828
1931 ...	6,412,620	686,001	394,686	7,493,307	747,655	287,833	1,035,488
1932 ...	6,324,052	618,859	158,137	7,101,048	643,575	208,561	852,136
1933 ...	6,218,797	592,474	166,166	6,977,437	610,047	193,498	803,545

The value of money orders issued in New South Wales increased steadily until 1929-30, since when there have been annual recessions. With few exceptions the amount of money orders issued in other Australian States for payment in New South Wales exceeded the amount sent from this State. The favourable balances in respect of international money orders in 1931-32 and 1932-33 represents a reversal of the experience in earlier years.

The maximum amount for which a single postal note is issued is £1, and particulars regarding postal notes are shown below:—

Year ended 30th June.	New South Wales Postal Notes paid in—			Postal Notes of other Australian State paid in New South Wales.
	New South Wales.	Other Australian States.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
1929 ...	1,804,395	728,291	2,532,686	212,860
1930 ...	1,828,878	724,906	2,553,784	192,140
1931 ...	1,710,193	566,987	2,277,180	182,298
1932 ...	2,306,020	251,264	2,557,284	277,030
1933 ...	2,237,746	309,303	2,547,049	237,899

The number of New South Wales postal notes paid in the State during the year ended June, 1933, was 6,684,848, and 783,827 were paid in other Australian States. The postal notes paid in New South Wales from issues in other States numbered 732,500.

It is probable that the increase in postal note business in New South Wales since 1930-31 was due largely to the commencement of the State Lottery in August, 1931. It is noticeable that the value of postal notes from other States increased in 1931-32, while there was a marked decline in the value of the New South Wales postal notes sent to other States.

BANKS.

Institutions which transact banking business in New South Wales are required under the Banks and Bank Holidays Act to furnish to the Chief Secretary in New South Wales quarterly statements of their assets and liabilities; also, when required, to furnish special statistical returns under the State Census Act of 1901. From these returns, and from the periodical balance-sheets issued by the banking companies, the information contained in the following tables has been prepared. Under the Commonwealth Bank Act the banks are required to supply weekly statements of their Australian business to the Commonwealth Bank.

The banking institutions which transact business in New South Wales were fourteen in number at 30th June, 1933, but only nine had more than one office in the State. Those with head offices in Australia and England transact practically the whole of their business in Australia.

The location of the head offices and the distribution of the branches of the fourteen banks operating in New South Wales at 30th June, 1933, are shown in the following table:—

Banks Operating in New South Wales.	Number of Offices in—										
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital.	New Zealand.	London.	Elsewhere.	Total.
Head Office in N.S.W.—											
Commonwealth of Australia	192	14	31	5	10	4	1	...	2	1	260
Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New South Wales	260	82	78	11	82	3	...	69	1	9	595
Commercial of Sydney	221	121	31	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	380
Head Office in Victoria—											
Commercial of Australia	81	174	82	78*	39	39	1	42	1	...	537
National of Australasia	43	146	41	47	45	2	...	...	2	...	326
Head Office in Queensland—											
Queensland National	5	1	91	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	99
Head Office in South Australia—											
Adelaide	1	1	1	107	2	...	...	...	1	...	113
Head Office in New Zealand—											
New Zealand	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	220	1	3	226
Head Office in London—											
Australasia	57	72	19	7	14	11	...	48	2	...	230
Union of Australia... ..	54	50	19	15	24	3	...	47	1	...	213
English, Scottish, and Australian	102	148	53	49*	11	28	...	...	1	...	392
Head Office in France—											
Comptoir National... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	576	580
Head Office in Japan—											
Yokohama Specie	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	42
Total	1,019	811	446	324	227	90	4	426	17	629	3,993

* Includes one in Northern Territory.

The foregoing statement shows the total number of branches of trading banks in New South Wales as at 30th June, 1933, but not the total number of bank offices in other States, because banks which have no offices in New South Wales are not included.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia functions partly as a trading bank and partly as a central bank, besides handling the business of the Federal Government, floating its local loans, and managing the note issue.

The Primary Producers' Bank suspended operations as from 28th September, 1931, the Australian Bank of Commerce was amalgamated with the Bank of New South Wales as from 17th November, 1931, and the Rural Bank, the deposits of which were taken over by the Commonwealth Bank as from 15th December, 1931, did not recommence active operations until after 1st July, 1933.

Capital and Profits of Private Trading Banks.

Particulars relating to the aggregate capital and profits of the six private banks with head offices in Australia and three with head offices in England, as listed in the foregoing statement, are shown in the following table. The particulars relate to the whole of the business of the banks in New South Wales and elsewhere. The New Zealand, French and Japanese banks are not included, as they have only one branch, each with a small business in the State. The Commonwealth and Rural Banks which are not strictly upon the same trading basis as the private institutions, are also excluded.

Year.	Number of Private Trading Banks.	Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund and Balance of Profit and Loss.	Declared Net Profits.		
				Amount.	Ratio to—	
					Capital.	Total Shareholders Funds.
		£	£	£	per cent.	per cent.
1900	12	14,812,686	4,916,784	1,112,383	7.51	5.64
1910-11	14	14,193,550	8,522,829	1,849,733	13.03	8.14
1920-21	12	23,135,782	17,610,317	3,611,902	15.61	8.86
1926-27	12	33,349,715	28,448,196	5,041,514	15.12	8.16
1927-28	11	37,350,311	31,824,105	5,319,680	14.24	7.69
1928-29	11	38,185,047	33,454,133	5,352,840	14.02	7.47
1929-30	11	38,426,564	34,308,621	4,939,579	12.85	6.79
1930-31	11	38,503,764	34,032,549	3,520,928	9.15	4.85
1931-32	9	35,856,362	32,309,416	1,960,183	5.47	2.88
1932-33	9	37,136,362	32,367,741	2,038,244	5.49	2.93

The capital of the Commonwealth Bank was £6,000,000 in 1933, profits for the years ending 30th June, 1931, and 1933 being £720,372 and £417,366 respectively. Stock and debentures issued on behalf of the Rural Bank increased from £5,630,277 in 1931 to £14,483,289 in 1932, the pronounced movement being due to an issue to the Commonwealth Bank as consideration for the assumption by that body of liability in respect of Rural Bank deposits. Profits during the years mentioned were £61,437 and £27,350 respectively and £20,432 in 1932-33.

The total paid-up capital of the private banks has increased by 60 per cent. since 1921, a sum of £14,000,580 having been added since that year, whilst reserves and undivided profits have risen by £14,757,424, or 84 per cent. The reduction of paid up capital in 1931-32 was caused by the liquidation of the Primary Producers' Bank and the absorption of the Australian Bank of Commerce by the Bank of New South Wales, which subsequently issued new capital as a consequence of the merger. Deposits which increased from £237,111,159 in 1921 to £306,302,331 in 1933 were at their highest level in 1929, when they amounted to £319,162,154.

Average Liabilities and Assets within New South Wales (all Trading Banks).

The following statements, which include particulars of all banks mentioned on page 360 show the average liabilities and assets within New South Wales, exclusive of inter-branch balances and shareholders' funds. Particulars of the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank, included under liabilities and assets from 1921 to 1928, are omitted for 1929 and subsequent years as a consequence of the separation in 1928 of the savings and general banking functions.

Average Liabilities within New South Wales (all Trading Banks).

June Quarter.	Bank Notes.	Deposits.				Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities: within N.S.W. (exclusive of liabilities to shareholders).
		Bearing Interest.		Not Bearing Interest.	Total Deposits.		
		In Commonwealth Savings Bank.	Other.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1895*	1,223,864	...	20,406,822	10,222,437	30,629,259	183,929	32,037,052
1900*	1,447,641	...	20,009,081	12,224,510	32,233,591	288,499	33,969,731
1911	1,819,180	...	29,341,683	25,985,355	55,327,038	608,941	57,755,159
1921	71,654	6,308,826	48,322,625	53,044,965	107,676,416	3,661,412	111,409,482
1926	64,990	8,928,872	62,372,127	59,255,212	130,556,211	4,988,163	135,609,364
1927	64,681	9,890,238	66,487,594	56,468,226	132,846,058	4,814,656	137,725,395
1928	64,398	10,434,395	73,018,292	55,357,004	138,809,691	5,753,663	144,627,752
1929†	64,115	...	78,332,622	56,283,642	134,616,264	6,553,549	141,233,928
1930†	63,870	...	82,405,723	48,287,572	130,693,295	9,234,179	139,991,344
1931†	63,366	...	80,372,531	41,243,590	121,616,121	9,313,917	130,993,404
1932†	62,467	...	70,105,231	41,066,823	111,172,054	4,831,282	116,065,803
1933†	57,120	...	74,325,353	39,849,683	114,175,036	8,162,039	122,394,195
1934†	54,681	...	75,499,564	47,245,456	122,745,020	8,644,016	131,443,717

* December quarter.

† Commonwealth Savings Bank excluded.

The remarkable growth of deposits between 1911 and 1921 was largely due to the war expenditure and increase in prices, but since 1921 the rise and fall have been determined mainly by fluctuations in the volume and value of production. Deposits for June quarter (excluding Commonwealth Savings Bank) were at their highest level in 1929, but they declined in each subsequent year until 1933, when there was a recovery of £3,002,982 from June quarter, 1932. Both classes of deposits were affected, though those at interest continued to increase during 1929-30 and accounted for the whole of the increase in total deposits in 1933, when non-interest bearing deposits showed further recession. During September and December quarters, 1933, and March quarter, 1934, deposits at interest remained practically unchanged, but non-interest bearing deposits increased appreciably, being £38,543,321, £42,235,958 and £47,053,144 respectively. The ratio of interest bearing deposits to total deposits increased from 51 per cent. in 1926, to 58 per cent. in 1929, and in the two succeeding years to 63 per cent. and 66 per cent.; the ratio fell to 63 per cent. in 1932 but rose to 65 per cent. in 1933. Government deposits included in the above figures were £8,172,295 on current account and £8,203,018 at interest in 1926, and, respectively, £4,790,908 and £4,716,915 in 1927, £2,114,837 and £4,136,454 in 1930, and £604,450 and £1,043,297 in 1933.

Average Assets within New South Wales (all Trading Banks).

June Quarter	Coin and Bullion.	Australian Notes.	Advances (including Government Securities), etc.	Landed Property.	Other Assets.	Total Assets within N.S.W.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1895†	7,516,278	...	35,707,153	1,919,017	479,881	45,622,329
1900†	6,126,126	...	34,385,388	1,874,099	650,814	43,036,427
1911	14,524,960	1,770,751	42,456,515	1,871,811	1,282,787	61,906,824
1921	10,151,949	11,812,417	104,709,314	2,573,628	3,186,625	132,433,933
1926	14,659,610	16,114,987*	123,950,187	3,112,343	3,924,044	161,761,171
1927	12,243,797	10,762,818*	135,439,590	3,025,719	4,813,069	166,284,993
1928	12,132,148	10,374,870*	140,690,523	2,987,197	4,756,964	170,941,702
1929†	11,984,120	11,046,465*	143,822,569	3,187,582	3,787,975	173,828,711
1930†	2,254,799	15,767,082*	151,023,652	3,472,418	5,513,234	178,031,185
1931†	908,255	15,922,237*	136,353,383	3,653,313	3,286,699	160,123,887
1932†	1,054,732	12,510,112*	138,639,011	3,876,379	2,419,705	158,499,939
1933†	1,008,055	12,015,201*	139,356,977	3,801,080	1,599,549	157,780,862
1934†	928,911	13,837,737*	140,987,823	3,845,958	1,428,928	161,029,357

* Includes cash deposited with the Commonwealth Bank by other banks. † December Quarter.
† Commonwealth Savings Bank excluded.

The cash reserves of the banks consist of coin and bullion, Australian notes and the right to notes. The amount of notes increased very rapidly during the war period when the banks transferred a large amount of gold to the Federal Treasury and rendered assistance to the Government in other ways in connection with war loans, etc., receiving in exchange Australian notes, or the right to obtain notes on demand.

Australian notes and the right to notes declined in 1927 when, as a result of arrangements with the note issuing authority, the banks discontinued a former practice of holding large amounts of notes. The decline occurred for the most part in notes held by the general banking department of the Commonwealth Bank and was compensated by increased holdings of securities transferred from the note issue department. There was an increase in 1930 when the banks transferred a considerable quantity of gold to the Commonwealth Bank for export. Further falls which occurred later were due largely to the growth of interstate banking operations and investments in Treasury Bills.

By reason of these arrangements the quotation of the proportion of coin, bullion and Australian notes to liabilities and to deposits has little significance when particulars of the Commonwealth Bank are included. Moreover an extension of interstate banking operations affects the conclusions which might be drawn from the consideration of ratios for only one State, both as regards the cash position and the relationship of advances, securities, etc., to deposits. A statement of ratios based on Australian figures is shown on page 365.

Under the head of advances are included overdrafts and loans of all kinds, notes and bills discounted, sums invested in Government and municipal securities and all other debts due to the banks. The bulk of the advances are secured by the mortgage of real estate, or by the deposit of deeds over which the lending institutions acquire a lien, but the extent to which trade bills are discounted is not disclosed. The funds invested in Government and municipal securities in June quarter of the successive years from 1926 to 1928 amounted to £24,425,503, £26,959,511, and £34,935,388 respectively. The amounts in 1929, and each succeeding year, being exclusive of the Commonwealth Savings Bank, were £24,325,195, £22,261,699, £16,844,330, £25,604,772 and £29,713,721. These figures include overdrafts on government accounts in New South Wales which were offset by credit balances in other States and in later years investments in Treasury Bills which amounted to £4,970,136 in 1932 and £5,438,178 in 1933.

The amounts advanced to Governments other than those for which securities were issued cannot be stated.

Banking Statistics in relation to General Business Activities.

A statement of the liabilities and assets of the trading banks would indicate more clearly their relation to general business conditions in New South Wales if the particulars of the Commonwealth, Rural and oversea banks were excluded, on account of the special nature of their activities. The Commonwealth Bank conducts Federal Government business, controls the note issue, performs other functions of central banking and, until 1928, was engaged in savings bank business. The Rural Bank gives effect to Government policy in promoting rural industry, and for this reason its capital is large when considered in relation to general banking activities. The New Zealand, French and Japanese banks are mainly engaged in facilitating trade between New South Wales and their respective countries, and have only one branch in the State. The following statement has been prepared to show the average liabilities, exclusive of shareholders' funds, and assets within New South Wales of the trading banks, other than the Commonwealth Rural and oversea banks, in June quarter of the nine years 1925 to 1933:—

Trading Banks' Liabilities in New South Wales (excluding Commonwealth, Rural, New Zealand, Comptoir National and Yokohama Specie Banks).

June Quarter	Deposits Bearing Interest.		Deposits not Bearing Interest.		Total Deposits.	Bank Notes and Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities in N.S.W.
	Government.	Other.	Government.	Other.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1925	9,388,218	44,051,346	679,550	44,222,467	98,341,581	1,925,629	100,267,210
1926	8,177,574	49,039,161	813,016	45,788,802	103,818,553	2,156,703	105,975,256
1927	4,703,083	54,461,540	600,303	46,156,840	105,921,766	2,404,180	108,325,946
1928	4,916,303	59,442,091	825,204	46,782,441	111,966,039	2,712,789	114,678,828
1929	5,081,115	62,936,777	770,249	47,381,733	116,169,874	2,732,328	118,902,202
1930	4,128,824	64,896,736	559,201	40,337,664	109,922,425	2,996,084	112,918,509
1931	1,815,218	62,697,193	585,234	34,544,687	99,642,332	1,596,629	101,238,961
1932	451,483	55,687,835	514,340	34,517,368	91,171,026	1,154,732	92,325,758
1933	799,560	58,151,270	467,754	35,956,710	95,375,294	1,091,628	96,466,922
1934	322,457	62,356,412	448,918	42,133,243	105,261,030	1,351,318	106,612,348

* Excluding liabilities to shareholders.

Trading Banks' Assets in New South Wales (excluding Commonwealth, Rural, New Zealand, Comptoir National and Yokohama Specie Banks).

June Quarter	Coin, Bullion, Australian Notes, and Cash with Commonwealth Bank.	Advances, etc.			Landed and House Property.	Other Assets.	Total Assets in N.S.W.
		Government and Municipal Securities.*	Other Advances, etc.	Total Advances and Securities.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1925	22,239,782	6,659,806	77,751,633	84,411,439	2,681,025	1,701,578	111,033,824
1926	20,859,888	8,593,870	84,969,000	93,562,870	2,762,856	1,820,598	119,006,212
1927	19,745,062	7,966,317	90,755,134	98,721,451	2,697,013	1,610,265	122,773,791
1928	20,327,376	11,612,407	87,272,588	98,884,995	2,669,112	1,685,043	123,566,526
1929	20,540,415	10,704,932	99,119,013	109,823,945	2,910,393	1,726,474	135,001,227
1930	15,020,670	6,778,319	105,298,029	112,076,348	3,234,047	1,440,181	131,771,246
1931	15,111,510	5,906,431	95,177,477	101,083,908	3,386,339	1,041,625	120,623,382
1932	10,763,774	a 8,265,120	90,453,412	98,718,532	3,408,572	723,000	113,613,878
1933	11,025,889	b 11,976,309	90,489,421	102,465,730	3,318,815	799,857	117,610,291
1934	12,204,911	c 13,647,523	90,019,186	103,666,709	3,354,217	989,391	120,215,228

* Includes Commonwealth Treasury Bills; (a) £4,250,000; (b) £4,471,539; (c) £4,562,602.

The statement shows that there was a fairly steady expansion of non-governmental deposits between 1925 and 1929, featured by a relative growth of deposits at interest, which continued to increase until 1930. There were substantial reductions in non-interest bearing deposits during 1930 and 1931, and in deposits at interest during 1932, but both classes of deposits increased materially in 1933.

The increase in public securities in 1928 was a result of the underwriting by the banks of the Federal loan raised at the end of 1927. The distribution in November, 1927, of £8,000,000 to Australian wool-growers in respect of Bawra operations had the effect of increasing deposits and lessening the demand for advances. Between 1929 and 1931 the banks apparently disposed of some of their investments in public securities in order to meet the demand for other advances. Subsequent increases were due largely to investments in Commonwealth Treasury Bills which amounted to £4,471,539 in 1933.

The following statement shows for New South Wales and for Australia the ratios of advances, securities, etc., to total deposits and, for Australia, the ratio of cash, etc., to call liabilities, consisting of deposits on current account and notes in circulation. The figures have been compiled on the same basis as those shown in the foregoing tables, in that they relate to private trading banks operating in New South Wales and are exclusive of the Commonwealth, Rural and overseas banks previously mentioned.

June Quarter.	New South Wales.			Australia.			
	Ratio of Deposits bearing Interest to Total Deposits.	Ratio to Deposits.		Ratio of Deposits bearing Interest to Total Deposits.	Ratio to Deposits.		Ratio of Cash, etc., to call Liabilities.
		Advances, etc.	Government and Municipal Securities, Advances, etc.		Advances, etc.	Government and Municipal Securities, Advances, etc.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1925	54.34	79.06	85.83	56.38	78.47	82.47	45.98
1926	55.11	81.84	90.12	57.54	80.55	85.53	44.00
1927	55.86	85.68	93.20	58.89	87.19	91.48	44.22
1928	57.48	77.95	88.32	60.60	80.44	87.30	47.39
1929	58.55	85.32	94.54	62.60	85.80	92.01	43.62
1930	62.79	95.79	101.96	66.75	96.77	102.14	41.53
1931	64.74	95.52	101.45	69.19	91.29	97.62	65.45
1932	61.58	99.21	108.28	68.95	81.40	95.86	57.05
1933	61.81	94.88	107.43	67.99	83.94	101.43	46.13
1934	59.55	85.52	98.49	66.23	78.76	94.67	52.42

Deposits and advances fluctuate from year to year with changes of seasonal and industrial conditions. Deposits increased during the post-war period under the stimulus of bountiful production and high prices in favourable seasons. At the same time an active investment market and industrial and commercial expansion caused a heavy demand for advances.

During 1930, however, deposits decreased and advances increased over the whole of Australia in an unusual degree, owing to a steep decline in values and slower realisations of the principal primary products, and consequent reactions upon business generally. Private advances decreased considerably in 1931 and 1932, whilst investments in Government securities increased, especially in the latter year. A marked increase in deposits in 1932, followed by a slight recession in 1933, was accompanied by increases in both advances and Government securities. Movements in deposits and advances in New South Wales are indicated in the preceding tables.

The ratio of cash, etc., to call liabilities, rose to 65.45 per cent. in 1931, when deposits on current account were at a minimum amount for the period covered by the table. Increases in deposits on current account and increased investments in Government securities, consisting largely of Treasury Bills, are reflected in lowered ratios in the following years. Treasury Bills have not been treated as a cash item in calculating the ratios.

Size of Depositors' Accounts.

A classification of accounts according to the amount of deposit at or about 30th June, 1933, is shown below, the figures being exclusive of particulars of the Commonwealth Bank, which are not available.

Classification.	Current Accounts.		Fixed Deposit Accounts.		Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts.	
	Number.	Amount at Credit.	Number.	Amount at Credit.	Number.	Amount at Credit.
		£		£		£
£200 and under ...	171,681	6,689,804	49,335	4,883,480	221,016	11,573,284
£201- £500 ...	17,049	5,327,600	24,641	8,910,550	41,690	14,238,150
£501- £1,000 ...	6,511	4,489,162	13,958	10,878,508	20,469	15,367,670
£1,001- £2,000 ...	2,873	3,957,008	6,245	9,216,786	9,118	13,173,794
£2,001- £3,000 ...	847	2,050,932	1,751	4,470,023	2,598	6,520,955
£3,001- £4,000 ...	380	1,297,259	675	2,387,828	1,055	3,685,087
£4,001- £5,000 ...	207	921,548	528	2,502,897	735	3,424,445
£5,001-£10,000 ...	347	2,317,716	628	4,482,645	975	6,800,361
£10,001-£15,000 ...	83	1,017,826	102	1,284,439	185	2,302,265
£15,001-£20,000 ...	47	820,652	45	805,496	92	1,626,148
Over £20,000 ...	85	6,326,533	134	8,872,847	219	15,199,380
Total ...	200,110	35,216,040	98,042	58,695,499	298,152	93,911,539

Accounts with balances not exceeding £500 represented 88.11 per cent. of the total number of accounts and 27.48 per cent. of the deposits. Accounts of £2,000 and under represented 98.04 per cent. of the total accounts and 57.87 per cent. of the deposits, 42.13 per cent. of the aggregate amount of the deposits being held in 1.96 per cent. of the accounts. The number of accounts does not represent the number of individual persons who have accounts with the banks.

The proportion of accounts and of deposits in each group as at 30th June, 1933, are shown below:—

Classification.	Proportion of Accounts in each Group.			Proportion of Deposits in each Group.		
	Current Accounts.	Fixed Deposit Accounts.	Total.	Current Accounts.	Fixed Deposit Accounts.	Total.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
£200 and under ...	85.79	50.32	74.13	19.00	8.32	12.32
£201- £500 ...	8.52	25.13	13.98	15.13	15.18	15.16
£501- £1,000 ...	3.25	14.24	6.87	12.75	18.53	16.36
£1,001- £2,000 ...	1.44	6.37	3.06	11.24	15.70	14.03
£2,001- £3,000 ...	0.43	1.78	0.87	5.82	7.62	6.94
£3,001- £4,000 ...	0.19	0.69	0.35	3.68	4.07	3.93
£4,001- £5,000 ...	0.11	0.54	0.25	2.62	4.26	3.65
£5,001-£10,000 ...	0.17	0.64	0.33	6.58	7.64	7.24
£10,001-£15,000 ...	0.04	0.10	0.06	2.89	2.19	2.45
£15,001-£20,000 ...	0.02	0.05	0.03	2.33	1.37	1.73
Over £20,000 ...	0.04	0.14	0.07	17.96	15.12	16.19
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Banks' Exchange Settlement.

The Banks' Exchange Settlement Office was established in Sydney on the 18th January, 1894.

Exchanges are effected daily between the metropolitan banks. The results of the operations are notified to the secretary of the Banks' Exchange Settlement, who notifies each institution daily of the amount of its balance. The Commonwealth Bank Act of 1924 provided that, after a date to be proclaimed, the exchange balances between the banks must be settled by cheques drawn on and paid into the Commonwealth Bank. Pending the issue of the proclamation, the banks inaugurated the system voluntarily as from 27th April, 1925, and for this purpose established accounts with the Commonwealth Bank through which settlements are made in full daily. The daily clearances are still made through the Settlement Office, and since 27th April, 1925, the amount of the cheques drawn on the Commonwealth Bank is included in the exchanges.

The following table shows the growth in the volume of exchanges made through the Settlement Office. The figures represent the aggregate value of cheques drawn on one bank and deposited in another in the metropolitan area and the net balances of transactions at country interbank clearings:—

Year.	Amount of Exchanges.	Year.	Amount of Exchanges.
	£		£
1896	117,718,862	1928	1,033,511,119
1901	167,676,707	1929	1,043,324,614
1911	304,488,435	1930	†872,387,876
1921	709,734,554	1931	†683,175,641
1926	954,253,166	1932	†588,732,343
1927	1,034,894,890	1933	†641,401,538

† Adjusted by excluding abnormal transactions on Government account.

Figures for 1932 are affected by the amalgamations mentioned on page 361 and the suspension of State Government banking transactions during the months March to May.

These exchanges do not represent all the cheque operations of the banks, but may be considered an indication of variations in the volume of business activity from year to year, provided due allowance is made for normal growth and changes in price levels.

Index of Bank Clearings.

The principal statistical application of data as to bank clearings is in measuring variations in business activity over relatively short periods of time. In this connection due allowance has to be made for the facts that bank clearings (as indicated above) embrace only a proportion of the cheques drawn, that the amount of clearances is affected from time to time by banking amalgamations and by changes of banking procedure, and that seasonal influences cause fluctuations from month to month in the amount of recorded clearings. Again, from time to time, occurrences such as large conversion loans or heavy governmental transactions swell the amount of

clearings to abnormal proportions. Careful inquiry and due allowances are necessary in respect of all these factors before an index of bank clearings can be compiled, and such an index is necessarily an approximation. The data relates substantially to inter-bank clearings in the city and suburbs.

Owing to the change in the method of recording clearing-house transactions, valid comparison is possible only subsequent to May, 1925. In compiling the following index the years 1926 to 1930 (inclusive) are taken as base, and the monthly index represents the ratio per cent. of the actual amount of clearings for each month to the average amount of clearings for that month in the base years after adjustment of both sets of figures to remove the effects of especial factors mentioned above. By this means seasonal fluctuations are virtually eliminated. In order to smooth out casual fluctuations the index as published below for each month represents a three months' moving average. That is, the index number for each month is the average of the actual indexes for that month and the two preceding months. The index may be compared vertically or horizontally.

INDEX OF BANK CLEARINGS.

Month.	Average, 1926-1930.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
January	100	92	100	107	107	102	82	63	68	78
February	100	91	100	106	107	98	82	62	66	77
March	100	92	101	106	106	95	81	*	63	75
April	100	94	103	104	104	94	82	*	63	74
May	100	96	103	105	104	93	77	*	67	74
June	100	99	104	103	104	90	75	66	68	78
July	100	98	104	103	106	89	66	62	68	76
August	100	98	106	103	108	85	65	64	66	...
September	100	98	106	106	107	82	64	65	69	...
October	100	100	106	108	106	80	65	66	70	...
November	100	102	107	108	103	81	66	68	74	...
December	100	102	105	107	164	82	64	69	74	...

* Index not ascertainable on account of suspension of State Government banking transactions.

The averages for respective months in the period 1926-1930 are taken as base and represented by 100. It should be noted that no allowance has been made for normal growth nor for changes of price levels.

Interest Rates.

The effective interest rates in the various financial fields are of fundamental importance, as interest charges represent an important factor of cost in certain major industries, and, considered in conjunction with returns from industry, they exercise an influence on the flow of funds into the various channels of investment. Precise data as to the whole field of interest rates being unavailable, the following figures are presented as an indication of movements which, in the absence of disturbing elements affecting individual securities, have been general over the period covered.

Most important as a determinant of interest rates in other spheres is the yield on Government securities sold on the Stock Exchanges. Particulars of these are shown below for periods before and after the general conversion of Australian Government securities payable in Australia, described on page 344 of this Year Book. The yields quoted to May, 1931,

are based upon analyses contained in the official list of the Sydney Stock Exchange and relate to a date in the middle of each month. Subsequent quotations represent for each month the averages of weekly statements of yields on the Melbourne Stock Exchange.

Prior to Conversion (Commonwealth 5-5½ per cents., 1936-1950).

Date.	Redemption Yield per cent.	Date.	Redemption Yield per cent.	Date.	Redemption Yield per cent.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1927—		1930 (contd)—		1931—	
March ...	5 6 2	July ...	6 1 10	January ...	6 17 3
1928—		August ...	6 2 2	February ...	7 3 8
February ...	5 9 2	September ...	6 5 8	March ...	6 18 5
1930—		October ...	6 8 3	April ...	6 9 3
April ...	6 1 3	November ...	6 7 3	May ...	7 0 5
May ...	5 16 3	December ...	6 13 3		
June ...	5 14 7				

Subsequent to Conversion (Consolidated 4 per cents.).

Month.	Redemption Yield Per Cent.			Month.	Redemption Yield Per Cent.		
	Short Dated. (a)	Long Dated. (b)	Over All.		Short Dated. (a)	Long Dated. (b)	Over All.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1931—				1933—			
October ...	5 18 1	5 3 5	5 9 3	continued.			
November ...	5 11 2	4 18 7	5 3 7	July ...	3 13 0	3 15 3	3 14 4
December ...	4 15 0	4 10 4	4 12 3	August ...	3 13 1	3 15 6	3 14 7
1932—				September ...	3 12 3	3 14 10	3 13 10
March ...	5 1 2	4 14 9	4 17 4	October ...	3 10 8	3 14 3	3 12 10
June ...	4 19 4	4 13 11	4 16 1	November ...	3 9 11	3 14 0	3 12 5
September ...	4 1 11	4 1 11	4 1 11	December ...	3 9 6	3 13 6	3 11 11
1933—				1934—			
January ...	3 15 11	3 18 0	3 17 2	January ...	3 6 5	3 12 0	3 9 10
February ...	3 14 10	3 17 5	3 16 5	February ...	3 5 11	3 11 7	3 9 4
March ...	3 15 4	3 17 8	3 16 11	March ...	3 7 11	3 12 5	3 10 7
April ...	3 13 10	3 16 9	3 15 7	April ...	3 4 10	3 11 0	3 8 7
May ...	3 13 2	3 16 1	3 14 11	May ...	3 1 9	3 9 10	3 6 7
June ...	3 13 2	3 16 4	3 15 1	June ...	3 2 6	3 9 2	3 6 6

(a) 4 per cent. Commonwealth Consolidated Stocks maturing 1938 to 1947.

(b) 4 per cent. Commonwealth Consolidated Stocks maturing 1950 to 1961.

Stocks prior to conversion are composed of Commonwealth 5 per cent. to 5½ per cent. issues maturing in the years 1936 to 1950, and cover an amount of about £111,000,000. They were subject to Federal taxation but not State, the former including a special property tax levied in respect of income derived in 1929-30 and the two years 1930-31 and 1931-32 at the rates of 7½ per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively. Interest on converted stocks and on stocks issued subsequent to the conversion is free of State taxation, but subject to Federal taxation to the limit of rates existing as at the date of conversion; but excluding the special impost on income from property, which on income derived in 1932-33 was reduced to 6 per cent.

Under the general conversion of all internal loans in accordance with the Premiers' Plan, interest rates on Government bonds were reduced by

22½ per cent., and steps were taken, partly by legislation, to procure a corresponding decrease in interest rates generally. Since the conversion, yields on Commonwealth Consolidated Stocks have, with minor fluctuations, moved in a downward direction, under the influence of monetary policy.

Commonwealth Treasury Bills for the purposes of financing Australian Governments' deficits and moderate loan programmes are discounted by the Commonwealth Bank and trading banks. In 1931 the Commonwealth Bank guaranteed that the bills taken up by the trading banks would be redeemed on maturity, and undertook to re-discount them on demand during currency at the fixed rate. In respect of new issues or re-issues of Treasury bills after 30th June, 1934, the guarantee of repayment will not be furnished, and re-discounting is to be at the rate fixed by the Commonwealth Bank at the time of the transaction. Variations since June, 1927, in the rates of discount are—

Treasury Bills.						Rate of Discount.
						Per cent.
1927—June	...	...	...	...	...	4
1928—February	...	...	...	...	...	4½
1929—October	...	...	...	...	...	5½
1930—October	...	...	...	...	...	6
1931—July	...	...	...	...	...	4
1932—November	...	...	...	...	...	3½
1933—January	...	...	...	...	...	3¼
February	...	...	...	...	...	2¾
June	...	...	...	...	...	2½
1934—April	...	...	...	...	...	2¼
October	...	...	...	...	...	2

The trading banks provide a large part of the temporary financial accommodation needed in various business activities. Part of the funds for this purpose are obtained as fixed deposits from customers. The rates of interest paid by trading banks to such customers in New South Wales have varied as follow in recent years:—

Month of Change.	Fixed Deposit Rates—Period of Deposit.			
	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.	24 months.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
July, 1920	3½	4	4½	5
January, 1930	4½	4¾	5	5½
June, 1931	3½	3¾	4	4½
November, 1931	3	3¼	3½	4
March, 1932	2½	3	3½	4
May—June, 1932	2½	3	3½	3½
August, 1932	2½	2¾	3	3¼
November, 1932	2½	2¾	3	3¼
February, 1933	2	2½	2¾	3
April, 1934	2	2¼	2½	2¾
August, 1934	1½	2¼	2½	2¾
October, 1934	1½	2	2¼	2½

The comparatively high level of interest rates ruling during the period 1920–1929 was due to a steady demand for accommodation to finance investment. The increase in January, 1930, synchronised with the onset of the depression when banking deposits began to decrease while, pending the slower liquidation of stocks and adjustment to lower price

levels, advances increased, with the result that though deposits on current account declined very heavily, fixed deposits were substantially maintained. The reductions since June, 1931, have followed upon undertakings entered into at the Premiers' Conference in that month, and the continued relative accumulation of fixed deposits, together with the partial replacement of other advances by lower yielding Government securities. It should be noted that the alterations in rates apply to deposits lodged or renewed after the date of change and not to deposits accepted at previous rates.

According to information supplied by trading banks, the dates of change and the altered rates of interest on overdrafts and discounts charged by the trading banks up to the middle of 1934 are as follow:—

Date.	Overdraft rates.	Rates of Discount on Bills at—	
		Three months.	Over three months.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
July, 1920	6 to 8	5 to 6	6 to 7
January, 1924	6 to 8	5½ to 7	5½ to 7
January, 1925	6 to 8	5½ to 7	6 to 7
August, 1927	6½ to 8	6 to 7	6½ to 7
March, 1930	7 to 8½	6½ to 7½	7 to 7½
July, 1931	5 to 7	5 to 7	5 to 7
July, 1932	5 to 6	5 to 6	5 to 6
June, 1934	4½ to 5¼	4½ to 5¼	4½ to 5¼
July, 1934	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	4½ to 5

The above rates, quoted as a range between the minimum and maximum rates charged, are subject to influences similar to those affecting rates of interest on fixed deposits over the same period.

Rates of interest charged on overdrafts by the general banking department of the Commonwealth Bank were reduced from a maximum of 5½ per cent. in July, 1931, to 5 per cent. in July, 1932, to 4¾ per cent. in January, 1933, and to 4½ per cent. in April, 1934. In the Rural Credits Department the rate charged was one-half per cent. lower until July, 1933, when it was fixed at 4 per cent., and a further reduction to 3¾ per cent. operated as from 1st July, 1934. The maximum rate on overdrafts in the general banking department was fixed at 4½ per cent. as from 1st November, 1934.

Variations since 1928 in the rates of interest paid by the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia on the minimum monthly balances at the credit of depositors are:—

Month of Change.	Rate of Interest on Balances.			
	Under £500.	£500 to £1,000.	£1,000 to £1,300.	Societies not Operating for Profit. *
Prior to—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
October, 1928 ...	3½	3½	3	3½
October, 1928 ...	4	3½	3	4
July, 1931 ...	3	2½	2	3
July, 1932 ...	2¾	2¼	2	2¾
November, 1932 ...	2½	2	2	2½
June, 1934 ...	2¼	1¾	1¾	2¼

* Whole amount of balance.

Reduction of Interest Act, 1931.

As one of the financial measures arranged by the Premiers of the States and the Commonwealth for rehabilitating the economic position of Australia, the Interest Reduction Act, 1931, was passed by the Parliament of New South Wales to effect a reduction of $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in rates of interest on private debts created prior to the commencement of the Act. The Act applies to the Crown where the debtor is the Crown, but does not apply where the Crown is entitled to receive interest, in which case a maximum rate of 4 per cent. was established by the operation of the Finance Adjustment Act, 1932, described on page 332 of this Year Book. The Act provides that it may not have the effect of reducing the rate of interest on mortgages or hire purchase agreements below 5 per cent., the rate on mortgages to the Government Savings Bank on advances for homes from funds made available by the Commonwealth Savings Bank below $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or the rate payable under any debenture below 4 per cent. Where the rate of interest has been already reduced under the Moratorium Act, which is described on a later page, the reduction is taken into account in applying the provisions of this Act, and provision was made whereby creditors might apply to a court within three months of the commencement of the Act for an order modifying or excluding the operation of the reduction. Every reduction of interest made by the Act continues in force during the continuance of the obligation affected.

Oversea Exchange.

The relationship of Australian currency to that of the rest of the world is determined substantially by its value in relation to British currency and by the value of British currency relative to the currencies of the respective nations of the world. These relationships in turn are determined largely by the balance of international payments and by purchasing power parity, although, within limits, policy and other factors may have a modifying effect.

On 29th April, 1925, the Commonwealth Government withdrew the embargo on the export of gold, thus restoring the gold standard of exchange concurrently with Great Britain, and the exchange rates quoted by the Australian Banks were revised. The discount on English currency was substantially reduced, and in August, 1926, it went to par. Early in April, 1927, it went to a small premium, and rose progressively and steadily until towards the end of 1929, when a steep and unprecedented rise commenced, culminating in a premium of £30 per cent. in the telegraphic transfer buying rate at the end of January, 1931. The movement was due to the influence of a sudden shrinkage in the value of export commodities, a cessation of oversea borrowing and restrictions on the export of gold.

Toward the end of 1930 a scheme was formulated for the pooling of the London funds of the Australian banks for the purpose of meeting national interest obligations, and it has been arranged by the trading banks and the Loan Council that the Governments should have first call upon the funds. Formerly it had been the practice of the Australian Governments to use loan moneys to pay interest accruing abroad and to apply an equivalent amount of revenue to loan expenditure in Australia.

Early in December, 1931, the Commonwealth Bank assumed the function of exchange control by undertaking to buy London exchanges at rates to be fixed by itself, without restriction so far as the public are concerned, and subject to certain conditions as regards surpluses accumulated by banking institutions. The premium was then reduced by £5 per cent.

The variations in the rates of exchange, Australia on London since October, 1924, are shown below. The rates are the amount of discount or premium payable in Australian currency per £100 payable in British currency in London. Except where marked par or "p" to indicate premium, the rates are discounts.

Date.	Buying.				Selling.			
	T.T.	O.D.	30 days.	60 days.	T.T.	O.D.	30 days.	60 days.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1924—15 October ...	70 0	77 6	85 0	92 6	50 0	55 0	60 0	65 0
1925— 6 May ...	15 0	30 0	40 0	50 0	10 0	17 6	27 6	37 6
10 June ...	5 0	17 6	27 6	37 6	par.	7 6	15 0	22 6
4 December ..	5 0	20 0	30 0	40 0	par.	7 6	15 0	22 6
1926— 9 June ...	5 0	17 6	27 6	37 6	2 6p	5 0	12 6	20 0
12 July ...	2 6	15 0	25 0	35 0	5 0p	2 6	10 0	17 6
5 August ...	par.	12 6	22 6	32 6	7 6p	par.	7 6	15 0
1 October ...	5 0	17 6	27 6	37 6	2 6p	5 0	12 6	20 0
1927—20 April ...	2 6p	10 0	20 0	30 0	10 0p	2 6p	5 0	12 6
27 June ...	5 0p	7 6	17 6	27 6	12 6p	5 0p	2 6	10 0
25 July ...	7 6p	5 0	15 0	25 0	15 0p	7 6p	par.	7 6
7 Nov. ...	7 6p	7 6	17 6	27 6	15 0p	7 6p	par.	7 6
1928—19 March ...	10 0p	5 0	15 0	25 0	20 0p	12 6p	5 0p	2 6
4 October ...	10 0p	5 0	16 3	26 3	20 0p	12 6p	5 0p	2 6
1929—22 July ...	15 0p	par.	11 3	21 3	25 0p	17 6p	10 0p	2 6p
3 September..	20 0p	5 0p	6 3	16 3	30 0p	22 6p	15 0p	7 6p
10 October ...	25 0p	10 0p	2 6	13 9	35 0p	26 3p	17 6p	8 9p
18 December...	32 6p	17 6p	5 0p	6 3	42 6p	33 9p	25 0p	16 3p
1930—28 January ...	40 0p	25 0p	12 6p	1 3p	52 6p	43 9p	35 0p	26 3p
17 February ...	50 0p	35 0p	22 6p	11 3p	62 6p	53 9p	45 0p	36 3p
10 March ...	70 0p	55 0p	42 6p	31 3p	82 6p	73 9p	65 0p	56 3p
24 March ...	122 6p	107 6p	95 0p	83 9p	130 0p	121 3p	112 6p	103 9p
9 October ...	170 0p	157 6p	148 9p	141 3p	180 0p	175 0p	165 0p	165 0p
1931— 6 January ...	302 6p	290 0p	281 3p	273 9p	310 0p	305 0p	300 0p	295 0p
13 „ ...	360 0p	347 6p	338 9p	331 3p	367 6p	362 6p	357 6p	352 6p
17 „ ...	500 0p	487 6p	478 9p	471 3p	510 0p	505 0p	500 0p	495 0p
28 „ ...	600 0p	587 6p	578 9p	571 3p	610 0p	605 0p	600 0p	595 0p
3 December...	500 0p	487 6p	475 0p	463 9p	510 0p	505 0p	500 0p	495 0p
1932—12 March ...	500 0p	490 0p	480 0p	471 3p	510 0p	505 0p	500 0p	495 0p
19 „ ...	500 0p	491 3p	482 6p	475 0p	510 0p	505 0p	500 0p	495 0p
23 April ...	500 0p	492 6p	485 0p	478 9p	510 0p	506 3p	502 6p	498 9p
14 May ...	500 0p	493 9p	487 6p	482 6p	510 0p	507 6p	505 0p	502 6p
2 July ...	500 0p	495 0p	490 0p	486 3p	510 0p	507 6p	505 0p	502 6p
1934—18 August ...	500 0p	493 9p	487 6p	482 6p	510 0p	507 6p	505 0p	502 6p

The foregoing rates are now usually quoted on the basis of the price in Australia (Australian currency) of £100 London (British currency). Thus, as from 3rd December, 1931, the banks were prepared to pay £125 Australian currency for a telegraphic transfer of the right to £100 in London (British currency), and to sell such a right for £125 10s. Australian currency. The margin between the buying and selling rates (10s. per £100) represents the bankers' commission. The margins for other usances include allowances for interest. Quotations are available also in respect of usances of three, fifteen, and ninety days.

THE COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia was established under an Act passed by the Federal Government in 1911, and since amended from time to time. The bank commenced operations on 15th July, 1912, by opening a savings bank department. Ordinary banking business was commenced

on 20th January, 1913. The head office is in Sydney, and branches have been established in the principal cities and towns of Australia, in London, and in the territory of New Guinea.

The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the payment of all moneys due by the bank, and debts due to the bank by other banks have the same priority as debts due to the Commonwealth. The affairs of the bank are subject to inspection and audit by the Auditor-General of the Commonwealth. The bank is authorised to conduct general banking business, to exercise the functions of an ordinary bank of issue, and, with the approval of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, it may take over the business of banking corporations. Since 1920 the control of the Australian note issue has been one of the functions of a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank. The Savings Bank Department was separated from the bank in June, 1928, and it is managed by a Commission of three persons, one being a director of the Commonwealth Bank. Further details regarding the Commonwealth Savings Bank thus established are stated on page 378.

Central Reserve Bank.

An amending Act, passed in 1924, made provision for extending the scope of the bank's operations with the object of facilitating its transition into a central reserve bank. In May, 1930, a further bill was introduced in the Parliament of the Commonwealth to make material alteration in the constitution of the bank with a view to transforming it into a central reserve bank. The Senate submitted this bill to a Select Committee for report, and it was not passed into law.

Following on consultation between the Directors of the Commonwealth Bank and the Comptroller of the Bank of England in the early part of 1927 discussions were initiated between the Commonwealth Bank and trading banks on the establishment of a central reserve system. Little practical result ensued until 1930, when the Commonwealth Bank reported that the trading banks were, to a much larger extent, treating the Commonwealth Bank as a central reserve bank and had substantially increased their deposits with it, partly as a result of the acquisition of gold by the Commonwealth Bank from the trading banks to meet the exchange crisis. In March, 1931, the Directors of the bank reported that it was in reality functioning as a central bank, and the function of exchange control was assumed in December, 1931, when the Commonwealth Bank undertook to buy London exchange at a stated price.

Control.

The Commonwealth Bank is controlled by a Board of Directors, composed of the Governor of the Bank, the Secretary of the Commonwealth Treasury, and six other directors with experience in agriculture, commerce, finance, or industry. The last-mentioned are appointed by the Governor-General for terms ranging, in the case of the first appointments, from two to seven years, so that one will retire in each year, but will be eligible for reappointment. Subsequent appointments will be for seven years. The Governor of the Bank is its chief executive officer and is appointed for a term of seven years, with eligibility for reappointment. A Board of Advice in London, consisting of three members selected by the Board of Directors, exercises such powers as the latter delegates to it. A director or officer of any other bank may not be appointed as a director of the bank nor as a member of the London Board.

The Board of Directors may be authorised by proclamation to fix and publish the rate at which it will discount and rediscount bills of exchange. The settlement of balances between the banks trading in Australia is

conducted by means of cheques drawn on the Commonwealth Bank, and for this purpose the other banks keep funds with the Commonwealth Bank.

Capital and Profits.

The capital of the Bank is limited to £20,000,000, consisting of £4,000,000 from accumulated profits, a sum not exceeding £6,000,000 which the Federal Treasurer is authorised to borrow, and such sum as may be raised by the sale and issue of debentures up to £10,000,000. The Bank will pay the interest on any loan raised for its purposes. It has not yet exercised its authority to issue debentures.

Of the net profits of the Bank—except those of the Note Issue and the Rural Credits Departments—half are payable to the Bank reserve fund and half to the National Debt Sinking Fund. Profits from the Note Issue Department are paid to the Commonwealth Treasury, though from 15th September, 1925, to 31st December, 1932, when the successive half-yearly payments amounted in the aggregate to £2,000,000 (the limit specified in the Act), one-quarter was payable in each year to the capital account of the Rural Credits Department. The aggregate profits to 30th June, 1933, excluding the Note Issue Department, amounted to £10,741,897, which have been distributed as follow:—General Bank, capital account £4,000,000, and reserve fund, £1,593,822; Rural Credits Department reserve fund £185,481, and development fund, £185,481; Savings Bank reserve fund, £1,793,640; and National Debt sinking fund, £2,983,473.

Rural Credits Department.

The Rural Credits Department was established towards the end of 1925 to assist the marketing of products of the rural industries. This department may make advances upon the security of primary produce, viz., wool, grain, butter, cheese, fruits, hops, cotton, sugar, and any other produce as may be prescribed. The advance may not be for a period of more than one year. The advances may be made upon the security of primary produce to the general banking section of the Commonwealth Bank, to other banks, to co-operative associations, and to such other bodies as may be specified by proclamation. In lieu of making advances the department may discount bills secured upon primary produce on behalf of any of these institutions.

Capital for the Rural Credits Department was provided from the profits of the note issue, as already indicated, and additional capital may be provided by loans from the Federal Government up to a limit of £3,000,000. The Commonwealth Bank may raise further funds for the department by issuing debentures up to an amount not exceeding the greater of the following, viz., (a) advances on primary produce outstanding at the date of the issue of the debentures; or (b) four times the sum of (i) outstanding loans to the department from the Federal Government, (ii) moneys received from the profits of the note issue, (iii) the credit balance of the Rural Credits Department Reserve Fund. The dates for the redemption of the debentures are to coincide, as nearly as practicable, with the dates for the repayment of the advances made. In addition, the general banking department of the Commonwealth Bank may make advances to the Rural Credits Department of such amounts and subject to such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors determines.

The assets of the Rural Credits Department are available, firstly, for meeting liabilities other than loans from the Federal Government and interest thereon; and secondly, for repaying such loans with interest.

One half of the net profits are payable to the reserve fund of the Department and one half to a fund to be used, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, for the promotion of primary production.

The following statement shows the liabilities and assets of the Commonwealth Bank (including the Rural Credits Department) in New South Wales in the June quarter of each of the years 1930 to 1934.

Particulars.	June Quarter.				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Liabilities—					
Deposits at interest—					
Government ...	7,630	11,582	13,414	5,253	.....
Ordinary ...	3,945,215	5,268,445	13,101,706	14,835,718	12,018,576
Deposits not bearing interest—					
Government ...	1,585,636	501,187	1,317,496	109,523	591,705
Ordinary ...	3,794,745	3,989,808	4,331,434	2,943,746	3,602,011
Total deposits ...	9,333,226	9,771,022	18,764,050	17,894,240	16,212,292
Other liabilities ...	6,094,284	7,576,262	3,660,898	6,594,887	7,100,395
Total Liabilities in New South Wales...	15,427,510	17,347,284	22,424,948	24,489,127	23,312,687
Assets—					
Coin and Bullion ...	339,391	186,011	367,821	348,307	271,612
Australian Notes ...	2,174,161	1,328,343	2,207,114	1,570,322	1,812,297
Advances, etc. ...	6,877,605	7,065,382	6,646,564	3,766,513	3,591,845
Government Securities* ...	14,038,409	10,410,446	16,785,801	17,163,596	17,701,671
Landed Property ...	186,371	214,974	415,807	430,265	439,741
Notes, Bills and Balances from other Banks ...	108,531	86,296	621,259	68,015	64,635
Total Assets in New South Wales ...	23,724,468	19,291,452	27,044,366	23,347,018	23,881,801

* Including municipal securities and short term loans to Governments.

The increase in deposits in 1932 was due to the transfer in December, 1931, of Rural Bank deposits as consideration for which the Rural Bank issued inscribed stock, included under the head of Government securities.

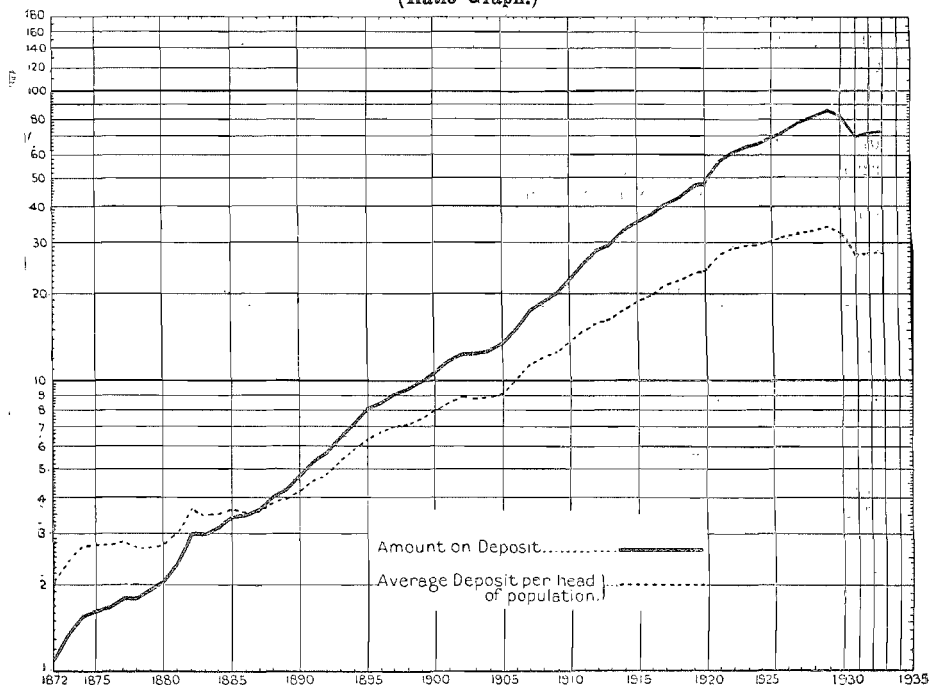
The liabilities classified as "other" in the table consist for the most part of amounts deposited with the Commonwealth Bank by the trading banks.

The total liabilities and assets of the bank in New South Wales and elsewhere at 30th June, 1913, amounted to £5,055,382. At 30th June, 1933, the liabilities and assets of the General Bank and Rural Credits Departments, including capital and reserves but excluding contingent items, amounted to £85,875,997, those of the Note Issue Department to £51,488,331, and those of the Savings Bank to £123,921,873. Considerable advance in the totals in late years has resulted from the development of central banking functions and mergers with State savings banks.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Savings bank business in New South Wales has been conducted by the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales, and by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and extensive use is made of the facilities offered for the accumulation of small sums on which interest is paid. These banks were amalgamated from 15th December, 1931.

SAVINGS BANKS, 1872 to 1934. (Ratio Graph.)



The numbers at the side of the graph represent £1,000,000 of deposits, and £1 of average deposit per head of population. The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic, and each curve rises and falls according to the rate of increase or decrease. Actual values are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

The following statement shows the operations on savings bank accounts and the amount of depositors' balances in New South Wales in various years. The figures for 1910 and earlier years do not include School Savings Bank accounts.

Year.	Savings Bank Deposits.					
	Amounts Credited.		Withdrawals.	Increase in Deposits.	Deposits at 30th June.	
	Depo-its.	Interest.			Amount. †	Per Head..
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1880*				153,594	2,075,856	2 17 0
1890*				450,386	4,730,469	4 5 10
1900*	5,035,006	304,882	4,507,940	831,948	10,901,382	8 2 8
1910*	15,343,561	619,263	13,658,533	2,304,291	22,453,924	13 14 2
1920	54,660,882	1,597,050	53,394,739	2,862,745	49,951,362	24 3 0
1925	67,573,577	2,387,636	66,973,635	2,975,316	69,149,433	30 3 2
1926	72,395,851	2,543,533	70,281,167	4,658,218	73,807,651	31 9 10
1927	76,345,393	2,701,016	74,502,327	4,544,082	78,351,733	32 12 4
1928	80,123,076	2,846,415	79,458,803	3,275,934	81,627,667	33 3 11
1929	81,941,134	3,051,191	80,847,878	4,093,847	85,727,514	34 5 1
1930	76,703,875	3,125,247	83,082,889	(-) 3,262,084	82,465,430	32 12 0
1931	58,179,625	2,799,637	73,652,380	(-) 12,654,661	69,810,769	27 6 6
1932	53,097,349	2,033,398	53,285,025	1,837,100	71,647,869	27 15 9
1933	41,631,943	1,720,183	42,819,614	659,816	72,307,685	27 16 0
1934	46,456,174	1,694,079	44,845,248	3,406,385	75,714,070	28 17 7

* As at 31st December. † Includes amount of deposits in Schools Savings Banks in 1920 and later years.
(-) Decrease in Deposits. § Not available.

Deposits exceeded withdrawals in each year since 1920, except in 1924, when the excess of withdrawals was £473,239, and from 1930 onwards. In 1929-30 and 1930-31 decreases in depositors' balances after the crediting of interest accompanied intensified depression conditions and preceded the closure of the State Savings Bank.

The amount of interest credited annually to depositors increased until 1930, under the influence of growing deposits, and, in 1928, the allowance of higher rates of interest. Reductions of interest rates in July, 1931, and 1932 are reflected in the amounts added to depositors' balances.

Accounts in active operation as at 30th June numbered 1,013,017 in 1932 and 1,038,338 in 1933, the average amount of deposits per account being £70 14s. 6d. and £69 12s. 9d. respectively. Comparable figures for earlier years are not available.

The number of accounts does not represent individual depositors, as many of the accounts are joint accounts and accounts of societies, trusts, etc., whose members have personal accounts also. It is apparent, however, that a large proportion of the people practise thrift through the medium of the savings banks.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK.

The Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank was opened on 15th July, 1912, and its business has been transacted at all branches of the Commonwealth Bank as well as at numerous post offices and agencies. As from 15th December, 1931, the business of the bank has been transacted also in former branches and agencies of the Government Savings Bank, which, as from that date, became offices of the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Legislation was passed in 1927 and proclaimed on 9th June, 1928, for the purpose of establishing this department of the Commonwealth Bank as a separate institution—the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia. It is controlled by a commission consisting of a chief commissioner and two other persons, and its funds are available for long-term investments, *e.g.*, loans on the security of land, advances for homes or for warehouses and stores for primary products, in debentures of the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank and on fixed deposits with the Commonwealth Bank. One member of the Savings Bank Commission is a director of the Commonwealth Bank nominated by the Board of Directors. This facilitates co-operation between the two institutions and enables the Commission to obtain the advice of the Board of Directors regarding the investment of the Savings Bank funds.

Deposits are received in sums of one shilling or more, and interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at the rate of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum up to £500, and at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on an additional amount up to £1,300 on personal accounts, and at the rate of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum on the whole credit balance of bodies such as friendly societies not operating for profit. Recent changes in the rates of interest allowed are shown on page 371.

The total liabilities and assets of the Commonwealth Savings Bank at 30th June, 1933, amounted to £123,921,873. The liabilities included reserve fund £1,793,640, and depositors' balances £117,943,481. The assets consisted of Government and other public securities £112,606,872; coin and cash balances and Australian notes, £4,695,599, Bank Premises £1,519,035, and other, £5,100,367.

THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars of the foundation and changes in the constitution of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales, together with trading results achieved, have been stated in earlier issues of the Year Book.

On 23rd of April, 1931, the bank suspended payment, and, after a short period of activity under a plan of reconstruction involving the transaction of new business, amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank as from 15th December, 1931. The agreements under which the merging of interests was effected, which were fully described in the 1931-32 issue of this Year Book, primarily related to the business of the Savings Bank Department and the release of deposits in the Rural Bank Department.

The Rural Bank of New South Wales.

On 1st July, 1933, the name of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was changed to the Rural Bank of New South Wales, without affecting in any way the continuity of the institution beyond the establishment of a Government Agency Department.

Savings Bank Department.

The Savings Bank Department does not now actively engage in banking operations, but merely receives from the Commonwealth Savings Bank one-half of the profits arising from the conduct of savings bank business in New South Wales, as provided by the Amalgamation Agreement. The amount of profits received for the half year ended 30th June, 1932, was £68,354, and for the year ended 30th June, 1933, £142,250.

Rural Bank Department.

An account of the origin and operations of the Rural Bank is given in the chapter "Rural Settlement," of this Year Book.

After the transfer of deposits to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia on 15th December, 1931, the Rural Bank Department functioned only insofar as loan accounts were concerned until 28th November, 1933, when deposit business was resumed on the opening of a branch in Sydney. By the month of May, 1934, twelve branches had been re-opened in Sydney and important country centres.

The balance sheet of the Rural Bank, as at 30th June, 1933, was:—

<i>Liabilities.</i>				<i>Assets.</i>			
		£				£	
Rural Bank Department				Cash and Bank Balances ...		80,872	
Stock and Debentures ...	14,017,799			Investments:—			
Deposits, Other Liabilities, and				Government Securities ...		531,681	
Reserve for Contingencies...	340,891			Commonwealth Treasury			
Net Amount due to other				Bills and other Invest-			
Departments ...	...	71,133		ments ...		424,806	
Reserve Fund ...	...	606,783		Loans and Advances to			
				Customers ...		13,997,499	
				Sundry Debtors ...		1,748	
Total ...	...	15,036,606		Total ...	...	15,036,606	

The assets and liabilities shown above, other than capital items, are included in the particulars of trading banks published on page 362 *et seq.*

The net profit for the year was £20,432, which was transferred to the reserve fund.

Advances for Homes Department.

An account of the operations of the Advances for Homes Department appears in the chapter "Social Condition," of this Year Book.

The Department does not receive deposits, and its funds have been obtained mainly by loan from the Savings Bank Department, subsequently transferred to the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, and by the issue of a special Treasury loan. In the latter part of the year 1928 arrangements were made to authorise the Commissioners to obtain advances from the Housing Fund constituted by the Commonwealth Government, and the sum of £1,000,000 was made available for the first year's operations.

The balance-sheet of the Advances for Homes Department at 30th June, 1933, was as follows:—

Liabilities.		Assets.	
	£		£
Advances for Homes Department Stock and Debentures... ..	11,388,002	Cash at Bankers	29,812
Deposits, other Liabilities and Reserves for Contingencies	541,484	Invested in Government Securities	575,173
Amount due to Other Departments	66,443	Commonwealth Treasury Bills	19,914
Reserve Fund	626,785	Loans	11,997,607
		Sundry Debtors	208
Total	£ 12,622,714	Total	£ 12,622,714

The net profit in 1932-33 was £19,526, which was transferred to the reserve fund.

Other Departments.

The Government Housing Department of the bank was created in terms of the Housing (Amendment) Act of 1924, which provided for the abolition of the Housing Board, whose operations were described in earlier issues of the Year Book, and for the transfer to the Commissioners of the Bank of properties subject to agreement for sale and securities for advances under the Housing Act. At 30th June, 1933, the number of loans current was 834 and the amount of principal outstanding, £473,671.

A Government Agency Department of the Bank was created in terms of the Rural Bank Act, 1932, for the purpose of performing and exercising such duties, functions, powers and authorities as may be delegated to the bank, including the administration of properties and assets. The Department had not engaged in active operations by 30th June, 1933.

The following statement shows the growth of loans current in each department of the bank in recent years, excluding from account Government and municipal securities held:—

30th June	Savings Bank.	Rural Bank.		Advances for Homes.	Government Housing Department.	Total Loans administered by Government Savings Bank.
		Long Term & Fixed Loan.	Overdrafts.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1925	2,179,456	5,721,678	2,830,915	7,145,187	262,916	18,140,152
1927	2,364,905	5,783,776	4,746,220	9,244,999	587,518	22,727,418
1928	2,724,077	5,759,410	6,098,405	10,431,837	562,470	25,576,199
1929	2,920,973	5,951,428	6,938,041	11,424,862	536,242	27,771,546
1930	2,833,764	6,272,685	7,988,275	12,937,522	515,842	30,548,688
1931	2,694,596	6,166,523	8,254,745	12,661,842	497,888	30,275,594
1932	†	5,966,586	7,857,288	12,128,213	486,210	26,438,297
1933	†	6,216,675	7,704,117	11,997,562	473,671	26,392,025

* Excluding accrued interest.

† Amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank.

DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In June, 1933, the net amount of deposits at credit of private and public accounts in the savings and the trading banks in New South Wales was £185,257,721, or £71 4s. 5d. per head of population, after deducting from the combined totals a sum of £1,225,000 deposited with trading banks by savings banks. There were no savings bank deposits with trading banks in 1932, but similar deductions amounted to £10,022,438 in 1930 and £2,940,687 in 1931. The figures for the savings banks in the following table represent

the deposits on 30th June in each year, and those for the trading banks are the averages of the June quarter:—

June.	Net Deposits bearing Interest.			Net Deposits not bearing Interest.*	All Deposits.*	
	Savings Banks.	Trading Banks.*	Total.		Total.	Per head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1924	66,174,117	43,748,948	109,923,065	52,514,431†	162,437,496	72 8 8
1925	69,144,433	43,628,465	117,777,898	54,446,766†	172,224,664	75 2 3
1926	73,807,651	52,148,006	125,955,657	58,135,332	184,090,989	78 10 11
1927	78,351,733	55,888,031	134,239,764	55,064,313	189,304,077	78 16 2
1928	81,627,667	63,483,867	145,111,534	54,018,990	199,130,524	80 19 7
1929	85,727,514	67,211,856	152,939,370	55,099,134	208,038,504	83 2 5
1930	82,465,430	73,509,636	155,975,066	47,161,221	203,136,287	80 6 0
1931	69,810,769	77,794,555	147,605,324	40,880,879	188,486,203	73 15 7
1932	71,647,869	70,105,231	141,753,100	41,066,823	182,819,923	70 18 1
1933	72,307,685	73,100,353	145,408,038	39,849,683	185,257,721	71 4 5
1934	75,714,070	75,127,564	150,841,634	46,426,456	197,268,090	75 4 9

* Excluding deposits lodged by Savings Banks in Trading Banks.

† Approximate.

The amounts of interest-bearing deposits in the trading banks shown above differ from the figures in preceding tables, which include the savings deposits in the Commonwealth Bank up to 1928 inclusive and the deposits of the savings banks in the trading banks.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

The legislation relating to incorporated companies in New South Wales is contained principally in the Companies Act, 1899, the amending Acts of 1900, 1906, and 1907, the Companies (Death Duties) Act, 1901, and the Companies (Registration of Securities) Act, 1918, providing for the registration of debentures issued by companies. These enactments follow the general provisions of Imperial Acts relating to companies, with variations embodying the results of local experience.

The formation of a company, association, or partnership of more than ten persons in a banking business, or of twenty in any other business trading for profit, is prohibited, unless it is registered under the Companies Act, or incorporated under some other enactment, by royal charter or by letters patent.

The liability of members of a company may be limited by shares or by guarantee, or it may be unlimited. Under certain conditions associations formed for the purpose of promoting commerce, art, science, religion, charity, or other useful object, may be registered with limited liability without the obligation of adding to their names the word "limited," or of publishing their names, or of filing with the Registrar lists of members, directors or managers. Special provision is made to regulate the formation of no-liability mining companies, and the liability of members for calls and for contributions to meet debts and liabilities in the event of winding-up ceases upon registration, shares upon which calls are unpaid being forfeited.

Local limited companies (*i.e.*, those whose original registration is in New South Wales) are required to file an annual summary statement of their capital, and a list of shareholders with the amount of their shares, besides an original copy of their memorandum and articles of association and amendments thereto and other particulars as to the location of their registered office. In addition to the foregoing particulars no-liability mining companies and foreign companies, *i.e.*, those whose original registration is outside New South Wales, are required to file an annual balance-sheet and a list of debentures or other securities secured on the property of the company.

Particulars relating to the registration of new companies in New South Wales and of increases of capital are shown below, the figures for the quinquennial periods representing the annual average:—

Period.	Limited Companies.				No-Liability Mining Companies.			
	New Companies.		Increases of Capital.		New Companies.		Increases of Capital.	
	No.	Nominal Capital.	No.	Nominal Amount.	No.	Nominal Capital	No.	Nominal Amount.
		£		£		£		£
*1901-05 ...	113	3,104,766	13	483,990	25	301,766	5	24,175
*1906-10 ...	231	5,184,658	23	1,010,710	45	430,112	7	29,634
*1911-15 ...	383	10,263,455	58	3,468,139	20	308,017	3	31,395
*1916-20 ...	321	17,465,293	93	3,624,272	14	284,271	1	11,400
*1921-25 ...	523	16,940,799	94	5,585,987	16	273,350	3	16,690
*1926-30 ...	709	33,316,333	96	9,164,442	21	677,630	1	3,200
1929 ...	737	36,063,240	90	7,038,800	33	1,599,650	3	9,600
1930 ...	571	13,389,850	59	4,784,020	10	63,250	1	2,000
1931 ...	447†	10,678,450†	29	1,208,700	11	93,800	1	50,000
1932 ...	502	12,325,906	20	701,658	24	871,800	...	...
1933 ...	622	9,004,850	37	1,178,500	25	546,090	1	25,000

* Average per annum.

† Excluding two ephemeral companies capital, £112,000,000.

The total number of limited companies which appeared to be in active existence in New South Wales at the end of 1925 was 5,809, including 4,967 "local" and 842 "foreign," as defined above. The number had increased by the end of 1929 to 6,979, of which 6,044 were "local" and 935 were "foreign." These numbers, which decreased respectively to 5,587 and 900 as at the end of 1931, were 6,029 "local" and 922 "foreign" at 31st December, 1933.

Between 1901 and 1915 there was a steady increase in the promotion of limited companies, principally joint-stock companies, and a large amount of capital was invested in the expansion of existing enterprises, especially in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the war. In 1915 and 1916 there was a noticeable slackening, and regulations under the War Precautions Act prohibited the issue or subscription of fresh capital unless under permit, the object being to encourage the flow of capital into loans for war purposes. After 1917 the number of registrations began to rise again, as industrial and commercial enterprises prospered in consequence of war expenditure and over 800 companies with nominal capital amounting to £16,700,000 were registered in 1920.

The figures for the years 1926 to 1929 were on a high level, and the aggregate capital was unusually large in 1926 and 1928. The companies registered in 1926, viz., 695 with nominal capital of £42,731,310, included a number with very large capital, *e.g.*, one with £5,000,000 and five with £1,000,000 or more. In 1928 the registrations included two companies with nominal capital of £5,000,000 and six others with £1,000,000 or over.

Since 1929 both new registrations and increases of capital have declined. The number of registrations was greater in 1933 than in the three preceding years, but the amount of capital was lower.

During the period 1911 to 1920 the number of foreign companies registered was, on an average, about 56 per annum. The number registered in each of the past ten years was as follows:—

	No.	Nominal Capital. £		No.	Nominal Capital. £
1924 ...	83	14,131,711	1929 ...	74	11,759,100
1925 ...	78	94,833,857	1930 ...	54	6,023,284
1926 ...	83	17,752,806	1931 ...	38	9,670,480
1927 ...	69	15,192,065	1932 ...	55	5,499,688
1928 ...	81	10,849,780	1933 ...	58	6,260,009

The particulars for the year 1925 include the Canadian Pacific Railway with a nominal capital of £75,000,000.

Stock Exchange Index.

An index of the prices of company shares on Sydney Stock Exchange is in course of compilation, and monthly indexes have been compiled as from January, 1928, based on the ratio of prices to par value of ordinary shares. The prices represent the average values for the respective months, and are based on records of actual sales or, where no sales have taken place, on a valuation determined from previous sales, current quotations, etc. In addition to the indexes for component groups and the total index for 75 companies, an index has been compiled in respect of 34 companies in whose shares there is a considerable volume of business. The indexes are un-weighted, the par value of shares being taken as base (100):—

Average for Year or month.	23 Manu- facturing and Distrib- uting Companies.	10 Retail Companies.	8 Public Utility Companies.	5 Pastoral and Finance Companies.	5 Insurance Companies.	Total Companies, 75.	34 Active Shares included in foregoing.
1928	158·6	176·6	126·6	172·9	218·8	163·8	160·7
1929	174·0	172·0	127·7	158·4	229·6	166·6	164·5
1930	113·7	103·2	107·6	85·8	167·5	112·2	111·6
1931	80·9	67·6	90·6	79·1	130·4	81·9	86·9
1932—							
January ...	94·2	75·5	110·0	95·2	158·8	93·3	100·9
February ...	92·6	75·3	111·9	92·0	154·5	92·3	99·0
March ...	90·3	73·9	105·1	88·8	148·2	89·5	95·5
April ...	90·0	72·4	104·6	87·5	139·5	87·8	94·4
May ...	91·9	74·8	104·7	89·3	132·3	88·5	95·3
June ...	96·3	77·8	109·0	87·3	145·6	92·2	99·4
July ...	100·0	78·0	112·1	94·9	152·0	95·3	102·1
August ...	106·1	83·2	118·6	106·1	155·2	100·6	108·4
September...	114·8	89·4	125·6	114·6	163·8	107·6	116·3
October ...	121·6	95·9	129·4	115·9	174·6	113·5	121·5
November ..	120·6	93·2	130·4	108·8	172·1	111·4	118·9
December...	114·0	90·8	132·6	102·9	167·8	107·5	115·2
1933—							
January ...	114·4	90·2	131·9	106·2	163·3	107·0	115·4
February ...	116·4	92·1	133·6	103·6	164·6	108·6	117·3
March ...	115·2	91·6	132·8	100·4	164·9	108·3	116·3
April ...	116·8	91·3	130·8	102·9	165·2	109·2	117·3
May ...	122·5	95·0	134·4	112·1	169·6	114·0	121·8
June ...	129·1	99·3	138·3	119·6	176·6	119·3	127·2
July ...	130·8	102·9	139·6	124·3	182·5	121·3	129·0
August ...	132·3	104·7	138·3	129·6	183·3	122·5	130·3
September...	135·6	108·8	139·6	135·6	186·0	126·0	134·1
October ...	141·9	116·5	143·6	134·2	196·3	131·6	139·9
November ..	139·8	117·0	140·6	138·4	196·6	130·9	138·5
December ...	139·3	120·3	143·3	145·6	199·3	132·4	139·5
1934—							
January ...	147·2	129·7	151·5	159·6	209·2	140·0	147·8
February ...	149·7	130·0	153·4	151·9	214·7	141·4	147·4
March ...	148·0	131·8	153·2	152·2	217·1	141·4	147·8
April ...	148·8	134·7	158·8	154·7	223·3	143·8	150·5
May ...	150·2	139·6	160·4	153·1	222·7	145·3	151·2
June ...	147·6	135·3	157·6	145·0	222·6	142·4	147·6

The lowest point in the index for seventy-five companies and the thirty-four active shares included in the various groups was reached in September, 1931.

Monthly averages, from July, 1929, to December, 1931, were published in earlier issues of the Year Book, and the indexes for current months are published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics."

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923-32.

The Act is a comprehensive measure, affording ample scope for co-operative development. It authorises co-operative societies to engage in all forms of economic activity except banking and insurance.

Societies may be of various kinds, viz.: (a) rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products; (b) trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; (c) community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon and to provide any common service or benefits; (d) community advancement societies to provide any community service, *e.g.*, water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation, etc.; (e) building societies—terminating or permanent—to assist members to acquire homes or other property; (f) rural credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; (g) urban credit societies to assist members to acquire plant, furniture, etc., or to commence business or trade; (h) investment societies to enable members to combine to secure shares in a company or business or to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Existing societies (with the exception of seven permanent building societies) were deemed to have applied for registration under the new Act, and were required to alter their rules to conform thereto.

Co-operative companies registered as limited companies under the Companies Act, 1899, are permitted to transfer their registration to the Co-operation Act, without winding up or loss of identity, and societies registered under the Co-operation Act similarly may transfer their registration to the Companies Act. The use of the word "co-operative" by any company not specially authorised in that regard or by any person or firm as part of a trade or business name is prohibited, and such bodies may not in any manner hold out that their trade or business is co-operative.

Adequate provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies, the issue of shares and the disposition of the funds are regulated, the power to raise loans and to receive deposits is limited, reserve funds must be established, and the accounts of the societies are subject to inspection and audit. A member may not hold more than one-fifth of the shares. No dividend may be paid in respect of shares in a rural credit society with unlimited liability, and in other cases the maximum rate of dividend is 8 per cent. per annum. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar, who registers the societies and their rules, adjudicates upon matters in dispute, and may inspect accounts if necessary.

An Advisory Council has been appointed to submit recommendations to the Minister with respect to regulations and model rules of co-operative societies, the appointment of committees, and other action for promoting co-operation. The Council consists of the Registrar and of persons appointed by the Governor to represent different forms of co-operative enterprise.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on a co-operative basis.

The following table shows particulars relating to various classes of co-operative societies, other than building societies, in the year 1932-33.

Type of Society.	Number at 30th June, 1933.	Number supplying Returns for Year.	Number of Members.	Amount of Share Capital Paid-up.	Surplus and Reserves.
				£	£
Rural	125	108	46,970	925,473	730,134
Trading	76	53	40,511	627,242	311,945
Community Advancement ...	21	15	1,035	3,980	5,632
Investment	5	4	1,245	26,370	2,106
Total	227	180	89,761	1,583,065	1,049,817

There were also at 30th June, 1933, five associations of co-operative societies. One was comprised by fifteen co-operative trading societies, with a share capital of £97,897 and reserves and undistributed surplus amounting to £55,372. Two are acting as marketing agents for groups of five rural societies in the case of each, engaged in the fruit-growing industry, and one consists of four members. The fifth, an association of Starr Bowkett Societies, has not yet furnished a return.

The difference between the number of societies in existence at the end of the year and the number of returns received represents mainly societies in liquidation and those registered during the year from which returns were not due.

Further details regarding the co-operative movement are set forth in the chapters of this book relating to agriculture and the dairying industry.

Trading Societies.

The transactions of co-operative trading societies during the last six years are given in the following table:—

Particulars.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Societies	66	68	64	68	70	76
„ Returns	45	46	47	47	46	53
Number of Members	57,775	59,350	59,019	42,547	41,845	40,511
Liabilities—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Share Capital ...	977,627	1,034,600	1,016,778	643,465	630,820	627,242
Reserves and Net Profits	444,469	448,802	432,544	365,726	325,867	311,945
Other Liabilities...	365,696	463,477	682,842	445,839	448,547	419,557
Total Liabilities £	1,787,792	1,951,879	2,132,164	1,455,030	1,405,234	1,358,744
Assets—						
Freehold, Plant, etc.	854,211	895,193	1,072,568	557,628	546,482	529,650
Stock	501,190	502,817	507,616	377,857	337,034	305,616
Other Assets ...	482,391	553,869	551,980	519,545	521,718	523,478
Total Assets £	1,787,792	1,951,879	2,132,164	1,455,030	1,405,234	1,358,744
Sales, etc.	3,840,014	3,863,524	3,553,038	2,466,126	2,055,464	1,799,499

The diminution of turnover was due partly to the acute economic depression, but also very largely to the closing down of a large co-operative store in 1930-31.

The trading societies are mainly consumers' distributive societies organised on the Rochdale plan of "dividend upon purchase," conducting retail stores. They buy their supplies largely from a wholesale co-operative society with which a considerable number of them are affiliated. The societies have met with success in the Newcastle and other mining districts, and to a limited extent in other centres where large numbers of industrial workers reside.

Rural Societies.

There were 125 rural societies at 30th June, 1933. Their objects covered a variety of activities, including the manufacture and distribution of butter, cheese and bacon, the packing and marketing of fruit, and the purchase of poultry feed or general requisites.

The rural societies are for the most part new societies formed since the commencement of the Co-operation Act of 1923 or organisations which had been registered previously as companies under the Companies Act.

A statement of the liabilities and assets of these societies in the last five years is shown below.

Particulars.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Societies—						
Number at 30th June	102	107	115	118	119	125
Returns received ...	81	89	92	98	102	108
Members ...	23,487	24,973	38,498	43,941	44,904	46,970
Liabilities—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Share Capital ...	385,488	449,783	834,816	883,834	906,029	925,473
Surplus and Reserves	302,954	429,131	643,826	675,822	718,380	730,134
Other liabilities ...	974,078	1,139,643	1,733,067	1,698,411	1,483,682	1,422,924
Assets—						
Land, Buildings, Plant, etc. ...	872,623	1,045,387	1,645,412	1,739,770	1,716,488	1,728,245
Stock ...	299,404	377,570	528,638	452,559	390,346	383,070
Other Assets ...	490,493	595,600	1,037,659	1,065,738	1,001,257	967,216

Investment Societies.

There are five investment societies, one being in the process of liquidating at 30th June, 1933. Two were formed during 1923 amongst employees of the Australian Gas Light Company, one in 1926 by employees of the City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Works, and one in 1930 by employees of the North Shore Gas Company. The object of these societies is to purchase shares in the respective companies by means of periodical subscriptions from the members. These shares are transferred to the names of individual shareholders when the contributions to their credit amount to the market value of the shares. At the middle of 1933 the amount of members' share capital was £26,370, and shares to the value of £25,935 were held in public companies.

Permanent Building Societies.

The aggregate liabilities and assets of permanent building societies in the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Societies ...	7	7	7	7	7
Liabilities—	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits ...	616,457	621,073	610,010	597,170	558,496
Share Capital ...	492,677	508,773	510,639	501,678	495,418
Reserves and net profits	327,151	329,528	330,398	331,717	330,251
Other Liabilities ...	30,294	49,404	27,926	24,549	25,699
Total ...	1,466,579	1,508,778	1,478,973	1,455,114	1,409,864
Assets—					
Advances ...	1,254,172	1,283,811	1,240,606	1,175,608	1,106,993
Other Assets ...	212,407	224,967	238,367	279,506	302,871
Total ...	1,466,579	1,508,778	1,478,973	1,455,114	1,409,864

The income during the year 1932-33 amounted to £89,513, of which the largest item was interest. The expenditure amounted to £52,959 including dividend on shares and interest on deposits and bonuses.

Starr-Bowkett and other Terminating Building Societies.

Starr-Bowkett building societies are terminating societies, in which the rights of members to appropriation are determined by ballot or by sale. The usual procedure is that the member pays a subscription of 6d. per share per week for 15 years, or in some cases until the last appropriation is made, and is entitled to a loan of £50 in respect of each share held by him. Loans are repayable by instalments spread over 10 to 12½ years without interest. The duration of societies varies, but frequently over 20 years elapse before the last loan is made. When an advance has been made to all members remaining in the society the process of winding-up commences and share capital is repaid as repayments in respect of loans accumulate. The life-time of a society of this type often extends to about 28 years. Particulars relating to their operations during the last five years are shown below:—

Particulars	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Societies ...	145	147	146	145	145
Number of Returns ...	137	137	134	125	117
Liabilities—	£	£	£	£	£
To Members ...	2,475,702	2,342,104	2,364,716	2,187,852	2,064,070
Other Liabilities ...	88,240	65,298	59,202	50,421	44,143
Surplus ...	318,262	212,130	375,415	361,875	357,010
Total ...	2,882,204	2,619,532	2,799,333	2,600,148	2,465,223
Assets—					
Advances ...	2,448,313	2,341,722	2,382,726	2,207,111	2,095,111
Other Assets ...	433,891	277,810	416,607	393,037	370,112
Total ...	2,882,204	2,619,532	2,799,333	2,600,148	2,465,223

Subscriptions received from shareholders in 1931-32 amounted to £137,267, and the withdrawals to £219,012; the advances on mortgage amounted to £262,377, and repayments to £332,594, and the sum due on account of advances at the end of the year was £2,207,111. The income during the year amounted to £54,166, and the expenses to £34,318.

In 1932-33 subscriptions amounted to 124,705, withdrawals were £187,357, advances £263,797, repayments £330,854, income £47,910, and expenses £31,891.

Besides the Starr-Bowkett building societies there is another class of terminating building societies which work principally on a bank overdraft, and loans are made available to members practically as soon as they require them, the ballot being very rarely resorted to. A member receiving a loan does not repay the actual amount borrowed, but is required to pay an increased rate of contribution for the remainder of the life of the society, consequently a balance-sheet in the usual sense of the term cannot be prepared. Although a maximum period of twelve years is fixed as the life of the society, it is usual to wind up before the expiration of the theoretical time.

There were seven such societies in existence at 30th June, 1933. The following statement shows particulars of the transactions of these societies:—

Particulars.				1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Societies	...	...	...	10	8	6	6	7
Number of Returns	...	...	...	8	7	6	6	6
Receipts—								
Subscriptions from Members	...	£	64,213	52,834	24,698	21,481	19,874	
Fines and other Charges	...	£	1,621	1,459	710	576	676	
Interest received from borrowers	...	£	3,378	1,741	1,444	1,441	1,429	
Expenditure—								
Advances to members	...	£	33,080	22,010	11,300	12,610	21,020	
Withdrawals of share capital	...	£	7,727	5,208	11,557	12,076	5,842	
Interest paid by society...	...	£	6,842	5,964	4,063	3,267	2,687	
Management Expenses	...	£	2,042	1,842	1,777	1,713	1,839	
Number of shares at end of year	...	No.	12,170	10,311	9,202	8,469	8,248	

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The affairs of the friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act of 1912 and its amendments. The societies are compelled to register, and are required to furnish periodical returns to the Registrar, giving details relating to membership, sickness, mortality, benefits, and finances. In this chapter finances only are discussed, and the figures in the following tables relate to the societies which provide benefits such as medical attendance, sick pay, and funeral donations, and are exclusive of the particulars of miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, such as dispensaries, medical institutes, and accident societies. Other matters relating to friendly societies are discussed in the chapter entitled "Social Condition."

Early legislation did not make adequate provision for maintaining the solvency of the friendly societies, but in 1899 an Act was passed to bring their affairs under State supervision and to make provision for the actuarial certification of tables of contributions, for valuations at least once within five years, the investigation of accounts, and other measures for safeguarding the funds.

As a general rule, the moneys received or paid on account of a particular benefit must be kept in a separate account and be used only for the specific purpose. It is provided, however, that where the sickness and funeral funds of a society are administered by one central body for the whole society they may be treated as one fund, and on valuation being made the Registrar may authorise surplus moneys belonging to a fund to be used in any manner for the purposes of any other fund.

Actuarial Valuations.

In the quinquennial valuations between 1904 and 1919 all the societies were valued as at the same date, and particulars of the results were published in earlier issues of this Year Book. Under more recent arrangements the societies are to be valued in groups in successive years.

Particulars of the valuation—made at various dates between 1926 and 1930—are summarised below, together with valuations of two groups of affiliated societies as at 30th June, 1930 and 1931:—

Valued as at—	Number.	Liabilities.	Assets.			Surplus or De- ficiency (—)
			Accumu- lated Funds.	Future con- tributions.	Total.	
Affiliated Societies.						
		£	£	£	£	£
30th June, 1926 ...	5	943,662	313,488	610,081	923,569	(-) 20,093
do 1927 ...	4	2,740,176	1,195,145	1,608,109	2,803,254	63,078
do 1928 ...	3	2,175,976	750,043	1,389,947	2,139,990	(-) 35,986
do 1929 ...	3	1,934,730	849,475	1,168,930	2,018,405	83,675
Total ...	15	7,794,544	3,108,151	4,777,067	7,885,218	90,674
20th June, 1930 ...	4	408,677	183,702	230,797	414,499	5,822
do 1931 ..	3	314,308	123,573	159,260	282,833	(-) 31,475
Single Societies.						
30th June, 1926 ...	14	61,646	54,263	23,626	77,889	16,243
do 1929 ...	1	2,226	1,013	1,533	2,546	320
do 1930 ...	11	54,743	46,676	20,063	66,739	11,996
Total ...	26	118,615	101,952	45,222	147,174	28,559

Accumulated Funds.

The following statement illustrates the growth of the funds of the Friendly Societies since 1911:—

At 30th June.	Sickness and Funeral Funds.	Medical and Management Fund.	Other Funds.	All Funds.	
				Total.	Per Member.
	£	£	£	£	£
1911*	1,378,722	78,264	49,852	1,506,838	9·14
1916*	1,820,708	101,092	48,471	1,970,271	11·02
1921	2,134,339	194,358	83,065	2,411,762	12·08
1926	2,866,486	237,296	111,688	3,215,470	13·70
1928	3,214,550	260,176	116,392	3,591,118	14·83
1929	3,376,326	272,536	115,370	3,764,232	15·19
1930	3,535,056	266,944	122,594	3,924,594	15·57
1931	3,640,368	261,663	117,209	4,019,240	16·58
1932	3,725,954	278,985	130,129	4,135,068	18·35
1933	3,806,347	280,808	138,638	4,225,793	19·97

*At 31st December.

During the twelve months ended 30th June, 1930, the total funds of the societies increased by £160,362, the increases being common to all the societies. The addition to funds was £94,646 in 1930-31, £115,528 in 1931-32, and £90,725 in 1932-33.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The receipts and expenditure of the friendly societies during the last six years are shown in the following statement:—

Year. ended 30th June.	Receipts.				Expenditure.					
	Contri- butions.	Interest.	Other.	Total.	Sick Pay.	Funeral Dona- tions.	Medical Atten- dance and Medicine.	Expenses of Manage- ment.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1928	808,887	905,222	60,836	1,074,945	307,321	75,460	329,816	156,414	33,585	902,626
1929	832,187	219,788	66,173	1,118,148	319,787	77,928	343,381	161,300	42,638	945,034
1930	815,551	226,889	75,661	1,118,104	319,329	86,790	331,052	171,410	49,161	957,742
1931	765,113	210,164	49,290	1,024,567	307,979	75,747	298,290	171,820	76,076	929,921
1932	758,229	162,321	106,244	1,026,794	299,508	78,144	292,065	153,506	87,749	910,966
1933	706,755	151,759	77,852	939,366	259,251	83,648	276,515	157,175	71,952	848,641

The total amount disbursed in benefits in the year ended June, 1933, was £619,514, as compared with £330,000 in 1911 and £601,673 in 1924-25. The cost of medical attendance and medicine has increased, as additional charges were made by medical practitioners and pharmacists, and the average cost per adult member rose from 19s. in 1911 to 27s. 11d. in 1923-24, to 30s. 10d. in 1928-29, and dropped to 29s. 3d. in 1929-30, and to 26s. 9d. in 1930-31, a slight increase in 1931-32 taking the amount to 27s. 9d.

In the year 1929-30 the total expenses, £167,072, were equal to 13s. 4d. per head of mean membership as compared with 7s. 6d. per head in 1911, and 13s. 10d. in 1920-21. In proportion to contributions and to total income, expenses in 1929-30 represented 20.5 per cent. and 15.0 per cent. respectively, as compared with 14.4 per cent. and 11.5 per cent. in 1911. In 1931-32 expenses represented 13s. 2d. per head of mean membership.

INSURANCE.

Insurance in New South Wales, apart from Government pension funds, is mainly the province of private organisations. The question of national insurance was investigated by a Royal Commission appointed by the Government of the Commonwealth in September, 1923, the final report being issued in March, 1927. The Commission recommended the creation of a national insurance fund to provide sickness, invalidity, maternity, and superannuation benefits. In September, 1928, a National Insurance Bill was introduced into the Federal Parliament, but it was not taken beyond the early stages in view of an impending dissolution of Parliament.

Legislation.

In New South Wales there is no legislation dealing specifically with the conduct of insurance business, the insurance companies being subject to the Companies Acts. The Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Acts of 1902 and 1917 were enacted in the State Parliament to provide for the protection of life insurance policies and annuities against creditors, and for the issue of special policies in substitution for those lost or destroyed. The section of the 1902 Act relating to marine insurance was superseded by the Commonwealth Marine Insurance Act of 1909, which defines the limit of marine insurance and regulates the terms of the contracts, the liability of the insurers, etc.

A Commonwealth Act passed in 1905 limits the amount of assurance payable on the death of children. The maximum amount ranges from £5 in respect of children under 1 year to £45 in the case of children between the ages of 9 and 10 years, the sums being payable only to parents or their personal representatives. The provisions of the Act do not apply, however, to any insurance effected by persons having an insurable interest in the lives insured or to insurances, *e.g.*, industrial assurances, effected by parents, in which the amount payable on the death of a child does not exceed the total amount of premiums actually paid, plus interest up to 4 per cent. per annum.

A bill for the purpose of regulating the conduct of life assurance business in Australia was introduced in the Federal Parliament in August, 1929, and again after a change of Government in March, 1930, but it has not been passed into law. In March, 1932, an Act was passed to provide for the lodgment by insurance companies of deposits with the Commonwealth Treasurer.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The volume of life assurance business transacted in New South Wales increased very rapidly both absolutely and in proportion to the population until the advent of the depression in 1929-30. The number of institutions transacting life assurance business increased until 1928, then declined, chiefly by reason of amalgamations. There are only two oversea institutions accepting new business in New South Wales, one English and one New Zealand, though another English and an American society still carry policies contracted in earlier years.

Particulars relating to life assurance are obtained from the reports published by the companies and from official returns collected under the Census Act of 1901.

Life assurance business in New South Wales is conducted generally on the principle of premiums which remain constant throughout the term for which they are payable. The rates quoted by the companies transacting new business in the State vary considerably, being affected by the conditions relating to bonuses and the age of the institutions.

New South Wales Business—Ordinary Branch.

The following tables relate only to assurances effected in New South Wales, and the extent of the business in force in the ordinary branch, exclusive of annuities, during the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 is shown below.

The business may be classified broadly in three categories—(1), whole-life assurance payable at death only; (2), endowment assurance payable at the end of a specified period or at death prior to the expiration of the period; (3), pure endowment payable only in case of survival for a specified period.

Classification.	1931-32.				1932-33.			
	Policies in Force.	Amount Assured, exclusive of Bonuses and Re-assurances.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums Payable.	Policies in Force.	Amount Assured, exclusive of Bonuses and Re-assurances.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums Payable.
	No.	£	£	£	No.	£	£	£
Assurance...	111,454	62,873,358	13,779,687	1,870,470	112,597	62,937,292	14,046,562	1,873,726
Endowment Assurance	143,870	32,101,587	5,388,497	1,240,411	142,530	32,772,378	5,431,750	1,254,569
Pure Endowment.	14,329	2,265,322	63,078	87,106	13,538	2,142,211	57,944	81,794
Total...	269,653	97,240,267	19,231,262	3,197,987	268,665	97,851,881	19,536,256	3,210,089

In 1932-33 the majority of the policies, viz., 53 per cent., represented endowment assurances; whole-life policies were 41 per cent., and endowments 6 per cent. of the total number. The amount assured under the whole-life policies represented 64 per cent. of the total (exclusive of bonus additions), the average per policy being £559, endowment assurance policies, with an average of £230 per policy, covered 34 per cent. of the total amount assured; and endowment policies, with an average of £158 per policy, 2 per cent.

Industrial Assurance.

A large business in industrial assurance has developed in New South Wales during recent years. The policies in this class are for small amounts, and the premiums in most cases are payable weekly or monthly. Industrial business in the State is transacted by the Australasian companies only.

A classification of the industrial business in force in New South Wales is shown below:—

Classification.	1931-32.				1932-33.			
	Policies in Force.	Amount Assured, exclusive of Bonus Additions.	Bonus Additions.*	Annual Premiums Payable.	Policies in Force.	Amount Assured, exclusive of Bonus Additions.	Bonus Additions.*	Annual Premiums Payable.
	No.	£	£	£	No.	£	£	£
Assurance	69,682	2,045,155	55,405	100,618	69,026	1,825,610	55,077	97,452
Endowment Assurance	471,555	22,079,262	713,091	1,330,004	483,200	22,539,682	809,728	1,344,952
Pure Endowment	34,816	1,365,709	56	87,041	35,070	1,317,514	34	84,486
Total	576,053	25,490,126	768,552	1,517,663	587,296	25,682,806	864,839	1,526,890

* Partly estimated.

Annuities.

Transactions in annuities are not numerous, the business in force in New South Wales in 1932-33 being 495 policies for an aggregate amount of £56,507 per annum in the ordinary branch, and three policies representing £217 per annum in the industrial department.

New Business.

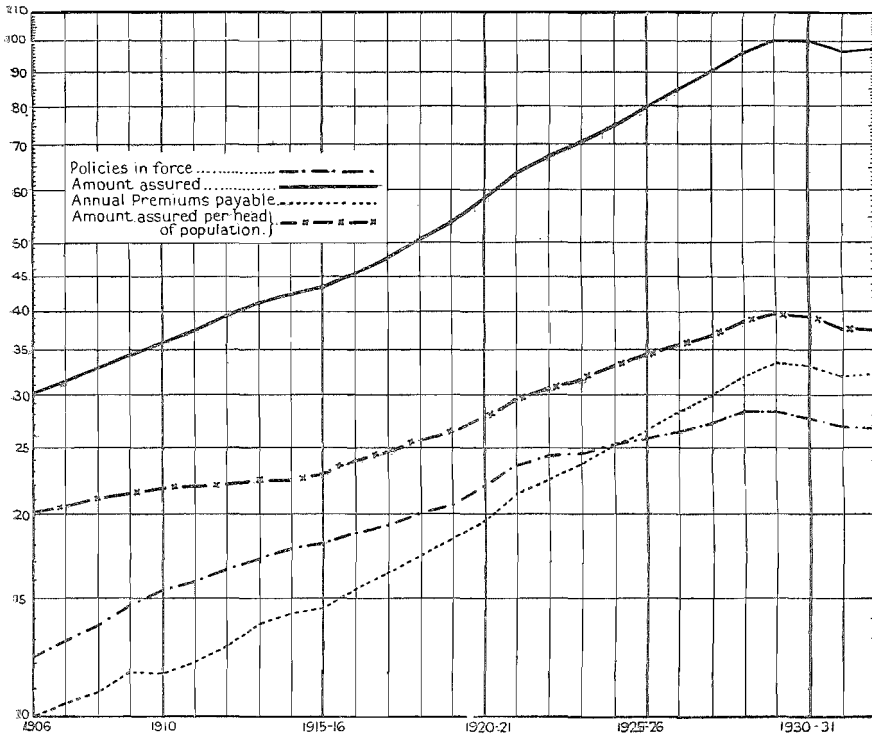
The new life assurance business, ordinary and industrial, effected in New South Wales during the last five years, is compared in the following table:—

Year.	Ordinary Branch.			Industrial Branch.		
	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums Payable.	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums Payable.
		£	£		£	£
1928-29	33,298	12,984,604	453,724	131,498	6,987,127	417,364
1929-30	26,422	11,650,396	405,031	124,013	6,821,670	405,139
1930-31	19,515	9,058,478	320,555	97,970	5,102,788	307,401
1931-32	18,784	7,460,863	263,102	89,736	4,203,452	252,045
1932-33	22,981	9,089,545	317,006	105,702	4,682,305	285,570

The amount assured under new policies reached the maximum in 1928-29, the expansion in the industrial branch being greater than in the ordinary branch. Between 1928-29 and 1931-32 there were recessions of 42 per cent. and 40 per cent. in the respective branches, and in the latter year new business in the ordinary branch was the lowest since 1919-20, and in the industrial branch the lowest since 1921-22. There was a substantial recovery in 1932-33, when the amount was higher than in 1931-32 by 22 per cent. in the ordinary branch and 11 per cent. in the industrial branch.

LIFE ASSURANCE—ORDINARY BUSINESS, 1906 to 1933.

(Ratio Graph.)



The numbers at the side of the graph represent 10,000 policies, £1,000,000 of Assurances, £100,000 of Premiums, and £1 of Assurances per head of population.

The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic, and each curve rises and falls according to the rate of increase or decrease. In this it differs from the natural scale graph, in which the curves rise and fall according to the actual increase or decrease. Actual values are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

A comparative statement of the amount of ordinary and industrial business, excluding bonuses and annuities, in force in New South Wales at the end of the last five years is shown below:—

Year.	Ordinary Branch.			Industrial Branch.		
	Policies.	Amount Assured, excluding Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums Payable.	Policies.	Amount Assured, excluding Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums Payable.
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£
1928-29	283,416	96,368,918	3,199,603	604,275	26,186,916	1,604,964
1929-30	283,516	100,129,679	3,323,428	620,027	27,801,127	1,695,877
1930-31	277,610	100,057,680	3,302,965	604,161	27,025,257	1,646,149
1931-32	269,653	97,240,267	3,197,987	576,053	25,490,126	1,517,663
1932-33	268,665	97,851,881	3,210,089	587,296	25,682,806	1,526,890

The bonus additions effective in 1932-33 amounted to £19,536,256 in the ordinary branch, and those in the industrial branch were estimated at £864,839.

During the five years ended 30th June, 1929, the amount assured increased by approximately £25,000,000, or by 35 per cent., in the ordinary branch, and £11,000,000, or by 73 per cent., in the industrial branch. The rate of growth diminished in 1929-30, and recessions were experienced in both departments until 1932-33, when a slight increase occurred.

The development of life assurance in relation to the population is shown in the following statement, which illustrates also the increase in the average amount per policy and in the premium payable.

Year.	Policies per 1,000 of Population.		Amount Assured per Head of Population.		Average Amount Assured per Policy.		Average Annual Premium payable per Policy.	
	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Ordinary.	Industrial.
	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1927-28	110	229	36 13 8	9 13 0	333	42	11 0 4	2 11 6
1928-29	113	241	38 10 1	10 9 3	340	43	11 5 9	2 13 1
1929-30	112	245	39 11 8	10 19 10	353	45	11 14 5	2 14 8
1930-31	109	236	39 3 4	10 11 7	360	45	11 17 11	2 14 6
1931-32	105	223	37 14 3	9 17 9	361	44	11 17 2	2 12 8
1932-33	103	226	37 12 5	9 17 6	364	44	11 19 0	2 12 0

Until 1929-30 ordinary insurance business was growing steadily at a rate somewhat more rapid than the growth of population, and industrial business was growing at a much faster rate. Subsequent recessions were due to a reduction in the volume of new business and a great increase in surrenders of existing policies. Payments on account of policies surrendered in 1929-30 and following years were, in the ordinary branch, £381,961, £623,013, £900,772, and £839,579 respectively, and in the industrial branch £54,815, £119,959, £147,582, and £75,655.

Australasian Assurance Societies—Total Business.

The life assurances undertaken in New South Wales by foreign companies represent a very small proportion of their total business and an insignificant proportion of the business done in New South Wales.

A summary of the total business—ordinary and industrial—of the Australasian societies operating in New South Wales, and of the amount of receipts, expenditure, and accumulated funds, at intervals since 1895, is shown below.

Year.	Societies.	Policies in Force.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Accumulated Funds, including Paid-up Capital and Reserves.	Interest and Rents.	
						Amount Received.	Average Rate Realised on Mean Funds.
	No.	No.	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	per cent.
1895-96	10	268,242	3,392	2,334	20,438*	1,037	5.21
1900-01	11	331,868	4,093	2,648	26,491*	1,162	4.51
1905-06	14	756,585	5,437	3,834	34,916	1,528	4.48
1910-11	11	1,056,173	7,131	4,619	45,668	1,963	4.46
1915-16	14	1,424,196	9,474	6,085	61,572	2,836	4.74
1920-21	14	1,944,845	14,079	7,944	83,029	4,116	5.16
1925-26	33	2,678,790	22,189	12,860	124,361	6,595	5.52
1930-31	24	3,190,768	29,898	20,032	178,307	9,802	5.67
1931-32	21	3,110,635	29,275	23,073	185,432	9,637	5.30
1932-33	21	3,148,829	28,561	21,491	192,407	8,788	4.65

* Exclusive of capital and reserve funds, etc.

The annual additions to the funds have shown a considerable increase since 1911, and there was gradual increase in earning power of funds from 1910-11, when 4.46 per cent. was realised, until a rate equal to 5.64 per cent. was reached in 1926-1927. The rate in 1928 and 1929 was somewhat lower; it rose to 5.67 per cent. in 1930-31, and has since fallen to 4.65 per cent., being the lowest point reached since 1915-16.

The following table shows details of the total receipts and disbursements of the Australasian institutions during 1932-33 for both classes of business, including small amounts of business done in New South Wales by non-Australasian companies.

Particulars.	Ordinary Branch.	Industrial Branch.	Total.
Receipts—			
Premiums—	£	£	£
New	1,359,280	} 4,966,121	19,084,290
Renewal	12,758,889		
Consideration for Annuities... ..	228,159	...	228,159
Interest on Investments*	7,331,022	1,289,965	8,620,987
Rents	133,585	33,622	167,207
Other Receipts	436,370	24,712	461,082
Total Receipts	22,247,305	6,314,420	28,561,725
Expenditure—			
Claims and Policies matured	8,713,270	2,083,577	10,796,847
Surrenders	3,492,844	293,761	3,786,605
Annuities	143,763	231	143,994
Cash Bonuses and Dividends	939,714	71,579	1,011,293
Expenses, incl. commission, and brokerage	2,225,332	1,666,690	3,892,022
Taxes	1,525,968	254,856	1,780,824
Depreciation, Reserves, Transfers, etc.	288,536	190,589	479,125
Total Expenditure	17,320,427	4,561,283	21,890,710

* Includes rent in some cases.

A more detailed comparison of receipts and expenditure for each of the past ten years is shown on pages 253 and 254 of the Statistical Register for 1932-33.

The receipts of the societies consist mainly of premiums on policies and of interest and rents arising from investments. The former represented 63.5 per cent. of the receipts in 1932-33, and the latter 33.6 per cent. in the ordinary branch, corresponding figures for the industrial branch being 78.6 per cent. and 20.9 per cent. respectively. Payments on account of death claims, policies matured and surrendered, and cash bonuses and dividends amounted in 1932-33 to £13,289,591, or 76.7 per cent. of the total expenditure in the ordinary branch, and in the industrial branch £2,449,148, or 53.7 per cent. Expenses of management and taxation constituted 21.7 per cent. of the expenditure in the ordinary branch and 42.1 per cent. in the industrial.

Expenses of Management.

The ratio between management expenses and premium income must necessarily vary with the volume of new business transacted, and with the age of the society, quite apart from the competition for new business. The following figures show in respect of the ordinary and industrial departments of the Australasian societies the cost of management, including commission and taxes, and its proportion to premium income and gross receipts.

Year.	Management Expenses, Taxes, etc.	Premium Income.	Gross Receipts.	Management Expenses.	
				Per cent. of—	
				Premium Income.	Gross Receipts.
	£	£	£		
1895-96	438,524	2,380,167	3,392,423	18·42	12·93
1900-01	565,380	2,799,512	4,093,376	20·19	13·81
1905-06	858,741	3,500,448	5,437,589	24·53	15·79
1910-11	1,016,153	5,074,204	7,131,250	20·03	14·25
1915-16	1,252,438	6,591,572	9,474,126	19·00	13·22
1920-21	2,222,218	9,870,814	14,079,302	22·51	15·78
1925-26	3,727,350	14,635,673	22,189,345	25·47	16·80
1930-31*	4,897,622	19,557,848	29,897,842	25·04	16·38
1931-32*	5,412,507	19,094,060	29,274,526	28·35	18·49
1932-33*	5,672,846	19,084,290	28,561,725	29·72	19·87

* Includes a small amount of New South Wales business of foreign companies.

The expenses of management in 1932-33 include £1,773,666 commission and brokerage, £497,190 payments to agents, etc., £1,780,824 income and other taxes, and £1,621,166 in general office management expenses. Taxation increased from £351,329 in 1928-29 to £889,513 in 1930-31, and to £1,637,965 in 1931-32.

Particulars regarding the management expenses of the ordinary and industrial branches are stated separately in the following table for each of the past five years:—

Year.	Ordinary Branch.		Industrial Branch.	
	Proportion of Management Expenses (including Taxes) to—			
	Premium Income.	Total Receipts.	Premium Income.	Total Receipts.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1928-29	18·45	11·92	37·36	30·11
1929-30	20·83	13·09	37·42	29·87
1930-31	21·03	12·96	36·16	28·45
1931-32	25·15	15·53	37·38	28·97
1932-33	26·57	16·86	38·69	30·43

The expenses of the industrial branch are necessarily very high in proportion to the receipts, on account of the house-to-house method of collection, which is an essential feature of the system.

Liabilities and Assets.

The following table gives a summary of the total liabilities and assets of the Australasian societies in the year 1932-33:—

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Assurance Funds—	£	Loans—	£
Participating in Profits ...	173,063,796	On Mortgage ...	40,436,819
Not participating in Profits ...	1,283,185	„ Municipal and Other	
Claims Investment Fund ...	9,098	Local Rates ...	37,806,337
Other Assurance Funds ...	11,653,963	„ Reversionary, Life, and	
		Other Interests ...	542,964
Total ...	186,010,042	„ Policies ...	27,976,822
Other Funds—		„ Personal Security ...	28,014
Guarantee and Contingency		„ Government Securities..	75,429
Funds ...	563,636	„ Other Debentures and	
Investment Fluctuation		Bonds ...	1,367,356
Fund ...	2,698,777	Miscellaneous Loans ...	1,001,961
Paid-up Capital ...	1,655,931		
Reserve Funds ...	1,478,805	Total ...	109,235,702
Total Funds ...	192,407,391		
Other Liabilities—		Government Securities ...	56,423,390
Claims admitted but not		Other Securities and Shares ...	11,410,106
paid ..	1,631,718	Real Estate ...	9,248,077
Outstanding Accounts ...	1,190,018	Other Assets ...	9,545,353
Miscellaneous ...	633,501		
Total Liabilities ...	£195,862,628	Total Assets ...	£195,862,628

Under legislation passed in 1932 companies are obliged to deposit certain sums with the Commonwealth Treasury, as a guarantee of good faith, and these amounts are included in their balance-sheets under the head of Government securities or deposits.

In former years insurance companies sought only such forms of investment as loans on mortgage, municipal securities, policies of members, etc., but in more recent years attention was given to Government securities and investments in shares, and large sums were subscribed to war loans. Considerable sums are deposited also with banks, or invested in freehold and leasehold property. Investments on personal security are unusual, and are generally combined with life policies, the total amount under this heading in the year 1932-33 being only £28,014.

The following comparison relating to liabilities and assets of Australasian life assurance institutions illustrates the rapid growth of the funds, etc., of the assurance societies:—

Year.	Liabilities.			Assets.		
	Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.	Other Liabilities.	Total.	Loans on Mortgages, Policies, etc.	Securities, Freehold Property, etc.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1895-96	21,497,059*	...	21,497,059	15,600,229	5,896,830	21,497,059
1900-01	27,471,223*	...	27,471,223	19,013,579	8,457,644	27,471,223
1905-06	34,915,842	951,520	35,867,362	22,072,061	13,795,301	35,867,362
1910-11	45,668,204	775,785	46,443,989	30,625,778	15,818,211	46,443,989
1915-16	61,572,309	1,619,028	63,191,337	45,535,992	17,655,345	63,191,337
1920-21	83,028,808	6,992,147	90,020,955	40,127,817	49,893,138	90,020,955
1925-26	124,361,308	4,576,073	128,937,381	62,387,027	66,550,354	128,937,381
1930-31	178,306,700	3,530,543	181,837,243	106,095,791	75,741,452	181,837,243
1931-32	185,432,022	3,334,590	188,766,612	108,842,092	79,924,520	188,766,612
1932-33	192,407,391	3,455,237	195,862,628	109,235,702	86,626,926	195,862,628

* Includes other liabilities.

The ratio of loans on the security of mortgages, local rates, policies, etc., to total assets, which was between 60 and 70 per cent. up to the year 1915-16, was reduced to 43 per cent. by 1921-22 and has risen since that year to 55 per cent. in 1932-33. These changes were due mainly to fluctuating investments in Government loans, which represented 17 per cent. in 1915-16, compared with 44 per cent. in 1921-22 and 29 per cent. in 1932-33.

FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE.

The nature of the local insurances effected during the year 1932-33 is shown in the following table. The particulars relate to New South Wales risks only. Premiums exclude re-insurances and returns; and treaty arrangements are not taken into consideration. In the case of losses, amounts recovered from Australasian re-insuring offices are excluded also. Income in the form of interest, rents, etc., accrues mainly from the investment of reserve funds accumulated in past years, but as the companies frequently control investments from head offices without regard to the State or country in which accumulated profits were earned, the amount shown below cannot be taken as a true measure of income from the investment of surplus funds derived from the conduct of business in New South Wales.

Nature of Insurance.	Premiums in New South Wales, less Re-insurances in Australia and New Zealand.	Expenditure in New South Wales.					Proportion of Premium Income.		
		Losses, less Re-insurances.	Expenses of Management.		Total.	Losses	Com-mission and Agents' Charges	Other Manage-ment Expenses.	
			Com-mission and Agents' Charges	Other.					
	£	£	£	£	£	percent.	percent.	percent.	
Fire	1,995,643	584,093	336,837	668,142	1,589,072	29-27	16-88	33-48	
Marine	346,456	126,242	30,789	105,184	262,397	36-49	8-89	30-36	
Personal Accident	112,537	47,178	21,495	25,061	93,734	41-92	19-10	22-27	
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	839,472	667,011	32,978	186,301	886,290	79-46	3-93	22-19	
Public Risk, Third Party	33,133	10,171	5,847	9,667	25,685	26-67	15-33	25-35	
Plate-glass	59,422	18,061	10,549	15,484	44,094	30-39	17-75	26-06	
Motor Car and Motor Cycle	630,537	311,424	85,937	133,029	530,390	49-30	13-63	21-10	
Hailstone	81,565	28,736	13,343	21,647	63,726	35-23	16-36	26-54	
Boiler Explosion	10,922	3,425	978	1,971	6,374	31-36	8-95	18-05	
Live Stock	9,051	6,427	1,592	1,937	9,956	71-01	17-59	21-40	
Burglary	68,552	27,233	10,570	15,034	52,837	42-85	16-63	23-66	
Guarantee	35,513	9,869	5,084	8,717	23,670	27-03	13-92	23-87	
Loss of Profits	37,147	1,771	6,199	11,179	19,149	4-77	16-69	30-09	
Elevator	2,184	35	344	692	1,071	1-60	15-75	31-68	
Sprinkler	2,719	337	408	813	1,558	12-39	15-01	29-90	
Pluvius	6,715	2,401	660	2,432	5,583	37-10	9-83	36-21	
Householders' Comprehensive.. .. .	58,802	27,174	7,464	13,191	47,829	46-21	12-69	22-43	
Other	4,115	11,084	581	2,682	14,347	269-36	14-12	65-18	
Total Premiums	4,335,485	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Interest, etc.	258,703	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,594,188	1,882,944	571,655	1,223,163	3,677,762	43-43	13-19	28-21	

The total losses amounted to 43.4 per cent. of the premiums. The expenses for commission and agents' charges were £571,655, and for general management £1,223,163, making a total of £1,794,818 or 41.4 per cent. of the premium income. In 1931-32 losses amounted to £2,314,044, or 53.4 per cent. of premium income, and expenses, £1,767,924, represented 40.8 per cent.

The principal classes of insurance, according to the amount of net premiums are fire, employers' liability and workers' compensation, motor vehicles, and marine.

General insurance business transacted in New South Wales has decreased since 1928-29, when premium income from all classes of risk reached the high level of £6,229,699. After a slight decline in 1929-30 amounting to £190,825, there was a pronounced fall of £1,249,472 in 1930-31, representing 20.7 per cent. of the premium income of the previous year. All of the main classes of business suffered; those most seriously affected being workers' compensation with a decline of £541,915, motor car and cycle £330,354, fire £189,787, marine £130,661, and personal accident £41,425. Further recessions in 1931-32, amounting to £455,176 in the aggregate, were workers' compensation £239,016, motor car and cycle £138,913, fire £70,978 and personal accident £22,067. Marine insurance with a premium income of £337,224 was higher by £41,337.

In 1932-33 total premium income showed a slight increase over the previous year, a decline of £120,036 in fire insurance being offset by improved business transacted in most other departments, but principally in workers' compensation and hailstone.

A summary of the revenue and expenditure in respect of general insurance transactions in New South Wales in the period of five years ended June, 1933, is shown below:—

Particulars.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£
Net Premiums	6,229,699	6,038,874	4,789,402	4,334,226	4,335,485
Interest, etc.	329,369	354,407	355,089	278,314	258,703
Total	6,559,068	6,393,281	5,144,491	4,612,540	4,594,188
Expenditure—					
Losses	3,804,141	3,330,404	2,641,941	2,314,044	1,882,944
Management—					
Commission and Agents' Charges	838,496	790,875	621,037	557,343	571,655
Other Expenses	1,396,078	1,397,116	1,329,715	1,210,581	1,223,163
Total	6,038,715	5,518,395	4,592,693	4,081,968	3,677,762
Excess of Revenue..	520,353	874,886	551,798	530,572	916,426
Proportion to Premium Income—	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Losses	61.06	55.15	55.16	53.39	43.43
Expenses—					
Commission, etc.	13.46	13.10	12.97	12.86	13.19
Other	22.41	23.14	27.76	27.93	28.21

During the five years shown above approximately 54 per cent. of the premiums have been repaid to insurers to cover losses. The fluctuations in the excess of revenue were due mainly to the amount of losses in fire insurance.

In proportion to premium income the losses and expenses vary greatly in the different classes of insurance. The following table shows a comparison under these heads for the past five years:—

Class.	Proportion per cent. of Losses to Premiums.					Proportion per cent. of Expenses to Premiums.				
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Fire	67.5	54.4	49.3	38.83	29.27	44.8	44.5	47.4	47.4	50.4
Marine	51.6	43.1	40.8	95.42	36.49	33.4	34.7	52.2	39.5	39.2
Personal Accident ...	50.0	48.5	45.4	48.62	41.92	35.1	44.2	41.3	43.0	41.4
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ...	69.8	62.8	73.2	83.37	79.46	22.8	24.4	28.1	29.9	26.1
Public Risk, Third Party	28.1	29.4	26.3	21.45	26.67	36.5	35.5	45.0	40.1	40.7
Plate Glass	30.8	30.9	33.3	34.06	30.39	37.8	42.5	42.4	43.2	43.8
Motor Car and Motor Cycle	52.0	58.4	62.0	52.28	49.39	35.1	33.7	34.2	33.0	34.7
Hailstone	18.1	32.4	32.3	42.25	35.23	46.6	42.6	40.4	40.4	42.9
Boiler Explosion ...	24.6	37.8	62.7	32.17	31.36	23.3	25.0	26.1	30.6	27.0
Live Stock	53.1	48.7	39.1	196.43	71.01	45.9	46.5	51.2	46.8	39.0
Burglary	44.1	45.0	46.3	46.76	42.85	36.3	36.3	39.1	39.4	40.3
Guarantee	54.5	69.7	39.2	22.21	27.03	36.1	38.8	36.6	38.1	37.8
Loss of Profits	8.5	25.7	19.4	7.70	4.77	37.2	38.5	41.4	44.1	46.8
Elevator ... ..	...	...	14.4	0.30	1.60	40.5	34.7	33.8	43.8	47.4
Sprinkler	30.1	33.1	13.9	131.60	12.39	36.1	34.0	37.6	39.6	44.9
Other	29.1	32.4	90.0	48.50	58.52	35.8	33.4	36.2	35.4	38.8
Total	61.1	55.1	55.2	53.39	43.43	35.9	36.2	40.7	40.8	41.4

In some cases the losses and expenses of management combined exceed the amount of premium income. This does not necessarily mean an aggregate loss on the class of business concerned, because societies have other sources of income, such as interest, which it is not possible to allocate to respective classes of insurance.

Many policies are for a period of twelve months, and the majority of the insurance companies set aside annually a reserve for unexpired risks. In the case of fire insurance the amount so set aside is usually 40 per cent. of the net premium income of the year. Underwriting deficiencies incurred in the fire department since 1921 were £104,105 in 1922, £195,718 in 1923, £208,656 in 1924, £340,501 in 1927, £3,931 in 1928, and £300,695 in 1929. Surpluses, which occurred in other years, amounted to £291,199 in 1932 and £406,571 in 1933.

The total amount of the fire insurance written in New South Wales was £556,098,507 in 1927, £620,259,548 in 1928, £626,946,940 in 1929, £632,831,566 in 1930, £584,810,551 in 1931, £599,096,810 in 1932, and £597,913,829 in 1933. The measures taken for the prevention of fire are described in the chapter "Local Government."

Insurance relating to the liability of employers grew rapidly while wages were rising and as the scope of workers' compensation was extended by legislation. An amended Workers' Compensation Act, which commenced on 1st July, 1926, increased the amount of compensation payable, extended the benefits to a large body of workers previously excluded, and placed upon employers the obligation of insuring against liability in respect of practically all classes of employees. Premium income, which amounted to £1,749,775 in 1927-28, decreased in each subsequent year until 1932-33, when there was a recovery to £839,472 from £775,083 in 1931-32. The decline in premium

income between 1927-28 and 1931-32, amounting to 56 per cent., was due mainly to a revision of charges consequent upon a restriction of benefits and the accumulation of experience regarding risks carried, together with the widespread growth of unemployment. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are shown in chapter "Employment" of this Year Book.

The insurance of motor cars also developed rapidly, its growth being due to an increased use of these vehicles, but premiums declined from £1,109,520 in 1929-30 to £779,166 in 1930-31, to £640,253 in 1931-32, and to £630,537 in 1932-33.

For marine insurance the premium receipts, which amounted to £552,202 in 1925-26, have declined to £346,456, the latter amount representing an improvement on 1930-31 of £50,569.

Government Insurance Office.

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales transacts workers' compensation insurance for employers generally, as well as fire and other classes of insurance (except life assurance) for Government departments and statutory bodies. The establishment of the office was an outcome of the extension of workers' compensation benefits under the Act of 1926. It took over the internal insurance fund which had been created under the Treasury Insurance Board in 1911 for the insurance of Government buildings against fire risks. From time to time its operations were extended to provide other classes of insurance for Government and public bodies. The Government Insurance Office provides workers' compensation insurance in respect of private as well as public employment in order that employers may be enabled to fulfil at the lowest cost their obligations to insure their employees as prescribed by the Act. The scope of the activities of the Government Office is defined by the Government Insurance (Enabling and Validating) Act, 1927, deemed to have commenced on 30th June, 1926. The activities of the Government Insurance Office have been confined since the middle of 1933 to risks where the Crown is the direct owner or employer except that in the case of Workers' Compensation insurance, insurances offered by the public must be accepted until the enactment of amending legislation.

Particulars of the business transacted by the Government Insurance Office during the year 1932-33 are shown below:—

Particulars.	Workers' Compensation.	Fire and Marine.	Motor Vehicles.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Premiums less Reinsurances, etc. ...	131,153	40,186	28,207	2,667	202,213
Interest, etc.	16,226	15,405	2,855	2,263	36,749
Total Revenue ...	£ 147,379	55,591	31,062	4,930	238,962
Claims less Reinsurances, etc. ...	114,607	11,923	15,276	1,484	143,290
Expenses (and Taxation) ...	18,401	13,950	7,024	1,030	40,405
Total Expenditure ...	£ 133,008	25,873	22,300	2,514	183,695
Surplus	14,371	29,718	8,762	2,416	55,267

* Including Treasury Guarantee Fund.

Premium income from workers' compensation insurance increased in 1932-33 by £18,292, and business in other departments was sustained at the level of the previous year.

In 1931-32 net premium income amounted to £186,451, including £112,861 in respect of workers' compensation; interest amounted to £39,444, net claims to £98,239 and expenses, including taxes, to £57,895—leaving a surplus of £69,761 on the year's transactions.

The general reserve funds accumulated in seven years' operations amount to £838,843, and the assets of the office amounted to £1,027,244, at 30th June, 1933.

BANKRUPTCY.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1924-33, of the Commonwealth superseded the bankruptcy laws of the States as from 1st August, 1928. Under the Federal law sequestration orders may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented either by a debtor or by a creditor. The Court may refuse to make an order on a debtor's petition if his unsecured liabilities are under £50, and creditors may not petition unless the indebtedness amounts to £50. Upon sequestration the property of the bankrupt vests in an official receiver for division amongst the creditors. Provision is made also for compositions and assignments without sequestration and for deeds of arrangement.

Statistics relating to the sequestration and assignment of estates of persons who are unable to pay their debts afford some indication of the fluctuations in the business conditions of the community. It is not practicable to make comparisons between the transactions in former years under the State law and those recorded since the commencement of the Federal system owing to the material alterations made in regard to legal proceedings between debtors and creditors. Moreover the Federal records did not provide an entirely satisfactory basis for conclusions until the people became familiar with these changes.

The following statement shows particulars of the bankruptcies (sequestrations, compositions, assignments, and deeds of arrangement) in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act of the Commonwealth in each of the past five years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Federal Capital Territory which for the purposes of the Act is included in the Bankruptcy district of New South Wales:—

Particulars.	Year ended 31st December—				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Sequestration Orders—					
Number... ..	500	659	557	318	331
Liabilities as estimated by Debtors £	729,552	1,101,619	732,477	684,496	357,593
Assets " " £	545,724	787,244	436,525	330,483	164,184
Composition and Assignments without Sequestration—					
Number... ..	28	52	25	5	18
Liabilities as estimated by Debtors £	25,591	89,627	394,409	278,178	20,926
Assets " " £	19,480	81,378	297,673	39,142	12,562
Deeds of Arrangement—					
Number... ..	319	640	713	324	295
Liabilities as estimated by Debtors £	709,233	1,495,456	1,750,097	553,221	606,843
Assets " " £	662,980	1,506,054	1,983,617	511,182	610,396
Total—Number	847	1,351	1,295	647	644
Liabilities £	1,464,376	2,686,702	2,876,983	1,515,895	994,362
Assets £	1,228,184	2,374,676	2,767,815	880,807	787,142

The influence of moratorium laws in relief of debtors is reflected in a reduction in the volume of bankruptcy proceedings during 1932 and 1933, as well as in the values of assets relatively to liabilities. In cases in which sequestration orders were made, the value of assets represented 71 per cent. of the amount of liabilities in 1930, 66 per cent. in 1931, 48 per cent. in 1932, and 46 per cent. in 1933. For compositions and assignments without sequestration corresponding ratios were 91 per cent., 75 per cent., 14 per cent. and 42 per cent. respectively. Under deeds of arrangement the value of assets exceeded liabilities in each year except in 1932, when liabilities were in excess to the extent of £42,039.

Data as to the number of bankruptcies and the amount of liabilities of bankrupts each month are published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics."

At any time after he has been publicly examined, or at such times as are prescribed, a bankrupt may apply for an order of discharge releasing him from his debts, and he must apply when the Court orders him to do so. The Court may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge, or may suspend its operation for a specified time or may grant an order subject to conditions with respect to future income or property acquired subsequently. During the year ended 31st July, 1933, 127 applications were made for orders of discharge, 117 orders were granted—13 unconditionally, 61 with conditions, and 43 were subject to suspension for periods under two years—and 19 cases were pending at the end of the year.

TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE.

The procedure in regard to land transfers is regulated under the Real Property Act, 1900, and its amendments. The title under this Act first conferred under the Real Property Act, 1862, is known as "Torrens" title. The main features of the system are transfer of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds, absolute indefeasibility of the title when registered, and protection afforded to owners against possessory claims, as the title under the Act stands good notwithstanding any length of adverse possession. Lands may be placed under the Real Property Act only when the titles are unexceptional. All lands alienated by the Crown since the commencement of the Act are subject to the provisions of the Real Property Act, but transactions in respect of earlier grants are governed by the Registration of Deeds Act unless the land has been brought under the operation of the Real Property Act.

The area of Crown grants registered under the Real Property Act and the total consideration expressed in the grants in each of the past five years are shown below, also the area and value of private lands brought under the Act:—

Year.	Area.			Value.		
	Crown Lands.	Private Lands.	Total.	Crown Lands.	Private Lands.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	£	£	£
1929	549,746	38,986	588,732	436,572	2,417,307	2,853,879
1930	550,461	32,130	582,591	493,781	1,899,281	2,393,062
1931	442,681	8,728	451,409	473,718	801,903	1,275,621
1932	399,790	10,689	410,479	445,610	2,359,856	2,805,466
1933	490,368	20,529	510,897	575,187	524,857	1,100,044

At the close of 1933 lands of a total area of 49,666,134 acres were registered under the Act, the declared value as at date of registration being £119,812,492. The great part of this land consists of Crown grants issued since 1863, and it includes 2,858,582 acres of land originally under the Registration of Deeds Act, but now under the Real Property Act.

The following table shows for each year of the past decade the amount paid as money consideration on sales of private lands, that is, of lands absolutely alienated with titles registered under the statutes shown. Transfers of conditional purchases and of leases from the Crown are excluded:—

Year.	Conveyances or Transfers.			Year.	Conveyances or Transfers.		
	Under Registration of Deeds Act.	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act	Total.		Under Registration of Deeds Act.	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act.	Total.
	£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
1924	9,417	38,554	47,971	1929	9,500	45,100	54,600
1925	8,874	39,311	48,185	1930	5,123	20,987	26,110
1926	9,851	48,915	58,766	1931	3,213	10,473	13,686
1927	8,857	47,844	56,701	1932	2,255	9,987	12,242
1928	9,364	47,462	56,826	1933	2,989	12,206	15,195

Monthly statistics of sales of real estate are published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics."

As already mentioned, the Real Property Act provides that on the issue of a certificate the title of the person named in the certificate is indefeasible. If a transfer has been made in error, the holder of a certificate cannot be dispossessed of the property concerned unless he has acted fraudulently, therefore provision has been made to enable the Government to compensate persons erroneously deprived of property. An assurance fund was created by means of a contribution of one halfpenny in the pound on the declared capital value of property when first brought under the Act and upon transmission of titles of estates of deceased persons. In 1907 the fund, amounting to £255,059, was amalgamated with the Closer Settlement Fund, to which subsequent contributions have been paid.

REGISTRATION OF MONEY-LENDERS.

Under the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, 1905, money-lenders must be registered at the Registrar-General's Office, and they must conduct their business only under their own or their firms' names, and at their registered offices. The term "money-lender" includes every person or company transacting the business of money-lending, but it excludes licensed pawn-brokers, registered friendly societies, institutions incorporated by special Act of Parliament to lend money, and banking and insurance companies. The number of registrations and renewals during the year 1933 was 132.

MORTGAGES OF REALTY AND PERSONALTY.

Mortgages, except those regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act, may be registered at the Registrar-General's Office, but there is a large number of unregistered mortgages of which records are not obtainable.

Mortgages of land are registered under the Registration of Deeds Act or the Real Property Act, according to the title of the property at the date of mortgage. The consideration given generally represents the principal owing, but in some cases it stands for the limit within which clients of banks and of other loan institutions are entitled to draw.

Liens on wool, mortgages on live stock, and liens on growing crops are registered under a special Act. Mortgages on live stock are current till discharge, and liens on wool mature at the end of each season, terminating without formal discharge. The duration of liens on agricultural and horticultural produce may not exceed one year.

Mortgages on personalty (other than ships and shipping appliances), wool, live stock, and growing crops are registered at the office of the Registrar-General in terms of the Transfer of Records Act, 1923, which was proclaimed on 18th October, 1925. Previously they had been filed at the Supreme Court. A bill of sale comprising household furniture actually in use by husband and wife living together is ineffective unless the consent of the wife or the husband of the maker or the giver of the bill is endorsed thereon. The law requires that each document must be filed within thirty days after it is made or given, otherwise the transaction is void as against execution creditors and against the official assignee or the trustee of a bankrupt estate. The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed every twelve months, and in order to prevent fraud and imposition the records are open to the inspection of the public. Information is not readily available to show the total amount of advances made annually on bills of sale.

Mortgages of registered British vessels are arranged under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Particulars of the mortgages of land, crops, wool, and live stock effected during each of the last six years, are shown below.

Year.	Mortgages of Land.		Mortgages on Crops, Wool, and Live Stock.			
	Number.	Consideration.	Number.			Consideration.
			Crops.	Wool.	Live Stock.	
		£				£
1928	50,005	47,728,870	10,259	3,614	4,614	6,266,633
1929	50,841	48,420,657	7,211	3,709	4,481	6,451,596
1930	36,402	35,037,786	13,542	4,508	4,453	9,842,668
1931	18,959	18,790,164	12,377	5,565	6,437	10,739,592
1932	14,557	8,642,026	10,346	4,773	5,578	8,474,237
1933	20,503	9,605,499	8,501	4,763	4,789	7,420,574

The amounts shown under the heading "Consideration" include only the cases in which a specific amount is stated in the deeds, whether the amount was actually advanced or not. Where the sum advanced is liable to fluctuation, it is usual to insert the words "valuable consideration" or "cash credit," etc., instead of a definite sum. In view of the number of mortgages in which the amount is omitted, it is probable that the totals are understated. Complete records of discharges and foreclosures are not available.

The rights of mortgagees have been restricted by the operation since December, 1930, of moratorium laws, now revised and consolidated by the Moratorium Act, 1932. Bankers' liens and liens on crops and wool do not

come within the scope of the Act, nor do mortgages executed in favour of a building society or the Crown, except those under the Returned Soldiers Settlement Act or in favour of the Commissioners of the Rural Bank of New South Wales. Hire purchase agreements and judgment debts are subject to special provisions. Benefits extend to mortgages executed both before and after the commencement of the moratorium, unless specially excluded by agreement in the prescribed form.

Without leave of the Court, a mortgagee may not exercise any of his rights for the recovery of money, or for the enforcement or realisation of the security, unless he gives to the mortgagor, who may seek the Court's protection, at least one month's notice of his intention. The mortgagee is not precluded from entering into possession without an order of the Court, if interest, rates and taxes are in arrears for at least two years, or if there has been default in insurance or maintenance, or if the mortgagor abandons possession or comes under the influence of the bankruptcy laws or their equivalent; but in any such case the mortgagor may apply within three months to the Court for an order directing the mortgagee to vacate possession.

In the case of mortgages of land, the moratorium extends to interest payments. Here the mortgagee can only exercise his right to sue if the mortgagor relinquishes his right to protection or comes within the influence of the bankruptcy laws or their equivalent.

The due date for payment of principal moneys is extended to the day of the month in 1936 corresponding to the day of the month specified in the mortgage, or to 28th February, 1936, when payable on demand, except that the Court may grant a further extension.

PRIVATE WEALTH.

Estimates of the wealth of New South Wales at intervals since 1891 were reviewed in detail in the 1921 issue of the Year Book, and the following statement supplies a summary of the estimates relating to private wealth at ten-year intervals since 1901 and in 1925.

Year.	Estimated Value.	
	Total.	Per Head.
	£	£
1901	368,568,000	270
1911	553,816,000	333
1921	947,930,000	450
1925	1,132,000,000	498

Estates of Deceased Persons.

Some information relating to the distribution of wealth may be gleaned from returns relating to the estates of deceased persons which are valued for the purpose of assessing death duties. In accordance with the provisions of the Stamp Duties Act the estates are deemed to include all the property of the deceased persons which is situated in New South Wales, including property which, within three years prior to death, was transferred as a gift, or vested in a private company or trust in consideration of shares or other interest, and moneys payable under life assurance policies, etc.

The following table shows the number of estates and the value as assessed for probate duty during the ten years ended 30th June, 1933, including intestate and other estates administered by the Public Trustee:—

Year ended 30th June.	Estates.	Amount.	Year ended 30th June.	Estates.	Amount.
	No.	£		No.	£
1924	6,281	16,429,860	1929	7,494	24,548,457
1925	6,410	17,970,385	1930	8,406	25,002,546
1926	6,909	18,390,924	1931	7,332	20,562,001
1927	7,064	18,138,133	1932	8,689	17,504,038
1928	7,749	21,819,953	1933	8,010	19,292,817

A rough test of the diffusion of wealth may be made by relating the number of people who died possessed of property to the total number of deaths, as in the following statement. The figures in this and in the succeeding table are exclusive of estates administered by the Curator of Intestate Estates for the years prior to 1911, and the figures for 1919 and subsequent years indicate the relation between the number of deaths in the calendar year stated and the number of estates on which probate was granted in the twelve months ended six months later. The particulars showing estates in calendar years are not available since 1918, and probate is not granted usually until several months after the death of a testator:—

Period.	Proportion of Deceased Persons with Estates per 100 Deaths.	Period.	Proportion of Deceased Persons with Estates per 100 Deaths.
1880-84	11·0	1915-19	30·1
1885-89	11·6	1920-24	29·0
1890-94	13·2	1925-29	31·5
1895-99	14·9	1930	34·5
1900-04	17·0	1931	38·0
1905-09	19·1	1932	37·5
1910-14	22·9		

The figures indicate a wide diffusion of property, but the deaths include those of a large number of minors at ages when the proportion of property owners is small. The next table shows the proportion of estates per 100 deaths of adult males, and as a large number of women are possessors of property in their own right, the ratio of estates to the deaths of adults of both sexes.

Period.	Ratio of Estates per 100 Deaths of Adult Males.	Ratio of Estates per 100 Deaths of Adult Males and Females.	Period.	Ratio of Estates per 100 Deaths of Adult Males.	Ratio of Estates per 100 Deaths of Adult Males and Females.
1880-84	34·6	22·3	1915-19	71·3	42·1
1885-89	37·5	23·8	1920-24	68·1	39·3
1890-94	41·2	25·8	1925-29	71·6	41·0
1895-99	42·7	26·2	1930	77·4	44·1
1900-04	46·0	27·8	1931	83·7	46·5
1905-09	48·8	29·2	1932	79·9	45·3
1910-14	56·6	34·0			

The foregoing figures include the estates of persons who died abroad, but usually the number is not sufficient to cause an appreciable degree of error. The proportions during the war period, however, were increased

considerably by reason of the inclusion of a large number of estates left by members of the naval and military forces, and the deaths which occurred abroad were not included in the number on which the ratios shown in the table are based. Making due allowance for the deaths of absentees, it is apparent that the proportion of property-owners in the State has increased.

An indication of the proportionate distribution of wealth may be gained from an analysis of the value of the estates of deceased persons, and in the following statement the estates on which probate was granted during the ten years ended 30th June, 1933, have been graded according to value:—

Value of Estate.	Number of Deceased Persons leaving Property.	Value of Estates of Deceased Persons.	Proportion in each Group.	
			Number.	Value.
		£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under £1,000	43,287	15,053,563	58·70	7·54
£1,000 to £5,000	22,531	45,674,112	30·55	22·88
£5,000 to £12,500	4,913	37,844,883	6·66	18·96
£12,500 to £25,000	1,919	32,406,515	2·60	16·23
£25,000 to £50,000	693	24,367,171	0·94	12·20
Over £50,000	401	44,312,870	0·55	22·19
Total	73,744	199,659,114	100·00	100·00

The average value per estate during the period was £2,707, but of the property-owners who died 58 per cent. possessed less than £1,000, the total value of their property being 7·5 per cent. of the aggregate. More than half the property devised was contained in 4 per cent. of the estates.

PRIVATE INCOMES.

Formerly the narrow scope of the State income-tax and latterly the inadequacy of statistical data made available concerning incomes assessed for purposes of State income tax rendered it impossible to formulate estimates of the national income, and, for various reasons, the information published by the Commissioner of Federal Taxation has been of very limited assistance. However, satisfactory results were obtained for the year 1920-21 by using the returns of occupations and breadwinners obtained at the census of 3rd April, 1921, in conjunction with statistics relating to income derived during the year ended 30th June, 1921, published by the Federal Commissioner of Taxation. An estimate based on these data was set forth in detail in the 1924 issue of this Year Book.

A comparative statement of estimates of the incomes in various years from 1892 to 1926 is shown below:—

Year.	Net Income of Resident Individuals.	Undistributed Income of Local Companies, etc.	Income accruing to absentees.		Private Income derived in New South Wales.
			From Private Investments and Property.	From investment in Government Loans. †	
	£	£	£	£	£
1892	*	*	3,050,000	1,870,000	68,270,000
1898	57,649,000	2,250,000	2,530,000	1,975,000	64,404,000
1901	*	*	2,832,000	1,976,000	66,912,000
1914-15	102,100,000	*	*	3,100,000	114,100,000
1920-21	187,800,000	10,300,000	3,400,000	6,700,000	208,200,000
1925-26†	234,000,000	16,500,000	3,500,000	8,100,000	262,100,000

* Not available.

† Commonwealth and State.

‡ Subject to revision.

The estimate of 1892 relates to a year in which the financial boom had reached its highest point and the income of that year was consequently inflated. In 1898 and 1901 the State was slowly recovering from an

industrial depression consequent on the financial crisis of 1893 and a succession of adverse seasons. The income of the year 1914-15 was affected by the dislocation caused by the outbreak of war and by the occurrence of a very bad season.

The decrease in the amount of income derived in the years 1898 and 1901 as compared with 1892 may be readily understood. The subsequent increase has been partly nominal owing to depreciation in the purchasing power of money, though it is certain that the growing prosperity of the community has had a very favourable influence.

The following table shows the number of persons deriving income, their proportion to the total population of the State, and the average amount of income derived per inhabitant and per person deriving income:—

Year.	Resident Persons receiving Income.	Proportion of Persons receiving Income to Total Population.	Average amount of Income per person receiving Income. †	Average amount of Income per Inhabitant. †	Proportion of Total Income received by Absentees.
	No.	Per cent.	£	£	Per cent.
1892	446,190	37·4	139·8	53·8	7·2
1898	534,315	40·4	112·1	45·6	7·0
1901	*	*	*	45·4	7·2
1914-15‡	788,600	41·7	138·2	57·3	*
1920-21	902,400	42·9	219·5	94·8	4·9
1925-26§	995,200	42·5	251·7	108·0	4·4

* Not available.

† Excluding absentees and their income.

‡ The figures for 1914-15

relate to the incomes of persons resident in, and companies with head offices in, New South Wales.

§ Subject to revision.

With the growth of population the number of persons receiving income has shown a very pronounced increase and its proportion to the total population has risen steadily. This is probably due, in part, to the increase in the employment of women in commercial and industrial occupations, but it is also a consequence, in part, of the increase in the proportion of adults in the population.

Existing data as to price levels are insufficient to enable a satisfactory measure of comparison to be made between the real income of post-war and earlier years, because of the difficulty of properly assessing the effect of the inflation of prices, which reached a maximum in 1920.

The foregoing estimates represent, as nearly as may be, the sum of the net incomes derived by private individuals and by companies from sources within New South Wales. As such they contain some duplication in respect of amounts paid from the proceeds of taxation to old-age, invalid and war pensioners and to bondholders in war and other Government loans. On the other hand, appreciable amounts of income derived by the various Governments from State lands, forests and mines and from governmental business enterprises are excluded from account.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

GROWTH OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

THE first step towards Local Government in New South Wales may be said to have been taken in 1840, when the Parish Roads Act was passed, authorising proprietors of lands adjacent to or within 3 miles of parish roads to elect trustees, who were empowered to levy rates, establish tolls, and borrow money for making or repairing such roads and the bridges thereon. Particulars of the subsequent development will be found in the Year Book for 1922.

Local Government in New South Wales is conducted under the provisions of the Local Government Act of 1919 and its amendments, except in the City of Sydney, where it is regulated by the Sydney Corporation Act. Slight modification has been made in the system by the Main Roads Act and other laws. The system extends over the whole of the Eastern and Central Land Divisions of the State, with the exception of the Federal Capital Territory. The Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area also was excluded until the year 1928. The sparsely-populated Western Division, embracing two-fifths of the area of the State, is unincorporated, with the exception of the portions included in the municipalities of Bourke, Brewarrina, Broken Hill, Cobar, Wentworth, and Wilcannia, and parts of the municipalities of Balranald and Hillston which lie within its boundaries.

Local governing areas are of two main kinds, viz., municipalities and shires. At the end of 1932 there were 181 municipalities, including the City of Sydney, and their aggregate area was 1,549,718 acres. The smallest municipality is Darlington, a suburb of Sydney, with 54 acres, and the largest was Central Illawarra, 83,098 acres, which has since been proclaimed a shire. There were 138 shires, extending over an area of about 181,584 square miles. The smallest is Woy Woy, 48 square miles, which was separated from Erina Shire on 1st August, 1928. The largest is Lachlan, with headquarters at Condobolin, 5,883 square miles. Certain of the municipalities and shires have combined to form county councils, which are local governing bodies, constituted to administer specific services.

In this chapter the particulars relating to the City of Sydney, municipalities and shires are shown conjointly in a summarised form and separately in greater detail. In making a distinction between the metropolitan and country districts, the metropolitan district, unless otherwise specified, is the area defined by Schedule IV of the Local Government Act of 1919. It embraces the municipalities of Auburn, Bankstown, Dundas, Ermington and Rydalmere, Granville, Lidcombe, and Parramatta, and the shires of Hornsby, Sutherland, and Warringah, in addition to the City of Sydney and forty-one suburban municipalities, including Ku-ring-gai, formerly a shire, which was proclaimed as a municipality as from 1st November, 1928.

Sydney Corporation Acts.

In terms of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1932, consolidating an Act of 1902 and its amendments, the local government of the City of Sydney is vested in the City Council, which is composed of fifteen aldermen, three for each of the five wards. The Lord Mayor is elected annually by the aldermen from their own number. By an amending Act, passed in 1934, the number of aldermen is to be increased to twenty, four being elected for each ward.

Elections are held every third year. In November, 1927, however, an Act was passed which placed the administration of the city in the hands of a temporary Commission until June, 1930, when a new council was elected for a term dating from 1st July, 1930, to 31st December, 1932. This term was extended by Act of Parliament to December, 1933, then to 30th June, 1934, but by a subsequent Act the date of election was deferred to the first Monday in December, 1934.

The functions of the Council, exercised during its term of office by the Commission, include the maintenance of the streets and other public ways of the city, though the traffic is regulated by the police. Similarly the Council is empowered to levy general, special, and street watering rates; to establish public markets; to regulate street selling, the erection of hoardings, matters relating to public health and sanitation, and the inspection of food; to resume land for the purpose of remodelling or improving areas and for widening streets, etc.; to erect and let dwellings; to maintain free lending libraries; to control parks; and generally to make by-laws for the good government of the city.

The Council exercises authority to generate and supply electricity for public and private purposes; to elect two members of the Board which administers the metropolitan water supply and sewerage services, one being elected in every second year to hold office for a period of four years; and, at the triennial elections of members of the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, to vote at the election of one member to represent the City of Sydney and the councils of the suburban municipalities.

The right to be enrolled as a voter at elections of the City Council, extends to adult British subjects by reason of (a) the ownership or (b) the occupation of property. The qualification of ownership is held by persons who own a freehold interest in possession of property of a yearly value of £5 and upwards in any ward, or a leasehold interest in property of a yearly value of £25 and upwards. A person with this qualification may be placed on the roll for every ward in which he is so qualified, but may not then be enrolled in any ward by virtue of any other qualification.

The qualification by reason of occupation is held in respect of a ward by those who have occupied continuously for a period of twelve months a house, shop, or other building of a yearly value of £26 in that ward, also by lodgers who have occupied lodgings of a yearly value of £26 for a period of twelve months continuously in the same dwelling-house in the ward. The period of residence in a ward for a person who, in the war, served outside Australia with the Commonwealth forces is three months. In the case of joint occupation as lodger or otherwise only one occupier may be placed on the roll for every £26 of the annual value of the premises. Any such person may be placed on the roll for one ward only, and if he has more than one such qualification he may choose the roll on which his name shall be placed.

Yearly value, in respect of qualification by occupancy, as stated above, means unfurnished value of property and lodgings. Where property or lodgings are let furnished, the unfurnished value is reckoned at four-fifths of amounts paid on an annual basis. The proportions applied to lodgings, whether furnished or unfurnished, when payments cover partial and full board, are three-fifths and two-fifths respectively.

Enrolment entitles the elector to one vote in each ward in which he is enrolled. Any person qualified to vote is eligible for election as an alderman unless disqualified under the provisions of the Sydney Corporation Act.

System of Local Government.

The Local Government Act of 1919 and its amendments, with ordinances thereunder, are administered by the Minister for Local Government, who is in charge of a State Department. Each municipality or shire is governed by a council, which is elected for a term of three years. A municipal council must consist of not less than six nor more than fifteen aldermen, and a shire council of not less than six nor more than nine councillors, each riding being represented by an equal number of councillors. Each municipal council elects a mayor annually from amongst its members, and each shire council a president. A council may pay to its members reasonable out-of-pocket expenses for travelling, and may pay an allowance to its mayor or president, but otherwise the services of aldermen and councillors are gratuitous.

Every adult natural-born or naturalised British subject of either sex is qualified to be enrolled as an elector, provided he or she is either a land-owner, a rate-paying lessee, or has been continuously for the three months preceding the day prescribed for enrolment an occupier of ratable land of the yearly value of £5 or upwards, or of land by virtue of a miner's right or business license, or is in occupation of Crown land and pays rent. By the Local Government (Amendment) Act, 1927, the franchise was extended to all adult residents of a ward or riding who have been residing there continuously for a period of six months, but in terms of a further amending Act, passed in 1934, the period of residence was extended to twelve months. Persons may be enrolled and may vote in respect of each ward or riding in which they are qualified as owners or as rate-paying lessees, but not more than once in respect of the same ward or riding. A person qualified as owner or as rate-paying lessee in a ward or riding who is qualified also as an occupier in another ward or riding of the same municipality or shire may not be enrolled under both qualifications. He may choose the ward or riding in which he desires to be enrolled, and failing due notice of his choice he is enrolled where he is qualified as owner or lessee. A person qualified as occupier in more than one ward or riding may be enrolled in one only.

Unless disqualified by the Act, every elector is qualified for a civic office. The powers of the councils are extensive; they were stated in detail in the 1922 issue of the Year Book at page 332.

A municipality may be proclaimed under the Local Government Act as a city if it is an independent centre of population with an average population of at least 20,000 people, and an average annual income of at least £20,000. Sydney, Armidale, Bathurst, Goulburn, Grafton, and Newcastle were proclaimed as cities under the Crown Lands Act in 1885, and Broken Hill was proclaimed under the Local Government Act in 1907.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Except in the shires of Hornsby, Sutherland, and Warringah, urban committees may be appointed to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee.

In some cases boards or trusts have been constituted under special Acts to conduct operations which are regarded usually as belonging to the sphere of local government. A brief description of their activities is given later.

Provision is made for joint action by local governing bodies in regard to undertakings of magnitude or those which benefit more than one area.

For such purposes county councils may be constituted in terms of the Local Government Act, or joint committees may be arranged under the ordinances.

Any group of local areas or of parts thereof may be constituted by proclamation as a county district, in which a county council, consisting of delegates from the areas concerned, exercises such powers as may be delegated to it. Where powers relating to the destruction of aquatic pests have been delegated, the county council may be assisted by subsidies from Consolidated Revenue, if the funds be voted by Parliament. The subsidies are payable in six half-yearly instalments, viz., for the first and second half-years, £1 for every £1 of revenue collected for the destruction of aquatic pests; for the third and fourth half-years respectively, 15s.; for the fifth and sixth, 10s.

At the end of 1932 four county districts were in existence. The St. George county district embraces the municipalities of Bexley, Hurstville, Kogarah, and Rockdale. It was formed for the purpose of establishing an electric lighting service.

The Richmond River county district consists of the municipalities of Ballina, Casino, Coraki, and Lismore, and the shires of Gundurimba, Terania, Tintenbar, and Tomki, parts of Byron, Copmanhurst, Kyogle, and Woodburn Shires. It was established for the eradication of the water hyacinth pest.

The Clarence River county district was incorporated by the municipalities of Grafton, South Grafton, and Ulmarra, and the shires of Copmanhurst (part only), Nymboida, and Orara. It was constituted principally for the purpose of carrying out the Nymboida hydro-electric scheme.

The Southern Riverina county district was formed by the municipalities of Wagga and Corowa and the shires of Coreen and Culcairn to establish a quarry at Culcairn for the supply of metal for roadmaking.

Extent of Local Government.

Prior to 1906, when the shires were constituted, the extent of the local governing areas was only 2,830 square miles. At the end of 1932 the incorporated area was about 184,010 square miles, or nearly 60 per cent. of the total area of the State (309,432 square miles). The population in municipalities and shires as at the Census taken on 30th June, 1933, was 2,577,257, or 99 per cent. of the total population.

The area, population, and unimproved capital value of ratable property in the incorporated areas as at 31st December, 1932, are stated below:—

Local Areas.	Area.	Population †	Unimproved Capital Value.
Metropolitan Area—	acres.	No.	£
City of Sydney	3,244	88,312	†48,910,429
Other Municipalities	150,704	1,138,628	100,585,710
Shires	284,160	52,177	8,712,998
Total, Metropolitan*	438,108	1,279,117	158,209,137
Country—			
Municipalities	1,395,770	578,908	34,765,543
Shires	115,929,600	724,232	140,135,976
Total, Country	117,325,370	1,298,140	174,901,519
Grand Total	117,763,478	2,577,257	333,110,656

* Schedule IV, Local Government Act, 1919. † Excluding Federal Government and other non-ratable properties. ‡ Census, 30th June, 1933.

The area of the country shires as shown above excludes 28 square miles of Federal Territory at Jervis Bay, and the Federal Capital Territory, containing an area of 912 square miles.

The improved capital value of ratable property in the City of Sydney, as at 31st December, 1932, was £154,595,200, and the assessed annual value £6,464,096. In the other municipalities included in the metropolitan area, as defined by Schedule IV of the Local Government Act, the improved capital value was £294,576,449 and the assessed annual value was £21,868,516. In the three shires in the metropolitan area the corresponding values were improved £18,912,476, and annual £1,175,598, so that the improved capital value of the metropolitan area was £468,084,125 and the assessed annual value £29,508,210. In the country municipalities the improved value was £114,959,255, and the annual value £8,941,543. Similar particulars are not available for the country shires.

The financial position of the municipalities and shires in 1932 was as follows:—

Local Areas.	Total Revenue.			Total Expenditure.	Total Liabilities.	Total Assets.
	Rates Levied.	Other.	Total.			
Metropolitan Area—	£	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney	1,054,538	2,849,528	3,904,066	3,915,808	28,011,257	29,793,279
Other Municipalities	2,132,553	741,913	2,874,466	2,564,552	6,946,023	3,735,577
Shires	162,888	165,362	328,250	294,580	970,319	726,228
Total, Metropolitan*	3,349,979	3,756,803	7,106,782	6,774,940	35,927,599	34,255,084
Country—						
Municipalities	1,149,247	1,706,934	2,856,181	2,552,570	7,709,396	16,440,602
Shires	1,144,404	1,163,896	2,308,300	2,169,009	1,558,678	2,615,968
Total, Country	2,293,651	2,870,830	5,164,481	4,721,579	9,268,074	13,056,570
Grand Total	5,643,630	6,627,633	12,271,263	11,496,519	45,195,673	47,311,654

* Schedule IV, Local Government Act, 1919.

† Includes Harbour Bridge Rates, £98,990, and Main Roads Board Rates, £48,929.

The revenue shown under "Other" is mainly derived from business undertakings, such as lighting services, etc. Particulars of these and of the operations of individual councils are published annually in the Statistical Register of New South Wales. The revenue and expenditure shown above include the main roads and harbour bridge rates, collected by the councils for the authorities administering the main roads and the Harbour Bridge.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS.

The revenue of local governing bodies is derived mainly from the taxation of land and improvements thereon, and as the rates of taxation are levied on the unimproved, improved, or annual value, it is necessary that periodic valuations be made of all ratable property. The valuations are made at intervals not exceeding three years, and prior to the enactment of the Valuation of Land Act in 1916 they were made by valuers appointed by the councils. This system had remained in operation for many years without any centralised control to secure uniformity, but the Act of 1916 made provision for the valuation of the lands of the State by the Valuer-General. The Act prescribed that rates and taxes based on land values must be levied on the values determined by the Valuer-General, and that the power of a council to assess values ceased when the Valuer-General delivered a valuation list. A council may, however, ask the Valuer-General to re-value any land which it considers has not been valued correctly, and pending action by the Valuer-General the valuations are made by the council's assessors as formerly. Valuations either by the Valuer-General or the councils' valuers are subject to review on appeal to the Land and Valuation Court, described in the chapter of this Year Book relating to Law Courts.

This system was modified by the Local Government Act, 1924, to provide that the council of a shire, other than the Blue Mountains Shire or any shire wholly or partly within the County of Cumberland, may decide whether the valuation should be made by the Valuer-General under the Valuation of Land Act, 1916, or by a valuer appointed by the council.

In municipalities the valuation must show the unimproved capital value, the improved capital value, and the assessed annual value of ratable property. In the shires the law requires the valuation of the unimproved capital value only, the determination of the improved capital value and of the assessed annual value being optional, except in urban areas, in which the assessed annual value must be determined. The Valuer-General usually determines such values for shires within his jurisdiction.

The unimproved capital value is defined, in both the Local Government Act and the Valuation of Land Act, as the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate in land could be sold under such reasonable conditions as a *bona-fide* seller would require, assuming that the actual improvements had not been made.

The Valuer-General's valuations cover all land except Commonwealth properties, reserves, parks, etc., and unoccupied Crown lands, and the values are on a freehold basis. For purposes of rating, however, the unimproved capital value of Crown lands occupied as pastoral or agricultural holdings is twenty times the rent payable to the Crown during the year preceding the assessment. After the expiry of ten years of the term of leases, lands leased from the Crown with right of conversion to freehold are rated on thirty times the annual rental paid.

The unimproved capital value of mines may be ascertained at the direction of the council, upon the basis of the output, as follows:—

- (1) *Coal and Shale Mines*.—A sum equal to 3s. per ton of large coal and shale, and 1s. 6d. per ton of small coal, on the average annual output during the preceding three years.
- (2) *Other Mines*.—A sum equal to 20 per cent. of average annual value of ore or mineral won during the preceding three years.

In the case of idle or undeveloped mines the unimproved capital value is calculated by multiplying the annual rental, if any, by twenty.

The improved capital value is the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate of the land, with all improvements and buildings thereon, could be sold.

The assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the fair average rental of land, with improvements thereon, but must not be less than 5 per cent. of the improved capital value.

In 1931 Crown lands in the City of Sydney were ratable whether built upon or not, and the following properties were exempt, viz., lands vested in and used for the University or any of its colleges; lands vested in the Railway Commissioners or in the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board; the Sydney Harbour Trust lands unless leased for private purposes; lands vested in trustees for purposes of public recreation, health, or enjoyment; hospitals, benevolent asylums, or other buildings used solely for charitable purposes; buildings used solely for public worship; State schools and schools certified under the Public Instruction Act, and playgrounds in connection therewith.

In terms of the Rating (Exemption) Act, 1931, which commenced on 1st January, 1932, all Crown lands have been exempted from rating except those leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking. By the same Act the exemption of church and school lands was extended to embrace all lands belonging to religious bodies, including:

those occupied solely by clergymen or official heads of religious bodies or used for religious teaching or training; all State schools and those certified under the Public Instruction Act or registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, and playgrounds and teachers' and caretakers' residences belonging to or used in connection with these schools.

The underground mains of the gas and hydraulic power companies are ratable. Properties of the Commonwealth Government are not ratable, though a contribution is made to the funds of the Council in respect of part of them.

In municipalities and shires under the Local Government Act all lands, including areas vested in the Railway Commissioners and the Sydney Harbour Trust, were ratable in 1931 except the following:—Lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves, or free libraries; lands used for public hospitals, public benevolent institutions, or public charities, or for the University of Sydney or a college thereof; Crown lands which are not occupied or are occupied only by public works in course of construction; church lands belonging to religious bodies, used for public worship, or solely as the clergyman's residence; public roads, streets, wharves, etc; lands belonging to and used for schools registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, or certified under the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916, including playgrounds belonging to and used in connection with such schools. As from the beginning of the year 1932 Crown lands and church and school properties in areas under the Local Government Act were exempted by the Rating (Exemption) Act, 1931, under the same conditions as in the City of Sydney (see above). Where water is supplied or sewerage or drainage services are rendered, a charge or fee may be imposed in respect of properties thus exempted from rating.

In the following table are shown the aggregate valuations used for assessing rates on ratable property and the value of improvements in local government areas in the year 1932. Complete data as to the value of improvements in shires is not available as only a few of the country shires record the improved capital or assessed annual value, but for the purpose of completing the table, it has been assumed that in the aggregate improvements in country shires are equal to the unimproved value.

Division.	Unimproved Value of Ratable Land.			Value of Improvements on Ratable Land.		
	Total.	Average Per Head.	Average Per Acre.	Total.	Average Per Head.	Average Per Acre.
	£000	£	£ s.	£000	£	£ s.
Metropolitan—						
City of Sydney† ...	48,910	554	15,077 4	105,685	1,197	32,578 11
Other Municipalities	100,586	89	667 9	193,991	170	1,237 5
Shires ...	8,713	167	30 13	10,199	195	35 18
Total, Metropolitan	158,209	124	361 2	309,875	242	707 6
Country—Municipalities	34,766	61	24 18	80,194	140	57 9
Shires ...	140,136	194	1 4	140,136†	194	1 4
Total Incorporated Areas	333,111	129	2 17	530,205	206	4 10

† Federal Government and other non-ratable properties are excluded.

‡ Estimated.

Lands leased from the Crown and assessed on a capitalised rental basis are included above at such capitalised value.

The unincorporated portion of the Western Division contains about 80,000,000 acres, of which 76,000,000 acres are pastoral or agricultural lands held under lease from the Crown at annual rentals. The unimproved capital value of these leaseholds assessed at twenty times the annual rent payable to the Crown would not exceed £3,500,000.

A comparative summary of the unimproved and improved capital values, and the assessed annual value of ratable property, excluding lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown in the following statement.

The valuations for the City of Sydney exclude the values of federal and other non-ratable properties and the value of underground mains laid in the city by gas and hydraulic power undertakings which are ratable on the basis of length.

Division.	1921.	1926.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	Unimproved Capital Value.				
Metropolitan—	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney	35,887,412	44,758,056	60,896,333	50,000,774	48,910,429
Other Municipalities	57,290,654	84,809,345	118,852,033	118,250,241	100,585,710
Shires	4,875,448	7,601,004	10,218,243	10,223,471	8,712,998
Total Metropolitan	98,053,514	137,162,405	189,966,609	185,434,486	158,209,137
Country—					
Municipalities	27,004,608	34,028,277	40,673,365	40,786,230	34,765,543
Shires	123,398,006	143,152,312	158,635,454	152,516,099	140,135,976
Total Country	150,402,614	177,180,589	199,308,819	193,302,329	174,901,519
Total Incorporated Areas	248,456,128	314,342,994	389,275,428	378,736,815	333,110,656
	Improved Capital Value.				
Metropolitan—					
City of Sydney	99,647,060	151,528,760	221,856,440	192,194,440	154,595,200
Other Municipalities	156,849,137	249,835,896	330,381,039	334,390,938	294,576,449
Shires	9,750,000†	14,821,477†	20,484,205	20,658,777	18,912,476
Total Metropolitan	266,246,197	416,186,133	572,721,684	547,244,153	468,084,125
Country Municipalities	74,565,192	104,126,174	128,768,077	131,552,584	114,959,255
	Assessed Annual Value.				
Metropolitan—					
City of Sydney	4,484,118	6,818,794	9,553,692	8,253,241	6,464,096
Other Municipalities	10,718,438	13,924,404	25,246,454	25,689,642	21,868,516
Shires	†	928,218†	1,299,665	1,305,784	1,176,598
Total Metropolitan	†	26,671,416	36,099,811	35,248,667	29,508,210
Country Municipalities	5,354,867	8,035,997	10,309,586	10,277,515	8,941,543

† Partly estimated.

‡ Not available.

Between 1921 and 1930 the unimproved capital values increased by £140,819,300, or 57 per cent., viz., by £91,913,000, or 94 per cent., in the metropolitan areas; and by £48,906,000, or 33 per cent., in the country districts. The increase in the country shires (excluding that due to the incorporation of two new shires in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area) was nearly £33,400,000, or 27 per cent. As the urban and residential lands in shires are not relatively large, this represents roughly the assessed increment of rural land values in the period. In making comparisons, however, allowance should be made for the operations of the Valuer-General in revaluing lands which had been undervalued formerly, therefore it is probable that the actual increase was not so great as the increase indicated by the figures in the foregoing statement.

Since 1930 there has been a decline in unimproved values for all districts. In 1931 the decline was confined to the City of Sydney and country shires, where revaluations were more general, but in 1932 recessions occurred in all divisions. Unimproved values in 1932 were lower than in 1930 by 20 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 15 per cent. in other metropolitan areas, and 12 per cent. in country districts, the decline over the total incorporated area being 14 per cent.

The ratio of assessed annual value to improved capital value in 1932 was 4.2 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 7.4 per cent. in other metropolitan areas, and 7.8 per cent. in country municipalities. As the assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the actual annual value, the proportions per cent. of annual value to improved value were 4.7 per cent., 8.2 per cent., and 8.7 per cent., respectively.

It is the practice in the City of Sydney to derive the aggregate improved capital value of properties by capitalising the fair average rental at 5 per cent. For this reason the ratio of the assessed annual to the capital values of city properties is lower than the ratios for properties in suburban and country municipalities.

The value of improvements, ascertained by deducting the unimproved from the improved values, indicates that very great increases have occurred in all divisions:—

Areas.	Value of Improvements.				
	1921.	1926.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Metropolitan—	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
City of Sydney	63,760	106,771	160,960†	135,234	105,685
Other Municipalities	99,558	165,033	211,529	216,141	193,991
Shires*	4,875	7,220	10,266	10,435	10,199
Total, Metropolitan	168,193	279,024	382,755	361,810	309,875
Country Municipalities	47,560	70,098	88,094	90,767	80,194
Total Municipalities and Metro- politan Shires	215,753	349,122	470,849	452,577	390,069

* Hornsby, Sutherland, and Warringah Shires.

† Based on unimproved values assessed in 1927, and improved values assessed in 1930.

Valuations by the Valuer-General.

Up to the end of June, 1933, valuations had been issued by the Valuer-General in respect of 119 municipalities and 42 shires, including one shire valued in 1924 in which the more recent valuations have been made by the council in terms of the amending legislation of 1924. All the districts in the County of Cumberland have been valued by the Valuer-General except the City of Sydney. The assessments are made under the Valuation of Land Act, which provides that all lands shall be valued on a freehold basis, and that all lands shall be valued except those owned by the Commonwealth Government, unoccupied lands owned by the State Government, and Crown reserves, parks, etc. When preparing the rate books of the council,

adjustments are made to provide for the exclusion of non-ratable properties and for the difference between the value of the fee-simple and the capitalised-rent value of leases held from the Crown.

It has been the usual practice to revise the valuations triennially, but in view of a marked depreciation many new valuations have been revised during the last four years.

TAXATION BY LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

Local governing bodies levying taxation include the City of Sydney, municipalities and shires operating under the Local Government Act and water and sewerage boards. Levies by councils include rates for general, special and local purposes and for the payment of interest and instalments of principal in respect of loans expended on construction of roads and the establishment of trading undertakings, etc., and rates levied on behalf of the Government in respect of the Harbour Bridge and main roads.

The following statement shows the distribution of the total amount of taxation levied by local bodies in 1931 and 1932:--

Local Bodies.	1931.		1932.	
	Rates and charges.	Per head of population living in local areas.	Rates and charges.	Per head of population living in local areas.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Municipalities (including City of Sydney)	4,834,619	2 13 9	4,336,338	2 8 2
Shires	1,420,061	2 0 3	1,307,292	1 13 8
†Metropolitan water and sewerage charges	2,796,753	1 15 11	2,806,744	1 15 8
†Hunter District water and sewerage charges	306,624	1 8 8	281,489	1 6 2
Grafton and South Grafton Water Board	7,099	0 16 7	7,647	0 17 11
Total	£ 9,365,156	3 13 3	8,739,510	3 7 9

† Years ended 30th June, 1932 and 1933.

The total amount per head of population was £1 6s. in 1911, £2 11s. 2d. in 1921, and £3 17s. 11d. in 1930.

A comparative statement of the taxation levied by local bodies in each of the last five years will be found on pages 310 and 311 of this Year Book, where they are considered in relation to the total taxation imposed in the State.

City of Sydney—Rating.

In 1916 the City Council adopted the principle, embodied in the Local Government Act of 1906, of levying rates for general expenditure upon the unimproved value. Formerly the rates had been levied on the annual rental, with an additional rate since 1909 on the improved capital value. The maximum rate is fixed at 6d. in the £. The removal of the exemption from rating of Crown Lands, greatly modified as from 1st January, 1932, was made in 1916, and the council was authorised to collect rents in respect of gas and hydraulic mains, etc., in the streets, which cannot be assessed on the basis of unimproved value.

Rates of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value, first levied in respect of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1923 and Main Roads Board in 1925, were reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 7-32d. in the £ respectively in 1933.

The following table shows the rates struck and the total amounts levied by the City Council annually since 1923. The amount of rates levied in earlier years is shown in the 1922 issue of the Year Book at page 341.

Year.	City Fund.		Main Roads Rates.	Harbour Bridge Rates.	Total Rates Levied.
	Rate struck in the £ on u.c.v.	Total Amount Levied.			
	pence.	£	£	£	£
1923	... .. $4\frac{1}{2}$	713,018	...	75,054	788,072
1924	... .. $3\frac{1}{2}$	651,338	...	93,048	744,386
1925	... .. $3\frac{1}{2}$	652,397	†46,600	93,199	792,196
1926	... .. $3\frac{1}{2}$	655,921	46,201	93,246	795,368
1927	... .. $3\frac{1}{2}$	*826,287	63,537	127,058	1,016,882
1928	... .. $3\frac{1}{2}$	842,463	63,724	127,447	1,033,634
1929	... .. $\dagger 3\frac{1}{2}$	†896,005	63,107	126,270	1,085,382
1930	... .. $\dagger 3\frac{1}{2}$	†959,400	63,068	126,310	1,148,778
1931	... .. $3\frac{1}{2}$	904,769	59,273	118,888	1,082,930
1932	... .. $4\frac{1}{2}$	906,628	48,920	98,990	1,054,538

* Includes £4,906 other rates.

† Excluding $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ for Main Roads included in City Rate in 1929 and 1930.

† Approximate.

The City Fund rate struck for the years 1933 and 1934 was $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £, which, with levies in respect of the Harbour Bridge and main roads, as indicated above, made a total rate of 5 5-96d. in the £.

Suburban and Country Ratings.

Suburban and country municipalities may levy rates of four kinds, viz., general, special, local, and loan rates, and certain of them may be required to levy special rates in respect of main roads and the Sydney Harbour Bridge. A general rate of not less than 1d. in the £ must be levied on the unimproved capital value, but if this minimum rate is more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the area the Governor may allow the council to levy a lower rate. The maximum amount leviable in a municipality is limited as follows:—(a) For the general rate alone—the amount yielded by a rate of 2d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value and 1s. 6d. on the assessed annual value taken together; (b) the total of all rates (except water local and sewerage local rates) the yields of 2d. on the unimproved capital value and 2s. on the assessed annual value; (c) water local rate alone or sewerage local rate alone, the yield of 2s. in the £ on assessed annual value of land ratable to the local fund. A general rate exceeding 3d. in the £ on unimproved capital value may not be levied upon a mine worked for minerals other than coal or shale. In special cases where the rate as stated above would yield less than the amount required for the purposes of the rate, the Governor may alter the limit by proclamation.

The first year in which the general rate was levied on the unimproved capital value was 1908, and now, with few minor exceptions, the unimproved capital value forms the basis on which are levied special, local and loan rates.

The following table shows for various years since 1908 the unimproved capital value, rates levied and rates and extra charges on overdue rates collected in metropolitan and country municipalities:—

Year.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Rates Levied.		Rates and Extra Charges Collected.		
		Amount.	Average per £ of u.c.v.	Amount.	Ratio to—	
					Rates and Charges Levied.	Rates and Charges Collectable.

METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES (Excluding Sydney).

	£000.	£	d.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
1908...	25,210	350,324	3-34	346,766	98-55	85-25
1916...	37,331	685,625	4-41	682,323	99-00	90-73
1921...	54,730	1,140,720	5-00	1,148,855	99-81	91-45
1926...	80,942	1,834,838	5-44	1,838,125	99-39	92-17
1928...	99,723	2,309,161	5-56	2,285,529	98-07	91-40
1929...	110,157	2,483,550	5-41	2,500,345	99-84	91-95
1930...	118,852	2,641,953	5-34	2,501,113	93-59	86-51
1931...	118,250	2,497,057	5-07	2,131,131	83-60	72-51
1932...	100,586	2,132,553	5-09	2,009,476	92-03	67-17

COUNTRY MUNICIPALITIES.

	£000.	£	d.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
1908...	18,695	268,736	3-45	267,495	99-12	71-25
1916...	20,767	432,929	5-00	428,954	98-37	80-77
1921...	27,005	715,261	6-36	717,871	98-89	83-28
1926...	34,028	987,436	6-96	988,320	98-90	85-95
1928...	37,775	1,181,835	7-51	1,175,497	98-20	85-50
1929...	40,215	1,270,305	7-58	1,245,238	96-72	83-76
1930...	40,673	1,321,861	7-80	1,236,658	91-93	77-94
1931...	40,786	1,254,632	7-38	1,093,373	85-01	66-82
1932...	34,766	1,149,247	7-93	1,072,892	90-85	62-24

The amount of rates levied increased in both metropolitan and country municipalities until 1930, then declined in each year. The increase was due partly to higher rating, and partly to a rapid appreciation of unimproved capital values, especially in the metropolitan area. The slight increase in the average rate levied in 1932 was due to a sudden decline in unimproved values. Because of delay in revaluations, the movement in values cannot be regarded as an index of development or economic fluctuations from year to year, though valuable in this respect over longer periods.

Whereas in early years the general rate accounted for the bulk of rating by municipal councils, the gradual expansion of trading functions, water, sewerage and other special local works and services, has resulted in an increase of other rates. Rates other than general rates amounted to £12,344 in 1908, £117,284 in 1921, £328,460 in 1926, and £493,490 in 1932, in metropolitan municipalities, and £59,606, £230,365, £382,321, and £489,988 respectively in country districts.

The amount of rates levied represents the amount taken to account by councils as revenue, after deductions in respect of reductions of valuations on appeals and amounts written off as irrecoverable. Until the advent of the depression all but a small proportion of the rates levied and extra charges in the form of interest on overdue rates were collected in each year. Since 1929, however, the ratio of rates and charges collected to the

amount levied has declined substantially. There was a measure of recovery in 1932 from the lowest percentage in 1931, but experience is still such as to impose a strain on municipal finances, which depend upon actual collections of revenue to meet the costs of works, services and loan commitments, etc.

The more serious decline in the ratio of rates and charges collected to those collectable was due to the substantial increases in outstanding rates and charges carried forward in each of the last few years. The amounts were £218,935 in 1929, £390,095 in 1930, £808,061 in 1931 and £981,983 in 1932, in the metropolitan area, and £241,487, £350,051, £542,839 and £650,894 respectively in country municipalities.

Shire Ratings.

In the shires the rates which may be levied are similar to those in municipalities. They are levied upon the unimproved capital value except in a few cases where a small special rate has been imposed on the improved value. The minimum general rate is the same as in the municipalities and the maximum amounts leviable are as follow:—(a) For the total of the general rate only—the sum yielded by a rate of 2d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of all ratable land in the shire; (b) for the total of all rates in urban areas (other than general, water local, and sewerage local) the yield of 2s. in the £ on the assessed annual value of ratable land in the urban area; (c) the total of water local alone or sewerage local alone, the yield of 2s. in the £ on assessed annual value. As in municipalities the limits may be altered by proclamation if after inquiry it appears that the limit is less than is needed for the purposes of the rate.

Particulars relating to rates levied and collected in the shires in various years since 1907, the first year the shires were in operation, are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Rates Levied.		Rates and Extra Charges Collected.		
		Amount.	Average per £ of u.c.v.	Amount.	Ratio to—	
					Rates and Charges Levied.	Rates and Charges Collectable.
	£000.	£	d.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
1907	...	81,527	287,635	0.85	226,678	78.81
1916	...	105,698	651,437	1.48	654,434	100.10
1921	...	130,834	1,034,147	1.90	1,031,688	98.86
1926	...	154,614	1,474,857	2.29	1,476,534	99.11
1928	...	153,551	1,551,386	2.35	1,546,077	98.60
1929	...	166,658	1,679,538	2.42	1,664,788	98.01
1930	...	168,854	1,719,530	2.44	1,585,702	90.69
1931	...	162,740	1,420,061	2.09	1,241,198	85.02
1932	...	148,849	1,307,292	2.11	1,250,147	93.10

The level of rating increased until 1930, higher valuations being accompanied by an increase in the average rate per £ of unimproved capital value. In 1931 there was a decrease in both valuations and average rate, but in 1932 the valuations declined to a greater extent than the amount of rates levied, with the consequence that the average rate in the £ rose slightly.

Rates other than general rate increased from £17,464 in 1916, to £74,701 in 1921, to £214,239 in 1926 and to £228,566 in 1932, whilst outstanding rates and extra charges at the end of 1928 and each succeeding year amounted to £237,612, £271,375, £434,216, £652,969, and £745,606.

Main Roads and Harbour Bridge Rates.

In terms of the Sydney Harbour Bridge Act and the Main Roads Act the councils of certain municipalities and shires are required to contribute towards the cost of the Harbour Bridge and works performed by the Main Roads Board, on the basis of a rate on the unimproved capital value of ratable properties.

The contribution in respect of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, first levied in 1923, was at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ of unimproved capital value. For 1933 and subsequent years, it was reduced to $\frac{1}{8}$ d. For main roads the rate of contribution for the years 1925 to 1932 was $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ of unimproved values, except on land used for agricultural or pastoral purposes or situated within the City of Sydney, on which the rate was $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £. In 1933 the rates of contribution for the main roads were reduced to $\frac{7}{16}$ d. and $\frac{7}{32}$ d. in the £ of unimproved capital value respectively.

Revenue to meet these charges is derived by councils either by the levy of special rates or by provision in the general rates, and the amounts stated below are included in the particulars of rates levied, which have been quoted in the preceding pages.

Year.			Rates Levied by City of Sydney, Municipalities and Shires for—		
			Sydney Harbour Bridge.	Main Roads.	Totals.
			£	£	£
1923	...	...	115,550	...	115,550
1924	...	...	138,726	...	138,726
1925	...	...	141,681	242,563	384,244
1926	...	...	146,799	257,724	404,523
1927	...	...	182,671	286,602	469,273
1928	...	...	191,056	308,447	499,503
1929	...	...	192,543	328,252	520,795
1930	...	...	194,054	348,692	542,746
1931	...	...	186,639	344,187	530,826
1932	...	...	156,332	287,781	444,113

City of Sydney Finances.

The City Council conducts its affairs under the Sydney Corporation Acts and is not bound by the provisions of the Local Government Acts. Its accounts in recent years have been kept on a revenue and expenditure basis, thereby showing the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the period to which they relate. There are, however, vital differences in the form of its accounts and those of other local bodies, which make it desirable that the particulars of financial operations of the City Council be shown separately. The differences relate chiefly to the charging of expenditure to revenue and capital, and reference should be made to the description on page 428 of the procedure adopted by councils operating under the Local Government Act.

In the accounts of the City Council contributions to sinking funds for the repayment of loans are charged against ordinary revenue, whilst expenditure from loan funds on works, such as roads, streets, bridges, etc., is capitalised.

The rates and other city revenues are paid into, and the expenses not otherwise provided for are defrayed out of the City Fund. Receipts and disbursements relating to the public markets, and to resumptions of land, etc., are recorded separately, and these accounts form part of the City Fund. The financial operations of the city electricity undertaking constitute a separate account.

The following is a statement of the expenditure and income of the various funds of the City of Sydney during 1932, showing for the City Fund objects of expenditure and sources of income. Main roads and Harbour Bridge rates, though not usually regarded as forming part of the City Council's finances, are included in the table.

Particulars.	City Fund.			
	Public Markets.	Resumptions.	Other.	Total.
Expenditure—	£	£	£	£
Salaries and wages	23,996	5,746	326,386	356,128
Stores and sundries	14,161	21,096	218,871	254,128
Insurance and rates	24,552	49,342	18,731	92,625
Electricity	4,628	1,419	43,657	49,704
Interest	54,960	329,150	119,603	503,713
Sinking Fund	15,798	69,727	39,892	125,417
Total, City Fund	138,095	476,480	767,140	1,381,715
Insurance Fund ... ..	...	...	...	11,387
Main Roads and Harbour Bridge Rates ... ..	...	...	...	147,910
Electricity Works Fund ... ..	...	...	...	2,374,796
Total, Expenditure ... ..	...	...	...	3,915,808
Income—				
Rates ... ..	...	...	906,628	906,628
Rents and hire	53,333	98,588	17,528	169,449
Licenses, fees, dues, fines and proceeds	58,819	...	51,017	109,836
Sundries	798	334	116,853	117,985
Total, City Fund	112,950	98,922	1,092,026	1,303,898
Insurance Fund ... ..	...	...	...	34,115
Main Roads and Harbour Bridge Rates ... ..	...	...	...	147,910
Electricity Works Fund ... ..	...	...	...	2,418,143
Total, Income ... ..	...	...	...	3,904,066

Interest and contributions to sinking funds for repayment of loans absorbed 48 per cent. of the income of the City Funds, 63 per cent. of the amount being in respect of resumptions. There was a deficit of £77,817 on the operations of the City Fund, and a surplus of £43,347 in the Electricity Fund, the net balance on all funds being a deficit of £11,742. The accumulated deficit on all funds at 31st December, 1932, amounted to £224,941, which was made up of accumulated deficits of the City Fund, £345,737, and Electricity Fund £160,971, less a surplus of the Insurance Fund amounting to £281,767. The deficiencies for the year in respect of Public Markets and Resumptions Accounts were £25,145 and £377,558 respectively.

Expenditure during 1932 was £321,673 less than in 1931. In the City Fund, savings in interest amounting to £95,155 largely accounted for a

total reduction of £140,655, whilst reduced expenditures under other heads were: Electricity Fund £149,101, Insurance Fund £1,666, and contributions for the Main Roads and Harbour Bridge £30,251.

Income of the Electricity Fund was £98,565 higher than in the previous year, and that of the City Fund £129,182 lower, chiefly because of a decline in receipts from rents and hire charges in the Public Markets and Resumptions Accounts, and a recession in sundry items of income. The net decline in the income of all funds amounted to £64,027, including £30,251 on account of rates levied in respect of the main roads and Harbour Bridge.

City of Sydney—Liabilities and Assets.

The following is a summary of liabilities and assets of all funds of the City of Sydney as at 31st December, 1932:—

Liabilities.		Assets.	
	£	£	£
Debentures ...	25,087,559	Land and Buildings ...	12,056,794
Sundry Creditors ...	1,831,301	Machinery, Plant, and	
Overdrafts ...	1,092,397	Stores ...	15,436,340
Total Liabilities to Creditors ...	28,011,257	Less Depreciation Reserve ...	27,493,134
			4,181,544
Reserves, Revenue Ac- counts, etc. ...	4,771,815		23,311,590
		Sundry Debtors ...	752,999
		Cash and Bank Balances ...	1,194,611
		Investments—Sinking Funds ...	3,409,971
		Other ...	1,124,108
		Total Tangible Assets	£29,793,279
		Loan Discounts and Flotation Ex- penses ...	354,217
		Revenue Accounts—Deficits	506,708
		Expenditure on Streets, etc—Capital- ised ...	1,789,912
		Other ...	338,956
		Total Intangible Assets	£2,989,793
Total Liabilities	£32,783,072	Total Assets ...	£32,783,072

The liabilities at 31st December, 1932, excluding reserves and balances on revenue accounts, amounted to £28,011,257. The tangible assets, apart from depreciation reserve in respect thereof, amounted to £29,793,279, the excess over liabilities being £1,782,022.

The total amount of debentures outstanding at the end of 1932, was £25,087,559, and the accumulated sinking fund amounted to £3,409,971, leaving the net indebtedness on capital account at £21,677,588.

The debentures included £14,092,240 borrowed in connection with electric lighting, £7,487,662 for resumptions, and £1,050,857 for public markets. The proceeds of such loans have been spent mainly on reproductive municipal works, and in 1932 the various funds were debited with £1,271,904 to meet annual interest charges, including interest on overdrafts and deposits, and £247,782 for sinking fund contributions.

Land and buildings include such large items as public markets, £1,623,139; town hall, etc., £1,243,539; resumptions, £6,033,111; land and buildings used for the electricity works, £3,157,005. The value of land and buildings shown for resumptions includes costs incurred in respect of resumptions used for roads, as details are not shown as to the costs of portions used for roads and those retained as assets in the form of land and buildings. Of the total amount of £15,436,340 shown for machinery, plant and stores, £15,375,099 is on account of electricity works. The investments of the accumulated sinking fund, £3,409,971, consisted of Commonwealth Government loans, £780,040 State Treasury deposits, £265,374 Municipal Council of Sydney debentures £2,354,183, and Commonwealth Bank deposits in London awaiting permanent investment £10,374.

Finances of City of Sydney.

The following table summarises the finances of the City of Sydney since 1928:—

Particulars.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Area Acres	3,244	3,244	3,244	3,244	3,244
Population No.	92,038	90,879	90,035	89,404	88,600
Value*—	£	£	£	£	£
Unimproved Capital ...	61,162,239	60,983,094	60,896,333	56,960,774	48,910,429
Improved Capital ...	190,999,120	193,988,920	221,856,440	192,194,440	154,595,200
Assessed Annual ...	8,236,784	8,343,732	9,553,692	8,253,241	6,464,096
City Fund†—					
Income—Rates† ...	842,463	959,112	1,022,468	904,769	906,628
Other sources	705,708	655,817	654,432	528,311	397,270
Total ...	1,548,171	1,614,929	1,676,900	1,433,080	1,303,898
Expenditure	1,596,398	1,562,747	1,638,014	1,522,370	1,381,715
Electricity Works Fund—					
Income	2,249,796	2,549,685	2,480,745	2,319,578	2,418,143
Expenditure	2,283,533	2,358,336	2,456,048	2,523,897	2,374,796
All Funds—					
Total Income†	4,063,853	4,338,851	4,327,433	3,968,093	3,904,066
Total Expenditure† ...	4,099,618	4,073,546	4,240,286	4,237,481	3,915,808
Excess of Income ...	(—)35,765	265,305	87,147	(—)269,388	(—)11,742
All Funds—					
Liabilities	24,371,822	26,905,640	28,393,820	28,326,823	28,011,257
Assets	25,573,545	28,066,416	29,706,539	29,731,548	29,793,279
Excess of Assets ...	1,001,723	1,160,776	1,312,719	1,404,725	1,782,022
Loans outstanding ...	19,075,148	21,982,947	24,546,946	24,793,179	25,087,559
Sinking Fund	2,137,207	2,428,784	2,761,085	3,116,356	3,409,971

(—) Denotes excess of Expenditure. * Excluding properties not ratable. † See context below.

‡ Including subsidiary accounts, Public Markets, and Resumptions.

‡ Includes £25,368 adjustment of exchange on accrued overseas interest, properly applicable to 1930.

There were revaluations of city properties in January, 1931, and 1932, and in July, 1933, when the Unimproved Capital Value amounted to £48,929,602, Improved Capital Value to £143,791,020, and the Assessed Annual Value to £6,470,596; Improved Capital and Annual Values were reassessed in 1930. The value of Federal Government properties is not included in the figures shown above.

The total income and expenditure of all funds as shown in the foregoing table include rates collected in respect of the Sydney Harbour Bridge and the main roads. On the other hand, the income and expenditure of the City Fund do not include the bridge rates, and include the main roads rates in 1929 and 1930 only. Details as to the amount of these rates levied in each year are shown in the table on page 420.

The total liabilities, as shown above, are exclusive of reserves and balances on revenue accounts. The total assets refer to tangible assets only, less depreciation reserve in respect to them, and intangible assets have been omitted. Sinking fund investments £3,409,971, amounts uninvested and interest accrued £29,457, and proceeds from the sale of residue lands £737,879, represented in the aggregate a proportion of 16.65 per cent. of the debenture loan debt outstanding at the end of 1932.

FINANCES OF SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY MUNICIPALITIES AND OF SHIRES.

The Local Government Act prescribes that there must be a general fund in each area, to which must be credited all moneys receivable in respect of the general rate, loans raised for any general purpose and loan rates levied in respect thereof, and moneys receivable in respect of any matter not appertaining to another fund. The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purposes, such as administration, health, roads and services, etc., and the payment of interest and principal of loans.

There must be a special fund or a local fund for each special or each local rate levied, to which the principles stated for the general fund apply, with the restriction that resources may be applied only to the special purposes or in the specified area in respect of which each rate is levied.

A separate trading fund must be kept for each trading undertaking conducted by the council.

All loan proceeds must be used for the specific purpose for which the loans were obtained, and may not be transferred from one fund to another, except by authority of the Minister.

In addition to the above-mentioned funds, there must be a trust fund, which consists of receipts from the Government pending transfer to appropriate funds, deposits from contractors, etc., and any other amounts held in trust by the council.

According to the ordinances under the Act, accounts must be "Income and Expenditure Accounts," kept by double entry, and each "fund" must have a separate banking account. Thus there is compiled for the general fund and for each special, local, or trading fund a revenue account, showing details of the total expenditure chargeable for the period, whether paid or unpaid, and the total income for the same period, whether received or outstanding. A balance-sheet also is required for each fund with appropriate liabilities and assets, and aggregate balance-sheets and revenue accounts must be published. Only "realisable" assets may be shown, so that roads, bridges, drains, and other constructive works are excluded.

The tables which follow have been compiled from the annual statements of accounts of municipal and shire councils operating under the Local Government Act, 1919, in a form suited to the special requirements arising from the nature of activities undertaken.

In performing works and providing services and utilities it is the object of each council to arrange sufficient finance to meet commitments incurred during the year. For this purpose there are available in each year revenue accruing and accumulated balances from earlier periods. When any large expenditures are incurred for the purpose of constructing roads, bridges, etc., or acquiring assets, there are available also special means of finance such as the raising of loans and deferment of payment of principal sums under deferred payment contracts, obligations in respect of which must be liquidated during the period of usefulness of the works constructed and assets acquired.

In the table of "revenue and expenditure" there are shown items of annual revenue, comprising rates levied, Government grants and endowment, charges for services, and miscellaneous forms of licenses, fees, fines, etc., and expenditure chargeable thereto. Included under expenditure chargeable against revenue are costs incurred during the year in respect of non-realisable public works (e.g., road, bridge construction), etc., financed by loan funds and deferred payment contracts; but repayments of loans, payments off deferred debts and other items which are provided by annual revenue are excluded.

The table relating to capital transactions or Invested Funds Account, i.e., that section of the balance sheet which embraces assets of a permanent or fixed nature and long-term liabilities, is designed to indicate the nature of financial transactions other than those appearing under the heads of revenue and expenditure. On the credit side, the item "purchase of assets," has been provided for partly from revenue collections and partly from loan funds and deferred debts, whilst loan repayments and payments off deferred debts have been made solely from funds derived from annual revenues, and items included under "other" mostly so. Debit entries show the extent to which works, etc., of a lasting nature and the purchase of assets have been financed by loan funds and time-payment contracts, and, under "other," the utilisation of reserves mainly for the purpose of repairs and renewals of plant.

The movement, either progression or retrogression, in councils' current finances as a result of a year's operations is ascertained by combining the balances disclosed in both tables, the excess of revenue over expenditure chargeable thereto, or vice versa, being transferred to the table of capital transactions for this purpose.

The activities of the City of Sydney, which are dealt with on page 423, et seq., have been excluded from the statements presented in this section because differences in the form in which accounts are compiled preclude even approximations of comparable data.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

A summary of the expenditure and revenue of all municipalities and shires in accordance with the foregoing description is shown below for the year 1932. The operations of general, special and local funds have been combined under the head of "Ordinary Services," the nature of which

is indicated by the sub-heads of functional classifications. Trading, water and sewerage funds, grouped separately, are further analysed on later pages.

Particulars.	Metropolitan Municipal- ities (excluding Sydney).	Country Municipal- ities.	Sales.	Total.
Expenditure.				
Ordinary Services—	£	£	£	£
Administration	162,227	130,551	203,775	496,553
Works	999,660	515,245	1,619,908	3,134,813
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage	254,259	187,802	102,573	544,634
Parks and Reserves	148,452	72,260	13,966	234,678
Other	29,639	27,290	17,196	74,125
Total	432,350	287,352	133,735	853,437
Services—				
Street Lighting	157,900	91,333	46,408	295,641
Fire Prevention	53,756	20,700	5,927	80,383
Other	57,432	51,496	35,623	144,551
Total	269,088	163,529	87,958	520,575
Property	41,669	30,178	18,539	90,386
Interest on Loans, Overdrafts, etc. ...	299,974	82,828	84,743	467,545
Contributions to Main Roads Board and Harbour Bridge Fund	252,632	8,499	35,072	296,203
Other	36,535	33,862	51,034	121,431
Total, Ordinary Services	2,494,135	1,252,044	2,234,764	5,980,943
Trading Accounts	70,417	922,949	204,919	1,198,285
Water and Sewerage Accounts ... ..	.....	377,577	23,906	401,483
Aggregate Expenditure	2,564,552	2,552,570	2,463,589	7,580,711
Income.				
Ordinary Services—				
Rates and Extra Charges	2,176,700	834,589	1,290,317	4,301,606
Government Endowment ... ..	.....	.....	147,095	147,095
Works—				
Government Grants	244,007	182,671	693,139	1,119,817
Contributions	52,051	11,838	18,986	82,875
Other	18,312	4,132	32,452	54,896
Total	314,370	198,641	744,577	1,257,588
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage	149,411	216,356	121,513	487,280
Other	53,851	34,172	10,989	99,012
Total	203,262	250,528	132,502	586,292
Services	34,357	35,430	15,497	85,284
Property	25,433	50,592	25,205	101,230
Other	33,306	24,047	14,142	71,495
Total, Ordinary Services	2,787,428	1,393,827	2,369,335	6,550,590
Trading Accounts	87,038	1,051,816	237,177	1,376,031
Water and Sewerage Accounts ... ..	.....	410,538	30,038	440,576
Aggregate Revenue	2,874,466	2,856,181	2,636,550	8,367,197
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure chargeable thereto—				
Ordinary Services	293,293	141,783	134,571	569,647
*Aggregate	309,914	303,611	172,961	786,486

* Balance transferred to following table of Capital Transactions.

Administration represents the total administrative expenses of councils, less transfers to trading and water and sewerage accounts of such amounts as are deemed to arise from the conduct of their operations. The charge

for interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., shown under ordinary services does not include £299,121 charged to trading, water and sewerage accounts. Interest charges from all sources, amounting to £766,666, were £305,577 in metropolitan municipalities, £339,290 in country municipalities, and £121,799 in shires.

Total rates levied and interest on overdue rates amounted to £4,707,169, of which £4,301,606 were on account of ordinary services, and £405,563 formed part of the revenue of trading, water and sewerage accounts.

Amounts granted by the Government to councils are paid into a trust fund and transferred to revenue only as required to meet expenditure actually incurred in the performance of works and services for which the grants have been made. The amount of Government assistance to municipalities in 1932 was £479,787.

Of this amount £426,678 represented contributions to public works (roads, streets, bridges, etc.) and £37,588 were granted for health administration, chiefly as contributions to inspectors' salaries and park improvements carried out in relief of unemployment. The shires received Government assistance amounting to £841,553 in 1932, including £693,139 on account of public works and £147,095 by way of endowment.

The following statement of capital transactions, or operations on Invested Funds Account, during 1932, should be considered in conjunction with figures of revenue and expenditure:—

Particulars.	Municipalities.		Shires.	Total.
	Metropolitan (excluding Sydney).	Country.		
<i>Debit—</i>	£	£	£	£
Loan Expenditure	182,334	48,874	23,099	254,307
Balances owing on Deferred Debts incurred during year	27,827	239,838	51,547	319,212
Fixed Assets written off—depreciation, obsolescence and sale	75,153	201,674	134,358	411,185
Other	3,507	10,999	4,916	19,422
Total	288,821	501,385	213,920	1,004,126
<i>Credit—</i>				
Assets purchased	70,786	368,997	109,192	548,975
Loan Repayments (including Sinking Fund)	390,798	191,199	102,807	684,804
Payment off Deferred Debts	46,726	82,320	85,768	214,814
Other	5,258	44,133	9,369	58,760
Total	513,568	686,649	307,136	1,507,353
Balance (representing net Capital Transactions provided from revenue sources)	224,747	185,264	93,216	503,227
*Excess of Revenue over Expenditure chargeable thereto	309,914	303,611	172,961	786,486
Surplus or Progression in Current Finances	85,167	118,347	79,745	283,259

*Transferred from preceding table of Revenue and Expenditure.

Included in "other," on the debit side, are payments on account of deferred debts owing to councils, £10,094, and realisations of investments which supplemented funds available for the purpose of meeting current expenditure. On the credit side, "other" includes investment of funds to provide for the renewal and repair of plant, £41,106, and deferred debts owing to councils created during the year £3,703.

The net result of financial operations of councils during 1932 was an improvement of £283,259 in the current financial position. Some qualifica-

tion of this result may arise from difficulty in the collection of outstanding rates. Rates represent an important item of income, and the rapid growth of amounts outstanding, which have been included in revenue from year to year, is specially treated on page 422. Surpluses, or progression in current finances, achieved by 32 metropolitan municipalities, amounted to £124,972, in 102 country municipalities to £138,242, and in 97 shires to £126,141. Sixteen municipalities in the metropolitan area and thirty in the country incurred deficits after taking into consideration net transactions on capital account, the amounts involved being £39,805 and £19,895, and 41 shires incurred deficits amounting to £46,396.

The revenue of municipalities and shires was derived from various sources in the following proportions, viz.: Rates and extra charges, including £405,563 credited to trading, water and sewerage accounts, 56.2 per cent.; Government assistance under all heads, 15.8 per cent.; contributions, etc., to works, 1.6 per cent.; health, 6.5 per cent.; services, 1.0 per cent.; property, 1.2 per cent.; trading and water and sewerage accounts, other than rates included above, 16.8 per cent.; and other 0.9 per cent.

The revenue per head of population was £2 10s. 6d. in metropolitan municipalities, £4 19s. 6d. in country municipalities, and £3 7s. 11d. in shires.

The total expenditure chargeable against revenue, £7,580,711, was financed by loans and time payment debts incurred in respect of works, etc., having long life to the extent of £216,339 and £30,367 respectively, and the balance of finance so derived, viz., £37,968 and £288,845, was applied to capital purposes in the acquisition of fixed assets. Thus expenditure incurred during the year not financed by borrowing on fixed terms amounted to £8,514,545, consisting of revenue expenditure £7,334,005, repayment of loans £684,804, payments off deferred debts £214,814, reservations for repairs and renewals of plant, etc., £54,648, and purchases of assets, etc., £226,274.

The following table shows approximately the manner in which income was disbursed during 1932:—

Head of Service.	Municipalities.		Shires.	Total.
	Metropolitan (excluding Sydney).	Country.		
Expenditure chargeable to Revenue not financed by Loans or other forms of fixed borrowing—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ordinary Services—				
Administration	1 1	0 10	1 6	1 2
Public Works	5 8	3 2	11 6	6 7
Health	2 10	1 10	1 0	1 11
Public Services	1 10	1 1	0 8	1 2
Property	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 2
Interest on Loans, Overdrafts, etc....	2 0	0 6	0 7	1 1
Other	1 11	0 3	0 7	0 11
Total, Ordinary Services ...	15 7	7 10	16 0	13 0
Trading Accounts	0 6	6 0	1 6	2 9
Water and Sewerage Accounts ...	.....	2 6	0 2	0 11
Total, Revenue Expenditure ...	16 1	16 4	17 8	16 8
Capital Expenditure, not financed by Loans, etc.—				
Purchase of Assets	0 4	0 9	0 5	0 6
Loan Repayments	2 8	1 3	0 9	1 7
Payments off Deferred Debts ...	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 6
Other ... ..	.....	0 4	0 1	0 2
Total Expenditure	19 5	19 2	19 6	19 5

The total under all heads of fixed charges in respect of indebtedness, consisting of interest and instalments of principal, amounted in 1932 to £1,666,284, or 3s. 10d. per £ of income. Debt charges on ordinary services were much higher in metropolitan municipalities than in other areas, due to extensive works operations (roads, bridge, etc., construction), but this was partly offset by similar charges under the head of trading, water and sewerage accounts, which in country districts are controlled largely by local authorities.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

The liabilities and assets of the City of Sydney as at 31st December, 1932, are shown on page 425, and the following statement indicates the nature of the liabilities and "realisable" assets at book values of the suburban and country municipalities and the shires as at that date, amounts due from one fund to another being excluded.

Balance-sheets of local governing bodies, other than the city of Sydney, are divided into two sections, viz., Available Funds and Invested Funds. In the former are included liquid assets and current liabilities, whilst the latter covers fixed assets, investments, debts on extended terms and long-term liabilities.

Funds.	Municipalities.		Shires.	Total.
	Metropolitan (excluding Sydney).	Country.		
	£	£	£	£
Liabilities—				
Sundry creditors, including Loans outstanding and interest ...	5,952,600	2,897,267	1,546,521	10,396,388
Debts due to Government, including interest ...	228,332	4,265,657	481,850	4,975,839
Bank overdraft ...	709,840	433,315	404,027	1,547,182
Other (including Deposits on Contracts and unexpended Government grants) ...	55,251	113,157	96,599	265,007
Total ...	6,946,023	7,709,396	2,528,997	17,184,416
Assets—				
Cash in hand and bank balances ...	256,033	618,644	282,641	1,157,318
Outstanding rates and interest ...	981,983	650,894	745,606	2,378,483
Sundry debtors ...	304,156	464,366	192,066	960,588
Furniture ...	53,651	71,909	41,289	166,849
Stores and materials... ..	45,230	120,500	57,518	223,248
Land, buildings, plant and machinery ...	2,075,887	8,445,058	1,972,639	12,493,584
Other ...	18,637	69,231	50,437	138,305
Total ...	3,735,577	10,440,602	3,342,196	17,518,375
Balance—				
Available Funds ...	358,486	753,934	571,353	1,683,773
Invested Funds ...	(-) 3,568,932	1,977,272	241,846	(-) 1,349,814
Net ...	(-) 3,210,446	2,731,206	813,199	333,959

(-) Indicates excess of liabilities.

Items comprising the Available and Invested Funds sections of the balance-sheet are combined in the foregoing statement, the balance only of each section being shown.

The substantial credit balances of Available Funds Account, representing excesses of liquid assets over current liabilities carried forward and available for expenditure in 1933, indicate a satisfactory financial position, but the abnormal growth of outstanding rates, which increased by £1,726,581 or more than trebled since 1928, has imposed a strain on finances which is evidenced by an increase in overdraft accommodation and a curtailment of expenditure, especially on works.

The items "overdrafts" and "cash in hand and bank balances" are the totals of debit and credit bank balances respectively of the separate funds of individual councils, and not the net balance of all accounts. Thus an overdraft of, say, street lighting fund has been so treated and not used to diminish or extinguish a credit bank balance of general fund. At 31st December, 1932, municipalities with net overdrafts on all funds numbered forty in the metropolitan area and seventy-seven in the country, the total amount in each case being £471,007 and £175,967. The net amount of overdrafts in eighty-five shires was £226,297. Net credit bank balances on all accounts in the same areas were £17,200, £361,296 and £104,911, the numbers of individual councils concerned being eight, fifty-five and fifty-three respectively.

Assets, mainly in metropolitan municipalities, amounting to approximately £640,000, consisting of undertakings or agreements by the Main Roads Board to repay loans, or to subsidise councils in the repayment of loans and deferred debts incurred for the purpose of carrying out works on main roads, have been excluded from the above statement, though corresponding liabilities have been included. Annual payments by the Main Roads Board of interest and instalments of principal amounting to about £98,000 are included in government grants in the revenue tables.

The policy of constructing works from loan moneys has been followed more extensively in the metropolitan area—where development has been rapid—than in the country districts, and this accounts for the heavy adverse balance on Invested Funds Account. In the country districts large outlays of borrowed funds have been more generally applied to the establishment of electricity, gas, water and sewerage services, and are reflected as assets in the value of land, buildings, plant, etc.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT.

The central Government of the State affords financial assistance to the local governing bodies in the form of endowment for general purposes or of grants for roads and other necessary works, or for special purposes. Endowments are paid to shires only, assistance to municipalities being paid as grants. The endowment is distributed amongst the shires according to an apportionment made by the Government in every third year. The matters to be taken into account in making the distribution are specified in the Act, *e.g.*, the necessity for developing new districts, the extent to which the council and the people of the areas concerned undertake to share in the development by constructing works or paying local rates, the rate levied and its relation to the maximum rate.

The amount of endowment, which, in recent years had been about £150,000 per annum, was increased in 1928 to £250,000 and reduced to £150,450 in 1931. The allotment for the three years commencing 1st January, 1931, was as follows:—

30 shires receive no endowment.					
19	"	"	less than £500	per annum.	
23	"	"	£500 and under £1,000	per annum.	
24	"	"	£1,000	"	£1,500
12	"	"	£1,500	"	£2,000
18	"	"	£2,000	"	£3,000
8	"	"	£3,000	"	£4,000
3	"	"	£4,000	"	£5,000
1	"	"	receives	£5,000	

The shires which receive the largest endowment are Bellingen, £4,000; Kearsley, £4,250; Manning, £4,550; and Dorriggo, £5,000.

Beyond this endowment the State on occasion makes available funds for specific purposes which have usually been the subject of application by

individual local governing bodies. Prior to 1925 the State voted annually to shires and municipalities considerable sums for the maintenance of main roads and bridges, and these sums are included below under the heading "Public Works." In 1925, however, the Main Roads Board came into being and increased funds, set aside for main roads construction and maintenance, were in part disbursed through the councils of municipalities and shires.

The machinery of local government has been applied also to the distribution of money made available by the Government for the relief of unemployment. Under a scheme of relief works commenced in May, 1933, the Government makes fortnightly advances to councils of sums sufficient to meet the wages of persons employed on these works, plus an allowance of 10 per cent. to cover overhead costs. This scheme is an alternative to the distribution of food relief, and it has been adopted by over 70 per cent. of the councils.

Moneys handled by the councils of municipalities and shires for any of the abovementioned purposes are included in the following comparison of funds provided by the State and Commonwealth Governments and expended by councils:—

Year.	Municipalities.			Shires.				Total Government Assistance.
	Public Works.	Other.	Total Municipalities.	Endowment.	Public Works.	Other.	Total Shires.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1922	102,639	5,884	108,523	156,861	183,712	374	340,947	449,470
1923	66,688	5,259	71,947	150,296	166,697	472	317,465	389,412
1924	43,382	6,213	49,595	146,705	265,218	306	412,229	461,824
1925	232,354	5,359	238,313	149,345	613,045	7,253	769,643	1,007,956
1926	242,051	5,411	247,492	147,525	958,447	7,123	1,113,095	1,360,587
1927	298,184	9,196	307,380	153,410	1,051,454	1,296	1,206,160	1,513,540
1928	372,133	6,152	378,285	261,315	1,007,937	1,444	1,270,696	1,648,981
1929	424,732	6,102	430,834	254,948	1,483,334	498	1,743,780	2,174,614
1930	603,857	23,865	632,722	250,303	1,467,358	4,930	1,722,591	2,335,313
1931	342,707	9,073	351,780	149,533	678,980	315	828,828	1,180,608
1932	426,678	53,109	479,787	147,095	693,139	1,319	841,553	1,321,340

Amounts stated above for grants represent transfers to revenue from the Trust Fund, to which payments by the Government are credited, pending the actual performance of works, etc., in respect of which grants have been made.

LOANS.

Loans obtained by the Council of the City of Sydney prior to 1905 were raised under the provisions of special Acts of Parliament. In 1905 the Sydney Corporation Amendment Act authorised the Council to raise loans, with the approval of the Governor, by the sale of debentures secured upon the corporate rates and revenues of the Council from whatever source arising, and to issue new debentures to repay any such debentures upon maturity. The term of the debentures may not exceed in the aggregate fifty years, and a sinking fund must be established for each loan raised under the Act of 1905, on the basis of 3 per cent. per annum compound interest over the period of fifty years. The maximum rate of interest payable was fixed at 4 per cent. until 1917, when amending legislation provided that the rate of interest be fixed by the Council with the approval of the Governor. The Act of 1917 provided also that the Council, in lieu of issuing debentures subject to the provisions of the Act of 1905, may issue debentures to secure the repayment of its loans, together with interest thereon, by equal yearly or half-yearly instalments. An Act passed in 1928 authorised the City Council to raise loans outside Australia.

Loans obtained by the councils of other municipalities and of shires are raised usually under the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended by subsequent Acts.

In respect of municipal loans, the Local Government Act prescribes that a council may not borrow any moneys which, with existing loans, will cause the total indebtedness to exceed 20 per cent. of the unimproved value of ratable land in the area. If the outstanding loans of a municipality exceed this proportion, the council may not raise a special loan until the total amount falls below the limit. Certain loans expended on reproductive works may be excluded in calculating the limit.

Loans under the Local Government Act may be raised by four methods, viz., limited overdraft, and renewal, ordinary, or special loans.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which the council is authorised to expend a fund (except a trust fund) or for any purpose for which moneys raised by ordinary loan may be applied. The sum raised may not exceed half the preceding year's income of the fund in respect of which it is obtained.

The purpose of limited overdrafts is to enable the councils to finance a regular programme of works and services and to meet extraordinary expenditure during periods of inequality or fluctuations in the collection of rates. In view of this fact, the Department of Local Government suggests to the councils as a general principle that the amount of the overdraft at the end of each year, or, at least, at the end of each council's term, should not exceed the amount outstanding for rates in the case of the general or other fund of which rates constitute the principal source of revenue.

Renewal loans are for the purpose of repaying or renewing any other loan, and for paying the expenses incidental thereto.

Ordinary loans are those for such purposes as carrying out orders as to boundary works, discharging liability arising under verdicts or orders of legal tribunals, establishing or extending sanitary and garbage services, acquiring machinery and equipment for the construction of roads and bridges, establishing road punts and road ferries, and meeting liabilities transferred to the council consequent upon alteration of boundaries. An ordinary loan may be obtained notwithstanding that it will raise the total indebtedness of the council above the prescribed limit, but while there is an excess the council may not raise a special loan.

Special loans are those which do not fall within the other three categories. A council must give notice of a proposal to raise a special loan, and the ratepayers have the right, by petition of at least 25 per cent. of those concerned, to demand that a poll be taken as to whether they approve of the loan, and as to whether the loan rate (if any) shall be on the unimproved or the improved capital value. As a general rule shire special loans may not exceed in the aggregate a sum equal to three times the amount of the income, as shown by the last year's accounts.

The councils may accept from ratepayers advances not exceeding £500 for the purpose of carrying out necessary works for which the lenders have applied. Such loans must be free of interest or at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent., and the amount accepted by a council may not exceed one-tenth of the total revenue for the preceding year.

Renewal, ordinary, or special loans under the Local Government Act are secured, firstly upon the income of the fund to which the loans belong, and, secondly, upon the income of the council arising from any source.

Unless the loans are repayable by instalments at intervals of one year or less, there must be a sinking fund for loan repayment in every fund in respect of which a renewal, ordinary, or special loan has been raised, and in each year the council must transfer to the sinking fund a sum of not less

than the amounts which were intimated in its applications for approval of the loans. In the case of loans repayable by annual or more frequent instalments, the reserve for repayment is optional.

The fixed loans of the City of Sydney and municipalities and shires, as at 31st December, 1932, amounted to £34,649,663, redeemable as follows:—New South Wales, £25,214,400; Victoria, £131,866; London, £7,305,000; and New York, £1,998,397. The interest accrued during 1932 was distributed as follows:—New South Wales, £1,151,909; Victoria, £6,759; London, £380,918; and New York, £109,912. Particulars regarding the loans and the sinking funds set apart to meet them are shown in the following statement. Overdrafts are not included:—

Local Bodies.	Loans Outstanding.				Accumulated Sinking Funds.	Interest Accrued during 1932.
	New South Wales.	London.	New York.	Total.		
Municipalities—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	16,089,162	7,000,000	1,998,397	25,087,559	3,409,971	1,179,303
Other Metropolitan	5,571,702	...	...	5,571,702	2,090	270,688
Country	2,629,152	...	...	2,629,152	51,760	129,961
Total Municipalities	24,290,016	7,000,000	1,998,397	33,288,413	3,463,821	1,579,952
Shires	1,056,250	305,000	...	1,361,250	38,307	69,546
Total	25,346,266	7,305,000	1,998,397	34,649,663	3,502,128	1,649,498

* Including £131,866 raised in Victoria.

The interest accrued in respect of the City of Sydney as shown above represents the amount payable for a full year on the loans outstanding at the end of the year.

During the year 1932 loans were raised as follows:—£524,802 by the City of Sydney, £77,673 by other metropolitan municipalities, £65,729 by country municipalities, and £28,462 by shires.

Net indebtedness on account of fixed loans, *i.e.*, after deduction of sinking fund provision, amounted at the end of 1932 to £31,147,535. In addition, there were outstanding various amounts of indebtedness on account of water and sewerage works and deferred payment debts in respect of plant, etc.

The average rate of interest payable on loans of municipalities was 4.7 per cent., *viz.*, Sydney, 4.7 per cent., other metropolitan 4.8 per cent., and country municipalities 4.9 per cent. The average rate on the shire loans was 5.1 per cent. The decrease in the average rate of interest prevailing in earlier years was due largely to the application of the provisions of the Interest Reduction Act, 1931, to a substantial proportion of local government loans.

Since 1921 the loan indebtedness of the municipal and shire councils has increased threefold. The following comparison shows the fixed loans outstanding at the end of various years since 1916, also the ratio of loans to the unimproved capital value of ratable property in the incorporated areas:—

At 31st Dec.	Amount of Fixed Loans Outstanding (excluding bank overdrafts).				Proportion to Unimproved Capital Value of Ratable Property.			
	City of Sydney.	Other Municipalities.	Shires.	Total.	City of Sydney.	Other Municipalities	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1916	7,050,100	*1,692,133	*148,367	8,890,600	22.62	2.91	0.14	4.56
1921	9,341,742	1,982,953	109,573	11,434,268	26.03	2.43	0.08	4.60
1926	14,283,088	4,388,336	1,036,391	19,712,815	31.92	3.82	0.67	6.27
1923	19,075,148	7,400,542	1,247,955	27,723,645	31.19	5.38	0.79	7.76
1929	21,982,947	8,145,285	1,397,352	31,525,584	36.05	5.42	0.84	8.34
1930	24,546,946	8,590,689	1,188,501	34,626,136	40.31	5.39	0.88	8.90
1931	24,793,179	8,612,970	1,437,512	34,843,661	43.53	5.42	0.88	9.20
1932	25,087,559	8,200,854	1,361,250	34,649,663	51.29	6.06	0.91	10.40

* Including bank overdrafts.

The effects of lower valuations are noticeable in years subsequent to 1930, when there were only slight variations in amounts of loans outstanding. The ratio of loans to the improved capital value in 1932 was 16.23 per cent. in the City of Sydney, and 2.00 per cent. in the other municipalities.

It is apparent that the borrowing by the municipalities and shires is, in the aggregate, well within the limits allowed by the Local Government Act already referred to. The relatively extensive loans of the City of Sydney are invested largely in the acquisition of revenue-producing assets, and considerable amounts have been expended on resumptions for city improvements, which are partly reproductive. Of the city loans current at 31st December, 1932, an amount of £14,092,240 was invested in the city electricity works from which electricity is supplied not only to the City proper but to a number of other local areas.

The place of redemption and the approximate amount of interest payable on the foregoing loans of the City of Sydney, the other municipalities and the shires in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Principal raised in—			Interest accrued during each year.		
	Australia.	Oversea. *	Total.	In Australia. †	Oversea. *	Total. †
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1916 ...	8,066,745†	823,855	8,890,600	316,371	33,208	349,579
1921 ...	9,922,268	1,512,000	11,434,268	423,746	85,690	509,436
1926 ...	16,480,315	3,232,500	19,712,815	835,089	187,862	1,022,951
1928 ...	22,418,645	5,305,000	27,723,645	1,155,198	294,414	1,449,612
1929 ...	24,220,584	7,305,000	31,525,584	1,297,849	405,840	1,703,689
1930 ...	25,277,156	9,348,986	34,626,136	1,391,541	514,194	1,905,735
1931 ...	25,513,028	9,330,633	34,843,661	1,225,350	516,958	1,742,308
1932 ...	25,346,266	9,303,397	34,649,663	1,158,668	490,830	1,649,498

* Years 1916 to 1929 London only; New York included. In 1930 to 1932, viz.: Loan repayable by half yearly instalments amounts at end of 1932, being Loan £1,098,397, Interest £109,912.

† Includes interest on bank overdrafts in years 1916 to 1926 inclusive.

‡ Includes bank overdrafts, except in City of Sydney.

The amounts stated above do not include the sums due to the Government as capital debt on water and sewerage and drainage works, viz., £4,260,194 owing by municipalities and shires at the end of 1932, and £76,782 in respect of the Grafton and South Grafton works. The statement is exclusive also of loans of county councils, viz., £552,403 in 1932, and the interest, £23,876, which was payable in Sydney.

The amount of loan expenditure by local governing bodies in New South Wales, together with repayments of principal sums or payments to sinking funds for the purpose of repayment, are shown below for the years 1928 to 1932:—

Particulars.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931	1932.
Loan Expenditure—					
Municipalities—	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney ...	3,144,892	3,675,806	2,092,548	679,127	170,695
Metropolitan ...	1,264,461	884,525	838,394	516,068	182,334
Country ...	485,685	460,285	334,509	100,068	48,874
Shires ...	270,404	294,223	196,315	62,130	23,099
County Councils ...	55,972	44,834	39,702	45,168	74,661
Total Loan Expenditure	£ 5,221,414	5,359,673	3,501,468	1,402,561	499,663
Repayment of Loans—					
Municipalities—					
City of Sydney ...	*	*	*	404,796	412,852
Metropolitan ...	*	*	*	398,387	390,798
Country ...	*	*	*	183,727	191,199
Shires ...	*	*	*	96,985	102,807
County Councils ...	*	*	*	22,617	24,919
Total, Repayments of Loans	£ *	*	*	1,106,512	1,122,575

*37495—E

* Not available.

Resort is frequently made by councils to the "instalment payment system" in the purchase of assets, especially in connection with the construction of country water and sewerage works by the Government, and, in some cases, the performance of works, such as roads, bridges, etc. The total amount of debt of this nature incurred by municipal and shire councils, excluding City of Sydney, was £588,256 in 1931, and £319,212 in 1932, whilst payments of instalments of outstanding balances were £235,320 and £214,814 respectively.

MUNICIPAL GASWORKS.

The Local Government Act authorises the councils of municipalities and shires to construct gasworks, and to supply gas for public lighting and for use by private consumers. Eighteen country municipalities maintain works for coal gas, and the metropolitan districts are served by private companies.

Details of the accounts of the works of various municipalities are shown in the section "Local Government" of the Statistical Register, 1932-33. A summary of the gasworks revenue accounts of the municipalities with coal gasworks in 1932 is shown in the following statement:—

Expenditure.		Income.	
	£		£
Cost of gas and residuals ...	100,012	Private consumption ...	82,315
Public lighting, attendance, etc. ...	594	Public lighting ...	261
Total Trading Expenditure ...	100,606	Sale of residual products ...	13,359
Surplus ...	4,331	Other ...	2,059
Total ...	£ 104,937	Total Trading Income ...	97,994
		Loan Rates ...	4,137
		Other ...	2,806
		Total ...	£ 104,937

The quantity of gas sold to private consumers during 1932 was 222,737,000 cubic feet at prices ranging from 5s. 8d. to 12s. 1d. per 1,000, the general average being 7s. 5d. per 1,000 cubic feet. The quantity used for public lighting was 824,000 cubic feet, and the revenue therefrom represented 6s. 4d. per 1,000 cubic feet. Income was derived also from rates, and from the sale of residuals, etc. On the operations during 1932 there was a surplus of £4,331 after paying interest, but before meeting charges for repayments of loans. Six municipalities incurred a loss. The average cost of manufacture was about 6s. 3d. per 1,000 cubic feet, after deducting from the cost of gas and residuals the income derived from the sale of residuals.

The balance-sheet of the gasworks trading undertakings at the end of 1932 is given below:—

Liabilities.		Assets.	
	£		£
Loans and deferred payment debts	49,814	Buildings, land, stock, plant, etc.	288,507
Sundry creditors, etc. ...	19,151	Sundry debtors, including amounts due from other funds ...	26,537
Overdrafts ...	10,784	Fixed deposits and investments ...	11,643
Total liabilities ...	79,749	Bank balance, and cash ...	16,252
Excess of Assets ...	263,190		
Total ...	£342,939	Total ...	£342,939

Only one council showed a deficiency of funds at the close of 1932.

MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTRICITY WORKS.

The supply of electricity for lighting and for power is undertaken directly by the councils in many local governing areas. In some cases the councils have established works for the generation of electricity, while in others it is purchased in bulk from another council, from Government works, or from collieries, etc., and distributed to consumers. In addition, electricity for street and private lighting and power in defined areas is supplied under contract with the councils from works which are privately owned and operated, and are not included in the statistics relating to the municipal and shire undertakings which follow.

The largest undertaking is that of the City of Sydney, where operations were commenced in 1904 to supply electricity within the city, the works being extended subsequently to supply a large area beyond the city boundaries. In 1933 the undertaking distributed electricity direct to consumers in the city and in thirty-three other municipalities, and supplied it in bulk to the local councils of eight municipalities and four shires which attend to the distribution in their respective localities.

Certain other local government bodies obtain electricity in bulk from the generating stations of the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales, the Victorian State Electricity Commission, or the New South Wales Government power station at Port Kembla. A number of southern localities and the Federal Capital are supplied from the Burrinjuck hydro-electric works.

The St. George County Council purchases from the Railway Commissioners bulk supplies of electricity which are sold for street lighting and to private consumers in its area, and the Clarence River County Council has constructed hydro-electric works on the Nymboida River.

A statement of the expenditure and income of the electricity concerns of the local governing authorities in 1932 is shown below:—

Particulars.	City of Sydney.	Other Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils.		Total.
				St. George.	Clarence River.	
<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost of electricity ...	2,179,211	848,749	193,649	101,415	40,069	3,363,093
Public lighting, attendance, etc. ...	73,734	44,011	11,270	3,810	1,324	134,149
Total Trading Expenditure*	£ 2,252,945	892,760	204,919	105,225	41,393	3,497,242
<i>Income.</i>						
Sales of electricity ...	2,388,088	912,504	183,602	119,689	46,077	3,649,960
Rent of Meters, installations, etc....	30,055	72,213	18,126	951	4,272	125,617
Total Trading Income ...	£ 2,418,143	984,717	201,728	120,640	50,349	3,775,577
Loan Rates ...	...	39,354	31,873	...	...	71,227
Interest and Sundries ...	...	9,846	3,576	9,011	...	22,433
Total Income	£ 2,418,143	1,033,917	237,177	129,651	50,349	3,869,237
Surplus ...	165,198	141,157	32,258	24,426	8,956	371,995

* Excludes contribution to Sinking Funds and Repayment of Loans.

Sinking fund contributions and repayments of loans, included for the City of Sydney in preceding tables summarising details of the council's activities under all heads, are excluded here for the purpose of comparison with other bodies for which that information is not available. The sinking fund contribution paid from revenue by the City of Sydney £121,851, reduced the surplus for the year to £13,347. Interest charges, included under "Cost of Electricity," amounted to £768,191 in the City of Sydney, £71,819 in other municipalities, £23,110 in shires and £13,607 and £10,686 respectively in the county councils.

A summary of the liabilities and assets of the electricity works at 31st December, 1932, is shown below:—

Particulars.	City of Sydney.	Other Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils.		Total.
				St. George.	Clarence River.	
<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Loans and deferred payment debts ...	14,692,240	1,369,450	485,604	288,760	271,656	16,507,710
Overdrafts ...	603,362	49,483	14,066	...	14,948	681,859
Sundry creditors, etc. ...	471,316	84,842	21,450	22,076	5,531	605,215
Total Liabilities	£ 15,166,918	1,503,775	521,120	310,836	292,135	17,794,784
<i>Assets.</i>						
Land, buildings, plant, etc. ...	14,838,396	2,468,117	699,580	288,518	317,845	18,612,456
Sundry debtors, etc. ...	427,783	278,602	85,536	18,366	14,357	824,644
Bank balance and cash	25	138,223	28,167	29,128	4,973	200,516
Fixed deposits and investments ...	1,262,848	202,884	32,724	186,519	...	1,684,975
Total Assets	£ 16,529,052	3,087,826	846,007	522,531	337,175	21,322,591
Excess of Assets	£ 1,362,134	1,584,051	324,887	211,695	45,040	3,527,807

The liabilities of the City of Sydney undertaking, as shown above, are exclusive of depreciation and other reserves; and the assets represent the tangible assets less depreciation reserve in respect thereof—loan discounts and flotation expenses £311,160, interest suspense account £137,005, and accumulated deficit £160,972 being excluded.

City of Sydney Electricity Undertaking.

The City of Sydney undertaking obtained supplies of electricity from a power station at Pyrmont until the year 1923, when a contract was made for the purchase of additional supplies from the Railway Commissioners. Since January, 1929, supplies have been available from a power station constructed by the Council at Bunnerong, and the contract with the Railway Commissioners was terminated on 30th September, 1929. The cost to the 31st December, 1932, of the Bunnerong generating station, was approximately £3,776,900, of which £1,580,100 represented cost of land, buildings and railway siding, £2,157,100 cost of machinery and equipment, and the balance furniture, plant and tools.

The following statement shows the electricity sold during each of the years 1928 to 1932, sales to the City Council for public lighting, etc., being included. The revenue from sales and the cost of the electricity are shown,

also the deficit or surplus after the payment of interest and contributions to sinking fund:—

Particulars.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Units sold (000's) ...	300,984	347,595	332,950	319,326	341,210
Receipts per unit (d.)...	1-72	1-60	1-73	1-70	1-68
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost of electricity* ...	2,159,010	2,231,268	2,285,835	2,346,176	2,179,211
Other expenditure ...	43,823	44,902	53,801	57,178	73,734
Total expenditure	2,202,833	2,276,170	2,339,636	2,403,354	2,252,945
Sales	2,200,512	2,494,606	2,435,099	2,288,607	2,388,088
Other income	49,284	55,079	45,646	30,971	30,055
Total income	2,249,796	2,549,685	2,480,745	2,319,578	2,418,143
Surplus	46,963	273,515	141,109	(—) 83,776	165,198
Sinking Fund	80,700	82,166	116,412	120,543	121,851
Net Surplus	(—) 33,737	191,349	24,697	(—) 204,319	43,347

* Including interest.

It is not practicable to dissect the sales by this undertaking so as to show the purposes for which the current was used because a large proportion is supplied to premises—residential and commercial—where only one meter is provided and the charges are assessed under a system whereby a reduced rate is charged for the quantity in excess of a limit which varies according to certain conditions, *e.g.*, the size of residential premises, or the maximum demand in the case of factories.

Sales of Electricity.

A dissection of the sales in 1931 and 1932 by municipalities (other than the City of Sydney), shires and the county councils is shown below.

Particulars.	1931.			1932.		
	Units.	Amount.	Per unit.	Units.	Amount.	Per unit.
	000	£	d.	000	£	d.
Private lighting	30,993	674,549	5-22	31,872	665,726	5-01
Public lighting	11,474	130,663	2-73	11,539	135,792	2-82
Power and bulk sales	67,196	425,355	1-52	82,812	479,806	1-39
Total	109,663	1,230,567	2-69	126,223	1,281,324	2-44

The amount of sales, as stated above, does not include minimum charges, rentals for meters, motors, etc., nor other sources of revenue accruing to the undertakings. The cost of the 109,663,000 units sold in 1931 was £1,154,000 or 2.53d. per unit, and 126,223,000 units sold in 1932 cost £1,183,882, or 2.25d. per unit.

FIRE BRIGADES.

The public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires are controlled by a Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, 1909, as amended in 1919 and 1927. Its jurisdiction extends over certain districts which were defined in the Act or added by proclamation. The areas under the oversight of the Board are grouped to form fire districts. They include the City of Sydney, nearly all the area comprised by the suburban municipalities, also Newcastle and suburbs, Broken Hill, and other municipalities, and twenty-eight shires in respect of towns contained in them.

The Board consists of a president, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and seven members, elected for a term of three years, *viz.*, one by the councils of the Sydney and suburban municipalities, one by the

councils of the other incorporated areas to which the Act applies, three elected by the fire insurance companies, one by the members of volunteer fire brigades, and one by the permanent firemen who are members of the Fire Brigades Association of New South Wales. The votes are apportioned among the councils according to the amount contributed to the fund administered by the Board, viz., £100 or under, one vote; over £100 and not exceeding £500, two votes; over £500 and not exceeding £1,000, three votes; over £1,000, four votes. Each insurance company and each volunteer and permanent fireman is entitled to one vote.

In each year the Board makes an estimate of the amount proposed to be expended in the various fire districts during the ensuing year, and of this sum the councils of the municipalities and shires concerned contribute one-fourth, the insurance companies one-half, and the Government one-fourth. The estimates must be made so that the contribution by the councils in a fire district will not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of ratable land, though the Board may exceed this limit with the consent of the Minister if requested by the councils to do so.

Where a fire district is comprised by more than one municipality or shire, the amount to be paid by each council is apportioned according to the annual value of ratable land within the district. Payments by the insurance companies are based on the amount of premiums payable in respect of fire risks within each district. With the consent of the Governor, the Board may borrow money up to £250,000.

The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer brigades, which are subsidised out of the funds. In the metropolitan districts in 1933 there were 78 fire brigades comprised by 608 permanent firemen whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal and 252 volunteers. In the country there were brigades at 136 localities, the principal stations being at Newcastle and Broken Hill, and there were 66 permanent firemen and 1,286 volunteers.

The following table shows the revenue account of the Board of Fire Commissioners for the year ended 31st December, 1933:—

Revenue.				Expenditure.			
£				£			
Balance from 1932 ...	...	...	43,022	Administration ...	...	...	12,834
Subsidy from Government ...	...	...	93,188	Salaries including Payments to	...	...	...
Subsidy from Municipalities and	...	...	...	Volunteers ...	...	...	219,061
Shires ...	...	...	93,188	Repairs to Buildings, Plant, and	...	...	...
Subsidy from Fire Insurance Com-	...	...	...	other expenses ...	...	...	110,163
panies and Firms ...	...	...	186,376	Equipment and Property Charges	...	...	37,797
Other Sources ...	...	...	7,593	Balance ...	...	...	43,512
Total ...	...	...	£423,367	Total ...	...	...	£423,367

The contributions by the fifty-five municipalities and shires comprising the Sydney fire district in 1933 represented 4s. 10d. per £100 of assessed annual value of the ratable land, as compared with 5s. 7d. in 1919.

Contributions amounting to £185,694 were received from 127 insurance companies and £682 from 39 firms who insured goods with companies not registered in New South Wales. In the Sydney fire district such contributions represented 15.03 per cent. of the premiums less reinsurances, and in the other districts the proportions ranged from 3.7 per cent. to 24.97 per cent.

The estimates of proposed expenditure by the board for the year 1934 amounted to £366,172, viz., £274,064 for the Sydney fire district and £92,108 for other districts.

The balance-sheet of the Board as at 31st December, 1933, is shown in the following statement:—

Liabilities.		Assets.	
	£		£
Fund Account	34,849	Land and Buildings	388,825
Trust Accounts	1,394	Plant and Fire Appliances	294,872
Debentures and Accrued Interest	155,674	Stocks on Hand	31,987
Revenue and Expenditure Account	43,512	Fixed Deposit, Bank Balances	
Property and Equipment Fund ...	513,348	and Cash	56,221
Administration Account	3,138		
Total	£751,915	Total	£751,915

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE SERVICES.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board administers extensive water supply and sewerage works in Sydney and environs, and the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board exercises similar functions in Newcastle and surrounding districts. These works have been constructed mainly from the loan moneys which form part of the public debt of the State, and interest and sinking fund charges in respect of the capital debts are payable from the revenues of the Boards.

The receipts and expenditure of the metropolitan services until 1st April, 1925, and of the Hunter District services until 1st July, 1928, were included in the Consolidated Revenue Account of the State. On the dates mentioned these accounts were separated from the Consolidated Revenue Account; the Metropolitan Board was entrusted with the management of its own moneys and a separate account was opened in the Treasury in respect of the Hunter District services.

In towns outside the areas administered by the Metropolitan and Hunter District Boards, works have been constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act of 1880, which, with amendments, was embodied in the Local Government Act of 1919. On the application of a council the Minister for Public Works may construct water supply or sewerage works out of moneys voted for the purpose by Parliament. As a general rule the works are transferred upon completion to the care of the council. The capital cost is repayable by instalments, with interest on the unpaid balances at a rate fixed from time to time. The term of repayment is fixed with regard to the durability of the works, the maximum period being one hundred years.

At 30th June, 1933, water supply services constructed wholly or in part from loan funds by the Department of Public Works were in operation in eighty-seven country towns, sewerage works in fifteen towns, and storm-water drainage works in sixteen towns. The total cost of the waterworks was £4,242,334, and of sewers and stormwater channels £1,262,939. The financial transactions in connection with these services are included in the accounts of the municipalities and shires, except the waterworks at Broken Hill and Hillgrove, which are administered by the central Government, and at Junee, where the water is delivered by the Public Works Department into service reservoirs, and the Grafton and South Grafton system which is controlled by a corporate board representing the two municipalities.

The debts due to the central Government on account of waterworks (including the Grafton and South Grafton services) at 30th June, 1933, amounted to £3,639,344, and on account of sewerage and drainage works

to £1,191,912; the aggregate of the annual instalments of principal and interest was £176,987 in respect of the debt due on waterworks, and £58,390 for sewerage works.

A summary of the revenue and expenditure of the various systems is shown below—the particulars of the Metropolitan and Hunter District services being for the year ended 30th June, 1933, and those of the other works for the calendar year, 1932.

Services.	Capital Debt.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Interest and Sinking Fund. †	Surplus.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Water Supply.</i>						
Metropolitan ...	23,905,107	1,728,397	413,204	1,315,193	1,240,674	74,519
Hunter District ...	2,870,223	208,251	67,478	140,773	155,664	(-)14,891
Grafton and South Grafton ...	76,782	8,427	2,262	6,165	3,184	2,981
Other Country Towns...	3,442,158	395,915 *	197,977	197,938	159,583	38,355
Total Water Supply...	30,294,270	2,340,990	680,921	1,660,069	1,559,105	100,964
<i>Sewerage and Drainage.</i>						
Metropolitan ...	15,658,886	1,078,347	223,023	855,324	814,207	41,117
Hunter District ...	2,523,399	73,238	31,672	41,566	40,275	1,291
Other Country Towns*	1,126,359	102,547	35,218	67,329	50,889	16,440
Total Sewerage ...	19,308,644	1,254,132	289,913	964,219	905,371	58,848

* Exclusive of drainage works.

† Includes Exchange.

The figures in the table show an aggregate indebtedness in respect of water supply and sewerage services amounting to £49,602,914. The net revenue after providing for working expenses was £2,624,288, interest amounted to £2,033,619, and in respect of the Metropolitan and Hunter District services, exchange on interest transmitted abroad £311,803, and contributions to sinking funds £123,531. The surplus amounted to £159,812.

A brief statement of the liabilities and assets of the Metropolitan and Hunter District services at 30th June, 1933, and of the other works at 31st December, 1932, is shown below:

Particulars.	Water Supply and Sewerage Works.				
	Metropolitan	Hunter District.	Grafton and South Grafton.	Other Country Towns.	Total.
Liabilities—	£	£	£	£	£
Capital Indebtedness ...	38,611,488	5,400,270	76,782	4,568,517	48,657,057
Other ...	1,463,869	67,812	4,505	277,414	1,813,600
Total Liabilities ...	40,075,357	5,468,082	81,287	4,845,931	50,470,657
Assets—					
Works, etc. ...	40,204,113	6,068,289	104,038	5,577,400	51,953,840
Sundry debtors and outstanding rates ...	332,142	113,961	2,834	297,581	746,518
Cash, investments, etc. ...	675,944	63,710	597	176,529	916,780
Total Assets ...	41,212,199	6,245,960	107,469	6,051,510	53,617,138
Excess of Assets ...	1,136,842	777,878	26,182	1,205,579	3,146,481

Capital indebtedness of the Metropolitan Board does not include an amount of £952,505 expended but awaiting flotation of loan.

The surplus in the case of Metropolitan services includes reserves for repayment of capital indebtedness £543,980, loan repayments £129,699, and accumulated credit balance of revenue account £278,344. For Hunter District services an amount of £673,667, representing the excess value of assets over loan debt due to the Government consequent upon an adjustment in 1928, is included.

Drainage Trusts.

In addition to the water and sewerage and drainage works to which the foregoing tables relate, twenty-six trusts for reclamation of swamp and other lands were in operation as at 30th June, 1933. The capital indebtedness in respect of the works was £79,226, and the annual instalments for repayment amounted to £4,529. The owners of the lands improved by these works are responsible for the repayment of the capital expenditure, and they are required to provide for the cost of maintenance and administration.

Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage.

The Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage was constituted in 1888 to assume control of the water supply and sewerage services in the county of Cumberland, including those under the control of the City Council. The management of the water supply was transferred to the Board in May, 1888, and of the sewerage in September, 1889. The Board's jurisdiction extends to a large district outside the county of Cumberland and embraces a strip of territory extending along the South Coast beyond Wollongong to Lake Illawarra.

The Board, now termed the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board, is constituted by a president, appointed by the Governor for a period of five years, and seventeen members, elected by the aldermen and councillors of the local areas concerned. For the purposes of the elections the municipalities and shires have been grouped into nine constituencies, of which the City of Sydney forms one. Eight constituencies are represented by two members each, and the other by one member. The term of office for elected members is four years, and one representative of the two-member constituencies will retire every two years.

Capital funds of the Board to 30th June, 1933, were derived from the following sources:—

Particulars.	Water.	Sewerage.	Drainage.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales Government—				
Loan Funds	15,068,498	9,902,537	312,884	25,283,919
<i>Less</i> Repayments	329,172	206,514	8,294	543,980
Net	14,739,326	9,696,023	304,590	24,739,939
Advances	4,147,739	1,559,677	138,084	5,845,500
Unemployment Relief Fund ...	202,844	249,122	...	451,966
Amount due to New South Wales Government	19,089,909	11,504,822	442,674	31,037,405
Loans raised by Board	3,931,567	2,697,716	216,267	6,845,550
Capital Expenditure awaiting flotation of Loan	621,953	307,562	22,990	952,505
Unemployment Relief—Commonwealth Savings Bank	12,101	21,182	...	33,283
*Unemployment Relief Fund (New South Wales)—Grant	249,577	445,673	...	695,250
Total	23,905,107	14,976,955	681,931	39,563,993

* 37495—F

* Not repayable.

The capital indebtedness of the Board to the Government was declared tentatively by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Act of 1924 to be £22,489,478, which was the net amount expended on the services by the Board and the Government as at 30th June, 1924, inclusive of works in course of construction for the Board by the Department of Public Works. This amount was reviewed by a financial committee, who recommended that the capital indebtedness as at 1st April, 1925, be determined at £23,576,702, viz., water supply £14,311,175, sewerage £8,955,206, and drainage £310,321. The determinations of the committee were adopted by Parliament on 6th August, 1931.

The Board is required to pay to the State Treasury interest on its debt to the State at the rate chargeable to statutory bodies representing the Crown, also from 1st July, 1928, sinking fund contributions at the rate of 5s. per £100, this being the rate payable by the State in respect of its contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund, established under the financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the States. Interest rates on the Board's indebtedness to the Government have been substantially reduced in recent years. The average rate of interest on the public debt of the State, charged as above, fell from 4.85673 per cent. in 1931-32 to 4.37804 per cent. in 1932-33, and the rate of 5 per cent. on Treasury advances was reduced to 4½ per cent. as from 1st January, 1933. From 1st July, 1933, the rate was 4 per cent. for both classes of debt.

The Board, with the approval of the Governor, may raise its own loans, but the debt so incurred in respect of any of its services must not exceed 20 per cent. of the unimproved value of the lands ratable for that service.

Up to 30th June, 1928, no special loans had been floated for the Board, but loan advances amounting to £412,000 in 1924-25, £1,703,000 in 1925-26, £2,000,000 in 1926-27 and £2,380,000 in 1927-28 were made to the Board by the Colonial Treasurer. These advances, amounting to £6,495,000, are being repaid by annual instalments extending over a period of twenty years from 1st January, 1930. Further advances, repayable in 1929-30, were made to the Board during 1928-29, the amount being £450,000. The amount of advances outstanding at 30th June, 1933, was £5,845,500, repayments of £774,750 and £324,750 having been made in 1930 and 1931 respectively.

Particulars of the loans floated by the Board, which were current at 30th June, 1933, are shown below:—

Year.	Amount.	Price of Issue.	Rate of Interest.*	Term—Years.	Repayable in—
	£	Par.	Per cent.		
1928 ...	1,000,000	Par.	*5½	20	Australia.
1929 ...	1,485,400	£99 10 0	*5½	15	"
1930 ...	850,000	£99 10 0	*6½	20	"
1930 ...	1,499,229	£87 5 0	5½	20	New York.
1931 ...	50,000	£99 10 0	*6½	20	Australia.
1932 ...	100,000	Par.	5	15	"
1932 ...	1,200,000	£98 0 0	4½	15	"
1933 ...	500,000	£98 0 0	4½	15	"
1933 ...	500,000	£97 10 0	4½	20	"

* Subject to ¼% reduction under the Interest Reduction Act, 1931.

Early in the year 1934, a loan of £1,000,000 bearing interest at 3¾ per cent., was arranged.

In April, 1929, the Board commenced to receive money on deposit at short call and on fixed deposit. The interest rates per annum were as follows:—Short call, 4½ per cent.; fixed deposit, six months 4½ per cent., 12 months 5 per cent., and 2 years 5½ per cent. These rates were reduced by 4s. 6d. in the £ as from 1st October, 1931, in terms of the Interest Reduction

Act. The maximum amount held on deposit at the end of a quarter was £508,557 in September, 1929, after which there was a steady contraction until all the deposits were repaid during June quarter, 1933.

The sources of the metropolitan water supply are the waters of the Nepean, Cataract, and Cordeaux Rivers, draining an area of 347 square miles, with a copious rainfall. The supply is stored chiefly in four large reservoirs, viz., Prospect, from which 5,503,000,000 gallons are available by gravitation; Cataract, with a capacity of 20,743,000,000 gallons; Cordeaux, 20,597,000,000 gallons; and Avon, 47,153,000,000 gallons. There is also a small reservoir at Manly, which holds 438,000,000 gallons. No construction work was carried out during 1932-33 on the two incomplete reservoirs, viz., Nepean, to hold 21,800,000,000 gallons, and Woronora, 15,100,000,000 gallons.

The water is conveyed from the upper storages to the Prospect Dam, thence to Sydney and adjacent areas by means of tunnels, canals, etc., from which systems branch to supply Camden, Campbelltown, and other townships along the southern railway. Wollongong and several settlements on the South Coast are supplied from two reservoirs on the Upper Cordeaux River, which have a combined capacity of 433,000,000 gallons, and water for Richmond is pumped from the Hawkesbury River. There are forty-eight service reservoirs and tanks below Prospect Dam, five above Prospect, and fourteen connected with the supply for the South Coast townships.

The total length of water mains as at 30th June, 1933, was 4,256 miles.

The first sewerage works in Sydney were begun in 1853, and in 1889, the date of transfer to the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, there were 70½ miles of sewers in existence.

The present system consists of three main outfalls—the northern, discharging into the Pacific Ocean near Bondi; and the southern and western, discharging into the ocean at Long Bay. The northern suburbs ocean outfall discharges into the ocean at North Point, in the quarantine area; part of this main is in use and when completed it will serve the suburban areas on the northern side of Sydney Harbour and Parramatta River, extending as far west as Wentworthville.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board maintains 76 miles of channels for stormwater drainage purposes, and is authorised to levy drainage rates within areas notified by gazettal.

The following statement shows the number of houses supplied with water and those connected with the sewerage system administered by the Metropolitan Board in various years since 1911.

Year ended 30th June.	Water Supply.				Sewerage.		
	Houses Supplied.	Total Supply during Year.	Average Daily.		Houses connected.	Length of Sewers.	Length of Stormwater Drains.
			Per House.	Per head of population supplied.			
	No.	Thousand gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	No.	miles.	miles.
1911	139,237	10,587,434	208	41.7	108,012	825	49
1916	183,598	14,374,000	214	42.9	130,638	1,022	54
1921	221,886	17,701,000	218	43.7	148,923	1,197	64
1926	268,558	24,506,739	250	50.0	176,388	1,419	67
1928	290,926	27,321,939	256	51.3	185,058	1,595	71
1929	299,401	30,899,799	283	56.6	191,689	1,726	73
1930	307,945	29,733,497	265	52.9	200,150	1,794	76
1931	308,657	30,803,000	273	54.7	204,177	1,871	76
1932	311,246	32,194,000	282	56.5	206,893	1,883	76
1933	315,097	32,337,000	281	56.2	209,900	1,936	76

General rates for water and sewerage are levied on the assessed annual value of the premises. The water rate in 1931-32 was 9d. in the £ and the sewerage rate 8d. In 1932-33 the rates were 10½d. and 10d. respectively as compared with 6d. and 9½d. respectively in 1911 and 1916, and 9d. and 12d. in 1921. The rates for 1933-34 have been fixed at 9½d. for water and 9d. for sewerage. The charge for water supplied by meter for gardens, livestock, and trade purposes in 1932-33 was 1s. 4d. per 1,000 gallons, less a rebate of 2d. where consumption was greater than in the previous year. In 1933-34, the rate was 1s. 2d., with a rebate of 2d. on water used in excess of the previous year's consumption. Water is supplied without a meter to areas, mostly small gardens, not exceeding 1,000 square feet for a special fee of 8s. per annum. The number of gardens registered on 30th June, 1933, was 55,785.

Stormwater drainage rates are fixed in each area, so as to yield the revenue required to meet expenses, interest and sinking fund charges. They vary from ¼d. to 6¼d. in the £ of assessed annual value.

The following statement shows particulars of the financial transactions relating to the services controlled by the Metropolitan Board in various years from 1911:—

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Indebtedness.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses and Management.	Renewals.	Net Revenue.	Interest on Capital. †	Sinking Fund Contribution.	Surplus.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Water Supply.</i>								
1911	5,420,813	299,442	99,355	*	200,087	192,486	...	7,601
1921	10,323,252	855,751	247,298	*	508,453	473,890	...	34,563
1926	16,338,231	1,319,872	422,359	70,274	827,239	795,144	66,250	(—) 34,255
1928	19,318,558	1,480,748	513,171	106,172	881,405	816,323	74,071	(—) 28,989
1929	20,647,142	1,657,511	510,447	96,272	1,050,792	879,737	40,638	130,417
1930	22,526,429	1,722,140	519,119	139,000	1,064,021	973,083	50,486	40,452
1931	23,381,090	1,672,954	456,474	...	1,216,480	1,156,902(a)	58,010	1,568
1932	23,534,241	1,735,808	400,163	...	1,335,645	1,257,570(b)	60,456	17,619
1933	23,905,107	1,728,397	413,204	...	1,315,193	1,176,121(c)	64,553	74,519
<i>Sewerage.</i>								
1911†	4,496,290	234,208	79,636	*	154,572	159,070	...	(—) 4,498
1921†	7,329,632	615,615	229,441	*	386,174	341,675	...	44,499
1926	10,138,844	777,809	289,426	3,818	484,565	501,451	38,917	(—) 55,803
1928	11,692,727	941,870	267,383	6,049	668,438	510,310	46,669	111,459
1929	12,917,831	1,007,884	264,404	10,170	733,310	548,298	27,725	157,287
1930	13,979,173	981,775	274,259	20,000	687,516	614,543	35,029	37,944
1931	14,440,475	979,389	247,896	...	731,493	758,519(a)	39,674	(—) 66,700
1932	14,613,152	1,000,444	211,511	...	788,933	774,980(b)	40,006	(—) 26,953
1933	14,976,954	1,631,771	212,184	...	819,587	732,385(c)	43,229	43,973
<i>Drainage.</i>								
1926	398,796	33,790	13,602	1,966	18,222	20,189	1,688	(—) 3,655
1928	520,354	45,383	17,262	345	27,776	20,316	2,274	5,186
1929	596,468	50,789	15,806	272	34,711	25,820	1,200	7,694
1930	673,891	49,775	16,878	1,500	31,397	13,140	1,399	16,858
1931	699,450	51,745	11,516	...	40,229	36,504(a)	1,872	1,853
1932	681,876	60,501	10,526	...	49,975	37,697(b)	1,938	10,340
1933	681,932	46,576	10,839	...	35,737	36,542(c)	2,051	(—) 2,856

* Charged to Public Works Fund.

† Includes exchange—Water (a) £93,921, (b) £151,825, (c) £162,313; Sewerage (a) £63,944, (b) £105,642, (c) £115,180; Drainage (a) £2,624, (b) £5,026, (c) £6,110.

‡ Includes particulars of Drainage Branch.

Accounts are kept on a revenue and expenditure basis, and the revenue accrued and the expenditure incurred in respect of any year are brought into account in that year. The accumulated loan expenditure is inclusive

of works in course of construction. Interest on these works is payable by the Board and until 1927-28 it had been the custom to charge to revenue interest on works during construction. In that year, however, it was decided to capitalise such interest in respect of major works, *i.e.*, those having a life estimated at not less than fifty years.

Prior to 1st April, 1925, neither renewals nor sinking fund contribution was a charge on the revenues. The former were met from the Public Works Fund, and the latter was not charged.

The Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage.

The water supply works of the Lower Hunter were constructed by the Government under the provisions of the Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act of 1880. In 1892, control of the works was transferred to a Board under the authority of a special Act.

The Board is constituted by nine members, *viz.*, a president appointed by the Governor and eight members elected by the aldermen and councillors of the local areas concerned.

Water is obtained mainly from a dam of 5,000 million gallons capacity on the Chichester River at a point about 60 miles north from Newcastle. This supply can be supplemented if required by pumping water from the Hunter River.

The sewerage scheme for the Hunter district has its outfall at Merewether Gulf, some distance south from Newcastle. The districts served are Newcastle, Adamstown, Hamilton, Lambton, New Lambton, Merewether, Waratah, Wickham, and parts of the Tarro and Lake Macquarie shires.

Particulars relating to the water supply and sewerage services of the Board at intervals since 1911 are given below:—

Year ended 30th June.	Water Supply.				Sewerage.	
	Properties supplied.	Supply during year.	Average Daily Supply.		Properties Connected.	Length of Sewer.
			Per Property.	Per Head.		
	No.	thousand gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	No.	miles.
1911	17,164	675,214	108	21·5	1,465	30
1921	25,874	1,711,187	181	36·2	12,218	148
1926	33,997	2,668,215	215	43·0	18,071	177
1928	39,262	2,994,610	208	41·6	20,043	187
1929	40,222	3,387,187	230	45·6	20,637	190
1930	41,674	3,029,342	199	39·8	21,230	199
1931	42,631	2,905,391	187	37·3	21,471	200
1932	42,778	2,863,463	183	36·5	21,526	202
1933	42,968	2,961,547	189	37·7	21,801	203

A water rate of 10d. in the £ on assessed annual values was charged up to 30th June, 1927, then it was increased to 13d. on properties with an annual value exceeding £14. A charge of 15s. per annum is payable on properties valued at £14 or less, and extra charges are made for water used for other than domestic purposes. The charge by meter is 1s. 6d. to 2s. per 1,000 gallons. The sewerage rate is 12d. in the £ of assessed annual value.

Up to 30th June, 1928, the receipts were paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State and payments in connection with the services were made from that fund. No deduction was made on account of expenditure on renewals, which was met from the Public Works Fund of the State. Interest was charged against revenue only on so much of the loan capital as was revenue-producing, the balance being either capitalised or paid from

Consolidated Revenue Fund. On 1st July, 1928, a special deposits account was opened in the State Treasury for the receipts and expenditure, and the capital indebtedness to the State at 30th June, 1928, was determined by agreement between the Government and the Board and declared in the Hunter District Water and Sewerage Act, 1928, to be £3,360,911, viz., water supply £2,514,483, sewerage £661,888, and storm-water drainage £184,540. The Board is required to collect sufficient rates, etc., to cover expenses and to pay interest on its capital indebtedness and sinking fund contributions at the rate of 5s. per £100.

In determining the capital indebtedness a large amount was written off in consideration of the additional cost of the Chichester waterworks owing to delay in construction as a result of the war, concessions in charges for water supplied to industrial concerns and the State railways, and considerable sums paid to the Treasury since 1907 as net surpluses and instalments to sinking fund for renewals.

Particulars relating to revenue, expenses, etc., during various years since 1911 are shown below :—

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Debt.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses and Management.	Interest on Loan Capital. †	Sinking Fund.	Net Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Water Supply.</i>						
1911	495,747	45,711	17,774	16,970	...	10,967
1921	1,472,074	116,320	59,895	35,556	...	20,869
1926	3,733,126	163,807	65,328	55,819	...	42,660
1928	2,514,483*	214,669	89,769	76,957	...	47,943
1929	2,716,581	222,905	91,874	134,367	6,824	(—) 10,160
1930	2,830,415	231,698	90,993	142,660	7,260	(—) 9,215
1931	2,847,998	235,325	77,706	160,298(a)	8,117	(—) 10,796
1932	2,862,557	220,017	70,213	163,048(b)	8,105	(—) 21,349
1933	2,870,223	208,251	67,478	146,821(c)	8,843	(—) 14,891
<i>Sewerage and Drainage.</i>						
1911	170,151	8,975	3,177	2,902	...	2,896
1921	590,790	32,164	16,007	25,328	...	(—) 9,171
1926	719,549	68,412	22,625	31,932	...	13,855
1928	846,428*	79,636	24,206	33,777	...	21,653
1929	1,222,691	84,006	26,980	33,659	2,460	20,907
1930	1,607,443	88,487	35,605	34,820	3,573	14,489
1931	1,868,802	91,158	37,630	44,642(a)	5,083	3,803
1932	2,233,177	86,607	35,547	33,304(b)	5,867	11,889
1933	2,523,399	73,238	31,672	35,420(c)	4,855	1,291

* Capital debt written down.

† Includes exchange—Water (a) £15,578, (b) £25,916, (c) £22,719, and Sewerage (a) £9,756, (b) £246, (c) £5,481.

The increase in the interest charges in 1928–29 was due to the fact that interest in respect of the Chichester waterworks, previously capitalised, was charged to revenue.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

A review of the State transport system, as it affects roads, bridges, and ferries, including Main Roads administration, which hitherto appeared in this Part of the Year Book, is now published in Part Trade, Transport and Communication. An account is also given therein of the construction and control of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, and the collection of revenue and its disbursement in meeting costs of administration and maintenance, interest obligations and contributions to sinking fund.

POPULATION.

EARLY ENUMERATIONS.

THE growth of the population of New South Wales between 1788 and 1856 is traced on page 223 of the Official Year Book for 1922, and the area and population at each territorial readjustment are shown on page 1 of this issue.

The Census.

In New South Wales it was the practice to take a census at decennial intervals. Upon establishment of the Commonwealth the census became a Federal function. Censuses were taken in 1911 and 1921, but for reasons of economy that due in 1931 was postponed to 30th June, 1933. All figures relating to the census of 1933 are subject to revision.

With the exception of the territory ceded to the Commonwealth Government in 1911, New South Wales has occupied its present boundaries since 1859, and census particulars are available at regular decennial intervals from 1861 to 1921, and at 1933. These particulars furnish a connected summary of the development of population during that period in New South Wales, including Lord Howe Island, as shown in the following table:—

Year.	Population.	Index Number of Population. (Census 1861=100).	Increase in Population since previous Census.			Number of Persons per Square Mile.
			Numerical.	Proportional.	Average Annual Rate.	

CENSUS RECORDS.†

				per cent.	per cent.	
1861	350,860	100	168,436*	92.55	6.76	1.12
1871	502,998	143	152,138	43.36	3.67	1.62
1881	749,825	214	246,827	49.07	4.07	2.42
1891	1,127,137	321	377,312	50.32	4.16	3.63
1901	1,355,355	388	228,218	20.25	1.86	4.37
1911	1,646,734	473	291,379	21.50	1.97	5.32
1921	2,100,371	605	453,637	27.55	2.46	6.79
1933	2,601,104	750	500,733	23.84	1.76	8.40

ESTIMATES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER.

1933	2,613,776	754	12,672	0.49	0.46	8.45
------	-----------	-----	--------	------	------	------

* Since 1851.

† Census held at end of March or beginning of April.

1933 Census, 30th June.

Aboriginals are excluded in the population shown above, but the number of aboriginals enumerated at various dates is shown at page 474 of this Year Book. Aboriginals were included in figures of population appearing in previous issues of the Year Book, but for uniformity with Commonwealth statistics, it has been deemed advisable to omit them from the general tables of population. The population of the Federal Capital Territory is excluded in 1911 and subsequent years.

*47033—A

A steady growth of population proceeded until 1891. This growth was especially marked between 1851 and 1861, when the gold discoveries were attracting eager fortune-hunters from other parts of the world, many of whom remained as settlers. After the gold rushes had ceased, the growth of population proceeded at a slower rate, but though neither the average annual rate of increase nor the proportionate increase of that period was attained again, the actual numerical expansion in later periods has been greater. Indeed, the lull which occurred in the growth of population during the sixties developed gradually into a period of increasingly rapid expansion after 1871, and the next twenty years were, from a relative point of view, a time of unexcelled development. This expansion, however, came to an end when the trade boom ended in the commercial crisis of the early nineties.

The next twenty years was a period of little progress in the development of population, the reasons being the commercial and industrial stagnation which followed the crisis of 1893, and the heavy decline in the birth-rate which lowered the rate of natural increase.

A new period of prosperity began early in the twentieth century, and the full weight of the trade revival was felt in the period 1911 to 1921, when the tide of population turned more definitely in favour of the growth of the State. Despite the serious effects of the Great War in diminishing the birth-rate, in temporarily stopping immigration, and in causing an exodus of men of reproductive ages, many of whom did not return, and despite the losses occasioned by the influenza epidemic of 1919, the period showed a greater relative expansion than either of its predecessors, and by far the greatest numerical increase on record. From 1921 to 1923 the volume of immigration was restricted, and the increase in population depended mainly upon natural causes. Immigration, however, was substantial in the five years 1924 to 1928, but declined in 1929, and with the advent of the severe depression there was an appreciable loss of population by emigration in 1930 and 1931. The net increase in the population in the twelve and one-quarter years between the last census and that of 1931 was 500,733, or 23.84 per cent., equal to an annual rate of 1.76; the corresponding figures for the ten years which elapsed between the censuses of 1911 and 1921 were an increase of 453,637, or 27.55 per cent., equal to an annual rate of 1.76 per cent.

Population in Intercensal Years.

Reliable estimates of the population are required during the intercensal periods for many purposes affecting the welfare of the community. Apart from its use as the standard by which other statistics are measured, the population serves as the basis for determining the distribution amongst the States of representation in the House of Representatives of the Federal Parliament.

The factors causing variation in the population, therefore, require that a careful system of observation and record be maintained whereby natural increase and net migration may be gauged accurately. The compulsory registration of births and deaths ensures reliable information as to the natural increase, but, unfortunately the records of arrivals and departures are defective.

The estimated population at the end of the year and the mean population of New South Wales, excluding aboriginals of full blood, for the years 1921 to 1932, adjusted following upon the recent census, are shown below, together with the estimated population at 31st December, 1933.

Year.	Estimated Population at End of Year.			Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1921 ...	1,086,475	1,045,236	2,131,711	2,108,493
1922 ...	1,112,359	1,069,198	2,181,557	2,155,553
1923 ...	1,134,502	1,088,435	2,222,937	2,201,581
1924 ...	1,160,872	1,112,229	2,273,101	2,244,471
1925 ...	1,184,564	1,137,875	2,322,439	2,295,605
1926 ...	1,212,168	1,164,632	2,376,800	2,347,014
1927 ...	1,241,909	1,191,892	2,433,801	2,404,016
1928 ...	1,266,424	1,216,875	2,483,299	2,460,568
1929 ...	1,283,435	1,236,452	2,519,887	2,503,208
1930 ...	1,294,636	1,251,934	2,546,570	2,532,497
1931 ...	1,303,127	1,263,421	2,566,548	2,556,097
1932 ...	1,315,252	1,276,728	2,591,980	2,579,983
1933 ...	1,325,096	1,288,680	2,613,776	2,602,037

Population of Australian States.

The following table shows the population of each State of the Commonwealth at the last three censuses, and the proportion of population in each State. Aboriginals of full blood are excluded from account.

State or Territory.	Population, Census 1911.	Population, Census 1921.	Population, Census 1933.	Proportion in each State or Territory.		
				1911.	1921.	1933.
				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
New South Wales ...	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,601,104	36·96	38·67	39·23
Victoria ...	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,360	29·53	28·19	27·45
Queensland ...	605,813	755,972	947,769	13·60	13·92	14·29
South Australia ...	408,558	495,160	580,987	9·17	9·13	8·76
Western Australia ...	282,114	332,732	438,948	6·33	6·06	6·64
Tasmania ...	191,211	213,780	227,605	4·29	3·91	3·43
Northern Territory ...	3,310	3,867	4,860	0·08	0·07	0·07
Federal Capital Terr....	1,714	2,572	8,947	0·04	0·05	0·13
Commonwealth ...	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,630,600	100·00	100·00	100·00

During the inter-censal period 1921 to 1933, the population of New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 1·76 per cent., which was faster than that of any other State of the Commonwealth, excepting Western Australia and Queensland, in which States population increased at an average annual rate of 2·10 and 1·85 per cent. respectively. The next highest rate was in Victoria, 1·42 per cent.; South Australia, 1·31 per cent., and Tasmania, 0·51 per cent. The average for the whole of Australia was 1·63 per cent.

Population of the World.

The relationship of the population of New South Wales to that of the rest of the world may be gauged by reference to the following table, derived from the Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations, 1933. As therein

explained the figures are in some instances mere approximations founded on estimates for which little data exist. Apart from such cases, the population given are estimates founded on the latest available census figures:—

Region or Country.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1933.	Distribution per cent.		Number of Persons per Square Mile.
			Area.	Popula- tion.	
Continental Divisions—	000	000	per cent.	per cent.	
Europe§	4,409	514,720	8·6	25·2	116·7
Asia§	16,178	1,113,110	31·7	54·5	68·8
Africa	11,566	144,300	22·6	7·1	12·5
North and Central America ...	8,649	172,200	16·9	8·4	19·9
South America	7,005	87,300	13·7	4·3	12·5
Australasia and Oceania ...	3,301	10,000	6·5	·5	3·0
The World*	51,108	2,041,630	100·0	100·0	39·95
Countries (including Dependencies)†					
British Empire	12,307	491,243	24·1	24·0	39·9
China	4,287	450,000	8·4	22·0	105·0
Russia‡	8,176	165,700	16·0	8·1	20·3
United States	3,738	139,991	7·3	6·9	37·5
France	4,558	101,501	8·9	5·0	22·3
Japan	262	94,960	·5	4·7	361·2
Netherlands	805	70,976	1·6	3·5	88·2
Germany	181	65,050	·4	3·2	359·4
Italy	989	44,269	1·9	2·2	44·8
Brazil	3,292	44,002	6·4	2·1	13·4
Other Countries	12,513	373,938	24·5	18·3	29·9
The World*	51,108	2,041,630	100·0	100·0	39·95

* Excluding Arctic and Antarctic Regions. † Excluding Mandated Territories. ‡ Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic and associated Republics. § Continental areas only roughly approximate as result of arbitrary distribution of the U.S.S.R.

Source of Increase.

The following statement shows the extent to which each source, natural increase and net immigration, has contributed to the growth of the population during the census periods since 1861; in calculating the increase from 1901 the population of the Federal Capital Territory has been excluded, and aborigines are omitted in all cases:—

Period.	Numerical Increase.			Average Annual Rate of Increase.		
	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.
1861-71 ...	106,071	46,067	152,138	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1871-81 ...	139,722	107,105	246,827	2·68	1·24	3·67
1881-91 ...	204,664	172,648	377,312	2·48	1·95	4·07
1891-1901 ...	230,669	(—) 2,451	228,218	2·44	2·09	4·16
1901-1911 ...	250,140	41,239	291,379	1·90	(—) 0·02	1·86
1911-1921 ...	318,945	134,692	453,637	1·71	0·30	1·97
1921-1933 ...	377,321	123,412	500,733	1·79	0·77	2·46
1861-1933 ...	1,627,532	622,712	2,250,244	1·36	0·47	1·76
				2·42	1·42	2·81

The natural increase has been by far the greater factor in the growth of population, and as would be expected, has provided steadily increasing aggregate additions. The rate of natural increase has fluctuated with a falling tendency throughout the period, but owing to a rapid decline in the birth rate, a sudden fall occurred after 1890. In that year the birth rate was 35.36 per 1,000 of the population, while in 1932 the rate was but 17.74 per 1,000. Immigration has intermittently provided considerable additions to the population, although over a period of seventy-two years, the net immigration amounts to only 622,717 or about one-quarter of the total increase. Immigration proceeded rapidly until 1886 when it declined heavily, and did not revive until 1905, when the State re-introduced the policy of affording assistance to immigrants. Between 1892 and 1904 the State actually lost more than ten thousand inhabitants by net emigration. The rate of increase due to net immigration has been very variable; considerable improvement was in evidence in the years 1907, 1911 to 1914, and 1924 to 1927, since when the net movement has been of little magnitude. Measured in relation to population the rate of increase during the past thirty years is much below that of former years.

The elements in the growth of population of the State are shown in the graph on page 460 of this Year Book.

Growth of Population 1921-1933.

Based upon revised figures of population, available since the census of 1933, the growth of population in New South Wales (exclusive of aboriginals of full blood) during each of the intercensal years and during 1933 was as follows:—

Year Ended December—	Increase during Year.			Increase per cent. during Year.		
	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.
1921	34,610	5,379	39,989	1.65	.19	1.84
1922	36,004	13,842	49,846	1.69	.65	2.34
1923	33,021	8,359	41,380	1.52	.38	1.90
1924	32,870	17,294	50,164	1.48	.78	2.26
1925	33,793	15,545	49,338	1.49	.68	2.17
1926	30,957	23,404	54,361	1.33	1.01	2.34
1927	31,090	25,911	57,001	1.31	1.09	2.40
1928	32,134	17,364	49,498	1.32	.71	2.03
1929	28,089	8,499	36,588	1.13	.34	1.47
1930	30,893	(—) 4,210	26,683	1.23	(—) .17	1.06
1931	26,451	(—) 6,473	19,978	1.04	(—) .25	.78
1932	23,552	1,880	25,432	.92	.07	.99
1933	21,873	(—) 77	21,796	.84	(—) .00	.84

(—) Net Immigration.

The net immigration of the year 1921 was inconsiderable, then the annual gain from this source began to grow rapidly though irregularly until 1928.

A steep decline occurred in 1928 and 1929, and in the years 1930 and 1931 there was an excess of emigrants, followed by a small gain by migration in 1932. The natural increase in 1922 was numerically the greatest on record, though proportionately it was considerably below that of former years. The number and proportion were somewhat lower in the years 1923 to 1925. In 1926 a decrease in the number of births synchronised with an increase in the number of deaths and, excepting some of the

war years, resulted in the lowest natural increase recorded in any year since 1911. Similar conditions with regard to the births and deaths caused a further decline in 1929. There was a slight improvement in 1930, when fewer deaths occurred, then the number of births decreased to such an extent that the rate of natural increase fell in 1931 below the rate of any earlier year. On the whole, the rate of increase in the population in 1931 was the lowest annual rate during the last 75 years, except in 1916, when large numbers of troops were transferred overseas. The number of births declined further in 1932 and 1933, so that the increase in population by natural causes diminished again and was at the lowest rate on record.

MIGRATION.

A large movement of population takes place each year into and out of New South Wales, but is due more to the movement of tourists, business men, and persons following itinerant callings, than to immigration or emigration properly so-called.

The net immigration, that is, the excess of arrivals in New South Wales over departures from the State, is the result principally of intercourse with overseas countries. During 1929 there was an appreciable falling-off in the excess of arrivals, the total gain by migration being 8,499 as against 17,364 in 1928; during 1930 there was actually an excess of departures of 4,210. The State lost by migration 9,179 persons in 1931 and though there was a gain of 1,880 persons in 1932, a further decrease by migration of 77 occurred in 1933.

The interstate and overseas movement of people to and from New South Wales, as estimated for each of the past thirteen years, is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Arrivals in New South Wales.			Departures from New South Wales.			Excess of Arrivals over Departures.	
	Interstate. °	From other Countries Direct.	Total.	Interstate. °	To other Countries Direct.	Total.	Interstate °	Other countries Direct.
1921	305,037	57,190	362,227	306,116	50,732	356,848	(-) 1,079	6,458
1922	298,797	53,326	352,123	301,003	37,278	338,281	(-) 2,266	16,048
1923	302,804	48,084	350,888	307,090	35,439	342,529	(-) 4,286	12,655
1924	322,624	55,066	377,690	322,320	38,076	360,396	304	16,990
1925	331,166	55,201	386,367	330,303	40,519	370,822	863	14,682
1926	298,751	62,395	361,146	295,915	41,827	337,742	2,836	20,568
1927	244,853	35,485	310,338	240,262	44,165	284,427	4,591	21,320
1928	231,523	60,786	292,309	228,355	46,590	274,945	3,168	14,196
1929	212,069	52,406	264,475	209,165	46,811	255,976	2,904	5,595
1930	172,390	41,987	214,377	172,587	46,000	218,587	(-) 197	(-) 4,013
1931	132,171	28,637	160,808	134,804	32,477	167,281	(-) 2,633	(-) 3,840
1932	140,866	29,092	169,958	138,700	29,378	168,078	2,166	(-) 286
1933	144,320	30,991	175,311	145,323	30,065	175,388	(-) 1,003	926

(—) Denotes excess of departures.

° Including movement of population to and from overseas countries via other States.

Oversea Migration.

Statistics are collected as to the intentions in regard to residence of persons arriving and departing overseas in each of the Australian States. These distinguish between persons migrating for permanent settlement, Australians travelling abroad, and visitors from other countries. The following summary shows the numbers in the various categories in the years 1931 to 1933, comparing the totals for New South Wales with those for all Australia. Persons arriving from overseas intending to reside permanently in Australia are described in the table as "immigrants," and Australian citizens departing with the intention of residing permanently in some other country as "emigrants." The particulars for New South Wales relate to persons arriving from overseas at New South Wales ports, irrespective of which State is their ultimate destination. Owing to the difficulty of securing accurate records at all coastal points the recorded totals are not the actual numbers, and a small addition is made to the number of departures in order to adjust the balance:—

Heading.	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	New South Wales.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Commonwealth.
Arrivals—						
Immigrants... ..	4,219	9,441	4,632	9,868	5,087	10,749
Australians returning ...	8,951	13,357	8,380	13,098	11,352	18,917
Visitors	15,467	17,616	16,080	19,031	14,552	18,125
Not stated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total arrivals ...	28,637	40,414	29,092	41,997	30,991	47,791
Departures*—						
Emigrants	9,879	21,527	6,634	14,455	5,781	12,102
Australians who intend to return	6,469	10,185	7,714	12,797	10,008	17,844
Visitors	16,128	18,734	15,030	17,695	14,276	17,603
Not stated	1	5	...	...	...	...
Total departures..	32,477	50,451	29,378	44,947	30,065	47,549

* Approximate only, includes allowance for unrecorded departures.

The majority of travellers between Australia and other countries embark or disembark at ports in New South Wales, and this is particularly noticeable in respect of visitors from abroad.

Nationality of Oversea Migrants.

The following table shows the nationalities of persons who arrived in or departed from Australia *via* the ports of New South Wales in 1931, 1932, and 1933.

Nationality.	1931.			1932.			1933.		
	Arri-vals.	Depar-tures	Excess of Arri-vals.*	Arri-vals.	Depar-tures.	Excess of Arri-vals.*	Arri-vals.	Depar-tures.	Excess of Arri-vals.*
British	23,641	27,572	(-)3,931	24,771	25,981	(-)1,210	26,824	25,807	1,017
French	571	599	(-) 28	479	456	23	572	599	(-) 27
German	192	191	1	150	141	9	138	138	...
Italian... ..	304	495	(-) 191	434	458	(-) 24	532	326	206
Jugo Slavs	186	267	(-) 81	151	148	3	93	71	22
Russians	54	95	(-) 41	42	59	(-) 17	34	37	(-) 3
United States	701	940	(-) 239	615	691	(-) 76	618	628	(-) 10
Other European	471	843	(-) 372	422	585	(-) 163	474	528	(-) 54
Total, European	26,120	31,002	(-)4,882	27,064	28,519	(-)1,455	29,285	28,134	1,151
Chinese	1,803	2,175	(-) 372	1,421	1,581	(-) 160	1,149	1,400	(-) 251
Indians	402	386	76	303	272	31	288	252	36
Japanese	97	112	(-) 15	127	135	(-) 8	136	146	(-) 10
Syrians	36	29	7	22	23	(-) 1	39	29	10
Other Asiatic	8	27	(-) 19	12	31	(-) 19	22	26	(-) 4
Pacific Islanders	104	58	46	91	28	63	43	60	(-) 17
Other Non-Europeans	7	26	(-) 19	52	34	18	29	18	11
Total, Non-European	2,517	2,813	(-)296	2,028	2,104	(-) 76	1,706	1,931	(-) 225
Grand Total	28,637	33,815	(-)5,178	29,092	30,623	(-)1,531	30,991	30,065	926

* (—) Denotes excess of departures.

The numbers in the table represent migrants arriving or departing, visitors from overseas, and Australian residents travelling abroad. An adjustment for unrecorded departures has been made, as explained on a preceding page.

Passports.

Under the Passports Act, 1920 (Federal), no person who is or appears to be more than 16 years of age may embark at any place in the Commonwealth for a journey to any place beyond the Commonwealth unless he is the holder of a passport or other document authorising his departure, properly endorsed for the journey, or unless he is the subject of any special or statutory exemption in that regard. The fee for issuing a passport is £1, and it is valid for a period of five years unless specially limited to a shorter period.

The statutory exemptions extend to members of the naval or military forces of any British Dominion on duty, members of the crew of a departing vessel who were members on its arrival or are by occupation seafaring men, natural born British subjects proceeding to New Zealand, other persons proceeding to New Zealand under permit, officers of the Administration, or

bona fide residents or tourists with return tickets proceeding to Papua or Norfolk Island, persons holding a certificate of exemption from the dictation test, and aboriginal natives of Asia or any island of the East Indies or of the Indian or Pacific Oceans.

Immigration.

At Common Law aliens have no legal right of admission to any British country, and immigration to and emigration from New South Wales are regulated principally by statutes of the Federal Parliament, *e.g.*, the Immigration Act, 1901-32, and the Contract Immigrants Act, 1905.

Any person may be refused admission to Australia who fails to write from dictation by an officer not less than fifty words in any prescribed European language; or any person who has not the prescribed certificate of health; any feeble-minded person; any person suffering from serious transmissible disease or defect, tuberculosis or certain other serious diseases; any person convicted of crime in certain circumstances; any prostitute or person living by prostitution; any advocate of revolution, assassination, or the unlawful destruction of property; any Turk of Ottoman race; or any person 16 years of age or over not possessed of a passport as prescribed. Should such persons gain admission, they may be deported. Usually persons formerly domiciled in the State cannot be excluded from return after temporary absence. For a period of five years from 2nd December, 1920, persons of German, Austro-German, Bulgarian or Hungarian parentage and nationality were excluded, but upon the expiration of that period no further restrictions were imposed. Ex-enemy subjects repatriated during the late war are required to obtain approval of their readmission.

Assisted Immigration.

In December, 1930, all provisions for assisting immigrants were suspended, but in March, 1931, it was decided that assisted passages would be granted to wives and children (under 14 years) of persons in permanent employment in New South Wales.

Particulars of the earlier history of assisted migration will be found in earlier issues of the Year Book.

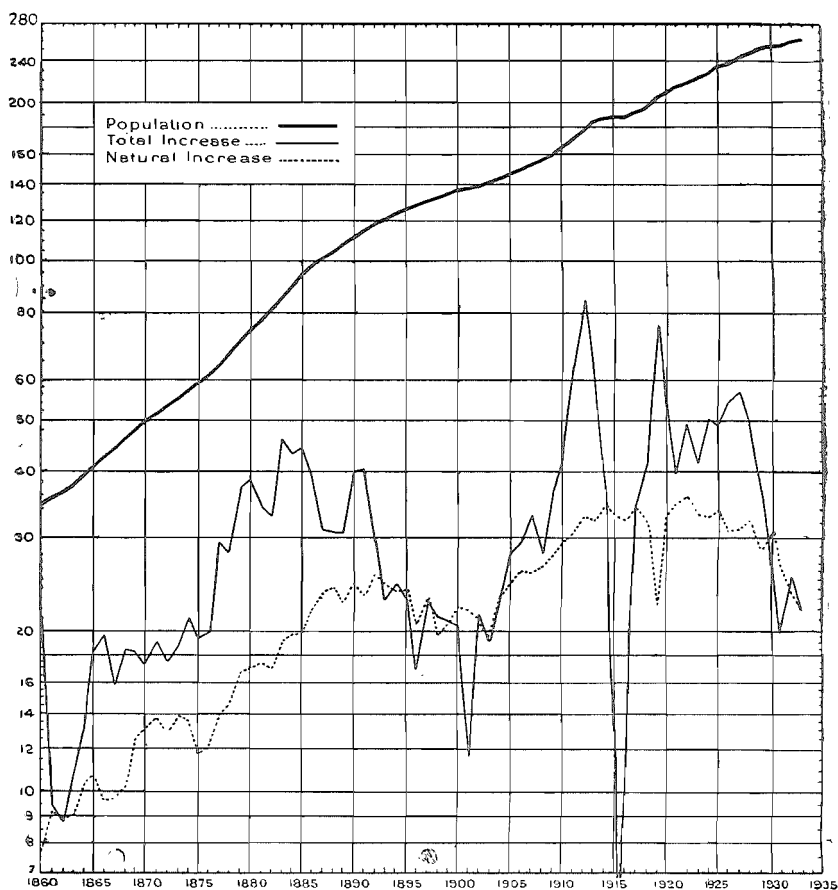
Numbers of Assisted Immigrants.

The following table shows particulars of the manner of choosing and the age and sex of assisted migrants who arrived in New South Wales during each of the last ten calendar years:—

Year.	Selected.	Nominated.	Adults and Children over 12 years of age.		Children under 12 years of age.		Grand Total.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
1924	1,499	4,714	2,575	2,334	660	644	6,213
1925	2,239	6,548	3,812	2,993	1,030	952	8,787
1926	1,572	11,257	5,082	4,539	1,633	1,575	12,820
1927	1,542	8,718	3,593	4,174	1,268	1,225	10,260
1928	1,628	7,104	3,190	3,726	940	876	8,732
1929	1,008	4,418	2,004	2,342	563	517	5,426
1930	169	1,005	357	588	106	123	1,174
1931	7	67	12	38	13	11	74
1932 ... ..	...	21	1	7	8	5	21
1933 ... ..	...	11	1	6	2	2	11

POPULATION AND ANNUAL INCREASE, 1860 TO 1933.

Ratio Graph.



NOTE.—(i) The numbers at the side of the graph represent 10,000 of population, 1,000 Total Increase and 1,000 Natural Increase.

(ii) In 1916 there was a decrease of 8,711 in the population owing to the departure of troops and the curve fell below the limits of the graph.

The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic, and the curves rise and fall according to the percentage of increase or decrease. Actual numbers are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

The following statement shows the migration to the State since 1832, and the total number of assisted migrants who arrived in New South Wales under various schemes, inclusive of Victoria and Queensland before their separation. After 1905 the number of migrants nominated by residents of the State and the number selected abroad are shown separately.

Period.	Immigrants assisted.				
	Nominated.	Selected.	Total Arrivals.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
1832-1905 § ...	...	...	104,106	107,866	211,972
1905-1909 § ...	6,144	2,713	*	*	8,857
1909-1914 § ...	32,406	12,444	23,816	21,034	44,850
1914-1919 § ...	4,123	1,322	2,067	3,378	5,445
1919-1924** ...	22,214	4,384	13,927	12,671	26,598
1925-1929 ...	38,045	7,989	23,115	22,919	46,034
1930 ...	1,005	169	463	711	1,174
1931 ...	67	7	25	49	74
1932 ...	21		9	12	21
1933 ...	11		3	8	11
1832-1933 ...	104,036†	29,028†	167,531†	168,648†	345,036

* Information not available.
§ To 30th June.

† Excluding immigrants, 1905-1909. ‡ 1905 to 1933.
** 5½ years ended 31st December, 1924.

In October, 1927, the State Government decided to restrict nominations to such classes as were not likely to disturb the labour market, and this system was applied more vigorously as the industrial situation became more acute, until December, 1930, when it was decided that all assisted migration should cease, but since March, 1931, assisted immigration of wives and children (under 14 years) of persons in permanent employment in New South Wales has been allowed. The nominated immigrants who arrived, numbering 21 in 1932 and 11 in 1933, were wives and children of persons in the State.

Country of Origin of Assisted Migrants.

Nearly all the assisted migrants in the last ten years have come from the United Kingdom; the relatively small number from other countries is shown in the following statement:—

Year ended 31st Dec.	Assisted Migrants from—						Total Assisted Migrants.		
	United Kingdom.		Other British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.				
	Nomin-ated.	Selected.	Nomin-ated.	Selected.	Nomin-ated.	Selected.	Nomin-ated.	Selected.	Total.
1924	4,614	1,499	25	...	75	...	4,714	1,499	6,213
1925	6,425	2,239	56	...	67	...	6,548	2,239	8,787
1926	11,089	1,572	148	...	20	...	11,257	1,572	12,829
1927	8,533	1,542	183	...	2	...	8,718	1,542	10,260
1928	6,988	1,628	116	...	...	...	7,104	1,628	8,732
1929	4,384	1,008	34	...	...	...	4,418	1,008	5,426
1930	975	169	29	...	1	...	1,005	169	1,174
1931	59	7	8	...	...	...	67	7	74
1932	21			...	...	...	21		21
1933	11			...	...	...	11		11

Adolescent Migrants.

A number of private organisations have operated to assist the immigration of young persons, including the Dreadnought Fund Trust, the Dr. Barnardo Homes, the Salvation Army, and the Catholic Immigration League. The activities of these organisations were suspended in December, 1930, and only five girl domestics arrived in 1931. Therefore particulars regarding them which were published in earlier issues of the Year Book are not included in this issue.

Passage Money for Assisted Migrants.

Prior to the war several steamship companies conveyed migrants from the United Kingdom at very low rates, the State Governments contributing a portion. Since the war the cost per berth has increased, and since 1st May, 1925, under the Imperial scheme, contributions have been made in equal proportions by the Federal and Imperial Governments towards the cost of assisted passages for approved persons from the United Kingdom. Contributions are on the following scale:—

	Government Subsidy.	Paid by Migrant.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Children under 12 years	16 10 0	Nil.
Juveniles over 12 and under 14 years ..	27 10 0	5 10 0
Wives with one or more children ..	22 0 0	11 0 0
Wives without children	16 10 0	16 10 0
Children over age 14 who wish to accom- pany parents	Nil.	33 0 0
One child under 3 years of age in each family is carried free.		

In the case of persons nominated for assisted passages by relatives or friends in the State, nominators are required to guarantee that adequate provision will be made for their maintenance.

Contract Immigrants.

The admission of immigrants under contract to perform manual labour is regulated by the Contract Immigrants Act, 1905. Such contracts must be made by or on behalf of an Australian resident on the one part. In every case they are subject to Ministerial approval which may be withheld if the fulfilment of the contract is likely to prejudice the public welfare as affecting an industrial dispute or the conditions or standards prevailing in local industry. Except in the cases of contract migrants who are British subjects born in the United Kingdom or descended from a British subject there born, it must be shown that there is difficulty in obtaining workers of equal skill and ability within the Commonwealth. The Act, however, does not apply to domestic servants, nor to personal attendants accompanying their employers.

British Settlers' Welfare Committee.

This committee has taken up the work previously carried on by the New Settlers' League, which is now defunct.

It was formed to undertake the obligations entered into with the British Government as to the after-care of migrants, and works in close co-operation with the State Government to this end.

Its officers, with the aid of committees in important centres, keep in touch with all lads and other migrants.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The population of New South Wales is distributed in a rather remarkable manner. At the census of 30th June, 1933, excluding shipping, the city of Sydney contained 88,312 persons in a small area surrounded by an extensive group of suburbs with 1,147,055 inhabitants, making a total of 1,235,367 dwellers in the metropolis. Outside the boundaries of the metropolis, in what is termed the extra metropolitan area, there are three shires, containing in all 52,177 inhabitants. Then scattered throughout the State are 131 municipalities, with a total population of 563,123, of these 11 municipalities in the County of Cumberland contained 46,778 persons, and the four large mining centres of Newcastle, Broken Hill, Lithgow, and Wollongong, 156,258 inhabitants; leaving 360,087 in 106 of the larger rural towns incorporated as municipalities. Distributed over the remainder of the State—99 per cent. of its area—are 750,437 persons; of whom a small number live in the unincorporated towns, and only 18,649 in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, which covers 40.5 per cent. of the area of the State.

The tendency of migrants to remain in the capital city was shown by the fact that at the census of 1921, of the 14,447 males and 18,799 females who had resided in the State for less than five years, 8,749 males and 11,719 females were resident in the metropolis. In each case the proportion is slightly over 60 per cent. Similar information in respect of the census of 1933 is not yet available.

The distribution of population at the census, 30th June, 1933, together with the proportion in each division and the average population per square mile, are shown in the following table:—

Division.	Area (including Harbours, Rivers and Lakes).	Population at 30th June, 1933, excluding Shipping and Aborigines.		
		Total.	Proportion in each Division	Average per sq. mile.
	sq. miles.		per cent.	
Sydney	5	88,312	3.4	17,422.8
Suburbs of Sydney	239	1,147,055	44.1	4,799.4
Metropolis	244	1,235,367	47.5	5,063.0
Extra Metropolitan Area	444	52,177	2.0	117.5
Total	688	1,287,544	49.5	1,871.4
Country Municipalities	2,156	563,123	21.7	261.2
Country Shires	181,164	726,590	27.9	4.0
Western Division (Part unincor- porated)	125,419	18,649	0.7	0.1
Lord Howe Island	5	161	0.0	32.2
Migratory* ... ..	.....	5,037	0.2	.....
Total, New South Wales ...	309,432†	2,501,104	100.0	8.4

* Shipping and railway travellers.

† Excludes Federal Territory, 940 sq. miles.

The population of the metropolitan area as defined in the Local Government Act represents, roughly, one-half of the total population; about one-fifth of the people reside in the country municipalities, and less than one-third in the remaining rural districts.

The density of population diminishes rapidly from city, suburban, country urban to rural districts. The average density of population in New South Wales, though low, is greater than that of any other State of the Commonwealth except Victoria and Tasmania.

The low average in New South Wales—8.14 per square mile—is due largely to the inclusion of the extensive and practically unpeopled Western Division, much of which must remain sparsely settled until means are

found to overcome its natural disability of a low average rainfall. At the census of 1933 the average density of population in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State was 13.8 persons per square mile.

Urban and Rural Population.

A comparison of the urban and rural population of the State at the last five censuses reveals that the population of New South Wales, in common with that of most other countries of the world, tends to congregate in metropolitan and urban centres. In the following table the population shown represents the total under each classification at each census, the shipping and aboriginal elements being omitted from the four main headings and shown separately. The number of municipalities has increased throughout the period and the growth shown is due in part to the inclusion of new settlements and in part to the growth of urban areas existing at earlier censuses.

Division.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
1. Metropolis (excluding shipping)	383,333	481,830	629,503	899,059	1,235,367
2. Municipalities outside the Metropolis	304,905	370,078	421,714	525,708	563,123
3. Quasi-urban localities with population exceeding 500 ...	51,963	81,484	175,303	190,556	} 797,416
4. Remainder of State (Rural) † ...	379,776§	412,302	412,058	475,582	
5. Total	1,119,977	1,345,694	1,638,578	2,090,905	2,595,906
6. Federal Capital Area*	1,456	1,535	1,724	2,572	8,947
7. Shipping	5,649	8,026	8,051	9,355	5,037†
8. Lord Howe Island	55	100	105	111	161
9. Aboriginals	5,097	3,778	2,012	1,597	1,048
10. Total, New South Wales and Federal Capital Area	1,132,234	1,359,133	1,650,470	2,104,540	2,611,099
Proportion per cent. to total (5), of—	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1. Metropolis	34.3	35.7	38.4	43.0	47.6
2. Municipalities outside Metro-					
polis	27.3	27.5	25.7	25.1	21.7
3. Quasi-urban	4.6	6.1	10.7	9.1	} 30.7
4. Rural	33.8	30.7	25.2	22.8	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Ceded to Commonwealth 1st January, 1911. † Including 1,022 railway travellers. ‡ Includes persons living in portions of municipal towns outside boundaries of municipality (numbering 43,430 in 1921). § Includes 3,133 half-caste aboriginals resident in various divisions.

In a young country such as New South Wales it is not to be expected that in the early stages of development population would show a decline in any respect. But while decline is not shown in the above table in terms of population the proportion of inhabitants in respective divisions shows some rather surprising movements. Over the period of forty-two years the total population increased by 132.4 per cent. The population of the metropolitan area developed more rapidly than that of any other division—growing by 222.3 per cent; the municipalities by 84.7 per cent., and rural areas by 86 per cent.

Since most of the larger towns of the State are incorporated as municipalities, the populations of the municipalities, and of the shires with the unincorporated areas, may be considered to indicate respectively, with approximate accuracy, the division of the population into its urban and rural elements. An analysis made on these lines at each of the last two

censuses shows the relative development in the past twelve and one quarter years of urban and rural portions of the State in the various territorial divisions shown on the map in the frontispiece. In the following table the same municipalities and the same shire areas are treated in every division for both years.

Division.	Population of Municipalities.||		Population of Shires.||		Increase in Population|| 1921 to 1933.	
	1921.	1933.	1921.	1933.	Municipalities. (Urban.)	Shires. (Rural.)
Cumberland	1,038,139*	1,334,322*	14,731†	25,359†	296,183	10,628
Coast—						
North	33,674	43,535	89,478	103,019	9,861	13,541
Hunter and Manning...	114,087	154,675	128,785	147,348	40,588	18,563
South	42,567	53,797	46,183	52,043	11,230	5,860
Tableland—						
Northern	19,969	22,656	31,371	31,431	2,687	60
Central	55,540	58,517	74,455	82,726	2,977	8,271
Southern	19,854	24,636	26,315	25,320	4,782	(-) 995
Slopes—						
North-western	17,865	21,995	33,654	41,065	4,130	7,411
Central-western	17,329	23,920	34,870	39,806	6,591	4,936
South-western	37,479	47,362	58,514	68,747	9,883	10,233
Plains—						
North-central	6,302	8,307	17,049	21,389	2,005	4,340
Central	6,197	8,408	13,444	19,321	2,211	5,877
Riverina	11,863	15,135	51,629	69,177	3,272	17,548
Western Division	32,541	33,402	14,772‡	18,649‡	861	3,877
Whole State	1,453,406	1,850,667	635,250	745,400	397,261	110,150

* Includes Shires in the Metropolitan Area.

† Non-metropolitan Shires and Lord Howe Island.

‡ Unincorporated.

|| Exclusive of Shipping and Railway travellers.

In the foregoing table the migratory population—shipping and railway travellers—has not been included in the population. This, however, accounted for only 0.2 per cent. of the total population in 1933, therefore its omission does not affect the comparison materially.

The incorporated urban districts now contain slightly more than two-thirds of the inhabitants of the State, having increased in population by 397,261 or 27.33 per cent. in the last twelve and one-quarter years, as compared with an increase of 110,150 (or 17.34 per cent.) in the shires and unincorporated areas. Of the total increase, 58.37 per cent. occurred in the urban areas of the division of Cumberland, principally in those which compose the metropolitan area; and important growth is evident in the municipalities of the Hunter and Manning division, principally in Newcastle and suburbs, in which the growth was 23.84 per cent. In the South Coast, due to progress of the mining and industrial centre about Wollongong, there was also a substantial increase in urban population, whilst agricultural development has tended to build up the towns of the Southern Tableland, all the divisions of the Western Slopes, and the Riverina.

A feature of the table is an improvement in the growth of rural population throughout the period. Whereas, in the previous intercensal period the population of the shires and other unincorporated areas increased by only 10.4 per cent., the growth of these between 1921 and 1933 was 17.3 per cent. In the Riverina, due to the development of irrigation farming and closer settlement, rural population increased by 17,548, or about one-third while in the Hunter and Manning and North Coast divisions the increase in rural population has been substantial—18,563 and 13,541 respectively—though not as great proportionately. Growth was most rapid in the

Central Plains, where the shires gained 5,877 inhabitants or about 44 per cent. Nevertheless, the table clearly demonstrates the very definite tendency of population to concentrate in the metropolis.

Although in no case was there an actual loss of population in the country divisions of the State during the latest intercensal period, it is apparent that the growth of population in these divisions has been disproportionate to the growth of metropolitan population.

With the mechanisation and increasing efficiency of the rural industries a tendency for fewer persons to be employed in those industries, and therefore, for rural population to be diverted to centres where secondary industries are concentrated, may be regarded as a natural phenomenon. The redistribution of the population of New South Wales which has occurred in recent decades is probably, in large part, attributable to such causes as these, and to the extent that this is so, it is a consequence of the economic development of the State. As a result of the economic depression, the trend toward greater urbanisation of the population has been somewhat disturbed during the last few years by urban dwellers seeking occupation on the land and in other primary pursuits.

The extent to which the movement of population has been responsible for the loss of population in the country districts is seen clearly only when the natural increase in each division is related to the growth of population, and the amount and direction of migration is brought into relief. The analysis made below furnishes evidence that emigration has occurred to a considerable extent from most of the country districts during the past twenty-two and one-quarter years. The table is compiled on the basis of local government areas, and separate account is taken in each division of migration and of natural increase as factors affecting the growth of population. The figures, however, are not entirely accurate, because the births and deaths which occurred before 1st January, 1927, were allocated to the division in which they occurred, and not according to the practice adopted on the date mentioned, i.e., to the place of usual residence of the mother or deceased person as the case may be.

Division.	Population at Census.*			Total Increase in Population.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1933.	1911 to 1933.
Cumberland†	713,857	1,052,870	1,359,681	339,013	306,811	645,824
Coast—						
North	101,656	123,152	146,554	21,496	23,402	44,898
Hunter and Manning	183,810	242,872	302,023	59,062	59,151	118,213
South	79,412	88,750	105,840	9,338	17,090	26,428
Tableland—						
North	51,769	51,340	54,087	(-) 429	2,747	2,318
Central	119,143	129,995	141,243	10,852	11,248	22,100
South	44,201	46,169	49,956	1,968	3,787	5,755
Western Slopes—						
North	55,543	51,519	63,060	(-) 4,024	11,541	7,517
Central	49,235	52,199	63,726	2,964	11,527	14,491
South	88,940	95,993	116,109	7,053	20,116	27,169
Central Plains—						
North	22,994	23,351	29,696	357	6,345	6,702
Central	20,073	19,641	27,729	(-) 432	8,088	7,656
Riverina	48,885	63,492	84,312	14,607	20,820	35,427
Western Division	59,165	47,313	52,051	(-) 11,852	4,738	(-) 7,114
Whole State	1,638,683	2,088,656	2,596,067	449,973	507,411	957,384

* Excluding Aborigines and Migratory Population.
(-) Denotes decrease.

† Embracing the Metropolis.

Division.	Natural Increase.†		Net Immigration.		Total Net Immigration, 1911 to 1933.	
	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1933.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1933.	Numerical.	As percentage of Population in 1911. Per cent.
Cumberland† ...	124,488	149,729	214,525	157,082	371,607	52.05
Coast—						
North ...	26,400	31,542	(-) 4,904	(-) 8,140	(-) 13,044	(-) 12.83
Hunter and Manning ...	42,799	53,408	16,263	5,743	22,006	11.97
South ...	14,260	14,636	(-) 4,922	2,454	(-) 2,468	(-) 3.11
Tableland—						
North ...	12,413	11,592	(-) 12,842	(-) 8,845	(-) 21,687	(-) 41.89
Central ...	20,655	23,402	(-) 9,803	(-) 12,154	(-) 21,957	(-) 18.43
South ...	7,864	9,242	(-) 5,896	(-) 5,455	(-) 11,351	(-) 25.68
Western Slopes—						
North ...	10,663	12,292	(-) 14,687	(-) 751	(-) 15,438	(-) 27.80
Central ...	10,479	13,358	(-) 7,515	(-) 1,831	(-) 9,346	(-) 18.98
South ...	17,942	23,810	(-) 10,889	(-) 3,694	(-) 14,583	(-) 16.40
Central Plains—						
North ...	5,569	6,344	(-) 5,212	1	(-) 5,211	(-) 22.66
Central ...	4,268	4,913	(-) 4,700	3,175	(-) 1,525	(-) 7.60
Riverina ...	11,851	15,734	2,756	5,086	7,842	16.04
Western Division ...	8,879	7,319	(-) 20,731	(-) 2,581	(-) 23,312	(-) 39.40
Whole State* ...	318,530	377,321	131,443	130,090	261,533	15.96

* Excluding Aborigines and Migratory Population. † Embracing the Metropolis. (-) Denotes decrease. ‡ Includes Aborigines the numbers of which are not sufficiently great to vitiate the comparisons.

A similar comparison for the years 1891 to 1921 was given at page 236 of the Official Year Book of 1922. Since then the statistical boundaries of divisions have been altered from a strictly county basis to conform to the boundaries of local government areas. It is, consequently, impracticable to continue the comparison on that basis, whilst the present tables cannot be extended to an earlier census than 1911.

The table reveals that over the period of twenty-two and one-quarter years under review an excess of emigration occurred in all divisions of the State, with the exception of the Cumberland, Hunter and Manning and Riverina divisions. The Cumberland division, containing the metropolis, absorbed, not only the net immigration from overseas and interstate, but as well, gained a large part of the natural increase in the rural divisions. To some extent the movement toward concentration of population in the metropolis slackened between 1921 and 1933, but, notwithstanding, the net loss of population by emigration from all divisions of the State, exclusive of Cumberland, reached a total of 110,074 over that period representing the equivalent of 11.9 per cent. of the population of those divisions in 1911. It is a striking fact that the Western Division not only lost the whole of its natural increase, but actually a proportion of the population it contained in 1911 equal to 13.7 per cent. All the Tableland divisions lost a large proportion of their natural increase, ranging from 49.8 per cent. in the Central to 90.3 per cent. in the Northern, whilst the North Western Plain failed to retain 66.8 per cent. of its natural increase.

Between 1911 and 1933 the Cumberland division gained 371,607 inhabitants by migration, but to only two country divisions was there an excess of immigration; these were the Hunter and Manning divisions, which gained 22,006, and the Riverina, 7,842, and in each of these cases the increment was due to special factors. Migrants moved freely from nearly every

part of the State to the metropolis, but only the new industrial developments at Newcastle and the development of coalfields in the Hunter Valley, and the establishment of settlers on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, attracted effective migrants to ex-metropolitan districts. No less than eleven divisions of the State, covering about 268,210 square miles, lost population by migration during the twenty-two and one-quarter years.

An analysis covering the period from 1891 to 1933, ignoring the differences in statistical boundaries, shows that the Riverina was the only country division to retain, over each census period, the whole of the natural increase in the division, whilst in only two other divisions—Hunter and Manning and Central Western Plains—did the aggregate growth in population exceed the total natural increase. During that period every Tableland Division experienced an excess of emigration in every intercensal period. A similar condition of affairs was also experienced in the South Western Slopes and the Western Division, and the South Coast lost almost the whole of its natural increase. The net immigration to the Cumberland division reached a total of 490,443 over the four intercensal periods during which all other divisions sustained a net emigration of 188,659 inhabitants.

In the final column of the table the net immigration (or emigration) of each division over the period 1911 to 1921 is expressed as a percentage of population in 1911, serving to bring into relief the extent to which changes have taken place in the distribution of the population. The outstanding feature is the marked tendency of the metropolitan population to grow rapidly at the expense of the rural areas of the State.

The Population of the Metropolis.

Up to 31st December, 1928, the metropolis was taken to include the City of Sydney, forty municipalities, the Ku-ring-gai Shire (proclaimed a municipality 1st November, 1928), and the islands of Port Jackson, embracing an area of 181 square miles. From 1st January, 1929, the municipalities of Auburn, Bankstown, Lidcombe, Granville, and Parramatta were added, and the area embraced by the metropolis was 233 acres. A definition of an extended metropolitan area was given in the Local Government Act of 1919, (Schedule Four). Within that area are the Shires of Hornsby, Sutherland and Warringah. These contain centres of population more or less of a suburban character since a large proportion of their inhabitants gain their livelihood in the city, and they have therefore been taken into account in arriving at the extra-metropolitan population. As from 1st January, 1933, the statistical boundaries of the metropolis were extended to include Pitt and Merryland wards of Holroyd municipality, so that the extended metropolitan area now embraces about 688 square miles and may be described generally as follows:—commencing at Broken Bay, and bounded on the east by the South Pacific Ocean to the southern boundary of the Shire of Sutherland; on the south and west, by southern and western boundaries of that Shire, western boundaries of Bankstown and Granville Municipalities, southern, western and northern boundaries of Pitt and Merrylands wards of the Municipality of Holroyd, western and northern boundaries of Parramatta and Dundas Municipalities, and the western boundary of Hornsby Shire to the Hawkesbury River; and on the north by that river downward to the South Pacific Ocean. The metropolis proper, embracing the area to which vital statistics of the metropolis relate, comprises the areas as described, exclusive of the Shires of Hornsby, Sutherland and Warringah, and embraces an area of about 244 square miles.

The following statement shows the population of each local government area within the present boundaries of the metropolis at the censuses of 1911, 1921, and 1933, excluding shipping and aboriginals:—

Municipality.	Population at Census.			Municipality.	Population at Census.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.		1911	1921.	1933.
City of Sydney ...	112,921	104,153	88,312	Lidcombe ...	5,418	10,522	17,378
Alexandria ...	10,123	9,793	9,018	Manly ...	10,465	18,507	23,258
Annandale ...	11,240	12,648	12,205	Marrickville ...	30,653	42,240	45,384
Ashfield ...	20,431	33,636	39,357	Masoot ...	5,836	10,929	14,363
Auburn ...	5,550	13,563	20,112	Mosman ...	13,243	20,056	23,667
Balmain ...	32,038	32,104	28,268	Newtown ...	26,498	28,168	25,293
Bankstown ...	2,039	10,670	25,393	North Sydney ...	34,646	48,438	49,749
Bexley ...	6,517	14,746	20,539	Paddington ...	24,317	26,364	24,693
Botany ...	4,409	6,214	8,287	Parramatta ...	12,465	14,594	18,075
Burwood ...	9,380	15,709	19,371	Petersham ...	21,712	26,236	26,943
Canterbury ...	11,335	37,639	78,058	Randwick ...	19,463	50,841	78,962
Concord ...	4,076	11,013	23,220	Redfern ...	24,427	23,978	18,837
Darlington ...	3,816	3,651	3,053	Rockdale ...	14,095	25,189	39,123
Drummoyne ...	8,678	18,761	29,214	Ryde ...	5,291	14,854	27,860
Dundas ...	1,138	3,523	6,017	St. Peter's ...	8,410	12,700	12,552
Eastwood ...	968	2,133	3,025	Strathfield ...	4,046	7,594	12,147
Enfield ...	3,444	8,530	14,782	Vaucluse ...	1,672	3,727	7,205
Ermington and Rydalmere ...	1,716	1,981	2,364	Waterloo ...	10,072	11,199	11,657
Erskineville ...	7,299	7,553	6,644	Waverley ...	19,831	36,797	55,911
Glebe ...	21,943	22,754	19,886	Willoughby ...	13,036	28,067	42,521
Granville ...	7,231	13,328	19,717	Woollahra ...	16,989	25,439	34,737
Holroyd (Pt.) ...	†	†	8,427	Total Metropolis Proper † ...	665,067	967,240	1,235,367
Homebush ...	676	1,622	3,188	Hornsby * ...	8,901	15,287	22,592
Hunter's Hill ...	5,013	7,300	8,988	Sutherland * ...	2,896	7,705	13,526
Hurstville ...	6,533	13,394	22,667	Warringah * ...	2,823	9,643	16,059
Kogarah ...	6,953	18,226	30,648	Total Metro-politan... ...	679,687	999,875	1,287,544
Ku-ring-gai ...	9,458	19,209	27,937				
Lane Cove ...	3,306	7,592	15,134				
Leichhardt ...	24,254	29,356	30,221				

* Shire. † Not available, the total population of Municipality was 3,930 in 1911, 8,737 in 1921 and 15,915 in 1933. ‡ 1933 Boundaries.

Some of the suburbs nearest the city have attained their maximum development as residential districts and some are even losing population as dwellings are replaced by industrial and commercial establishments. The rate of growth of population in recent years was greatest in the more remote municipalities, such as Auburn, Drummoyne and Concord on the west, Bankstown, Bexley, Canterbury, Hurstville and Kogarah on the south, Waverley and Randwick on the east, and Lane Cove, Kuring-gai and Willoughby on the north.

The population of the metropolis proper, excluding aboriginals and shipping, at census periods since 1861 is shown in the following table, together with the proportion which the metropolitan population bears to that of the whole State:—

Year.	Population.			Increase during Interval.		Males per cent.	Proportion of Population of State.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Numerical.	Per cent.		
							per cent.
1861	46,550	49,239	95,789	41,865*	77·64*	48·60	27·3
1871	66,830	70,946	137,776	41,987	43·83	48·50	27·4
1881	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,163	63·26	50·13	30·0
1891	193,753	189,580	383,333	158,394	70·42	50·54	34·1
1901	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25·69	48·98	35·6
1911	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30·65	48·57	38·2
1921	433,492	465,567	899,059	269,556	42·82	48·22	42·8
1933 (a)	531,902	585,982	1,117,884	218,825	24·34	47·58	43·0
(b)	591,234	644,133	1,235,367	336,306	37·41	47·86	47·5

*Since 1851.

(a) Same area as in 1921.

(b) Area as extended on 1st. January, 1933.

The population of the metropolis is not distributed evenly. In the municipalities wholly within a radius of 3 miles on the west and 2 miles on the east of the centre of the city there is a population of 363,038, with a density of 20·7 persons to the acre. On the other hand, in some of the outlying suburbs the density is little more than one or two persons to the acre, but there has been considerable development in these areas in recent years, and the scattered nature of the population tended to diminish rapidly until progress was halted by the economic depression.

Population is being driven from the city and the more adjacent closely-settled suburbs by the steady growth of business establishments replacing dwelling-houses. Improved transport facilities have also tended to a movement of population from the more congested areas to the less thickly-populated suburbs. Between the years 1911 and 1921 there was a loss in population of over 5,000 in the city and seven of the nearer suburbs,† and in the period from 1921 to 1933 the loss of population in the same area reached nearly 33,000 persons, representing a loss of 15·6 per cent. over the twenty-two and one quarter years. On the other hand, the rapid growth of the less adjacent suburbs may be seen from the foregoing table. In the seven municipalities of Canterbury, Randwick, Drummoyne, Concord, Kogarah, Rockdale and Hurstville the aggregate population increased from 71,146 in 1911 to 175,017 in 1921 and to 302,892 in 1933, or 326 per cent. in the twenty-two and one quarter years. Despite this marked growth the density of population in these suburbs is but 8·1 persons per acre compared with 32·6 persons per acre in the city and seven adjacent suburbs referred to previously. The municipalities named may be regarded as typical of the less adjacent suburbs, and there is ample room for a very great increase in the metropolitan population without creating undue congestion. Assuming that the average of about 6 dwellings to the acre existing in the inlying (but not the somewhat congested) suburbs were reached throughout the area comprised in the metropolitan municipalities, and the existing average of about 4½ persons per dwelling were maintained, a population of about 4,000,000 persons might be attained without overcrowding.

† Annandale, Balmain, Glebe, Erskineville, Newtown, Redfern, and Darlinghurst.

In calculating the numerical increase and the increase per cent. in 1933 over 1921 in the table, the municipalities of Auburn, Bankstown, Granville, Lidcombe, Parramatta, Dundas, Ermington and Rydalmere and part of Holroyd, which were added since 1921, were taken into consideration. These areas are now metropolitan in character, but the shires of Hornsby, Sutherland and Warringah, which are still, in part, rural in type, have not been included. For purposes of comparison, figures based on the same area as in 1921 have been inserted.

The proportion of the population of the State resident in the metropolis has increased rapidly in the past half-century. Some of the increase between 1921 and 1933, however, was due to the inclusion of the municipalities mentioned above, and the table indicates that the movement toward concentration of population in the metropolis has slackened somewhat in the latest intercensal period, as compared with the previous decade. Since 1891 the proportion of females in the metropolis has increased, so that at the census of 1933 there was an excess of four females in every hundred of the population.

The following comparison with the density of population in the large cities of England as determined at the census of 27th April, 1931, is interesting:—

City.	Area.	Population.	Average Number of Persons per acre.
	Acres.		
London (Registration Area) ...	74,850	4,397,003	58·7
Birmingham	51,147	1,002,603	19·6
Liverpool	24,795	855,539	34·5
Manchester	27,257	766,378	28·1
Sydney*	156,688	1,235,367	7·2

* Municipalities only.

The population of the capital cities (including suburbs) of the States of the Commonwealth is shown below:—

Metropolis†	Census, 1911.*	Census, 1921.*	Census, 1933*			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion to Population of Whole State.
						per cent.
Sydney‡	665,067	967,240	591,234	644,133	1,235,367	47·5
Melbourne	588,971	766,465	464,886	527,162	992,048	54·5
Adelaide	189,646	255,375	147,939	164,690	312,629	53·8
Brisbane	139,480	209,946	143,545	156,237	299,782	31·6
Perth	106,792	154,873	99,299	108,165	207,464	47·2
Hobart	39,937	52,361	28,256	32,052	60,408	26·5

* Excluding aboriginals and Shipping.

‡ 1933 Boundaries

THE TOWNS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

As might be expected from the nature of the industries of the State there are in New South Wales comparatively few large towns. Outside the metropolitan area, the only towns of outstanding importance are Newcastle and Broken Hill, and the existence of both is due to the rich mineral deposits in their neighbourhood. Cessnock, the fourth, and Lithgow the fifth, largest towns outside the Division of Cumberland, are also dependent on mining. Apart from these and the centres in the County of Cumberland dependent upon the city, there are only seven country towns with a population exceeding 10,000; fifteen, including three in shires, between 5,000 and 10,000; and twenty-eight, including eight in shires, between 3,000 and 5,000.

The following table affords a comparison of the populations at the last five censuses of the towns which at the enumeration of 1933 had more than 3,000 inhabitants, excluding aboriginals and shipping, in the order of numerical importance in 1933.

Municipality.	Population.				
	Census 1891.	Census 1901.	Census 1911.	Census 1921.	Census 1933.
Sydney and Suburbs*	383,333	481,830	629,503§	899,059	1,235,867§
Newcastle and Suburbs ...	46,609	51,841.	51,942	84,372	104,491
Broken Hill ...	19,789	27,500	30,972	26,337	26,921
Goulburn ...	10,916	10,612	10,023	12,715	14,851
Cessnock† ...	203	165	3,957	7,343	14,387
Lithgow ...	3,865	5,268	8,196	13,275	13,444
Maitland ...	10,214	10,073	11,313	12,008	12,329
Lismore ...	2,925	4,378	7,381	8,700	11,763
Wagga Wagga ...	4,596	5,108	6,419	7,879	11,631
Wollongong ...	3,041	3,545	4,660	6,708	11,402
Albury ...	5,447	5,823	6,309	7,751	10,542
Bathurst ...	9,162	9,223	8,575	9,440	10,415
Tamworth ...	4,602	5,799	7,145	7,264	9,918
Orange ...	5,064	3,990	4,220	7,398	9,632
Dubbo ...	4,555	3,409	4,452	5,032	8,344
Armidale ...	3,826	4,249	4,738	5,407	6,794
Katoomba ...	1,692	2,270	4,923	9,055	6,439
Grafton ...	4,445	4,171	4,681	4,593	6,412
Parkes ...	2,449	3,181	2,935	3,941	5,848
Forbes ...	3,011	4,294	4,486	4,876	5,358
Glen Innes ...	2,532	2,918	4,089	4,974	5,356
Inverell ...	2,534	3,298	4,649	4,369	5,304
Casino ...	1,486	1,926	3,420	3,455	5,293
Cowra ...	1,546	1,811	3,271	3,716	5,056
Kempsey ...	2,194	2,329	2,662	3,613	4,825
Cootamundra ...	2,026	2,424	2,967	3,531	4,683
Taree ...	716	871	1,205	1,765	4,580
Moree ...	1,143	2,298	2,931	3,020	4,361
Wellington ...	1,545	2,984	3,958	3,924	4,320
Junee ...	1,682	2,190	2,531	3,560	4,213
Narrandera ...	1,815	2,255	2,374	2,985	4,115
Queanbeyan ...	1,262	1,219	1,273	1,825	4,019
Young ...	2,746	2,755	3,139	3,283	4,010
Mudgee ...	2,410	2,789	2,942	3,170	3,995
Penrith* ...	3,797	3,559	3,682	3,604	3,917
Murwillumbah† ...	492	772	2,206	2,861	3,897
Temora ...	915	1,603	2,784	3,048	3,823
Singleton ...	1,793	1,917	2,996	3,270	3,669
Muswellbrook ...	1,298	1,710	1,861	2,152	3,285
Windsor* ...	2,033	2,039	3,466	3,808	3,248
Deniliquin ...	2,273	2,644	2,494	2,660	3,192
Hay ...	2,741	3,012	2,461	2,572	3,156
Ballina ...	1,084	1,819	2,061	2,768	3,041
Bowral ...	2,258	1,752	1,751	2,620	3,005

* In County Cumberland.

† Not incorporated 1891.

‡ Incorporated 1926 and district enlarged.

§ Area extended since previous census.

In addition to the municipalities shown above it is estimated that the population of the following towns not incorporated as municipalities at 31st December, 1933, was:—Kurri Kurri, 6,155; Sutherland, 5,500; Gosford, 5,164; Cronulla, 4,444; West Wyalong, 4,028; Cardiff, 3,771; Blacktown, 3,750; Weston, 3,695; Thirroul 3,650; Corrimal, 3,347; and Portland, 3,122. The foregoing list excludes municipalities with extensive areas or whose boundaries embrace more than one distinct locality.

The population of these larger towns has grown at a fairly uniform rate during the whole of the period covered and some towns have shown rapid increase. Newcastle, after twenty years of slow progress, made rapid headway between 1911 and 1921, and for some years after, largely on account of the growth of its manufacturing industries, but its population has been practically stationary in recent years. The growth of the rural towns of Lismore, Wagga Wagga, Albury, Dubbo and Taree, and the mining and industrial town of Wollongong in the last intercensal period has been marked. The other rural towns, on the whole, have maintained a steady growth throughout, but the decline of the silver-lead mining industry—due largely to derangement of the markets of the world—has arrested the growth of Broken Hill, where the population is now 4,000 less than in 1911. Lithgow, a coal-mining and partly manufacturing town, continued to grow rapidly until 1927, then the population began to decrease owing to slackness in the coal-mining industry and the gradual removal of the ironworks to Port Kembla. This movement has been reflected in a considerable increase in the population of Wollongong. By 1921 Goulburn had developed, after twenty years of stagnation, into the leading town of the interior not dependent on mining, and still occupies that place. Katoomba, a tourist centre 60 miles from Sydney, grew rapidly between 1901 and 1921. As the Census of 1933 was taken in mid-winter, and former censuses in early autumn, absence in the one case, and the presence in the others, of the tourist population vitiates comparison of the census figures in the case of this town.

A list of the mining settlements of the State, together with the number of their population at each of the four censuses, 1891 to 1921, was published on pages 155 and 156 of the Official Year Book for 1923.

SEX DISTRIBUTION.

As is the case in most of the younger countries, the population of New South Wales contains a surplus of males over females, although in older countries females are usually the more numerous.

The disparity in New South Wales is brought about by the operation of several factors. The development of the colony was first stimulated by the "gold rushes" and later depended on the pastoral and mining industries. This, combined with its remoteness from the Old World, led to far greater immigration of men than of women. In later years the predominance of males among immigrants tended to increase the disparity between the sexes.

On the other hand, the higher rate of mortality among males renders the natural increase of females the greater, despite the excess of male over female births. Thus, during the twelve years, 1921 to 1932, the natural increase consisted of 176,850 males and 196,549 females. As a consequence the excess of males diminished, and the diminution was hastened by the war. During the twelve years ended 1932 the natural increase of females was 19,699 greater than that of males, while the increase of males by migration was 13,578 greater than the increase of females from the same cause.

The distribution of the sexes at each census from 1871 to 1933, excluding aboriginals, was as follow:—

Year.	Distribution of Population in Sexes (excluding aboriginals).				Males per 100 Females.
	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Males.	Proportion of Females.	
			per cent.	per cent.	No.
1871	274,842	228,156	54·64	45·36	121
1881	410,211	339,614	54·71	45·29	121
1891	609,666	517,471	54·09	45·91	118
1901	710,264	645,091	52·40	47·60	110
1911	857,698	789,036	52·08	47·92	109
1921	1,071,501	1,028,870	51·01	48·99	104
1933	1,318,728	1,282,376	50·70	49·30	103

A analysis of the excess of males at each age-group at the census of 1921, showed that the greatest surpluses of males were then at ages 50 to 65. From this fact it was concluded* that as time passes the proportion of females will increase. Particulars from the Census of 1933 show that whereas in 1921 males of ages 21 years and over exceeded females by 5·45 per 100, the ratio in 1933 for adult persons was 102·55 males to 100 females, and it is evident, therefore, that the female element of the population is increasing.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE POPULATION.

Broadly speaking, nationality is determined in New South Wales by the common law principle of locality of birth, although it is also provided that, irrespective of place of birth, any child whose father was a British subject, or a child born on a British vessel, shall be deemed a British subject.

The nationality of the population of the State at the census of 1933 was preponderatingly British, no less than 99·3 per cent. of the inhabitants being of British allegiance. The proportion born in Australia was 86·2 per cent.

ABORIGINALS.

The number of aboriginals in New South Wales during the first century after the date of settlement is not accurately known, but it is certain that they have never been numerous.

The first careful enumeration was made in 1891, when it was found that only 5,097 aboriginals of full blood were in existence. Since that date the numbers recorded at successive censuses have declined rapidly. The number of aboriginals of full blood enumerated at censuses since 1871 was as follows:—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	709	274	983
1881	938	705	1,643
1891	2,396	2,201	5,097
1901	2,192	1,586	3,778
1911	1,152	860	2,012
1921	923	674	1,597
1933	622	426	1,048

* Official Year Book, 1922, page 243.

Certain particulars relating to aboriginals are collected annually by the Aborigines' Protection Board through the agency of the police, but, owing to the difficulty of tracing individuals, it is not considered that a satisfactory enumeration is obtained by this means. The number of aboriginals of full blood recorded in this way at 30th June, 1933, was 1,229, of whom 715 were males and 514 were females. The number enumerated at the census in 1933 was 1,048, or 181 less than the total recorded at the annual collection.

Of the aboriginals of full blood enumerated at the annual collection in 1933, 177 were nomadic, 108 were in regular employment and 699 were living on reserves.

The numbers of half-castes enumerated at successive censuses were as follow:—In 1891, 3,183; in 1901, 3,147; in 1911, 4,512; and in 1921, 4,560, of whom 2,349 were males and 2,211 females. There were 8,309 enumerated at the census of 1933, of whom 4,358 were males, and 3,951 females. The number recorded at the annual collection of 30th June, 1933, was 8,485, of whom 4,606 were males and 3,879 females. However, it is considered probable that this number is considerably overstated through the inclusion of full-bloods, for various reasons, and possibly through the inclusion of quadroons and persons of lesser caste.

Of the half-castes recorded in 1933, 959 were nomadic and 3,015 were living on reserves.

NATURALISATION.

Under certain conditions a person of foreign allegiance may be granted a certificate of naturalisation, which entitles him to all the political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and subjects him to all obligations to which natural-born British subjects are entitled, or subject in the Commonwealth of Australia, except insofar as special distinction is made by law between the prerogatives of natural born and naturalised British subjects. The issue of these certificates is a function of the Commonwealth.

The privileges of naturalisation have not been widely sought in New South Wales on account of the smallness of the non-British element in the population. There were 345 persons naturalised during 1932. The total number of persons naturalised since 1849 was 21,563, of whom 6,865 were of German origin; 1,847 were Swedes; 1,281 Danes; 1,950 Italians; and 917 French. The number classified as Russians was 1,303 and (since 1922) 151 as Poles, 100 as Finns, and 123 as natives of Esthonia, Latvia or Lithuania: The number of Asiatics was 1,306, of whom 911 were Chinese and 349 Syrians. More than 23 per cent. of the persons naturalised obtained their certificates since 1919. The principal nationality affected was that of Greeks, of whom 1,019 changed during the last thirteen years as against 428 previously. Corresponding figures for others were Italians, 1,055 and 895; Germans, 479 and 6,386; Syrians, 206 and 143; Swedes, 181 and 1,666; Danes, 165 and 1,116; and Russians, 333 and 970. Only 3 Chinese have been naturalised in New South Wales since the passage of the Chinese Restriction and Regulation Act of 1888. Certificates of Naturalisation issued under former State laws remain in force under the present Federal statute, the Nationality Act, 1920-30.

VITAL STATISTICS.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

CIVIL registration of births, deaths, and marriages was inaugurated in New South Wales in March, 1856, when a general registry was established, and a Registrar-General appointed by the Governor. The laws relating to registration were consolidated by the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act, 1899, amended in 1930, and those relating to marriage by the Marriage Act, 1899, amended by the Marriage (Amendment) Acts, 1924 and 1925. For registration purposes New South Wales is divided into 125 registry districts and in each district there is at least one registry office in the charge of a district registrar or an assistant district registrar. On 1st January, 1934, there were 216 registry offices.

The births of all children born alive are required to be registered within sixty days of the birth. After the expiration of sixty days a birth cannot be registered unless some person present at the birth or the parent makes a statutory declaration within six months of the birth. No birth can be registered after the expiration of six months. A child is considered to have been born alive if it has breathed and has been wholly born into the world whether it has had an independent circulation or not. As a general rule, births have been registered promptly in order to obtain the benefit of the maternity allowances. Stillbirths are not registered. Provision has been made for the notification of cases of stillbirth, attended by midwives registered under the Nurses Registration Act, but the returns forwarded under the Act have been too incomplete to give any indication of the number of stillbirths.

Before interment, notice of the death of any person must be supplied to the District Registrar by a relation of the deceased, or by the householder or tenant of the house or place in which the death occurs. Such notice must be accompanied by a proper certificate as to the cause of death. When a dead body is found, the death is registered by the coroner or by the nearest Justice of the Peace.

Marriages may be celebrated only by a minister of religion registered for that purpose by the Registrar-General, or by the District Registrar for marriages of the district in which the intended wife ordinarily resides. In the latter case the parties to be married must sign, before the District Registrar, a declaration that they desire to be married, and affirming the usual place of residence of the intended wife. Marriage of minors is permissible only with the written consent of parents or guardians. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister or a deceased brother's widow is valid in law in New South Wales.

At the beginning of 1934 there were 2,262 (2,237) persons registered as ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. The distribution amongst the various denominations is shown below, with figures for 1933 in parentheses, viz.: 622 (620) belonged to the Church of England, 642 (644) were Roman Catholic, 318 (309) Methodist, 286 (284) Presbyterian, 79 (78) Congregational, 96 (93) Baptist, 54 (58) belonged to the Salvation Army, 34 (33) were Seventh Day Adventists, 36 (35) belonged to the Church of Christ, 8 (8) to the Latter Day Saints, and 7 (6) to the Jewish faith. There were 35 (33) other religious bodies, represented by 80 (69) ministers.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

The proportion of married persons living in New South Wales at the census of 1933 was considerably more than one-third of the population, being 39.58 per cent., which represents an increase from 37.4 per cent. in 1921 and 33.5 per cent. in 1911. The actual numbers and proportions of the population (exclusive of aboriginals), arranged in groups according to conjugal condition, at the census of 1933 were as shown in the following table. The figures are subject to revision:—

Conjugal condition.	Number.			Proportion per cent.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never married—						
Under age 15 ...	371,745	359,974	731,719	28.29	28.13	28.21
Age 15 and over ...	386,919	311,619	698,538	29.44	24.36	26.93
Married ...	512,886	513,786	1,026,672	39.03	40.16	39.58
Widowed ...	37,488	88,171	125,659	2.85	6.89	4.85
Divorced ...	5,179	5,895	11,074	0.39	0.46	0.43
Not stated ...	4,254	2,931	7,185	...	...	...
Total ...	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847	100.00	100.00	100.00

The persons never married constituted 55.14 per cent. of the total population, but of these 731,719 (or 28.21 per cent. of the population) were under the age of 15 years. The number of males over the age of 15 years who had never been married was 386,919, and of females 311,619. The higher marriage rates of the decade 1911-1921 and of the greater part of the later intercensal period, as compared with the decade 1901-1911, had the effect of considerably raising the proportion of married persons in the total population. The proportion of married to the number of persons over the age of 15 years rose from 49.2 per cent. in 1911 to 55.1 per cent. in 1921, but declined to 54.9 per cent. in 1933. The number of males never married is considerably greater than the number of females never married, especially over the age of 15 years, because of the facts that women generally marry at earlier ages than men, and that there is an excess of males over females in the population.

The following table affords a comparison of the proportions of each of the principal groups to the total population where the necessary particulars were stated at each census from 1861 to 1933:—

Census.	Males.				Females.			
	Never married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Never married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1861	69.34	28.23	2.43	*	61.09	35.14	3.77	*
1871	69.96	27.59	2.45	*	62.89	32.82	4.29	*
1881	70.64	26.94	2.42	*	63.52	31.75	4.73	*
1891	69.78	27.41	2.78	.03	62.87	32.11	5.00	.02
1901	68.46	28.69	2.75	.10	62.43	32.00	5.46	.11
1911	65.00	32.18	2.67	.15	59.30	35.03	5.52	.15
1921	60.51	36.68	2.60	.21	55.70	38.16	5.91	.23
1933	57.73	39.03	2.85	.39	52.49	40.16	6.89	.46

* Divorce proceedings were first permitted under Matrimonial Causes Act, 1873.

There has been a steady decline since 1881 in the proportions of both sexes never married, and a corresponding increase in the proportions married. This is the result partly of a higher marriage rate, which in turn has been due in a large measure to the altered age-constitution of the population consequent on the declining birth-rate. The proportion of widowers has shown no appreciable increase during the period, although the proportion of widows has increased constantly, attaining the high

proportion of nearly 7 per cent. of the total female population in 1933. The increase in the proportion of divorced persons of both sexes has been relatively very rapid. The numbers and proportions of widowed and divorced persons shown are exclusive of those who had re-married.

MARRIAGES.

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages and the rates per 1,000 of the population since 1880:—

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1880-84	6,738	8.39	1915-19	15,345	7.96
1885-89	7,679	7.67	1920-24	18,374	8.52
1890-94	7,954	6.80	1925-29	19,481	8.11
1895-99	8,700	6.74	1930	17,383	6.86
1900-04	10,240	7.37	1931	15,377	6.02
1905-09	12,080	7.97	1932	17,362	6.73
1910-14	15,978	9.17	1933	18,399	7.07

A review of the marriage rates since 1880 shows that the rates declined steadily for ten years prior to 1894, when the rate was only 6.25 per 1,000 of population. After that year an improvement, remarkable for its regularity, was experienced, until in 1912 the rate (9.55 per 1,000) was the highest then recorded. In 1915 the rate was slightly higher, probably due in part to marriages contracted by soldiers prior to their departure for the war. Owing to the absence of many marriageable men the rates for the next three years showed a decline, but coincident with the return of men from active service the rate rose appreciably in 1919 and still more in 1920. The movement of the subsequent years shows a sharp decline followed by a recovery, then another decline. The average for the five years 1925-29, though appreciably less than in the quinquennia immediately before and after the war, was greater than for any other similar period since 1880. The rate in 1930 was 15 per cent., lower than this average, and a further decline in 1931 brought it below the low level of the year 1894. In the last two years the rate has shown an upward movement.

The following statement shows the marriage rate per 1,000 of the population in each State, the Commonwealth of Australia, and in New Zealand in 1933, compared with the rates of the previous five years:—

State.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>New South Wales...</i>	8.16	7.80	6.86	6.02	6.73	7.07
Victoria ...	7.53	7.31	6.52	5.66	6.49	6.96
Queensland ...	7.14	6.87	6.21	5.43	6.86	6.84
South Australia ...	7.26	6.50	5.78	5.33	6.29	6.84
Western Australia	8.12	8.00	7.47	6.34	6.67	7.69
Tasmania ..	6.97	7.86	6.56	6.68	6.64	7.13
Commonwealth ...	7.71	7.43	6.69	5.96	6.63	7.03
New Zealand ...	7.58	7.78	7.77	6.79	6.80	7.16

Divorces.

The number of marriages dissolved annually by divorce and decree of nullity has increased materially during recent years, and they are now of considerable magnitude in relation to the number of marriages celebrated annually. Particulars of the duration of such marriages and number of issue are shown in the chapter, "Law Courts," of this Year Book.

The number of marriages dissolved in New South Wales by decrees of divorce made absolute or by declarations of nullity, in 1933, was 1,014, being in the proportion of 5.5 per cent. to the number of marriages celebrated during the year.

Condition before Marriage.

During the year 1933 of the males married, 17,043 were bachelors, 905 were widowers, and 451 were divorced. Of the females, 17,294 were spinsters, 648 were widows, and 457 were divorced. The proportion of males remarried was 7.37 per cent., and of females 6.01 per cent.

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and re-marriages in quinquennial periods since 1890.

Period.	Males who were—			Females who were—			Rates per 10,000 Married.					
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
							Bachelors.	Widowers and Divorced Men.		Spinsters.	Widows and Divorced Women.	
1890-94	36,610	3,063	97	36,565	3,040	165	9,205	795		9,194	806	
1895-99	39,982	3,246	273	40,031	3,036	434	9,191	809		9,202	798	
1900-04	47,243	3,657	301	47,593	3,122	486	9,227	773		9,295	705	
1905-09	56,322	3,708	370	56,762	3,129	509	9,325	675		9,398	602	
1910-14	75,155	4,193	541	75,227	3,846	816	9,407	593		9,416	584	
1915-19	71,502	4,461	764	71,559	4,235	933	9,319	681		9,326	674	
1920-24	84,834	5,571	1,463	84,723	5,428	1,717	9,234	766		9,222	778	
1925-29	89,794	5,555	2,055	90,622	4,394	2,388	9,219	781		9,304	696	
1930	15,972	1,009	402	16,186	736	461	9,188	812		9,311	689	
1931	14,124	885	368	14,382	590	405	9,185	815		9,353	647	
1932	16,050	950	362	16,340	604	418	9,244	756		9,411	589	
1933	17,043	905	451	17,294	648	457	9,263	737		9,399	601	

Since 1898 the proportion of re-marriages has usually been greater among men than women, but the reverse was the case in 1901, 1914, 1916, 1920-22; the variation in the later years was probably due to the loss of life among married men at the war. The number of widows re-married increased from 950 in 1919 to 1,223 in 1920, but it has since decreased steadily.

The proportion of re-marriages has shown a tendency to increase since the year 1915, but latterly the increase has been due mainly to the re-marriages of divorced persons.

Age at Marriage.

The number of brides and bridegrooms in age groups in each of the last five years is shown in the following table. The ages recorded are those stated at marriage by the contracting parties, without verification, and they represent age last birthday.

Year.	Ages of Bridegrooms.				Ages of Brides.			
	Under 21 years.	21 to 29 years.	30 to 44 years.	45 and over.	Under 21 years.	21 to 29 years.	30 to 44 years.	45 and over.
1929 ...	1,405	12,339	4,611	1,180	5,167	10,939	2,843	586
1930 ...	1,401	10,797	4,108	1,077	5,053	9,441	2,370	519
1931 ...	1,402	9,634	3,425	916	4,698	8,251	1,976	452
1932	B. 1,404	10,811	3,433	402	S. 4,861	9,619	1,693	167
	W. ...	62	368	520	W. 1	66	256	281
	D. ...	39	233	90	D. ...	114	245	59
	B. 1,333	11,568	3,716	426	S. 4,858	10,493	1,732	181
1933	W. ...	52	360	493	W. ...	86	306	256
	D. ...	57	281	113	D. 2	134	265	56

B, bachelors; S, spinsters; W, widowed; D, divorced.

Further details of the ages and condition of persons married each year are published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

In 1933 approximately 76 per cent. of first marriages among men and 89 per cent. among women were celebrated before attaining age 30, and the majority of marriages of persons over 45 years of age were re-marriages of one or both of the contracting parties.

The following statement shows the average age at marriage both of bridegrooms and of brides in various years since 1905. The difference between the ages at marriage of males and females is on the average about $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, the males being the older.

Year.	Average Age of—		Average Age of—		Year.	Average Age of—		Average Age of—	
	All Bridegrooms.	Bachelors.	All Brides.	Spinsters.		All Bridegrooms.	Bachelors.	All Brides.	Spinsters.
1905	years. 29·1	years. 28·2	years. 25·0	years. 24·2	1930	years. 29·0	years. 27·6	years. 25·3	years. 24·2
1910	29·0	28·2	25·3	24·6	1931	28·7	27·3	25·0	24·0
1915	28·7	28·0	25·5	25·0	1932	28·2	26·8	24·6	23·6
1920	29·5	28·5	26·1	25·2	1933	28·3	27·0	24·6	23·7
1925	29·4	28·1	25·8	24·8					

The average age at marriage of bridegrooms in 1933 (excluding those who had been married previously) was more than twelve months lower than in 1905. In the case of spinsters the average age increased by a year between 1905 and 1920, and has since declined below the former level.

Marriages of Minors.

The number of minors married at each individual age is shown annually in the Statistical Register. The number of brides at each age under 21 in 1933 were 6 at 14, 56 at 15, 270 at 16, 675 at 17, 1,134 at 18, 1,329 at 19, and 1,420 at 20. The corresponding number of bridegrooms were 46 at 17, 177 at 18, 423 at 19, and 687 at 20.

The following are the numbers and proportions of brides and bridegrooms married under the age of 21 years:—

Year.	Minors.		Percentage of—	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.	Bridegrooms.	Brides.
1881	149	1,660	2·37	26·42
1891	177	2,085	2·09	24·65
1901	351	2,546	3·33	24·15
1911	701	3,499	4·59	22·92
1921	833	3,850	4·50	20·79
1926	1,380	4,985	7·18	25·94
1931	1,402	4,698	9·12	30·55
1932	1,404	4,862	8·09	28·00
1933	1,333	4,890	7·24	26·58

The proportion of minors among bridegrooms increased over a long period of years up to the year 1912, when it was 4·62 per cent., fluctuating thence down and up to 4·68 per cent. in 1920. In the years that ensued up to 1931 there was a sustained increase, and over 9 per cent. of the bridegrooms married in 1931 were minors, but in 1932 and 1933 the proportion declined. Among brides the proportion of minors has always been much larger than among bridegrooms, but it decreased continuously, with irregular fluctuations until the low level of 20·79 per cent. was reached in 1921. The proportion in 1931 was 30·55 per cent., but has since decreased.

Mark Signatures in Marriage Registers.

In 1870 the proportion of signatures made in the marriage register with marks was as high as 188·8 per 1,000, but the number of persons who signed in this way was only 48 in 1932, equal to 1·4 per 1,000 persons married in the year, and 45 in 1933, equal to 1·2 per 1,000.

Marriages according to Denomination.

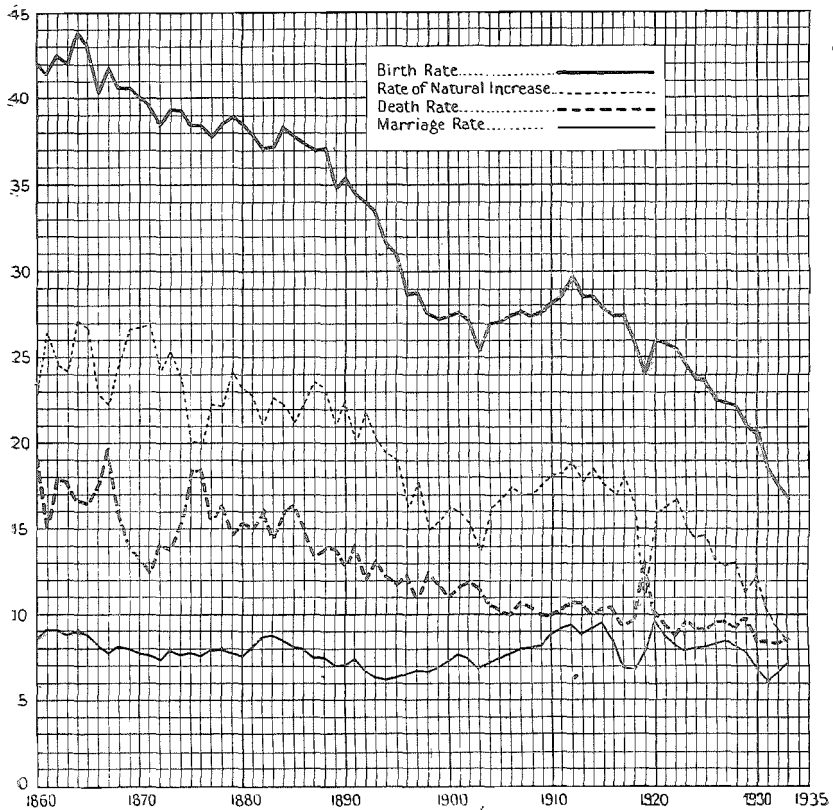
Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1933 over 91 per cent. were celebrated by ministers of religion licensed under the authority of the Registrar-General. The number of marriages at which clergymen officiated was 15,854 in the year 1932 and 16,911 in 1933. The number contracted before District Registrars was 1,508 in 1932 and 1,488 in 1933, the proportion being 8·7 per cent. in 1932 and 8·1 per cent. in 1933.

The following table gives the number and proportion per cent. of marriages registered by the several denominations during 1933 in comparison with the previous ten years:—

Denomination.	1923-32.		1933.	
	Marriages.	Proportion per cent.	Marriages.	Proportion per cent.
Church of England ...	76,851	41·97	7,374	40·08
Roman Catholic ...	37,704	20·59	3,959	21·52
Presbyterian...	24,144	13·19	2,229	12·11
Methodist ...	21,016	11·48	2,094	11·38
Congregational ...	4,130	2·25	353	2·08
Baptist ...	2,762	1·51	335	1·82
Hebrew ...	482	·26	39	·21
All Other Sects ...	3,518	1·92	498	2·71
Registrars' Offices ...	12,503	6·83	1,488	8·09
Total Marriages ...	183,110	100·00	18,399	100·00

The proportion per cent. of the number of adherents of the principal denominations at the census of 1933 to the total population was—Church of England, 43·97; Roman Catholic, 18·81 (including Catholic undefined, 21·38); Presbyterian, 9·90; and Methodist, 7·81. These figures are of doubtful value because of the large number of people (11·42 per cent.) who gave no indication of their religion on the census schedule.

RATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, AND OF NATURAL INCREASE, 1860-1933.



The numbers at the side of the Graph represent rates per 1,000 of mean population.

BIRTHS.

After the first few years included in the graph shown above the birth-rate showed a steady downward tendency. It fell sharply after 1888, and declined continuously until 1903, but after that year there was an improvement, and the rate in 1912 was the highest since 1895. During the war years, coincident with the decline in the marriage rate, there was a falling-off in the birth-rate, and it continued to fall in the years succeeding the war, despite a slight revival in the marriage rate. The birth-rate of 1924 was lower than in any previous year, and there has since been a pronounced decline.

The following table shows the average annual number of births and the birth-rate per 1,000 of the total population since 1880:—

Period.	Average Annual Number of Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Period.	Average Annual Number of Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.
1880-84	30,417	37.89	1915-19	51,331	26.64
1885-89	36,877	36.85	1920-24	54,321	25.20
1890-94	39,550	33.80	1925-29	53,814	22.40
1895-99	37,042	28.68	1930	52,136	20.59
1900-04	37,498	26.99	1931	47,724	18.67
1905-09	41,788	27.56	1932	44,905	17.41
1910-14	50,190	28.79	1933	44,195	16.98

The rates shown above are calculated by the usual "crude" method of relating the births to the total population, which is not altogether satisfactory. A preferable method for purposes of strict analysis is to relate the number of mothers at various ages giving birth to children to the total number of women at corresponding ages, or to relate the annual number of births to the number of women of child-bearing ages living during the year. Unfortunately these methods can be followed with exactitude only at census dates, since at any other time it is very difficult to make a reliable estimate of the number living at various ages, on account of migration and other influences.

The birth-rate per 1,000 women living at various groups of reproductive ages, from 15 to 45 years, have been calculated for the census years up to 1933, and are shown in the following table:—

Age Groups (years).	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	Decrease per cent. in rates 1891 to 1933.
15-19	35.30	30.87	33.75	32.72	29.73	15.8
20-24	170.90	134.65	141.45	146.57	106.05	37.9
25-29	247.48	177.95	187.35	169.99	119.68	51.6
30-34	238.81	168.42	161.20	140.18	94.39	60.5
35-39	196.15	136.60	122.27	101.71	59.23	69.8
40-44	96.61	70.79	54.51	43.78	24.04	75.1
15-44	161.74	117.46	118.50	109.84	72.57	55.1

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there has been a decline of 55.1 per cent. in the birthrate since 1891 and that the decline has been general in all age-groups. It was more marked at the later than at the earlier ages, and became increasingly pronounced as age advanced. The contrast in experience in regard to the first and last quinquennia of the normal years of child-bearing is particularly striking. Whereas the birth-rate for women in the last quinquennium of child bearing years in 1891 was 174 per cent. greater than the rate for those in the first quinquennium of child bearing years, the corresponding proportion in 1921 was only 34 per cent. greater, and in 1933 it was 19 per cent. lower. The rate in age-group 20-24 showed a persistent improvement from 1901 to 1921, but in 1933 dropped to the lowest level yet recorded.

An outstanding feature of the comparison is the rapidity with which the downward trend of the birthrate gathered momentum during the last intercensal period, so that the relative decline during this period of twelve years—1921 to 1933—was greater than the decline during the previous thirty years—1891 to 1921. This was most marked in the group 20 to 24 years, the fall being 27.6 per cent. between 1921 and 1933 and 14.2

per cent. between 1891 and 1921. The relative decline in each group is shown below:—

Age Group.						Decrease per cent. in Birth Rates.	
						1891 to 1921.	1921 to 1933.
Years.							
15-19 ...	...	...	...	...	...	7·3	9·9
20-24 ...	...	...	...	...	...	14·2	27·6
25-29 ...	...	...	...	...	...	31·3	29·6
30-34 ...	...	...	...	...	...	41·3	32·7
35-39 ...	...	...	...	...	...	48·1	41·8
40-44 ...	...	...	...	...	...	54·7	45·1
15-44 ...	...	...	...	...	...	32·1	33·9

The crude birth-rate for New South Wales was 34·5 per cent. lower in 1933 than in 1921. The rate, calculated on the basis of the number of women of reproductive age, was 33·9 per cent. lower.

The crude birth-rates per 1,000 of the population of each State of the Commonwealth and of New Zealand in the last six years are given in the following table:—

State.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>New South Wales</i> ...	22·27	21·04	20·59	18·67	17·41	16·98
Victoria ...	19·69	18·98	18·55	16·86	15·18	15·59
Queensland ...	22·35	20·59	20·80	19·28	18·56	18·13
South Australia ...	19·98	18·63	17·42	15·77	14·74	15·32
Western Australia ...	21·35	21·51	21·44	19·77	18·30	17·95
Tasmania ...	21·77	22·03	21·66	21·18	19·78	19·93
Commonwealth ...	21·27	20·25	19·86	18·16	16·86	16·78
New Zealand ...	19·56	19·01	18·80	18·42	17·09	16·59

Birth-Rates—Metropolis and Remainder of the State.

Data for distinguishing the births in the metropolis from those in other districts are not available on a comparable basis beyond 1st January, 1927, because the births since that date have been allocated according to the usual address of the mother and not according to the district of registration as formerly. The municipalities of Auburn, Bankstown, Granville, Lidcombe and Parramatta were added to the metropolitan area in 1929, and the municipalities of Dundas, Ermington and Rydalmere and the Pitt and Merrylands wards of Holroyd were added in 1933. For the purpose of comparison in the following table the metropolitan figures for years prior to 1933 have been adjusted to the present boundaries:—

Year.	Number of Births.			Births per 1,000 of Population.		
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.
1927	22,861	30,997	53,858	20·19	24·37	22·40
1928	23,580	31,220	54,800	20·33	24·01	22·27
1929	22,606	30,066	52,672	19·88	22·01	21·04
1930	22,201	29,935	52,136	18·51	22·46	20·59
1931	19,293	28,431	47,724	15·92	21·15	18·67
1932	17,774	27,131	44,905	14·52	20·01	17·41
1933	17,083	27,112	44,195	13·63	19·84	16·98

* Births in Metropolis, 1927-1932, adjusted as explained above.

The age and sex constitution of the metropolitan population is considerably different from that of the remainder of the State, therefore, comparisons of crude birth-rates are to be taken with reserve.

The Sexes of Children.

Of the 44,195 children born during 1933 (exclusive of those still-born), 22,799 were males and 21,396 were females, the proportion being 106.6 males to 100 females. As far as observation extends, the number of female births has not exceeded that of males in any year, although the difference has sometimes been very small.

The table below shows the number of males born to every 100 females born, both in nuptial and ex-nuptial births, during the last fifty-four years:—

Years.	Nuptial Births.	Ex-Nuptial Births.	All Births.	Years.	Nuptial Births.	Ex-Nuptial Births.	All Births.
1880-84	104.9	103.9	104.8	1915-19	105.3	104.0	105.2
1885-89	105.4	98.8	105.1	1920-24	104.6	107.3	104.8
1890-94	105.7	105.4	105.7	1925-29	105.6	106.5	105.7
1895-99	105.0	105.4	105.1	1930	104.2	109.1	104.5
1900-04	104.3	102.8	104.2	1931	106.3	99.1	105.9
1905-09	105.0	104.9	105.0	1932	106.2	103.6	106.1
1910-14	105.2	105.1	105.2	1933	107.0	98.3	106.6

Plural Births.

During the year 1933 there were 481 cases of plural births, of which one child or more was registered. They consisted of 472 cases of twins; and 9 cases of triplets. The live children thus born numbered 930 twins (471 males, 459 females), and 27 triplets (11 males and 16 females). There were 14 still-births. Of these 472 cases, 15 were classified as ex-nuptial.

In 1932 the live children born numbered 832 twins (430 males, 402 females), and 6 triplets, all of which were females. There were 12 still-births.

The number of children born at plural births was 1.87 per cent. of the total births in 1932 and 2.17 in 1933.

The following table shows the number of cases of twins and triplets born in New South Wales during the years 1932 and 1933 in comparison with the number in the previous ten years in each case, excluding those cases in which all were stillborn, and distinguishing nuptial and ex-nuptial:—

	Twins.	Triplets.		Twins.	Triplets.
1932 Nuptial ...	399	2	1922-31 Nuptial ...	5,304	43
Ex-Nuptial ...	23	...	Ex-Nuptial ...	229	...
Total ...	422	2	Total ...	5,533	43
1933 Nuptial ...	457	9	1923-32 Nuptial ...	5,153	42
Ex-nuptial ...	15	...	Ex-nuptial ...	227	...
Total ...	472	9	Total ...	5,380	42

NOTE.—There was one nuptial case of quadruplets in 1930, the previous case being in 1913.

The total number of confinements recorded during the ten years 1924-33 was 506,402, hence the rates per million confinements were 10,535 cases of twins and 99 of triplets; otherwise stated, there were 11 cases of plural births in every 1,000 confinements.

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS.

The number of ex-nuptial births in 1933 was 2,233, equal to 5.05 per cent. of the total births and 0.86 per 1,000 of population. A statement of the ex-nuptial births in New South Wales at intervals since 1900 is given below:—

Year.	Number of Ex-Nuptial Births.	Ratio per cent. to Total Births.	Crude Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Year.	Number of Ex-Nuptial Births.	Ratio per cent. to Total Births.	Crude Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1900	2,605	7.01	1.92	1925	2,756	5.05	1.20
1905	2,912	7.37	2.00	1930	2,541	4.87	1.01
1910	2,900	6.37	1.79	1931	2,547	5.34	1.00
1915	2,681	5.07	1.42	1932	2,350	5.23	0.92
1920	2,635	4.88	1.27	1933	2,233	5.05	0.86

Over the whole State the proportion of ex-nuptial to total births has declined in a marked degree since 1905. It rose gradually from 4.35 per cent. in 1880 to 7.37 per cent. in 1905, after which a rapid decline occurred to 4.80 per cent. in 1916. The ratio rose again during the years 1917 to 1919, when the number of legitimate births declined, and it fell to 4.9 per cent. in 1920. In subsequent years, except 1930, the number of ex-nuptial births was fairly constant and the ratio varied according to the increase or decrease in nuptial births. In 1930 the latter number was almost the same as in 1929, but the ex-nuptial births declined in a marked degree. The position was reversed in the following year. In 1931 and 1932 both nuptial and ex-nuptial births declined considerably, but the latter at a slightly faster rate.

The most accurate test as to the extent of ex-nuptial births is obtained by relating the total number of such births recorded to the number of unmarried women of child-bearing age. This can only be done satisfactorily at census periods, but it indicates that, though the proportion of such births was increasing up to about 1890, it declined considerably in the next thirty years, the proportion of ex-nuptial children born, per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15 to 45, having fallen from 18.41 in 1891 to 16.10 in 1901, 14.18 in 1911, and 12.49 in 1921, a decrease of 32 per cent. since 1891. Data are not yet available from the census of 1933 to bring these figures up to date.

The Legitimation Act, 1902.

In 1902 an Act was passed to legitimise children born before the marriage of their parents, provided that no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of birth. On registration in accordance with the provisions of the Legitimation Act, any child who comes within the scope of its purpose born before or after the passing thereof, is deemed to be legitimised from birth by the post-natal union of its parents, and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. The total number of registrations under the Act up to the end of the year 1933 was 11,879. The number in each year of the last ten years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Registrations.	Year.	Registrations.
1902-1923	6,971	1929	496
1924	396	1930	385
1925	414	1931	472
1926	532	1932	443
1927	646	1933	456
1928	668		

NATURAL INCREASE.

The excess of births over deaths, or "natural increase," during 1933 was 21,873, equal to 8.40 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table shows the natural increase of population since 1890:—

Year.	Natural Increase—Whole State.			Annual Rate of Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1890-94	57,233	64,413	121,646	20.79
1895-99	49,885	57,746	107,631	16.67
1900-04	49,695	58,152	107,847	15.52
1905-09	61,652	68,993	130,645	17.23
1910-14	75,648	84,539	160,187	18.38
1915-19	71,992	82,005	153,997	15.98
1920-24	80,484	89,075	169,559	15.73
1925-29	73,812	82,169	155,981	12.98
1930	14,502	16,382	30,884	12.20
1931	12,647	13,793	26,440	10.34
1932	11,008	12,540	23,548	9.13
1933	10,072	11,801	21,873	8.40

Despite slight fluctuations the rate of natural increase is declining, and since 1922 the decline has been rapid. On account of the decrease in death-rates, the rate of natural increase prior to the war period had been improving slightly for about sixteen years. The increase per 1,000 of population for the five years 1915-19, however, was 13 per cent. lower than that for the previous quinquennium; in 1922 it showed a slight improvement as compared with the years immediately preceding it, but the average for the five years ending 1933 shows a decline of 44 per cent. below the pre-war average.

Although the number of males born is more numerous than that of females, the increase of population from the excess of births over deaths is greatly in favour of the latter, since there is a disproportionately large number of deaths among males. There is also a greater mortality among male than among female children, and by this cause alone the natural excess of male births is almost neutralised. During the ten years which closed with 1933, the number of females added to the population by excess of births over deaths exceeded the males by 16,643, or 12 per cent.

The respective increases from natural and migratory causes are shown in chapter "Population" of this Year Book.

Analyses of the natural and migratory increases in the population of the State since 1861 and of the various divisions of the State since 1891 are shown on pages 226 and 236 of the Year Book for 1922.

In the last ten years, despite slight fluctuations, there has been a decrease in the rates of natural increase in all the Australian States, and in New Zealand. The table below shows the rates per 1,000 of population since 1928:—

State.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>New South Wales...</i>	13·05	11·21	12·20	10·34	9·13	8·40
Victoria ...	9·58	9·54	9·02	7·39	5·89	6·00
Queensland ...	13·34	11·33	12·61	11·15	10·21	9·30
South Australia ...	10·96	9·83	8·90	7·28	6·16	6·88
Western Australia	12·42	12·17	12·65	11·26	9·76	9·31
Tasmania ...	11·88	12·04	12·84	12·03	10·88	10·33
Commonwealth ..	11·85	10·73	11·30	9·49	8·23	7·86
New Zealand ...	11·07	10·26	10·24	10·08	9·07	8·61

DEATHS.

The deaths during 1933 numbered 22,322, equal to a rate of 8.58 per 1,000 of the mean population. Of the total, 12,727 were males and 9,595 females, the rate for the former being 9.65 and for the latter 7.48 per 1,000 living of each of the sexes. The average annual number of deaths from 1880, with the rate per 1,000 of population, in quinquennial periods, was as follows:—

Period.	Average Annual Number of Deaths.			Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.			Proportion per cent. of Male to Female Rate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1880-84	7,286	5,124	12,410	16·55	14·14	15·46	117
1885-89	8,461	6,043	14,504	15·43	13·36	14·49	115
1890-94	8,877	6,344	15,221	14·06	11·77	13·01	119
1895-99	9,002	6,514	15,516	13·11	10·77	12·01	122
1900-04	9,195	6,733	15,928	12·65	10·17	11·47	124
1905-09	9,076	6,583	15,659	11·52	9·04	10·33	127
1910-14	10,598	7,555	18,153	11·59	9·11	10·41	127
1915-19	11,919	8,613	20,532	12·20	9·07	10·66	135
1920-24	11,696	8,713	20,409	10·64	8·25	9·47	129
1925-29	12,886	9,732	22,618	10·52	8·27	9·42	127
1930	12,140	9,112	21,252	9·42	7·32	8·39	129
1931	11,898	9,386	21,284	9·16	7·46	8·33	123
1932	12,110	9,247	21,357	9·25	7·28	8·28	127
1933	12,727	9,595	22,322	9·65	7·48	8·58	129

The death-rate has fallen continuously for both sexes, but faster for females than for males. As shown above, the rate during the five years 1880-84 was over 62 per cent. higher than that experienced during the five years 1925-29. Many causes are responsible for this improvement, such as the enforcement of Health Acts, the advance of science, and the better education of the people. The remarkable effect of these factors on the death-rates of the population in the early years of life is dealt with later in connection with deaths of children under 1 year and under 5 years.

A table of the death-rates per 1,000 of mean population in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand from 1928 to 1933 is shown below:—

State.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>New South Wales</i> ...	9·22	9·83	8·39	8·33	8·28	8·58
Victoria ...	10·11	9·44	8·93	9·47	9·29	9·59
Queensland ...	9·01	9·26	8·19	8·13	8·35	8·83
South Australia ...	9·02	8·80	8·46	8·49	8·58	8·44
Western Australia	8·93	9·34	8·79	8·51	8·54	8·64
Tasmania ...	9·89	9·99	8·82	9·15	8·90	9·60
Commonwealth ...	9·42	9·52	8·56	8·67	8·63	8·92
New Zealand ...	8·49	8·75	8·56	8·34	8·02	7·98

This comparison represents the respective crude death-rates of the States enumerated, but the rates should be used with caution in so far as differences in the age and sex constitution of the individual populations have not been taken into account, therefore the rates are not strictly comparable with each other as showing the true incidence of mortality in the various States.

Such a comparison can be made by applying the rates of mortality in age and sex groups to a standard population embodying a fixed distribution according to age and sex. The resultant rates constitute an index of mortality or weighted average death-rate which, in effect, shows what would have been the death-rate if the age and sex distribution of the population compared each year had been in accordance with the standard adopted. The standard used is identical with that provided by the International Statistical Institute in Part II, p. viii of the *Annuaire International de Statistique*, 1917.

The index of mortality so calculated for each of the Australian States and New Zealand is shown below:—

State.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
New South Wales	10·40	11·14	9·54	9·59	9·55	9·75
Victoria ...	10·46	9·78	9·31	9·88	9·72	10·01
Queensland ...	9·92	10·21	9·03	9·04	9·31	10·27
South Australia ...	9·21	8·97	8·69	8·69	8·79	8·76
Western Australia..	11·14	11·69	11·16	10·99	11·15	11·04
Tasmania ...	10·76	10·98	9·66	10·14	9·88	10·39
Commonwealth ...	10·44	10·39	9·38	9·56	9·54	9·86
New Zealand ...	8·63	8·86	8·58	8·24	7·87	7·73

It is necessary to emphasise that the above rates are hypothetical and are serviceable only for purposes of comparison *inter se* and with death-rates of other countries calculated on the same basis. The age and sex distribution in the standard population is supposititious, being based on an agglomeration of European populations.

Death-rates—Age and Sex.

The remarks already made regarding the limitations in the use of crude birth-rates apply also to the conclusions to be drawn from tables of crude death-rates published above. The age and sex distribution of a population are most important factors to be considered in comparing death-rates. In New South Wales since 1925 more than half the deaths each year have been of persons over 55 years of age. The rates of mortality below and above that age in the two years 1932 and 1933 were 3·96 and 38·02 per 1,000, respectively. It follows that any variation in the proportion of persons in the various age groups will have a considerable bearing on the death-rate of the whole population.

Again the death-rate of males is much higher than that of females. Consequently an increase in the proportion of females will be reflected in a corresponding decrease in the general rate.

In the following table death-rates are given for each sex in the principal age-groups during the triennial periods around each census since 1881.

Age Group (Years).	Death Rate per 1,000 Living—All Causes.						Reduction per cent. 1880-82 to 1932-33.
	1880-82.	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-33.	
Males.							
0-4	47.45	38.70	33.88	24.69	21.49	12.15	74
5-9	3.13	3.51	2.16	2.05	1.85	1.35	57
10-14	2.45	2.21	2.01	1.70	1.58	1.22	50
15-19	3.85	3.33	3.43	2.43	2.17	1.66	57
20-24	5.79	4.74	4.71	3.32	2.70	2.17	63
25-34	7.64	6.50	5.56	4.31	3.75	2.49	67
35-44	12.25	9.92	8.77	6.98	6.02	4.67	62
45-54	18.99	16.23	14.56	12.45	10.86	9.53	50
55-64	35.50	29.76	27.59	25.13	23.04	20.92	41
65-74	67.23	61.89	60.13	55.69	51.61	48.91	27
75 and over	162.71	146.35	149.50	144.47	142.09	123.95	24
All Ages	16.72	14.24	12.90	11.59	10.72	9.45	43
Rate in 1880-82 = 100	100	85	77	69	64	57	...
Females.							
0-4	42.19	33.45	30.37	20.71	16.94	9.76	77
5-9	2.77	3.26	1.99	1.76	1.64	1.13	59
10-14	2.22	1.75	1.69	1.37	1.20	.79	64
15-19	3.56	3.03	2.49	1.92	1.61	1.40	61
20-24	5.31	4.14	3.82	3.17	2.43	2.03	62
25-34	7.90	6.07	5.44	4.21	3.65	2.51	68
35-44	11.10	8.86	7.53	5.96	4.88	3.92	65
45-54	15.09	11.86	10.36	9.06	7.90	6.86	55
55-64	26.83	22.56	20.02	17.60	15.73	13.98	48
65-74	56.95	52.69	46.18	44.46	39.11	35.18	38
75 and over	138.58	142.28	134.48	125.29	124.53	104.70	24
All Ages	14.07	11.82	10.23	9.09	8.23	7.38	48
Rate in 1880-82 = 100	100	84	73	65	58	53	...
Persons.							
0-4	44.86	36.12	32.15	22.74	19.25	10.98	76
5-9	2.95	3.39	2.08	1.91	1.75	1.25	58
10-14	2.33	1.98	1.85	1.54	1.39	1.00	57
15-19	3.70	3.18	2.96	2.18	1.90	1.53	59
20-24	5.57	4.45	4.26	3.24	2.56	2.10	62
25-34	7.75	6.32	5.50	4.26	3.70	2.50	68
35-44	11.79	9.49	8.23	6.50	5.47	4.29	64
45-54	17.54	14.48	12.79	10.97	9.46	8.24	53
55-64	32.07	26.98	24.34	21.84	19.71	17.50	45
65-74	63.37	58.07	54.43	50.61	45.81	42.22	33
75 and over	154.09	144.72	142.78	135.86	133.86	114.13	26
All Ages	15.52	13.13	11.63	10.40	9.50	8.43	46
Rate in 1880-82 = 100	100	85	75	67	61	54	...

Allowance must be made for the fact that the last period in the table is of two years only.

There was a steady reduction in the death-rates throughout the period, the improvement being greatest at ages under 5 years, then in the group 25 to 34 years. The rates for females were reduced to a greater extent than the rates for males in every age group up to 75 years, except at ages 20 to 24 years. It is noticeable that the reduction at ages 10 to 14 years was 64 per cent. and only 50 per cent. amongst boys, the difference in rate of reduction amongst males and females being greatest in this group and at ages 65 to 74 years.

Above that age improved conditions naturally had less effect. The ages at which death-rates are most favourable are between 10 and 14 years; and between the ages of 5 and 45 years they are generally considerably below the average.

Expectation of Life.

The effect of the improvement in death-rates in increasing the duration of life in Australia is indicated in the following statement, which shows the average expectation of life at specified ages, according to the Australian mortality experience of the decades from 1881 to 1910 and the three years 1920-22:—

Age.	Males.				Females.			
	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
...	47-20	51-08	55-20	59-15	50-84	54-76	58-84	63-31
10	48-86	51-43	53-53	56-01	51-95	54-46	56-39	59-20
20	40-58	42-81	44-74	46-99	43-43	45-72	47-52	50-03
30	33-64	35-11	36-52	38-44	36-13	37-86	39-33	41-48
40	26-50	27-65	28-56	30-05	29-08	30-49	31-47	33-14
50	19-74	20-45	21-16	22-20	22-06	22-93	23-69	24-90
60	13-77	13-99	14-35	15-08	15-39	15-86	16-20	17-17
70	8-82	8-90	8-67	9-26	9-70	9-89	9-96	10-41
80	5-11	5-00	4-96	5-00	5-27	5-49	5-73	5-61
90	2-91	2-91	2-64	2-60	2-98	3-07	2-99	2-91
100	1-32	1-29	1-18	1-17	1-37	1-23	1-24	1-24

Deaths—Metropolis and Remainder of the State.

A summary of the annual deaths and death rates in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State during the last seven years is shown below. Data for comparison with earlier years are not available owing to a change in the method of classification introduced at the beginning of the year 1927 by which the deaths are grouped according to the usual residence of the deceased persons, whereas they were allocated formerly to the district of registration. The area included in the metropolis was extended in January, 1929, by the addition of the municipalities of Auburn, Bankstown, Granville, Lidcombe and Parramatta, and in January, 1933, by the addition of the municipalities of Dundas, Ermington and Rydalmere and the Pitt and Merrylands wards of Holroyd, and for the purposes of the

comparison shown below the metropolitan figures for years prior to 1933 have been adjusted to the present boundaries.

Year.	Metropolis.*		Remainder of the State.*		New South Wales.	
	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Living.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Living.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Living.
1927	11,756	10·38	11,014	8·66	22,770	9·47
1928	11,611	10·01	11,083	8·52	22,694	9·22
1929	12,585	11·07	12,030	8·81	24,615	9·83
1930	10,976	9·15	10,276	7·71	21,252	8·39
1931	11,020	9·09	10,264	7·63	21,284	8·33
1932	10,981	8·97	10,376	7·66	21,357	8·28
1933	11,580	9·37	10,742	7·86	22,322	8·58

* Deaths in Metropolis 1927-1932 adjusted as explained above.

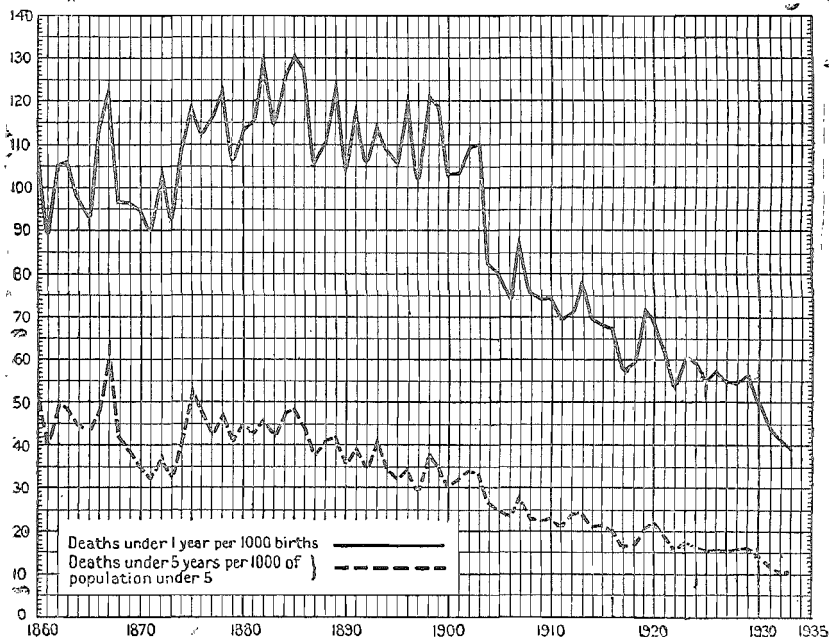
The death rate appears to be higher in the metropolis than in the country, but crude rates should be used with caution, owing to differences in the proportions of each sex and in the various age groups of the populations of these divisions.

THE MORTALITY OF INFANTS.

Deaths of Children under 1 Year.

During the year 1933 the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 1,739, equivalent to a rate of 39·3 per 1,000 births. This rate is the lowest on record.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1860-1933.



The death-rate is higher for male infants than for females, the rates in 1933 being 43.9 and 34.5 per 1,000 births, respectively. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1880.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Annual Average Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Annual Average Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Annual Average Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1880-84	1,992	127.9	1,671	112.5	3,663	120.4
1885-89	2,405	127.2	2,019	112.3	4,424	120.0
1890-94	2,413	118.7	1,966	102.3	4,379	110.7
1895-99	2,304	121.4	1,914	105.9	4,218	113.9
1900-04	2,677	108.5	1,738	94.6	3,815	101.7
1905-09	1,832	85.6	1,458	71.5	3,290	78.7
1910-14	2,038	79.2	1,610	65.8	3,648	72.7
1915-19	1,892	71.9	1,440	57.6	3,332	64.9
1920-24	1,900	68.4	1,436	54.1	3,336	61.4
1925-29	1,682	60.8	1,319	50.4	3,001	55.8
1930	1,505	56.5	1,092	42.8	2,597	49.8
1931	1,196	48.7	881	38.0	2,077	43.5
1932	1,053	45.5	791	36.3	1,844	41.1
1933	1,001	43.9	738	34.5	1,739	39.3

During the period reviewed, the excess of the male infantile death-rates per 1,000 births fluctuated from 16.4 in the quinquennium 1890-94 and in the year 1922, to a minimum of 6.9 in 1927. In 1933 the difference was 9.4.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infantile mortality rate in the period covered by the above table is due in a large degree to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education. The first important step was taken in 1881, when the Infectious Diseases Supervision Act became law. In 1896 the Public Health Act was passed, and in 1902 the acts relating to Public Health were consolidated. About this time a world-wide movement drew attention to the benefit of breast-feeding and the dangers attending the methods of artificial feeding then in vogue. A scheme for the preservation of infant health was formulated by the Sydney Municipal Council in 1903, and instructional pamphlets were circulated for the guidance of mothers in the care and feeding of young children. In the following year trained women inspectors were appointed to visit mothers in the populous parts of the city and in the surrounding suburbs.

During the year 1904 infantile mortality showed a marked improvement on the rates experienced for about thirty years. A reference to the principal causes of death during the years immediately prior to and after the year in question will show that a decrease was experienced in all causes in which care and knowledge could have effect. Thus the mortality from diarrhœa and enteritis dropped from 36.90 per 1,000 births in 1903 to 21.31 in 1904; tubercular diseases from 3.06 to 1.58; and congenital debility from 15.54 to 12.98.

Further efforts to reduce the rate of infantile mortality have been made since 1914 through the establishment in Sydney and in various country localities of baby health centres, and through the formation of a number of public bodies which are affiliated with the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies. Particulars relating to these institutions will be found in chapter "Social Condition" of this Year Book.

In 1926 the Senior Medical Officer of the Department of Public Health was appointed a Director of Maternal and Baby Welfare to supervise public activities relating to the health of women and children.

The decline in infantile mortality, especially in diarrhœal diseases, is illustrated by the following table, which gives the mortality rate per 1,000 births since 1900 from diarrhœal diseases, and from all other causes:—

Period.	Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 Births.			Year.	Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 Births.		
	Diarrhœal Diseases.	All other Diseases.	All causes.		Diarrhœal Diseases.	All other Diseases.	All causes.
1900-04	29·52	72·21	101·73	1930	7·98	41·83	49·81
1905-09	21·06	57·66	78·72	1931	4·44	39·08	43·52
1910-14	20·64	52·04	72·68	1932	2·81	38·25	41·06
1915-19	13·94	50·97	64·91	1933	2·24	37·11	39·35
1920-24	13·77	47·64	61·41				
1925-29	8·94	46·83	55·77				

The incidence of diarrhœal diseases in recent years has tended to fluctuate irregularly with seasonal conditions, being relatively high in dry seasons and low in years of bountiful rainfall. In 1926, when the rainfall was below normal during several months, diarrhœal diseases caused 20·5 per cent. of the deaths of infants under 1 year of age, as compared with 14 per cent. in 1925, and 13 per cent. in 1927, when there were abundant rains. In 1932 and 1933 seasonal conditions were exceptionally favourable and the proportion of diarrhœal diseases was 6·8 and 5·7 per cent., respectively.

Infantile Mortality by Age.

Of the total number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age in 1933 more than 55 per cent. occurred within a week of birth; within the first month the proportion was over 70 per cent., and within three months nearly 79 per cent. The following statement shows the number and proportion of deaths at various ages under 1 year in the metropolis and in the whole State:—

Age at Death:	1932.				1933.			
	Metropolis.		State.		Metropolis.		State.	
	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.
Under 1 week ...	396	22·5	1,030	22·9	345	20·2	968	21·9
1 week ...	34	1·9	112	2·5	40	2·3	120	2·7
2 weeks ...	20	1·2	54	1·2	22	1·3	62	1·4
3 " ...	18	1·0	46	1·0	25	1·5	70	1·6
Under 1 month, Total	468	26·6	1,242	27·6	432	25·3	1,220	27·6
1 month ...	31	1·7	92	2·1	34	2·0	89	2·0
2 months ...	26	1·5	69	1·5	26	1·5	62	1·4
3 " ...	24	1·4	58	1·3	18	1·1	57	1·3
4 " ...	24	1·4	46	1·0	8	·5	32	·7
5 " ...	12	·7	34	·8	15	·9	38	·8
6 " ...	17	1·0	50	1·1	14	·8	43	1·0
7 " ...	19	1·1	51	1·1	23	1·3	54	1·2
8 " ...	15	·8	52	1·2	16	·9	43	1·0
9 " ...	18	1·0	50	1·1	15	·9	43	1·0
10 " ...	18	1·0	53	1·2	14	·8	24	·5
11 " ...	14	·8	47	1·1	14	·8	34	·8
Under 1 year, Total	686	39·0	1,844	41·1	629	36·8	1,739	39·3

Despite the marked decline in infantile mortality, the proportion of deaths of children under 1 week old is higher now than it was thirty years ago, while at all other ages under one year there has been a sustained improvement. This may be illustrated strikingly by the statement that, whereas the rate of mortality among children within one week of birth was 20.5 per 1,000 births in 1901 and 21.9 per 1,000 births in 1933, the corresponding rates among children over one week and under twelve months old were 83.2 per 1,000 in 1901, and 17.4 per 1,000 in 1933—a decline of 79 per cent.

It is shown on a later page that the principal causes of death among children in their first week of life were malformations and the diseases of early infancy, embracing congenital debility, premature birth, injury at birth and others of early infancy, which in 1933 were responsible for almost 96 per cent. of the deaths of children during the first week of life, causing 21.00 deaths per 1,000 births out of the total rate of 21.90. These causes are not generally connected with post-natal care of children, and they tend, when considered as an integral part of the rate of mortality, to obscure the remarkable improvement which has been effected by the dissemination of knowledge and the promotion of health measures for the care of infants. Although more skilful attention after birth may decrease the number of infants who died from pre-natal causes, it is recognised that a general improvement in the rate of mortality among infants in the first week of life will not be attained except through increased pre-natal care, and considerable attention is being given to the care and instruction of expectant mothers.

The following table shows the rates of mortality among infants in age groups during the first year of life in quinquennial periods since 1901. Details for each year from 1901 to 1930 inclusive are published in the 1930-31 issue of this Year Book.

Period.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Births among Children aged—						
	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 1 month.	1 month and under 3 months.	Total under 3 months.	3 months and under 6.	6 months and under 12.	Total under 1 year.
1901-04*	21.19	11.37	19.65	52.21	22.26	26.88	101.35
1905-09	22.36	10.12	13.21	45.69	15.34	17.69	78.72
1910-14	22.28	9.14	11.53	42.95	13.07	16.66	72.68
1915-19	24.53	8.02	9.15	41.70	9.22	13.99	64.91
1920-24	23.10	7.64	8.95	39.69	9.08	12.64	61.41
1925-29	23.37	6.76	6.90	37.03	7.35	11.39	55.77
1930	22.84	5.64	5.20	33.68	6.04	10.09	49.81
1931	21.58	5.22	4.11	30.91	4.61	8.00	43.52
1932	22.94	4.72	3.58	31.24	3.07	6.75	41.06
1933	21.90	5.70	3.42	31.02	2.88	5.45	39.35

* Four year period.

Allowing for the operation of pre-natal causes upon the mortality in the first week of life, it is evident that pronounced improvement took place in the rates of infantile mortality immediately after the adoption of special educative measures in 1904 and 1914, and that, although special factors have operated to increase infantile mortality in certain years there has been a steady and sustained improvement. It is particularly noteworthy that the improvement is greatest among children aged one month and over. Up to that age the operation of pre-natal causes produces the majority of deaths. In 1930 the rate was below 50 deaths per 1,000 births for the first time on record, and in 1933 it was less than 40 per 1,000. This rate is only 36 per cent. of the rate prevailing thirty years ago.

Infantile Mortality in Metropolis and Remainder of State.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age in the metropolis in 1933 was 629, or 36.8 per 1,000 births, and in the remainder of the State 1,110, or 40.9 per 1,000 births.

The following table shows the average annual number of deaths of children under 1 year of age in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State, and the proportion per 1,000 births, in each of the last seven years. The basis of the classification as to locality is the usual residence of the mother:—

Period.	Metropolis.*		Remainder of State.*		New South Wales.	
	Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1927	1,284	56.2	1,676	54.1	2,960	55.0
1928	1,192	50.6	1,812	58.0	3,004	54.8
1929	1,270	56.2	1,713	57.0	2,983	56.6
1930	1,103	49.7	1,494	49.9	2,597	49.8
1931	860	44.6	1,217	42.8	2,077	43.5
1932	691	38.9	1,153	42.5	1,844	41.1
1933	629	36.8	1,110	40.9	1,739	39.3

* Metropolitan figures on basis of boundaries as existing in 1933.

The following table shows a comparison of the rates of infantile mortality in the Australian States, in New Zealand, and in various other countries. The rates indicate the deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births. As the rates quoted are for a single year only and fluctuate from year to year they do not show the permanent relativity between the rates prevailing in the countries named.

State.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
New Zealand ...	1933	31.6	Norway ...	1931	46
South Australia ...	1933	32.1	Netherlands ...	1932	46
Western Australia ...	1933	36.8	Switzerland ...	1932	51
<i>New South Wales</i> ...	1933	39.3	Sweden ...	1932	51
Commonwealth ...	1933	39.5	*United States ...	1932	58
Victoria ...	1933	40.4	England and Wales..	1932	65
Tasmania ...	1933	41.1	†South Africa ...	1932	69
Queensland ...	1933	42.6	Irish Free State ...	1932	72
			Canada ...	1932	73
			France ...	1932	76
			Germany ...	1932	79
			Denmark ...	1931	81
			Belgium ...	1931	82
			Northern Ireland ...	1932	83
			Scotland ...	1932	86
			Italy ...	1930	106
			Spain ...	1932	111
			Japan ...	1931	132
			Czechoslovakia ...	1932	138
			Rumania ...	1930	176
			Hungary ...	1932	186

* Registration Area.

† White people only.

The rate of infantile mortality in New Zealand is the lowest of the rates shown in the foregoing table, and the rates for Australasia generally are greatly superior to those prevailing in most other countries for which comparable records are available. Wide differences between climatological and economic conditions should be allowed for in considering the relationship between the rates shown for the various countries.

Causes of Infantile Mortality.

A table published on page 115 of the Statistical Register for 1919-20 and continued in subsequent years shows the rates of infantile mortality for each of the principal causes in each year since 1895. This indicates that there has been a great decline in the mortality from diarrhoea, enteritis, and other digestive diseases, congenital debility, nervous diseases, tubercular diseases, and bronchitis, diseases of the stomach, accident, and general diseases. On the other hand, deaths from malformation, premature birth, and diseases of early infancy have increased proportionately. The mortality from epidemic diseases fluctuates considerably with a tendency to decline.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life in 1932 and 1933, showing the experience in the metropolis in comparison with that in the whole State:—

Cause of Death.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age per 1,000 Births.							
	Metropolis.				State.			
	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 1 month.	1 month and under 1 year.	Total.	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 1 month.	1 month and under 1 year.	Total.
1932.								
Epidemic Diseases ...	...	·11	1·37	1·48	...	·04	1·85	1·89
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	·11	·11	...	...	·22	·22
Syphilis ...	...	·11	·40	·51	...	·07	·20	·27
Meningitis ...	·05	...	·40	·45	·02	...	·42	·44
Convulsions ...	...	...	·06	·06	·16	·02	·11	·29
Bronchitis ...	...	...	·28	·28	·02	·05	·42	·49
Pneumonia ...	·40	·45	2·22	3·07	·20	·49	3·14	3·83
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	·11	·17	3·07	3·35	·09	·18	2·54	2·81
Malformation ...	1·88	·91	1·53	4·32	2·32	·89	1·29	4·50
Congenital Debility ...	1·14	·06	·40	1·60	1·29	·25	·38	1·92
Premature Birth ...	12·23	·80	·28	13·31	12·25	1·40	·36	14·01
Injury at Birth ...	3·18	·40	·12	3·70	2·94	·33	·07	3·34
Other Diseases of early Infancy ...	2·90	·80	·17	3·87	3·05	·62	·11	3·78
All Other Causes ...	·63	·28	1·99	2·90	·60	·38	2·29	3·27
Total ...	22·52	4·09	12·40	39·01	22·94	4·72	13·40	41·06
1933.								
Epidemic Diseases ...	...	...	1·05	1·05	...	·16	1·09	1·25
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	·23	·23	...	...	·18	·18
Syphilis ...	·06	·12	·06	·24	·04	·07	·07	·18
Meningitis ...	...	·06	·23	·29	...	·03	·29	·32
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	·07	·02	·11	·20
Bronchitis ...	...	·12	·18	·30	·02	·25	·41	·68
Pneumonia ...	·12	1·23	3·04	4·39	·18	·81	3·15	4·14
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	...	...	2·11	2·11	...	·11	2·13	2·24
Malformation ...	1·99	1·17	1·46	4·62	2·45	1·06	1·24	4·75
Congenital Debility ...	1·17	·23	·24	1·64	1·22	·30	·43	1·95
Premature Birth ...	11·53	1·23	·18	12·94	12·47	1·76	·25	14·48
Injury at Birth ...	2·52	·23	·12	2·87	2·19	·18	·07	2·44
Other Diseases of early Infancy ...	2·17	·41	·05	2·63	2·67	·54	·14	3·35
All other Causes ...	·64	·29	2·58	3·51	·59	·41	2·19	3·19
Total ...	20·20	5·09	11·53	36·82	21·90	5·70	11·75	39·35

In the last few years the infantile mortality rates arising from malformations, congenital debility, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy, except injury at birth, have been lower in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State.

In 1933 approximately 96 per cent. of the deaths during the first week after birth and 69 per cent. of the deaths which occurred during the first year after birth were due to exclusively pre-natal causes or accident, viz., premature birth, congenital debility, malformation, injury at birth, other diseases of early infancy, or syphilis. Deaths from these causes during the first year of life represented 2.7 per cent. of the births during the year. The incidence of diarrhoea and enteritis was comparatively light among children under the age of one month.

Deaths of Ex-nuptial Children under 1 year.

During 1933 there were born 41,962 nuptial and 2,233 ex-nuptial children. During the same period the deaths of nuptial children under 1 year of age numbered 1,575 and of ex-nuptial children 164.

The death rate of ex-nuptial children was 96 per cent. greater than the rate for nuptial children, partly owing to premature birth, infantile debility and inherited diseases, but to an equally great extent to causes arising from neglect.

How these combined causes operate to produce a comparatively high death rate among ex-nuptial children is shown in the following table which relates to the years 1932 and 1933.

Age at Death.	Deaths per 1,000 Births, 1932.				Deaths per 1,000 Births, 1933.			
	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.		Total.	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.		Total.
		Rate.	Per cent. of Nuptial Rate.			Rate.	Per cent. of Nuptial Rate.	
Under 1 week...	22.07	38.72	175	22.94	20.90	40.75	195	21.90
1 week ...	2.49	2.55	102	2.49	2.72	2.69	99	2.72
2 weeks ...	1.22	.85	70	1.20	1.36	2.24	165	1.40
3 " ...	1.01	1.28	127	1.03	1.40	4.93	352	1.58
Total— under 1 month	26.79	43.40	162	27.66	26.38	50.61	192	27.60
1 month ...	1.95	3.83	196	2.05	2.05	1.34	65	2.02
2 months ...	1.39	4.26	306	1.54	1.29	3.58	278	1.41
3 " ...	1.20	2.98	248	1.29	1.14	4.03	354	1.29
4 " ...	.99	1.70	172	1.02	.69	1.34	194	.73
5 " ...	.77	.43	56	.76	.86	.90	105	.86
6 " ...	1.13	.85	75	1.11	.95	1.34	141	.97
7 " ...	1.13	1.28	113	1.13	1.00	5.37	537	1.22
8 " ...	1.03	3.40	330	1.16	.88	2.69	306	.97
9 " ...	1.10	1.28	116	1.11	1.00	.45	45	.97
10 " ...	1.10	2.55	232	1.18	.55	.45	82	.54
11 " ...	1.06	.85	80	1.05	.74	1.34	181	.77
Total— under 1 year...	39.64	66.81	169	41.06	37.53	73.44	196	39.35

The number of ex-nuptial children who die during one year is comparatively small, consequently the annual rates of mortality for such children in age groups under one year are unstable.

The largest proportional excess of deaths of ex-nuptial children over those of nuptial children is not immediately after birth, but usually one month or more later. During the year 1933 the mortality of ex-nuptial

children exceeded that of other children by 95 per cent. during the first week of life, by 92 per cent. in the first month, was 35 per cent. smaller in the second, but 178 per cent. greater in the third and 254 per cent. in the fourth.

The following table shows the number of births and deaths and the rate per 1,000 births of ex-nuptial as compared with those of nuptial children in New South Wales during various years since 1901.

Year.	Total Births.		Deaths under 1 month.				Deaths under 1 year.			
			Nuptial.		Ex-Nuptial.		Nuptial.		Ex-Nuptial.	
	Nuptial.	Ex-Nuptial.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1901	35,163	2,712	*	*	*	*	3,213	91·37	716	264·01
1906	38,066	2,882	1,116	29·32	146	50·66	2,527	66·38	525	182·16
1911	44,728	2,949	1,396	31·21	138	46·80	2,877	64·32	436	147·85
1916	49,574	2,501	1,520	30·66	137	54·78	3,168	63·90	365	145·94
1921	51,961	2,673	1,567	30·16	115	43·02	3,134	60·31	302	113·07
1926	50,378	2,748	1,490	29·58	145	52·77	2,758	54·75	302	109·90
1927	51,165	2,693	1,471	28·75	128	47·53	2,678	52·34	282	104·72
1928	52,093	2,707	1,490	28·60	113	41·74	2,732	52·44	272	100·48
1929	49,952	2,720	1,526	30·55	116	42·61	2,711	54·27	272	100·00
1930	49,595	2,541	1,361	27·44	124	48·80	2,343	47·24	254	99·96
1931	45,177	2,547	1,187	26·27	92	36·12	1,904	42·14	173	67·92
1932	42,555	2,350	1,140	26·79	102	43·40	1,687	39·64	157	66·81
1933	41,962	2,233	1,107	26·38	113	50·61	1,575	37·53	164	73·44

* Not available.

The table shows that whilst the ex-nuptial death rates are uniformly high compared with the nuptial rates, they have improved considerably in the period covered by the table. In 1901, one out of every four ex-nuptial children died within a year of birth; the rate in 1931 was one in fourteen.

Deaths of Children under 5 years.

Apparently there has been a general improvement in the death-rate of all groups of children under 5 years of age, though the improvement has not been so marked at ages over 1 year as in the rates of infantile mortality.

The following table shows the mortality of children under 5 years of age:—

Period.	New South Wales.		Period.	New South Wales.	
	Average Annual Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Living.		Average Annual Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Living.
1890-94	6,220	37·5	1920-24	4,518	18·5
1895-99	5,693	34·2	1925-29	4,070	16·0
1900-04	5,056	31·4	1930	3,588	14·2
1905-09	4,335	24·8	1931	2,869	11·5
1910-14	4,881	23·1	1932	2,594	10·6
1915-19	4,676	19·1	1933	2,433	10·3

The rate of mortality in 1933, compared with that of the quinquennium 1890-94, represents a saving of 27 lives in every 1,000 children under 5 years in the State.

Children are more susceptible to the attacks of disease in the earliest years of life than later, and the death rate decreases steadily until the age of 10 years is reached. Since the rate for preventable diseases is high, there is no doubt that many children succumb through parental ignorance of the proper food or treatment required.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The system of classification adopted in this section of vital statistics is in accordance with the International List of Causes of Death, based on the fourth decennial revision by the International Commission at Paris in 1929.

The complete list of causes of death grouped as arranged by the International Commission is published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales, which shows the number of deaths from each cause according to age, sex, and month of occurrence.

The table published below is a summary of the principal individual causes of death in 1933, compared with the average annual number in the period 1928-32, adjusted to the population of the year 1933.

Causes of Death.	Num- ber, 1933.	Adjusted Aver- age, 1928-32.		Causes of Death.	Num- ber, 1933.	Adjusted Aver- age, 1928-32.	
		Num- ber.	Propor- tion.			Num- ber.	Propor- tion.
Typhoid Fever	28	45	·20	Other Diseases of the Cir- culatory System	30	60	·30
Measles	45	70	·33	Bronchitis	341	398	1·74
Scarlet Fever	55	68	·30	Pneumonia	1,395	1,615	7·05
Whooping-cough	25	150	·65	Other Diseases of the Re- spiratory System	235	285	1·24
Diphtheria and Croup ...	169	184	·80	Diseases of the Stomach... (under 2 years)... ..	144	134	·58
Influenza	308	275	1·20	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)... ..	139	468	2·04
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (2 years and over)	111	164	·72
Erysipelas	25	37	·16	Appendicitis	212	212	·93
Infantile Paralysis† ...	11	22	·10	Hernia, Intestinal Obstruc- tion	195	208	·91
Lethargic Encephalitis ...	15	22	·10	Cirrhosis of the Liver	73	108	·47
Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	5	9	·04	Other Diseases of the Di- gestive System	376	391	1·71
Other Epidemic Diseases ...	16	39	·17	Bright's Disease (Acute and Chronic)	1,394	1,358	5·93
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System	951	1,096	4·79	Other Genito-Urinary Di- seases	380	408	1·78
Tuberculosis Meninges and Nervous System	38	51	·22	Puerperal Septicæmia	66	83	·36
Other Tuberculous Di- seases	74	81	·35	Other Puerperal Diseases ...	180	220	·96
Cancer	2,620	2,444	10·67	Malformations	263	241	1·05
Diabetes	410	338	1·48	Congenital Debility	86	172	·75
Other General Diseases ...	492	531	2·32	Premature Birth	640	892	3·50
Diseases of the Blood ...	242	220	·96	Other Developmental Di- seases	256	312	1·36
Chronic Poisonings and Intoxications	27	45	·20	Senility	737	842	3·68
Meningitis... ..	97	128	·56	Suicide	327	312	1·36
Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Apoplexy	921	832	3·63	Accident	1,067*	1,261	5·50
Insanity	95	88	·38	All other Causes	354	322	1·41
Convulsions of Infants ...	15	26	·11				
Other Diseases of the Ner- vous System	598	611	2·07				
Diseases of the Heart ...	5,017§	4,150	18·12				
Diseases of the Arteries, Atheroma, &c.	1,022	952	4·16				
				Total	22,322	22,905	100·00

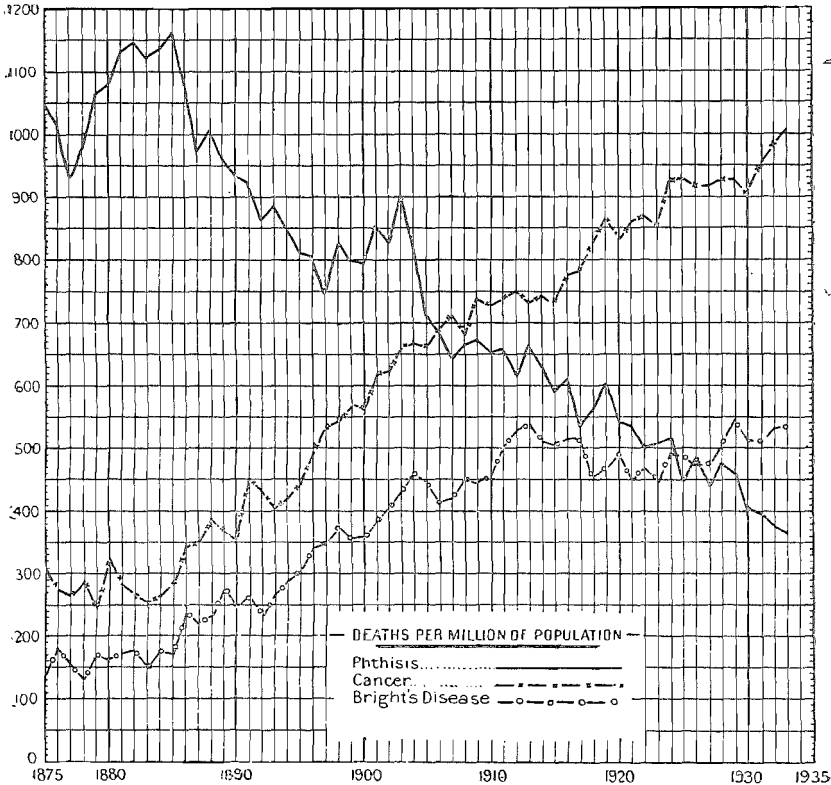
* Includes 321 from motor accidents.
† Acute poliomyelitis and acute polioencephalitis have
been grouped as infantile paralysis.

§ See remarks in paragraph on Heart Diseases on page 514.

Generally speaking, the mortality from tuberculosis, bronchitis, diarrhoea and enteritis, diphtheria, and typhoid fever is decreasing, while the mortality from diseases of the heart, cancer, diabetes, and Bright's disease is increasing.

The figures in the foregoing table cannot be compared as absolute numbers of the same relative importance because of the limitations of a system of classification depending upon a large number of independent observers

DEATH RATES—PRINCIPAL DISEASES—1875-1933.



with varying degrees of diagnostic equipment, and because the age incidence is very different for the several diseases. Some diseases of the heart and diseases of the arteries, etc., affect persons of advanced years, and from the standpoint of rate of natural increase are relatively less important than are diseases like tuberculosis and pneumonia, which cause heavy mortality between ages 20 and 65. The heading senility is unsatisfactory, as it embraces mainly the deaths of aged persons in respect of whom the cause of death is not definitely stated in the returns. Many deaths of aged persons formerly attributed to senility are now ascribed to some form of heart disease, with the result that deaths from senility, so described, have shown a considerable decrease.

Interesting features of the table are that 9.86 per cent. of all deaths in the quinquennium 1928-32 were due to the following diseases, which are generally diseases of early childhood:—Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years), malformations, diseases of infancy, whooping cough, convulsions of infants, measles, and infantile paralysis. Of the remaining deaths, more than half are due to a limited number of major causes, of which diseases of the heart, cancer, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and Bright's disease are most prominent.

In the pages which follow the experience in respect of a number of individual diseases is traced. Where the period covered is of considerable length, due allowance must be made for the effect of improvements in methods of diagnosis and classification and the general advance of medical knowledge. In some cases these factors have exercised a considerable influence upon the trend of the figures.

Reliable statistics are not available to show the number of cases of the various diseases occurring annually, but statistics have been collected of the occurrence of communicable diseases among school children since 1913. These show that epidemics of such diseases as measles, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, and diphtheria are of periodical recurrence, and, from time to time, assume large proportions. A large proportion of the deaths from these diseases are among children under school age, but the rate of mortality from them rises and falls with the recurrence of epidemics among school children. Statistics of the occurrence of infectious diseases among school children are collected quarterly, with the object of facilitating steps towards preventive and remedial measures.

Typhoid Fever.

The mortality from typhoid, which was formerly heavy, has been reduced to very small proportions. A steady improvement is apparent.

The number of deaths from typhoid fever, and the equivalent annual rates of mortality since 1884, are stated below.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.
1884-88	1,356	5.12	1,115	5.13	2,471	5.13
1889-93	959	3.11	714	2.74	1,673	2.94
1894-98	1,107	3.27	731	2.46	1,838	2.89
1899-1903	1,054	2.93	733	2.25	1,787	2.61
1904-08	748	1.93	507	1.42	1,255	1.69
1909-13	773	1.75	464	1.15	1,237	1.47
1914-18	569	1.17	330	0.71	899	0.95
1919-23	353	0.66	241	0.47	594	0.56
1924-28	245	0.41	140	0.28	385	0.33
1929-33	115	0.18	72	0.11	187	0.15
1929	23	0.18	22	0.18	45	0.18
1930	34	0.26	14	0.11	48	0.19
1931	23	0.18	12	0.10	35	0.14
1932	18	0.14	13	0.10	31	0.12
1933	17	0.13	11	0.09	28	0.11

The rate of mortality from typhoid fever in 1933 represents only 11 persons per million living. This rate is 38 per cent. below that of the previous five years.

The decrease in the number and proportion of deaths due to this disease after 1888 was very marked, and may be traced to the operation of the Dairies Supervision Act, which became law in 1889. The rates show a further marked improvement as from 1903, and have dropped regularly, until that for 1933 was only 2.1 per cent. of the rate for the period 1884-88. The rate is considerably higher than that experienced in England and Wales, where during 1932 it was only 6 per million living.

Owing to a superior system of sewerage and to the greater attention given to sanitary inspection and garbage disposal, the rate of mortality from typhoid fever in the metropolis is very much lower than in the remainder of the State. The persons who died in 1933 included 5 who resided in the metropolis and 23 in other districts. The rates per 10,000 living were 0.04 and 0.17 respectively.

Most deaths from typhoid fever occur during the summer and autumn. In 1933 there were 7 deaths during the summer months of December, January, and February, and 18 during the autumn months of March, April, and May; making a total of 25 out of 28 in the whole year.

Smallpox.

There has been no death from smallpox in New South Wales since the year 1915.

Vaccination is not compulsory in this State, and the precaution is rarely adopted unless epidemics threaten, as in the year 1913, when about 425,000 persons voluntarily submitted themselves to vaccination.

Measles.

Although measles is a common complaint, the resultant mortality is comparatively very small. The following statement shows the deaths from this cause, and the rate for each sex.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.
1884-88	166	0.63	165	0.76	331	0.69
1889-93	393	1.28	369	1.41	762	1.34
1894-98	338	1.00	324	1.09	662	1.04
1899-1903	160	0.44	219	0.67	379	0.55
1904-08	82	0.21	107	0.30	189	0.25
1909-13	309	0.70	267	0.66	576	0.68
1914-18	301	0.62	221	0.48	522	0.55
1919-23	207	0.39	183	0.35	390	0.37
1924-28	177	0.30	161	0.28	338	0.29
1929-33	137	0.21	117	0.19	254	0.20
1929	38	0.30	28	0.23	66	0.26
1930	60	0.47	40	0.32	100	0.39
1931	12	0.09	17	0.14	29	0.11
1932	7	0.05	7	0.06	14	0.05
1933	20	0.15	25	0.19	45	0.17

The high rates during the second and third quinquennial periods were due to severe outbreaks in 1893 and 1898.

Measles is a disease chiefly affecting children, and is periodically epidemic. It was epidemic in 1898-9, when 719 deaths were recorded; in 1912, when there were 371 fatal cases; and in 1915, when there were 324. During the year 1933 deaths from measles among children under 1 year of age numbered 2, and among children under 5 years of age 39. The total number of deaths in this year was 45.

Scarlet Fever.

In 1933 the number of deaths from this disease was 55, equivalent to a rate of 0.21 per 10,000 of the population. Of these, 37 occurred in the metropolis, and 18 in the remainder of the State, showing rates of 0.30

and 0.13 per 10,000 for the respective divisions. The rate of mortality from this cause during 1933 was 19 per cent. below that of the preceding quinquennium. Since 1884 the deaths from scarlet fever and the rates for each sex have been as follows:—

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.
1884-88	287	1.08	342	1.57	629	1.30
1889-93	185	0.60	236	0.90	421	0.74
1894-98	162	0.48	218	0.73	380	0.60
1899-1903	84	0.23	114	0.35	198	.29
1904-08	88	0.23	91	0.26	179	0.24
1909-13	41	0.09	57	0.14	98	0.12
1914-18	112	0.23	161	0.35	273	0.29
1919-23	34	0.06	38	0.07	72	0.07
1924-28	142	0.24	185	0.32	327	0.28
1929-33	115	0.18	165	0.26	280	0.22
1929	30	0.24	48	0.39	78	0.31
1930	29	0.23	25	0.20	54	0.21
1931	18	0.14	18	0.14	36	0.14
1932	16	0.12	41	0.32	57	0.22
1933	22	0.17	33	0.26	55	0.21

Like measles, scarlet fever is an epidemic disease which mainly affects children, the rate generally being somewhat higher for females than for males. Of the deaths during 1933, 36 were of children under 10 years of age, viz., 16 males and 20 females. Though not nearly so fatal as formerly, its sporadic recrudescence demands constant vigilance on the part of the authorities responsible for the health of the State. The death-rate from this cause of mortality has fluctuated since the year 1884, when it was very heavy, the rate per 10,000 inhabitants having ranged from 2.59 in that year to 0.04 in 1921.

Whooping-cough.

Whooping-cough is another disease which mainly affects children, and to which, like scarlet fever, females are more susceptible than males. The number of deaths and rates of mortality for each sex since 1884 are shown below.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.
1884-88	327	1.24	472	2.17	799	1.66
1889-93	495	1.61	666	2.55	1,161	2.04
1894-98	343	1.01	502	1.69	845	1.33
1899-1903	573	1.59	726	2.23	1,299	1.90
1904-08	369	0.95	445	1.25	814	1.10
1909-13	377	0.86	436	1.09	813	0.97
1914-18	335	0.69	382	0.82	717	0.75
1919-23	440	0.82	497	0.96	937	0.89
1924-28	390	0.65	462	0.80	852	0.72
1929-33	285	0.44	363	0.58	648	0.51
1929	90	0.71	122	0.99	212	0.85
1930	69	0.54	95	0.76	164	0.65
1931	81	0.62	105	0.83	186	0.73
1932	36	0.27	25	0.20	61	0.24
1933	9	0.07	16	0.12	25	0.10

Whooping-cough may justly be regarded as a permanent menace and a constantly recurring ailment of infancy and childhood, for the table shows that periods of decline have generally been followed by increases in the death-rate, which is maintained by epidemic outbreaks, one such occurring in 1907, when 594 cases proved fatal, and the death-rate was the highest since 1878. An examination of the table on a later page showing the seasonal prevalence of diseases indicates that whooping-cough is most fatal during the months of January and September to December.

Epidemics of whooping-cough among school children are only second in magnitude to those of measles. The records show that, during the past twenty years, this disease has affected large numbers of school children every year and that virulent epidemics occurred in 1913, 1920, 1921, 1925, 1927, 1929 and 1931. The total number of deaths from whooping-cough in these years was 344, 369, 257, 323, 211, 212 and 186 respectively.

Diphtheria and Croup.

As causes of death these diseases decreased in importance between 1884 and 1904. During the next ten years there was a slight increase in mortality, but the years which have since elapsed have shown an appreciable decline.

Diphtheria and croup, under which heading membranous laryngitis is included, caused 169 deaths in 1933. Deaths from these diseases in the metropolitan area numbered 72, and those in the remainder of the State, 97, the respective rates per 10,000 living for each division being 0.58 and 0.71. The following table shows the number of deaths and the rates since 1884:—

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.
1884-88	1,069	4.04	980	4.51	2,049	4.25
1889-93	1,433	4.65	1,399	5.36	2,832	4.98
1894-98	712	2.10	710	2.39	1,422	2.24
1899-1903	310	3.86	299	0.92	609	0.89
1904-08	367	0.95	338	0.95	705	0.95
1909-13	604	1.37	640	1.59	1,244	1.48
1914-18	659	1.36	682	1.47	1,341	1.41
1919-23	583	1.09	509	0.99	1,092	1.04
1924-28	448	0.75	394	0.68	842	0.72
1929-33	434	0.67	454	0.72	888	0.70
1929	103	0.81	112	0.91	215	0.86
1930	90	0.70	86	0.69	176	0.69
1931	81	0.62	87	0.69	168	0.66
1932	84	0.64	76	0.60	160	0.62
1933	76	0.58	93	0.73	169	0.65

Mortality from diphtheria was heaviest during two lengthy periods, viz., from 1881 to 1898, and omitting the year 1919, from 1909 to 1921, although the rate was much lower in the latter period than in the former.

The experience of the quinquennial period 1929-33 shows the disease to be most fatal during the months of April, May, and June. Ninety-one per cent. of the persons who died from diphtheria during 1933 were under 10 years of age, and 62 per cent. were under 5 years of age.

Influenza.

During 1933 there were 308 deaths due to influenza, the rate of mortality being 12 per cent. above the average of the previous quinquennium. Prior to 1891 the average annual number of deaths was 44, but during that year 988 deaths occurred from this cause. From 1892 to 1917 the average number of deaths was 198, but in 1918 an outbreak resulted in 372 deaths. This was completely overshadowed by the disastrous epidemic in 1919, when 6,387 persons died from the disease. An examination of the experience of that year will be found in the 1920 issue of this Year Book.

In the following table the deaths at each outbreak are shown together with those in the intervening periods:—

Period.	Deaths.			Annual Rate per 10,000.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1875-1890	388	322	710	0·53
1891	549	439	988	8·65
1892-1917	2,799	2,397	5,196	1·27
1918	218	154	372	1·91
1919	3,851	2,536	6,387	31·93
1920-1924	864	788	1,652	1·53
1925-1929	794	685	1,479	1·23
1930	62	67	129	0·51
1931	143	138	281	1·10
1932	66	70	136	0·53
1933	180	128	308	1·18

Prior to 1919 influenza was essentially a disease fatal to young children and persons past 45 years of age, but in the severe world-wide epidemic of that year the disease was most fatal to persons in the prime of life (25 to 44 years). Comparing the deaths since 1920 with those of 1914-18 and 1919 in age groups representing approximately the different stages of life, it will be seen that the character of the disease has reverted to the type experienced prior to 1919.

Age Group.	Deaths per cent. of Total							
	1914-1918.	1919.	1920-1924.	1925-1929.	1930.	1931.	1932	1933.
Under 10 ...	14	6	11	10	19	13	24	17
10-24 ...	7	12	7	7	7	4	4	6
25-44 ...	15	53	20	18	16	14	12	14
45-64 ...	21	22	27	26	27	27	28	25
65 and over ...	43	7	35	39	31	42	32	38
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Tuberculous Diseases.

The number of deaths ascribed to the several classified forms of tuberculous diseases during 1933 was 1,063, or 4·8 per cent. of the actual mortality in the State, and equal to 4·09 per 10,000 living—a rate about 13 per cent. below the average for the preceding quinquennium.

A comparison of death-rates from tuberculous diseases in the Australian States and New Zealand for the last six years is given below. The rates are stated per 1,000 of the total population, and do not take account of differences in the distribution of age and sex in the respective populations, which have a material influence on the rates.

State.	Death-rate from tuberculous diseases per 1,000 of Total Population					
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
New South Wales ...	0·54	0·52	0·45	0·44	0·42	0·41
Victoria ...	0·66	0·59	0·59	0·55	0·53	0·47
Queensland ...	0·42	0·40	0·41	0·38	0·38	0·38
South Australia ...	0·60	0·60	0·51	0·58	0·48	0·52
Western Australia ...	0·77	0·67	0·58	0·57	0·51	0·49
Tasmania ...	0·64	0·57	0·58	0·54	0·53	0·56
Commonwealth ...	0·58	0·54	0·50	0·49	0·46	0·44
New Zealand ..	0·50	0·46	0·46	0·43	0·42	0·42

Mortality from tuberculous diseases is usually lower in New South Wales than in any other Australian State except Queensland.

Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.

Tuberculosis of the respiratory system, or phthisis, was the cause of 951 deaths, or 89.5 per cent. of the number due to tuberculosis during the year 1933, being fifth in the order of magnitude among the fatal diseases of the State. The mortality rate per 10,000 living was 13 per cent. lower than in the previous quinquennium. The male rate in 1933 was 4.59 and the female rate 2.69.

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and the rates for each sex since 1884. This cause of death was formerly designated tuberculosis of the lungs:—

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.
1884-88	3,132	11·83	2,022	9·30	5,154	10·69
1889-93	3,269	10·61	1,925	7·38	5,194	9·13
1894-98	3,191	9·43	1,983	6·68	5,174	8·15
1899-1903	3,322	9·24	2,304	7·08	5,626	8·21
1904-08	2,985	7·72	2,184	6·13	5,169	6·96
1909-13	3,220	7·31	2,286	5·69	5,506	6·54
1914-18	3,373	6·95	2,194	4·72	5,567	5·86
1919-23	3,484	6·49	2,173	4·21	5,657	5·37
1924-28	3,337	5·57	2,217	3·85	5,554	4·73
1929-33	3,094	4·77	2,013	3·20	5,107	4·00
1929	684	5·36	467	3·81	1,151	4·60
1930	614	4·76	408	3·28	1,022	4·04
1931	608	4·68	406	3·23	1,014	3·97
1932	582	4·45	387	3·05	969	3·76
1933	606	4·59	345	2·69	951	3·65

The general rate has decreased by 66 per cent. in the period under review, that for females slightly more than that for males. The female rate ranged from 62 per cent. of the male rate in the year 1922 to 79 per cent. during the periods 1904-08 and 1884-88. In 1933 it dropped to 59 per cent. of the male rate.

The improvement in the death-rate is due to many factors, such as the regulation of immigration, conditions of employment, etc., and the enforcement of the various Health Acts, but principally to the adoption of improved methods of medical treatment.

Pulmonary tuberculosis has been notifiable throughout the State since 1st March, 1929.

The table below shows the death-rates from tuberculosis of the respiratory system or phthisis according to age and sex during the triennial period around each census since 1891.

Age Group (Years).	Death Rate per 10,000 Living. — Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.				
	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-33.
Males.					
0-4	·63	2·04	·57	·57	·04
5-9	·41	·47	·31	·25	·04
10-14	·85	·28	·49	·25	·04
15-19	3·89	3·22	2·31	2·28	·89
20-24	12·52	10·56	5·99	5·12	2·83
25-34	17·91	14·37	9·72	9·18	4·83
35-44	20·21	18·15	12·55	11·07	7·32
45-54	20·07	19·79	15·49	12·97	10·09
55-64	19·63	17·74	17·06	14·17	11·19
65-74	15·84	19·24	13·37	10·27	9·05
75 and over	6·97	7·84	7·81	5·21	4·46
All Ages	10·38	9·48	7·17	6·44	4·52
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	91	69	62	44
Females.					
0-4	·93	1·43	·63	·42	·09
5-9	·42	·48	·24	·35	·04
10-14	·92	1·20	·59	·39	·37
15-19	5·29	5·46	3·80	2·40	2·16
20-24	10·47	7·99	7·74	5·92	5·06
25-34	16·43	13·56	10·00	7·12	5·15
35-44	15·84	13·41	9·80	6·46	4·38
45-54	12·85	10·96	7·75	5·63	3·49
55-64	9·81	11·96	8·34	5·32	2·76
65-74	11·17	7·31	10·60	6·14	3·66
75 and over	4·18	2·59	3·84	3·19	1·58
All Ages	7·50	6·95	5·64	4·02	2·87
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	93	75	54	38
Persons.					
0-4	·78	1·74	·60	·50	·07
5-9	·41	·48	·27	·30	·04
10-14	·88	·73	·54	·32	·20
15-19	4·59	4·34	3·04	2·34	1·52
20-24	11·54	9·26	6·84	5·53	3·93
25-34	17·28	13·98	9·86	8·15	4·99
35-44	18·43	16·09	11·27	8·84	5·83
45-54	17·17	16·06	12·10	9·50	6·90
55-64	15·84	15·26	13·25	10·13	7·04
65-74	13·90	14·36	12·12	8·35	6·42
75 and over	5·85	5·49	6·03	4·21	2·99
All Ages	9·06	8·28	6·44	5·25	3·71
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	91	71	58	41

The rate improved to a greater extent amongst males than amongst females between 1890-92 and 1910-12, but in later years there has been a greater reduction amongst females.

A comparison of the death rates from phthisis in the various age groups shows a remarkable difference in respect of men and women. Excluding the age groups below 15 years where mortality is comparatively light the rates for females are the higher in the groups up to 35 years and above that age there is a large excess of deaths amongst males, the rate amongst men in the group 55-64 years being more than four times the corresponding rate amongst women. In this group the male death rate from phthisis reaches the maximum. Amongst females the rate is highest at ages 25 to 34 years, then decrease up to age 55 years, but in the group 55 to 64 years it is higher than twenty years earlier in life.

Other Tuberculous Diseases.

Of the 1,063 deaths during 1933 from tuberculosis, only 112 were from tuberculosis of organs other than the respiratory system. The corresponding figures for 1932 were 102 from a total of 1,071. For the year 1933, 29 deaths, equivalent to 26 per cent., were of children under 5 years of age. Taking the age group under 5 years, and all ages, the following table shows the distinct improvement in the death-rates since the decennium 1891-1900:—

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 living—Tuberculosis other than Respiratory System.					
	Ages under 5 Years.			All Ages.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891-1900	15·93	13·41	14·69	2·76	2·62	2·69
1901-1910	7·11	5·98	6·55	1·70	1·51	1·61
1911-1920	3·13	2·96	3·06	1·00	·86	·93
1921-1930	1·83	1·65	1·74	·63	·52	·58
1931	1·42	1·15	1·29	·49	·37	·43
1932	1·30	1·18	1·24	·49	·30	·39
1933	1·60	·96	1·24	·48	·38	·43

Cancer.

In 1933 the deaths from cancer numbered 2,620, equal to a rate of 10·07 per 10,000 living. The average rate of mortality in the five years 1929-33 was much higher than in any preceding period, being 9·56 per 10,000 living as compared with 4·62 for the period 1893-97. The total for 1933 included 1,394 males and 1,226 females, the rates being 10·57 and 9·56 per 10,000 living of each sex respectively.

Classified according to the parts of the body affected and arranged in order of fatality, cancer caused the following deaths in 1933:—Stomach and duodenum 638, intestines 341, other of digestive tract 376, female genital organs 277, breast 217, male genito-urinary organs 201, buccal cavity 148, respiratory organs 138, skin 90, and other organs 194.

The following table shows the deaths and rates of each sex since 1884:—

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.
1884-88	859	3·25	732	3·37	1,591	3·30
1889-93	1,262	4·10	1,038	3·98	2,300	4·04
1894-98	1,719	5·09	1,387	4·68	3,106	4·89
1899-1903	2,295	6·38	1,877	5·77	4,172	6·09
1904-08	2,671	6·91	2,418	6·73	5,089	6·85
1909-13	3,362	7·63	2,860	7·12	6,222	7·39
1914-18	3,886	8·00	3,458	7·44	7,344	7·73
1919-23	4,738	8·82	4,292	8·31	9,030	8·57
1924-28	5,790	9·66	5,068	8·80	10,858	9·24
1929-33	6,501	10·01	5,704	9·08	12,205	9·55
1929	1,224	9·59	1,098	8·95	2,322	9·28
1930	1,212	9·41	1,078	8·67	2,290	9·04
1931	1,266	9·75	1,173	9·33	2,439	9·54
1932	1,405	10·73	1,129	8·88	2,534	9·82
1933	1,394	10·57	1,226	9·56	2,620	10·07

In New South Wales the crude male rate is usually the higher. In England and Wales, on the other hand, the crude female rate is usually the higher though the standardised rates—for which the age distribution of the population of each sex is taken into consideration—show the male rate as the higher in each year since 1924. In the period 1911-1914 the standardised female rate in England was higher than the male rate, and in 1922 and 1923 these rates for both sexes were practically equal. The change is attributed by the Registrar-General in his Annual Review to the operation of two factors which probably exercise some influence in New South Wales, viz.—(i) The success of operations upon the relatively more accessible cancers of females, and (ii) the better diagnosis of the less accessible cancers of females as a consequence of improved medical appliances and knowledge. In England and Wales, also, the crude rate for both sexes combined is usually much higher, and is increasing more rapidly than in New South Wales.

The ages of the 2,620 persons who died from cancer in New South Wales during 1933 ranged from 1 year to 99 years, but the disease is one of advanced age, 97 per cent. of the persons who died from cancer in 1933 being 35 years and over.

In the following table are shown the death-rates from cancer for each sex in age groups above 25 years, during the triennial periods around each census since 1891.

Age Group (Years).	Death Rate per 10,000 Living.—Cancer.				
	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-33.
Males.					
25-34	1.06	1.02	.95	.94	1.13
35-44	3.67	3.95	4.23	3.61	3.42
45-54	12.25	12.73	13.48	13.67	11.84
55-64	26.02	37.01	36.65	38.13	36.83
65-74	44.24	66.71	74.84	77.29	87.15
75 and over	49.50	79.46	96.27	116.46	124.30
All Ages	4.29	6.46	7.67	8.74	10.65
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	151	179	204	248
Females.					
25-34	1.03	1.03	1.48	1.46	1.25
35-44	6.42	6.59	6.95	6.29	5.86
45-54	16.80	18.04	18.32	18.53	16.45
55-64	29.96	33.85	35.40	35.91	32.27
65-74	38.51	57.30	59.66	66.23	54.76
75 and over	45.93	76.94	93.96	104.09	91.59
All Ages	3.97	5.57	7.12	8.36	9.22
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	140	179	211	232
Persons.					
25-34	1.05	1.03	1.21	1.20	1.19
35-44	4.79	5.10	5.50	4.91	4.65
45-54	14.08	14.97	15.60	15.97	14.07
55-64	27.54	35.65	36.10	37.11	34.58
65-74	41.87	62.87	67.98	72.15	71.37
75 and over	48.07	78.33	95.23	110.34	107.61
All Ages	4.15	6.04	7.41	8.55	9.95
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	146	179	206	240

There has been a continuous increase in the death rate from cancer. The increase between 1890-92 and 1910-12 was 79 per cent. for both males and females and the subsequent increase 39 per cent. for males and 29 per cent. in the rate for females. The rate is higher amongst females than males up to age 55 years, and the male rate is the higher in later ages.

Cancer is probably the most feared of all diseases, inasmuch as no specific remedy is known, and in all countries for which records are kept the death-rate is increasing. Steps have been taken by the University of Sydney to organise research work in relation to the disease. Laboratories have been equipped within the University, and research workers have been engaged to conduct investigations locally and abroad.

In the following table the rates of mortality from cancer are given for the Australian States and New Zealand. The comparison is upon the crude basis of total population and is uncorrected for age and sex incidence.

State.	Cancer Death-rate per 1,000 of Total Population.					
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>New South Wales</i> ..	0.93	0.93	0.90	0.95	0.98	1.01
Victoria	1.07	1.07	1.04	1.09	1.18	1.18
Queensland	0.87	0.90	0.82	0.95	0.93	0.91
South Australia ..	1.01	1.11	1.04	1.20	1.13	1.17
Western Australia ...	0.85	0.90	0.97	0.94	1.03	0.94
Tasmania	0.77	0.94	0.93	0.98	1.01	1.09
Commonwealth	0.95	0.98	0.95	1.01	1.05	1.05
New Zealand...	0.99	1.04	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.11

Diabetes.

The proportion of deaths due to diabetes has been growing during the past twenty-five years. Although the disease is responsible for less than 2 per cent. of the annual number of deaths the rate of mortality from diabetes has increased, the average of the last five years being 61 per cent. higher than that for the period 1906-10.

The deaths due to diabetes in 1933 numbered 410, equal to a rate of 1.58 per 10,000 living. The rate for males was 1.27 and for females 1.89 per 10,000 living of each sex. Most of the deaths occurred after middle life, 357 out of 410 deaths in 1933, or 87 per cent. being persons over 45 years of age.

Meningitis.

The diseases included under the above heading—encephalitis, simple meningitis, and non-epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis—caused 97 deaths during 1933; the corresponding rate being 0.37 per 10,000 living. Of this number 62 were males and 35 females, equivalent to rates per 10,000 living of each sex of 0.47 and 0.27 respectively. The deaths in the metropolis and country were 43 and 54, with corresponding rates per 10,000 living of 0.35 and 0.40.

Of those who died during 1933, 34, or 35 per cent., were under 5 years of age.

Hæmorrhage of the Brain.

Mortality from this cause showed a slow but sustained increase for twenty years prior to the quinquennium 1909-13, then there was an appreciable decline until 1924. Since that year the figures are not strictly comparable owing to changes in the method of classification due to a revision in the classification of causes of death. In 1925 greater preference was given to cerebral hæmorrhage as a cause of death when found in combination with diseases of the arteries, atheroma, etc. In 1928, however, a further change was made, and all cases of arterio-sclerosis combined with any cerebral vascular lesion have since been included with diseases of the arteries.

The number of deaths due to cerebral hæmorrhage and apoplexy during the year 1933 under the new classification, was 921, of which 444 were of males and 477 of females. The rate was 3.54 per 10,000 living, viz., 3.37 for males and 3.72 for females.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the rates for both sexes from cerebral haemorrhage and apoplexy since 1884, but the comparison over the last nine years is affected by the alterations in classification mentioned above.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.
1884-88	778	2·97	467	2·15	1,245	2·58
1889-93	796	2·58	618	2·37	1,414	2·48
1894-98	943	2·79	710	2·39	1,653	2·60
1899-190	1,050	2·92	788	2·42	1,838	2·68
1904-08	1,303	3·31	1,039	2·91	2,342	3·15
1909-13	1,627	3·69	1,439	3·58	3,066	3·64
1914-18	1,693	3·49	1,431	3·08	3,124	3·29
1919-23	1,735	3·23	1,587	3·07	3,322	3·15
1924-28	2,225	3·71	2,210	3·84	4,435	3·77
1929-33	2,025	3·12	2,132	3·39	4,157	3·25
1929	436	3·42	418	3·41	854	3·41
1930	373	2·89	395	3·18	768	3·03
1931	338	2·60	404	3·21	742	2·90
1932	434	3·32	438	3·45	872	3·38
1933	444	3·37	477	3·72	921	3·54

Convulsions of Children.

Convulsions of children (under 5 years of age) caused 15 deaths during 1933, or 0·06 per 10,000 living at all ages, which is 41 per cent. below the rate for the previous quinquennium. The corresponding number of deaths in 1932 was 16.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the rates from convulsions of children for both sexes in periods since 1875:—

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.
1875-79	1,538	8·93	1,291	8·94	2,829	8·93
1880-84	2,007	9·12	1,600	8·83	3,607	8·99
1885-89	1,916	6·99	1,615	7·14	3,531	7·06
1890-94	1,601	5·07	1,355	5·03	2,956	5·05
1895-99	1,281	3·73	1,119	3·70	2,400	3·72
1900-04	781	2·15	625	1·89	1,406	2·02
1905-09	550	1·40	480	1·32	1,030	1·36
1910-14	458	1·00	343	0·83	801	0·92
1915-19	404	0·83	291	0·61	695	0·72
1920-24	208	0·38	183	0·35	391	0·36
1925-29	145	0·23	98	0·16	243	0·20
1930	13	0·10	5	0·04	18	0·07
1931	4	0·03	9	0·07	13	0·05
1932	6	0·05	10	0·08	16	0·06
1933	8	0·06	7	0·05	15	0·06

The rates of mortality ascribed to this cause show a remarkable decline, due partly to increasing skill in diagnosing the diseases of children. Numerous deaths having convulsions as their immediate cause are now ascribed to some other cause which led to convulsions.

Being limited to children under 5 years of age, the rates are better stated proportionately at that age-period. On this basis the death-rate in 1933 was 0.64, as compared with 0.99 of the previous quinquennium, and 0.66 for 1932. Of the total deaths during 1933 nine occurred during the first year of life, the equivalent rate being 0.20 per 1,000 births. The deaths of males and females during the first year of life were 6 and 3 respectively; for all children under 5 years of age, 8 males and 7 females.

Insanity.

Classed as a distinct disease of the nervous system, insanity causes death from general paralysis of the insane and from other forms of mental alienation. Practically all the persons in New South Wales coming within this classification are under treatment in the various mental hospitals. On the 30th June, 1933, there were 10,133 persons under official cognisance, including 11 patients from the Broken Hill district who were under treatment in South Australian hospitals. The proportion per 1,000 of the population was 3.90 or about 4.6 per cent. more than the average for the previous five years. The number at 30th June, 1932, was 9,926 (including 32 in South Australian hospitals) or 3.85 per 1000 of population.

The number of deaths from insanity in the year 1933 was 95—59 males and 36 females. The death-rate per 10,000 living was 0.45 for males and 0.28 for females. In England and Wales the corresponding figures in 1932 were 0.67 and 0.46.

In the year 1931-32 there were 586 deaths in mental hospitals, equivalent to 63.4 per 1,000 of the average number of patients in residence. In the following year there were 590 deaths, equivalent to 62.9 per 1,000 of the average number of patients in residence. The rate of mortality, however, is not comparable with that of the general population, because the proportion of mental patients under the age of 20 years is very small, due, doubtless, to the facts that many children mentally afflicted are cared for in their homes, and that mental alienation frequently does not become manifest until middle or advanced age is reached.

A comparison of the mortality of the adult patients in mental hospitals with that of the general population in age groups shows that at all ages the rate of mortality among the former is very much higher than among the general population. The disparity is greatest in the earlier years of adult life but diminishes as age increases.

Diseases of the Heart.

Statistics of mortality from diseases of the heart are of limited value, because there are important factors connected with the mode of certification and classification which affect the numbers from year to year.

The causes classified as diseases of the heart include pericarditis, endocarditis and other valvular diseases, diseases of the myocardium, angina pectoris, and, in 1931, and subsequent years diseases of the coronary arteries.

The figures in the following statement indicate that the death-rate in respect of diseases of the heart has more than doubled during the last thirty years. This may be due to an actual increase in mortality from these causes or it may be rather a result of more highly specialised biological

knowledge and of greater attention to pathological diagnoses. There is no doubt, for instance, that many deaths recorded in former years as being caused by senile decay would be assigned now to some cardiac trouble. Moreover, it is considered that there has been an increasing tendency on the part of medical practitioners in recent years to give prominence to myocarditis as a cause of death, whether it was chronic or a terminal condition supervening in illness due primarily to some other cause. Again death certificates frequently show diseases of the heart in combination with one or more other diseases as the cause of death, and in classifying such certificates according to cause, definite principles are observed, a large measure of preference being given to diseases of the heart. This is another factor which may have operated in the direction of swelling the increase in the number of deaths ascribed to this group of diseases. It is not practicable, however, to gauge the effects of the various changes which occur over a period of years, so that the figures may not be regarded as a satisfactory basis for comparison.

The number of deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart since 1884, and the death-rates of each sex are shown below:—

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.
1884-88	2,149	8.12	1,390	6.39	3,539	7.34
1889-93	2,250	7.30	1,357	5.20	3,607	6.34
1894-98	2,434	7.19	1,478	4.98	3,912	6.16
1899-1903	2,917	8.11	1,932	5.94	4,849	7.08
1904-1908	3,791	9.81	2,727	7.65	6,518	8.77
1909-1913	5,054	11.47	3,633	9.04	8,687	10.31
1914-1918	5,950	12.26	4,168	8.97	10,118	10.65
1919-1923	6,901	12.85	5,384	10.42	12,285	11.66
1924-1928	9,360	15.61	7,377	12.81	16,737	14.24
1929-1933	12,070	18.59	9,245	14.72	21,315	16.69
1929	2,286	17.91	1,816	14.80	4,102	16.39
1930	1,934	15.01	1,487	11.95	3,421	13.51
1931	2,359	18.17	1,829	14.54	4,188	16.38
1932	2,630	20.09	1,957	15.40	4,587	17.78
1933	2,861	21.68	2,156	16.81	5,017	19.28

Part of the increase in 1931 and subsequent years was due to the inclusion of deaths from diseases of the coronary arteries but even if these be excluded the total rate shows a steady increase being respectively 15.42, 16.69, 17.62.

The ages of persons who died from diseases of the heart during 1933 ranged between 3 years and 99 years, and 94 per cent. were 45 years or over.

In the following table are shown the death-rates for each sex in the principal age groups during the triennial period around each census since 1891:—

Age Group (Years).	Death Rate per 10,000 Living—Diseases of the Heart.				
	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-33.
Males.					
0-4	·75	1·96	·92	·49	·13
5-9	·91	1·05	1·22	·90	·51
10-14	1·59	1·61	1·56	1·43	·83
15-19	2·07	1·82	2·23	1·49	1·21
20-24	2·11	1·73	1·90	1·71	1·07
25-34	3·21	2·14	2·84	2·80	1·61
35-44	7·44	5·70	5·97	5·30	5·61
45-54	15·96	13·45	15·03	13·48	18·57
55-64	40·05	31·61	39·92	38·61	55·57
65-74	77·02	77·12	105·21	107·23	154·64
75 and over	101·80	123·89	228·18	293·63	410·03
All Ages	7·78	8·10	11·73	12·78	20·89
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	104	151	164	269
Females.					
0-4	·65	1·55	·70	·51	·22
5-9	1·16	·77	·75	1·33	·65
10-14	·76	1·61	2·06	1·47	·77
15-19	1·52	1·63	2·10	1·60	1·16
20-24	2·05	1·63	2·25	1·45	1·33
25-34	3·48	2·57	2·75	2·21	1·80
35-44	7·29	5·63	5·77	5·17	4·60
45-54	11·46	10·88	13·67	10·24	11·68
55-64	26·57	25·48	31·53	29·86	33·92
65-74	62·78	61·41	94·64	88·82	112·08
75 and over	91·86	104·09	190·99	248·91	361·41
All Ages	5·29	5·92	9·33	10·10	16·11
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	112	176	191	305
Persons.					
0-4	·70	1·76	·81	·50	17
5-9	1·03	·91	·99	1·11	·58
10-14	1·18	1·61	1·81	1·45	·80
15-19	1·79	1·73	2·17	1·55	1·19
20-24	2·08	1·68	2·07	1·58	1·20
25-34	3·33	2·35	2·80	2·51	1·70
35-44	7·38	5·67	5·88	5·24	5·10
45-54	14·16	12·37	14·43	11·95	15·24
55-64	34·84	28·97	36·25	34·62	44·91
65-74	71·11	70·70	100·43	98·68	133·91
75 and over	97·82	115·04	211·48	271·51	385·22
All Ages	6·64	7·07	10·59	11·47	18·53
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	106	159	173	279

Although the rate for all ages has increased nearly threefold during the period reviewed, the increase is confined to ages 45 and over, due to causes explained on page 515. The rates in all groups below 45 years have declined since 1890.

Under the age of 35 there is very little difference between the rates of males and of females, but thereafter the male rate is distinctly higher, the result, no doubt, of the more strenuous life of males than of females.

Bronchitis.

Bronchitis caused 341 deaths during 1933, equal to a rate of 1.31 per 10,000 living. Of the total, 201 were males and 140 females, the corresponding rates per 10,000 of each sex being 1.52 and 1.09. The rate for the State was 14 per cent. lower than that experienced during the previous five years. Deaths in the metropolis numbered 161 and there were 180 in other parts of the State. The corresponding rates were 1.30 and 1.32 per 10,000 living. Of the total deaths, 121 were caused by acute bronchitis, 146 cases were shown as being due to the disease in its chronic form, and 74 were unspecified. Of those persons who died of acute bronchitis, 21 per cent. were under one year of age, and 79 per cent. of those who succumbed to chronic bronchitis were 55 years of age and over. Experience shows the disease to be most prevalent during the months of June, July, August and September.

Pneumonia.

Pneumonia, including broncho-pneumonia, was the cause of 1,395 deaths during 1933, the equivalent rate per 10,000 living being 5.36, which was 14 per cent. below the average for the preceding quinquennium. Of the total 802 were males and 593 females. The male and female rates per 10,000 living were 6.08 and 4.62 respectively. The deaths in the metropolis numbered 731 and those in the remainder of the State 664, the rates being 5.92 and 4.86 per 10,000 living respectively. An analysis of the deaths according to age shows that pneumonia is most destructive in its attacks on children under 5 years of age and adults who have passed the age of 55. The rate of mortality from pneumonia is lowest among children between 10 and 14 years of age, then it increases with advancing age.

Of the persons who died from pneumonia during 1933, 22 per cent. were under 5 years of age and 55 per cent. 50 years of age and over. The following table gives deaths and rates, according to sex, since the year 1884:—

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.
1884-88	2,032	7.68	1,301	5.98	3,333	6.91
1889-93	2,158	7.00	1,373	5.26	3,531	6.21
1894-98	2,514	7.43	1,528	5.15	4,042	6.37
1899-1903	3,191	8.87	2,000	6.15	5,191	7.58
1904-1908	2,816	7.28	1,824	5.12	4,640	6.24
1909-1913	2,983	6.77	1,931	4.81	4,914	5.83
1914-1918	3,779	7.78	2,402	5.17	6,181	6.50
1919-1923	4,217	7.85	3,042	5.89	7,259	6.89
1924-1928	4,810	8.02	3,498	6.08	8,308	7.07
1929-1933	4,318	6.65	3,205	5.10	7,523	5.89
1929	1,273	9.98	943	7.69	2,216	8.85
1930	705	5.47	570	4.58	1,275	5.03
1931	818	6.30	580	4.61	1,398	5.47
1932	720	5.50	519	4.08	1,239	4.80
1933	802	6.08	593	4.62	1,395	5.36

The greatest mortality from pneumonia occurs in the cold weather and early spring.

The following table shows the death-rates for each sex in the principal age groups, during the triennial period around each census since 1891:—

Age Group (Years).	Death Rate per 10,000 Living—Pneumonia.				
	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-33.
Males.					
0-4	18.14	24.18	19.69	21.12	15.10
5-9	1.22	1.64	1.41	1.60	1.18
10-14 ... ..	.69	.80	.78	.83	.32
15-19	2.55	3.49	1.25	1.79	.77
20-24	3.02	5.25	2.46	2.30	.82
25-34	3.77	6.09	3.03	2.94	1.28
35-44	7.49	8.27	4.99	5.07	3.03
45-54	10.86	13.01	8.16	8.52	5.27
55-64	16.71	22.60	11.94	13.07	10.71
65-74	26.76	36.90	24.99	28.61	23.31
75 and over	26.50	57.50	43.45	58.36	71.20
All Ages	7.22	9.78	6.85	7.55	5.79
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	135	95	105	80
Females.					
0-4	15.64	20.66	17.88	17.60	11.47
5-9	1.07	1.09	1.14	1.35	.90
10-14 ... ..	.70	1.61	.92	.88	.57
15-19	1.88	2.15	.61	1.30	.83
20-24	2.23	2.80	1.03	1.30	1.07
25-34	3.48	3.66	1.46	2.34	1.41
35-44	4.88	5.89	2.68	2.87	2.31
45-54	7.61	5.63	3.10	3.93	3.84
55-64	9.81	15.07	3.08	7.66	5.96
65-74	21.18	25.34	14.69	21.27	17.12
75 and over	19.83	48.49	44.10	65.22	52.11
All Ages	5.46	6.62	4.74	5.52	4.36
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	121	87	101	80
Persons.					
0-4	16.91	22.45	18.80	19.39	13.32
5-9	1.15	1.37	1.28	1.48	1.04
10-14 ... ..	.70	1.20	.85	.86	.44
15-19	2.22	2.82	.93	1.55	.80
20-24	2.64	4.01	1.76	1.79	.94
25-34	3.65	4.91	2.27	2.64	1.35
35-44	6.42	7.23	3.91	4.01	2.67
45-54	9.56	9.89	5.94	6.35	4.58
55-64	14.05	19.37	10.25	10.60	8.37
65-74	24.45	32.18	20.33	25.21	20.30
75 and over	23.83	53.47	43.74	61.76	61.46
All Ages	6.41	8.28	5.84	6.56	5.08
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	129	91	102	80

The death-rates at ages under 10 years and over 35 years are higher for males than for females of like ages. The rates have fluctuated, but show a general decline of about 20 per cent. over the period under review, and the fall is apparent at all ages, except 75 and over. This increase is due probably to more information being available as to cause of death.

Diseases of the Digestive System.

Diseases of the digestive system caused the deaths of 733 males and 517 females during 1933 the respective rates per 10,000 living being 5.56 and 4.03. The rate corresponding to the total deaths from these diseases in the State was 4.80 per 10,000 living, and was 25 per cent. lower than that experienced during the previous five years. Deaths resulting from diseases of the digestive system are caused in the main by diarrhœa and enteritis, appendicitis, hernia and intestinal obstruction, ulcer of the stomach or duodenum, diseases of the gall bladder and ducts, and cirrhosis of the liver.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

The incidence of these diseases is mainly upon young children, and the pronounced effect of seasonal conditions upon the mortality from this cause is dealt with in discussing deaths of children under 1 year of age. The deaths of children under 1 year from these causes in 1933 totalled 99—64 males and 35 females. In 1933 there were 250 deaths from these causes at all ages, equivalent to a rate of 0.96 per 10,000 of the general population, the rate for males being 1.14 and for females 0.77. The combined rate was 60 per cent. below the average for the preceding quinquennium. The following table shows the number of deaths and the rates since 1884, distinguishing between the sexes:—

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.
1884-88	3,412	12.89	3,048	14.02	6,460	13.40
1889-93	3,451	11.20	2,851	10.92	6,302	11.07
1894-98	4,042	11.94	3,638	12.26	7,680	12.09
1899-1903	4,422	12.29	3,901	11.99	8,323	12.15
1904-1908	3,714	9.61	3,000	8.41	6,714	9.03
1909-1913	4,257	9.66	3,471	8.64	7,728	9.18
1914-1918	3,622	7.46	2,957	6.36	6,579	6.92
1919-1923	3,813	7.10	3,039	5.88	6,852	6.50
1924-1928	2,436	4.06	2,036	3.54	4,472	3.81
1929-1933	1,353	2.08	998	1.59	2,351	1.84
1929	363	2.84	278	2.27	641	2.56
1930	424	3.29	295	2.37	719	2.84
1931	233	1.79	187	1.49	420	1.64
1932	182	1.39	139	1.09	321	1.24
1933	151	1.14	99	0.77	250	0.96

There was a considerable drop in the rate after 1888, due probably to the beneficial operation of the Dairies Supervision Act. During the next fifteen years there was a gradual increase, followed by a marked improvement in 1904. The improvement was maintained consistently until the

years 1919 and 1920, when an upward tendency was manifested. During the last thirteen years the general trend has been downward, though the rate has fluctuated. The unusually low mortality in 1933 was probably due in a large measure to favourable seasonal conditions.

Of the total deaths from diarrhœa and enteritis during 1933, 100 or 40 per cent., occurred in the months of January, February, and March; and 39 or 15 per cent. in the months of June, July and August. As a rule, nearly 50 per cent. of the deaths occur in the months first mentioned.

Deaths from these diseases are classified into two groups, one including children under 2 years of age, and the other all persons 2 years of age and over. In the first group there were 139 or 56 per cent. of the total, and in the second 111. Additional particulars are shown on page 497.

Since such a large proportion of the deaths is contained in this first group, it is interesting to consider the improvement in the rate shown by the following table, in which the deaths of children under 2 years from diarrhœa and enteritis are related to the total number of children in that age group:—

Year.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Living.	Year.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Living.
1881	733	33.50	1929	474	4.50
1891	985	14.76	1930	557	5.50
1901	1,165	13.10	1931	283	2.94
1911	963	11.21	1932	184	2.02
1921	988	10.08	1933	139	1.60

Although the rate of mortality from these causes is still comparatively heavy, there has been a very marked improvement. The death rate of children under 2 years in 1933 was one-twentieth of the rate in 1881.

Appendicitis.

To this cause 212 deaths were ascribed in 1933, the rate being 0.81 per 10,000 living, which is equal to the average of the preceding quinquennium. Appendicitis is more fatal to males than to females, the rate for the former in 1933 being 1.04, and for the latter 0.58 per 10,000 living. The number of deaths from appendicitis in 1932 was 214.

Cirrhosis of the Liver.

Information relating to mortality from cirrhosis of the liver is of interest in connection with alcoholism.

Deaths from cirrhosis of the liver in 1933 numbered 73—52 males and 21 females, the rate being 0.28 per 10,000 living—32 per cent. below the average for the previous quinquennial period. This disease is more prevalent among males than females—the rate for the former in 1933, being 0.39, and for the latter 0.16 per 10,000 living in each sex.

The number of deaths from this cause in 1932 was 93.

Bright's Disease or Nephritis.

Bright's disease or nephritis has grown from a comparatively infrequent cause to a prominent position among the major causes of death whose incidence falls upon the general population. From 1884 to 1913 the number of deaths due to the disease gradually increased, and the rate of mortality more than doubled. A check in the increase then set in, and was followed after 1918 by an appreciable decrease, and the average annual rate for the next five years fell to 456 per million inhabitants as against 501 in 1914-18. From 1928 onwards, however, the rates exceeded 500, and reached a maximum figure of 546 per million in 1929.

During 1933 there were 1,774 deaths due to diseases of the genito-urinary system, of which 1,394 were caused by all forms of nephritis. The rate was 5.36 per 10,000 living, and for males and females 6.13 and 4.56 respectively, the general rate being nearly 2.6 per cent. above that experienced during the previous quinquennium. The deaths due to these diseases in the metropolis were 743, and in the rest of the State 651, the corresponding rates per 10,000 living being 6.01 and 4.76. Experience shows that the fatality of these diseases increases slightly during the winter months.

The number of deaths and the rates of mortality due to Bright's disease are shown below.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.
1884-88	626	2.37	386	1.78	1,012	2.10
1889-93	907	2.94	570	2.18	1,477	2.60
1894-98	1,291	3.81	821	2.77	2,112	3.33
1899-1903	1,659	4.61	996	3.06	2,655	3.88
1904-1908	2,056	5.32	1,199	3.36	3,255	4.38
1909-1913	2,649	6.01	1,539	3.83	4,188	4.97
1914-1918	3,080	6.34	1,682	3.62	4,762	5.01
1919-1923	2,914	5.43	1,886	3.65	4,800	4.56
1924-1928	3,391	5.66	2,324	4.04	5,715	4.86
1929-1933	3,841	5.92	2,902	4.62	6,743	5.28
1929	769	6.03	598	4.87	1,367	5.46
1930	747	5.80	553	4.45	1,300	5.13
1931	733	5.64	578	4.60	1,311	5.13
1932	783	5.98	588	4.63	1,371	5.31
1933	809	6.13	585	4.56	1,394	5.36

During the period covered by the foregoing table the rate of mortality both for males and females has more than doubled. The rate for males in 1933 was 34 per cent. higher than that for females. Comparatively few persons under 35 years of age die from nephritis, the proportion in 1933 being 6.6 per cent. of the total.

The following table shows the death-rates for each sex in the principal age groups during the triennial period around each census since 1891:—

Age Group (Years).	Death Rate per 10,000 Living.—Nephritis.				
	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-33.
Males.					
0-4	1·30	2·00	·99	·71	·51
5-9	·59	·23	·42	·31	·35
10-14	·11	·28	·37	·51	·12
15-19	·67	·75	·78	·63	·32
20-24	·74	·89	1·34	1·11	·90
25-34	1·44	2·11	1·78	1·36	1·23
35-44	4·22	4·49	4·13	3·00	3·06
45-54	5·83	9·45	10·76	8·96	7·83
55-64	11·67	19·09	24·16	20·16	14·94
65-74	22·12	35·96	47·60	39·55	38·70
75 and over	17·43	40·77	71·58	73·99	97·28
All Ages	2·77	4·57	5·98	5·42	6·06
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	165	216	196	219
Females.					
0-4	1·34	1·13	·93	·51	·58
5-9	·60	·28	·35	·35	·40
10-14	·22	·33	·42	·59	·41
15-19	·67	·61	·61	·57	·54
20-24	1·30	1·22	1·54	1·12	1·02
25-34	1·90	1·90	1·46	1·66	1·25
35-44	4·01	4·44	3·72	3·06	3·30
45-54	5·53	7·84	8·29	6·38	5·32
55-64	7·85	11·60	15·55	11·15	10·92
65-74	16·18	22·83	31·35	25·99	26·37
75 and over	9·39	30·39	41·04	49·25	66·78
All Ages	2·17	3·01	3·87	3·63	4·59
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	139	178	167	212
Persons.					
0-4	1·32	1·57	·96	·61	·55
5-9	·60	·26	·39	·33	·38
10-14	·16	·31	·39	·55	·26
15-19	·67	·68	·70	·60	·43
20-24	1·01	1·06	1·44	1·11	·96
25-34	1·64	2·01	1·62	1·51	1·24
35-44	4·14	4·47	3·94	3·03	3·18
45-54	5·71	8·77	9·68	7·74	6·62
55-64	10·19	15·87	20·39	16·05	12·96
65-74	19·66	30·59	40·25	33·25	32·70
75 and over	14·21	36·13	57·86	61·76	81·72
All Ages	2·50	3·83	4·97	4·54	5·34
Rate in 1890-92 = 100...	100	153	199	182	214

Although the total rates show a decided increase during the period reviewed, it is only in the oldest group, 75 years and over, that the rate in 1932-33 was higher than twenty years earlier. For each sex the rate depends entirely upon the age; a slow increase is noted till the age of 45 is reached, after which the increase is rapid. From this age the rates for males show a marked excess over the rates for females.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

The word "puerperal" is used in the broadest sense and includes all deaths due to pregnancy, parturition, or diseases of the breast during lactation.

Details of the deaths due to puerperal causes according to age, duration of marriage, previous issue, cause, locality and conjugal condition are shown in the Statistical Register. In 1932 the deaths of 276 women were due to puerperal causes, viz., 234 married and 42 single women. In 1933 there were 246 deaths, viz., 226 married and 20 single women. Of the married mothers who died in 1933, 12 and of the single mothers 6 died before reaching the age of 21 years; the ages at death of the married women ranged from 16 years to 46 years, and of single women from 17 years to 37 years. The age at marriage of mothers who died ranged from 15 to 38 years. In one case the duration of marriage was 25 years, but 10 mothers died within a year of marriage. In 54 cases there was no previous issue and in 30 of these cases the death occurred within two years of marriage, while in one case 12 children survived the mother. In 54 cases of the 246 deaths from puerperal causes in 1933 the child was still-born. In 1932 the number was 52 in a total of 276.

The incidence of deaths from puerperal causes falling only upon women of child-bearing ages, and mainly upon married women of these ages, the rates of mortality are not quoted as a proportion of general population, but are generally stated at per thousand births. Such rates showed a persistent though fluctuating decline in the three decades 1895-1924. During the period 1895-1904 the annual average number of deaths of mothers in childbirth was 268, equal to 7.1 deaths per 1,000 births. The corresponding number in the period 1905-1914 was 284, and the rate 6.2, compared with 289 and 5.2 respectively in the period 1915-1924. The lower proportion of unmarried mothers contributed slightly to this decline; but the rates quoted represent very closely the improvement that occurred in mortality in childbirth among married mothers. A comparison of deaths in childbirth in this State with those of other countries must be made with caution. In the international list of causes of death criminal abortion is classified with homicide. In the table given below deaths from this cause are included to show the total deaths incidental to childbirth, but the totals are also shown excluding criminal abortion to enable comparison to be made with other countries where these deaths are not included.

Causes.	Deaths, 1927-31.		Deaths, 1932.		Deaths, 1928-32.		Deaths, 1933.	
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
Accidents of Pregnancy ...	121	.46	24	.53	118	.47	26	.59
Puerperal Hemorrhage ...	186	.71	39	.87	191	.76	31	.70
Puerperal Septicæmia ...	276	1.06	26	.58	221	.88	34	.77
Post Abortive Septicæmia ...	170	.65	33	.73	181	.72	32	.73
Albuminuria and Eclampsia ...	316	1.21	61	1.36	294	1.16	51	1.15
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolus, Sudden Death.	122	.47	16	.36	114	.45	16	.36
Other Casualties of Childbirth...	158	.60	27	.60	150	.59	22	.50
Total, excluding Illegal Operations.	1,349	5.16	226	5.03	1,269	5.03	212	4.80
Illegal Operations ...	200	.77	50	1.11	204	.81	34	.77
Total ...	1,549	5.93	276	6.14	1,473	5.84	246	5.57

The experience of the five years 1929-33 shows that the average number of fatal cases per 1,000 births for married and single women are 5.5 and 11.2 respectively. Plural births are reckoned as single confinements.

Cause of Death in Childbirth.	Number of Deaths, 1929-33.			Rate per 1000 Confinements.		Proportion per cent due to each Cause.	
	Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.
Accidents of Pregnancy ...	123	13	136	·54	1·06	9·80	9·49
Puerperal Hæmorrhage ...	170	3	173	·75	·24	13·55	2·19
Puerperal Septicæmia ...	181	11	192	·80	·90	14·42	8·03
Post Abortive Septicæmia ...	151	23	174	·66	1·87	12·03	16·78
Albuminuria and Eclampsia...	233	21	254	1·03	1·71	18·57	15·33
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolus, Sudden Death.	102	3	105	·45	·24	8·13	2·19
Other Casualties of Childbirth	148	4	152	·65	·33	11·79	2·92
Total, excluding Illegal Operations.	1,108	78	1,186	4·88	6·35	88·29	56·93
Illegal Operations ...	147	59	206	·65	4·81	11·71	43·07
Total ...	1,255	137	1,392	5·53	11·16	100·00	100·00

Illegal operations caused over 43 per cent. of the puerperal deaths of single women.

More than any other cause of death during childbirth, puerperal septicæmia can be classed as a preventable disease. Over 25 per cent. of the deaths are due to this cause, but the proportion has declined appreciably in recent years. The annual rates of mortality of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 births in 1933, as compared with the preceding six years were as follows:—

Year.	Deaths from Puerperal Septicæmia per 1,000 Births.			Total Deaths of Mothers in Child- birth per 1,000 Births.		
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	State.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	State.
1927	2·0	1·9	1·9	7·9	5·7	6·5
1928	2·0	1·8	1·9	6·3	5·8	6·0
1929	2·0	1·1	1·5	6·1	4·7	5·3
1930	2·0	1·2	1·5	6·1	5·7	5·8
1931	2·0	1·5	1·7	6·7	5·6	6·0
1932	1·7	1·1	1·3	7·8	5·1	6·1
1933	1·9	1·2	1·5	6·8	4·8	5·6

Deaths from Violence.

This category includes deaths from accident, suicide, homicide, and other deaths not classified, in respect of which "open verdicts" were recorded at coroners' inquests. The annual number of suicides has increased, but

their proportion to the population has not shown any marked variation. Deaths from homicide and those classed as "open verdicts" have remained fairly constant in number, and their proportion to the population has, therefore, decreased.

Deaths from violence in 1933 numbered 1,500, or 6.7 per cent. of the total deaths of the year. This number includes 327 suicides, 1,067 accidents, 38 homicides, 67 "open verdicts" and 1 other. The rate, 5.76 per 10,000 living, was 10 per cent. below the rate for the preceding quinquennium, which was 6.37. In the year 1932 the males numbered 1,149 or 8.71 per 10,000 living, and the females 351, or 2.74 per 10,000, and 31 per cent. of the male rate.

Deaths from Suicide.

The number of persons who took their own lives in 1933 was 327 or a rate of 1.26 per 10,000, living, and about 5 per cent. above the average for the preceding quinquennium. The number of male suicides was 262, or a rate of 1.99 per 10,000 living, and of female 65, or a rate of 0.51 per 10,000 living—the male rate being almost four times that of the female.

The number of deaths from suicide and the rates since 1884 are shown in the following table:—

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.
1884-88	428	1.62	96	0.44	524	1.09
1889-93	519	1.68	110	0.42	629	1.11
1894-98	679	2.01	169	0.57	848	1.34
1899-1903	651	1.81	142	0.44	793	1.16
1904-1908	719	1.86	160	0.49	879	1.18
1909-1913	857	1.95	238	0.59	1,095	1.30
1914-1918	888	1.83	223	0.48	1,111	1.17
1919-1923	887	1.65	244	0.47	1,131	1.07
1924-1928	1,100	1.84	269	0.47	1,369	1.16
1929-1933	1,244	1.92	301	0.48	1,545	1.21
1929	239	1.87	62	0.51	301	1.20
1930	298	2.31	63	0.51	361	1.43
1931	225	1.73	52	0.41	277	1.08
1932	220	1.68	59	0.46	279	1.08
1933	262	1.99	65	0.51	327	1.21

The means usually adopted for self-destruction by men are either shooting, poisoning, cutting, or hanging. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons, and resort mostly to poison. Of every 100 cases of suicide during the five

years 1929-33, 28 were by the agency of poison, 21 by shooting, 13 by cutting, 11 by hanging, 11 by gas and 8 by drowning. The proportion of suicides by shooting during the five years 1917-21 was 28 per cent., and the decrease since that period is probably the result of the introduction in 1921 of regulations regarding the possession of firearms.

Experience indicates that the suicidal tendency is probably influenced by the seasons. During the last ten years, 1924-1933, the proportion of male suicides per 1,000 was approximately as follows:—In spring, 255, summer 263, autumn 241, and winter, 241. The number of suicides is usually greater in January and December, than in any other month.

Female suicides, being numerically small, give variable results as regards seasonal influence, and, contrary to the experience of males, no particular month showed any preponderance.

Deaths from Accident.

During the year 1933 the number of fatal accidents was 1,067, viz., 812 of males and 255 of females, or equal to rates of 6.15 and 1.99 per 10,000 living of each sex, and the general rate was 4.10 per 10,000 living.

The number of deaths from accident and the rates since 1884 are shown in the table below:—

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.
1884-88	3,550	13.41	944	4.34	4,494	9.32
1889-93	3,666	11.90	966	3.70	4,632	8.14
1894-98	3,498	10.33	1,095	3.69	4,593	5.23
1899-1903	3,432	9.54	1,103	3.39	4,535	6.62
1904-1908	3,145	8.13	1,056	2.96	4,201	5.65
1909-1913	3,894	8.84	1,119	2.79	5,013	5.95
1914-1918	3,821	7.87	1,088	2.34	4,909	5.17
1919-1923	3,677	6.85	1,102	2.13	4,779	4.54
1924-1928	4,860	8.11	1,363	2.37	6,223	5.30
1929-1933	4,597	7.08	1,344	2.14	5,941	4.65
1929	1,155	9.05	300	2.44	1,455	5.81
1930	981	7.61	267	2.15	1,248	4.93
1931	826	6.36	245	1.95	1,071	4.19
1932	823	6.29	277	2.18	1,100	4.26
1933	812	6.15	255	1.99	1,067	4.10

NOTE:—In the years 1927 to 1930 inclusive "open verdicts" are included as accident.

In interpreting the foregoing table comparison should be made vertically and not horizontally, the figures representing proportions per thousand and not absolute numbers.

The chief features of the foregoing table are exhibited in the contrast between the figures relating to typhoid fever, diarrhœa and enteritis on the one hand, and to influenza, pneumonia, and bronchitis on the other. In the first group the influence of the hot weather is the controlling factor; in the second, the cold. The warmest months in the year are January, February, and December; the coldest, June, July, and August. The morbidity from phthisis varies little throughout the year, but the rates show that it is more fatal in the colder months. Bright's disease shows likewise a higher mortality during the cold weather.

COMMERCE.

POWER to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and between the States of Australia is vested in the Commonwealth Parliament, and in the year 1901 control of the Customs and Excise Department of New South Wales was transferred to the Commonwealth.

The first Federal Act relating to customs came into operation by proclamation on 4th October, 1901. The Act, with amendments, provides administrative machinery in relation to customs, prescribes the manner in which duties are to be computed and paid, and authorises the inspection of imports and exports.

Prior to federation a different tariff was in operation in each State, and interstate trade was subject to the same duties as overseas trade. On 8th October, 1901, when the Customs Tariff Act of 1902 was introduced in the Federal Parliament, a uniform tariff for all the States was imposed, trade and commerce between the States became free, and the power of the Commonwealth to impose duties of customs and excise became exclusive, except that the State of Western Australia was given the right to levy duty on interstate imports for a period of five years.

By the Customs Act certain imports are prohibited, and the prohibition may be extended by proclamation to other commodities. The conditions under which goods for export are prepared may be prescribed by regulation, and the exportation of goods which do not conform to the required standards may be prohibited. In terms of the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act, 1905-1933, the importation or exportation of any goods may be prohibited by regulation unless they bear a prescribed trade description.

Matters relating to trade and customs are administered by the Federal Department of Trade and Customs and there is a Department of Commerce to supervise matters relating to the overseas marketing of Australia's produce and to immigration. Each department is under the direction of a Minister of the Crown. For the assistance of the Minister for Trade and Customs there is a Tariff Board appointed under an Act which commenced in March, 1922. The Board consists of four members, including an administrative officer of the Department of Trade and Customs, who is chairman. The Act prescribes that the Minister must refer to the Board for investigation such matters as the classification of goods for duty; the determination of the value of goods for duty; appeals against the decisions of the Comptroller-General in respect of the interpretation of the tariff; the necessity for new or increased or reduced duties, or for bounties; the effect of bounties; proposals for applying preferential tariffs to any country; and complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded by the tariff to charge unnecessarily high prices. In addition, the Minister may request the Board to report as to the effect of the customs and excise tariffs and of the customs laws on the industries of the Commonwealth, and other matters affecting the encouragement of industries in relation to the tariff.

Certain inquiries conducted by the Tariff Board must be held in public, *e.g.*, those relating to revision of the tariff, to proposals for bounties, or to complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded by the tariff, but evidence of a confidential nature may be taken in private.

The Commonwealth Board of Trade collects and disseminates commercial and industrial intelligence, exercises the control of Trade Commissioners abroad, and investigates matters affecting trade, commerce, and industry. The Board includes in its membership representatives of the Customs Department, the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Manufactures, and of other kindred organisations. A section of the board has been established in each State of the Commonwealth.

The oversea export of a number of Australian products is controlled by boards constituted under federal legislation to organise the marketing of these commodities. As a preliminary step towards initiating this form of control special legislation is passed in respect of each commodity, but it does not become effective until the project has been submitted to a poll of the producers. If a majority of the producers are favourable, a board elected by them is appointed to supervise the export from Australia and the subsequent sale and distribution of the product, and the expenses are defrayed by means of a levy on the exports. Thus boards have been organised in respect of dairy produce (butter and cheese), dried fruits (sultanas, currants, and lexias), canned fruits (apricots, peaches, pears, and pineapples and any other varieties as may be prescribed), and wine. Legislation was enacted also in respect of fresh fruits (apples and pears), but the poll of growers proved unfavourable and the Act was not brought into operation.

In terms of the Export Guarantee Act, 1924-1925, the Federal Government may guarantee bank advances made to boards constituted to control the export of Australian products, the maximum guarantee being 80 per cent. of the market value of the produce. The Act also authorises the Government to grant assistance, upon the recommendation of the Commonwealth Board of Trade, in respect of the export of Australian primary products, the total liability which may be incurred in this manner being limited to £500,000.

For some products, assistance has been given by the Government of the Commonwealth in the form of bounties payable on export. Details are shown in other chapters of this Year Book.

A service for oversea trade representation has been established by the Commonwealth Government. In London the work is undertaken by the High Commissioner and an officer under his control is stationed in Paris. There has been a Trade Commissioner in Canada since 1929 and a Commonwealth office is maintained in New York. An Act was passed in December, 1933, with a view to extending the service. A representative was appointed in New Zealand and arrangements are being made for the appointment of representatives in Eastern Countries.

At the beginning of 1934 the Government of New South Wales appointed a representative in London.

STATISTICS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Statistics relating to the overseas trade of the various States of Australia are recorded by the Federal Department of Trade and Customs. The records of imports as shown in this chapter include those re-exported for consumption in other States or elsewhere. Exports classified as "Australian Produce" include products of other Australian States which have been shipped overseas at ports in New South Wales, but they do not include products of New South Wales despatched abroad from ports in other States.

Complete records of interstate trade have not been available since 12th September, 1910, when the Customs Department ceased to record them. Therefore, the figures in this chapter, except those on pages 554 and 555, are exclusive of the large volume of interstate trade, and do not represent the total external trade of New South Wales.

OVERSEA TRADE.

The values, as shown in the following tables relating to the goods imported and exported overseas, are based on the values recorded by the Department of Trade and Customs. In the records the value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were *ad valorem*, such value being the sum of the following:—(a) The actual price paid by the Australian importer plus any discount or other special deduction, or the current domestic value of the country of export at the date of exportation, whichever is the higher; (b) all charges for placing the goods free on board at the port of export; and (c) 10 per cent. of the amounts (a) and (b).

The value of goods exported is assessed by the Department, as a general rule, upon the basis of the value in the principal markets of New South Wales, but from 1st July, 1929, exception has been made in respect of goods subject to special marketing arrangements, which have the effect of raising prices in the local markets above world parity. For instance, sugar if sold to an overseas buyer is assessed at the value f.o.b., and, if consigned for sale abroad, at the f.o.b. value which is equivalent to the London market price. In the case of butter, the amount of export bonus paid under the Paterson or similar scheme (as described on page 139 of this volume) is deducted from the current market value, and other goods subject to rebate or bounty are valued as in the principal markets of New South Wales less the amount of rebate or bounty. A special basis of valuation was adopted in respect of wool, as from 1st July, 1930, viz., wool sold in Australia is valued at the actual price paid plus the cost of placing it on board ship, and wool shipped on consignment is valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of ruling prices.

As a general rule, the value of imports is recorded by the Department of Trade and Customs in the currency of the United Kingdom, and the value of exports in Australian currency. Owing to the operation of abnormally high rates of exchange since 1930, the values for the last four years are shown in both Australian and British currency. Rates of exchange, Australia on London, as shown in the chapter of this volume entitled *Private Finance*, illustrate the variations in the relation between these currencies.

The total value of overseas imports and exports, as recorded by the Customs Department, during various years since 1901 is shown in the following table, with the value per head of population. The figures, with the exception of those relating to the year 1901, do not include the value of exports in the form of ships' stores.

Year ended 30th June.	Overseas Imports.	Overseas Exports.			Total Trade Overseas.
		Australian Products.	Other Products.	Total.	

Australian Currency Values.

	£	£	£	£	£
1901*	17,560,207	†	†	18,210,627	35,770,834
1911*	27,343,428	29,938,415	2,222,986	32,161,401	59,504,829
1921	72,466,388	48,302,717	4,299,089	52,601,806	125,068,194
1926	64,009,919	51,565,742	2,436,072	54,001,814	118,011,733
1929	63,491,123	47,170,407	2,118,483	49,288,890	112,780,013
1930	57,129,636	33,877,534	1,884,273	35,761,807	92,891,443
1931	29,817,013	30,243,463	1,517,998	31,761,461	61,578,474
1932	23,948,174	33,058,964	1,549,907	34,608,871	58,557,045
1933	29,848,731	44,581,952	2,094,381	46,676,333	76,525,064
1934†	32,489,218	39,909,246	2,594,318	42,503,564	74,992,782

British Currency Values.

1931	26,311,411	25,656,962	1,276,732	26,933,694	53,245,105
1932	18,797,584	25,989,138	1,223,591	27,212,729	46,010,313
1933	23,831,322	35,613,616	1,874,017	37,287,633	61,118,955
1934†	25,939,494	31,865,631	2,073,556	33,919,207	59,878,701

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Australian Currency Values.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1901*	12 16 11	†	†	13 3 6	26 3 5
1911*	16 8 5	17 19 7	1 6 8	19 6 3	35 14 8
1921	34 13 4	23 2 2	2 1 1	25 3 3	59 16 7
1926	27 11 9	22 4 6	1 1 0	23 5 6	50 17 3
1929	25 11 3	18 19 9	0 17 1	19 16 10	45 8 1
1930	22 13 7	13 9 0	0 15 0	14 4 0	36 17 7
1931	11 14 3	11 17 7	0 12 0	12 9 7	24 3 10
1932	9 6 6	12 17 5	0 12 1	13 9 6	22 16 0
1933	11 10 5	17 4 1	0 16 2	18 0 3	29 10 8
1934†	12 8 8	15 5 5	0 19 10	16 5 3	28 13 11

British Currency Values.

1931	10 6 10	10 1 7	0 10 1	10 11 8	20 18 6
1932	7 6 5	10 2 5	0 9 6	10 11 11	17 18 4
1933	9 4 0	13 14 10	0 12 11	14 7 9	23 11 9
1934†	9 18 6	12 3 11	0 15 10	12 19 9	22 18 3

* Year ended 31st December.

† Not available.

The increase in the aggregate value of trade during the decennium 1901 to 1911 was the result of industrial expansion, and the increase in trade between 1911 and 1921 was due in a large measure to enhanced prices.

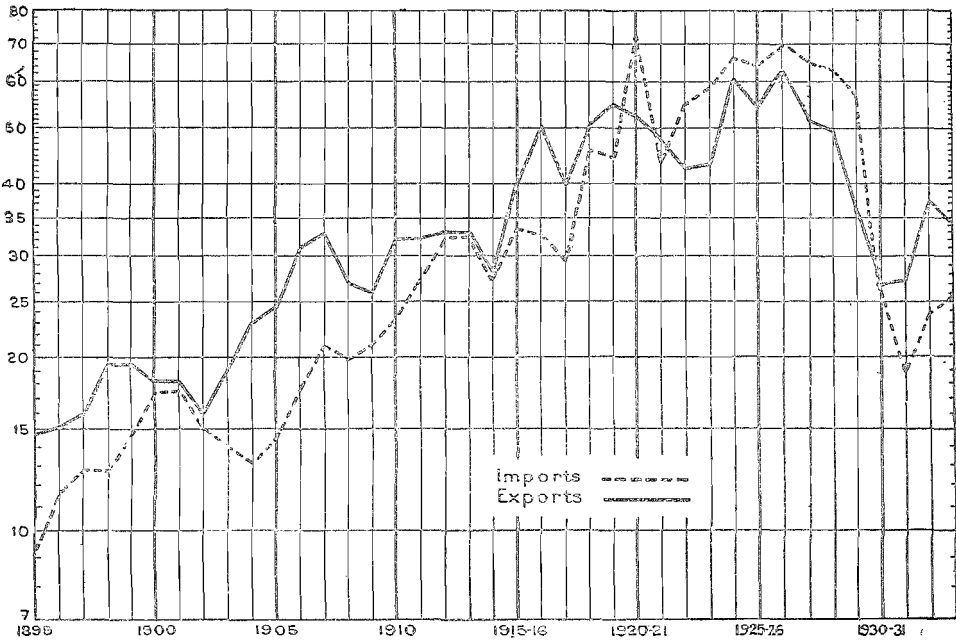
In 1920-21 the value of imports was abnormally high, as a result of the prompt despatch of goods ordered abroad during the post war period of trade expansion, in anticipation of a curtailment of quantity and protracted delivery. After a decline in the following year the value rose rapidly and remained at a high level for several years.

† Amended figures received from Customs Department after this chapter was printed:—

	£ Aust.	£ British.
Imports 1933-34	32,264,818	25,760,333
Exports 1933-34	42,242,005	33,730,578

OVERSEA TRADE, 1895 TO 1933-34.

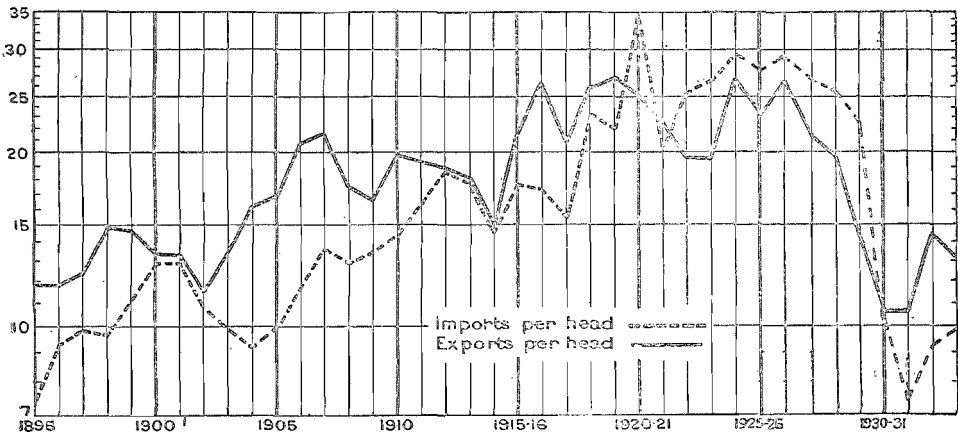
Ratio Graph.



The numbers at the side of the graph represent £1,000,000 sterling.

OVERSEA TRADE PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1895 TO 1933-34.

Ratio Graph.



The numbers at the side of the graph represent £ per head.
The diagrams are ratio graphs. The vertical scale of each graph is logarithmic, and the curves rise and fall according to the percentage of increase or decrease. Actual values are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graphs.

In 1929-30 there was a decline of about 10 per cent., followed by successive falls of 54 per cent. in 1930-31 and 29 per cent. in 1931-32, when the value (in British currency) was less than 30 per cent. of the value in 1928-29. This rapid decrease followed upon measures taken to discourage importations in view of the effects of an adverse trade balance upon economic conditions in Australia, though it was due in part to a fall in prices of the goods imported.

In 1932-33 there was an increase of 27 per cent., and the value in British currency was £5,000,000 greater than in the preceding year, and a further increase of £2,000,000 in 1933-34 brought the value almost back to the figure for 1930-31. In Australian currency the value in 1933-34 was higher by £2,700,000 than in 1930-31.

The bulk of the exports are products of the rural industries, and the quantities available for export vary with seasonal conditions. Between 1901 and 1911 the value of exports, increasing with production, rose by 77 per cent. During the following decade the industries suffered severely by reason of drought and war, which caused a diminution in production, but the value of exports continued to rise under the influence of higher prices. From 1924-25 to 1928-29 the value was maintained at a high level, though a downward trend was evident towards the close of this period.

In 1929-30 there was a decline from £49,289,000 to £35,762,000, due mainly to a fall in prices. The value of wool declined by £11,000,000, wheat and flour by nearly £5,000,000, and skins and hides by £1,500,000, while the exports of gold amounted to £4,000,000, as compared with £206,000 in the previous year.

In 1930-31 there was a further decline of £4,000,000 and the value was the lowest since 1914-15, notwithstanding an increase of nearly £3,500,000 in the wheat and flour trade. Wool declined by £2,000,000, skins and hides by nearly £1,500,000, and bullion and specie by £2,600,000. These figures show values of exports in Australian currency which was depreciated in relation to sterling during the year, so that the value of exports in British currency was only £26,900,000, which is lower by £8,800,000 than in 1929-30.

The volume of exports of staple products was very large in 1931-32, and, notwithstanding a decline in prices, the total value in British currency was £280,000 in excess of the corresponding value in 1930-31. The increase in value, according to Australian currency, which had depreciated further during the year, was over £2,800,000.

The general level of prices remained low throughout 1932-33 and the increase of £12,000,000 (Australian currency) in exports consisted of an addition of £2,000,000 to the export value of wool, and £10,000,000 bullion and specie. A rise in prices caused the value of exports of wool to increase by £8,000,000 in 1933-34 and the value of meat, hides and butter to increase by £1,400,000. On the other hand there was a decline of £3,500,000 in wheat and flour and of £11,000,000 in bullion and specie. Quoted in sterling, the value of exports in 1930-31 and 1931-32 was approximately £27,000,000, and it rose above £37,000,000 in 1932-33. On the average the addition to the sterling value of exports arising from the premium

on oversea exchange was nearly 18 per cent. in 1930-31, 27 per cent. in 1931-32, and 25 per cent. in 1932-33. An index of the volume of exports 1920-21 to 1933-34 is shown on pages 547 and 548.

The monthly movement of imports and exports—bullion and specie excluded—during the last five years is illustrated in the following table:—

Month.	Imports. (Merchandise.)					Exports. (Merchandise.)				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Australian Currency Values.</i>										
July ...	£ 000.	£ 000.	£ 000.	£ 000.	£ 000.	£ 000.	£ 000.	£ 000.	£ 000.	£ 000.
August ...	3,518	1,711	2,243	2,283	2,934	2,176	1,564	1,190	1,899	1,367
September ...	2,936	2,285	2,850	2,709	3,904	1,421	1,375	1,230	1,994	1,838
October ...	2,891	1,712	2,500	2,480	3,448	2,220	2,336	3,215	4,414	2,262
November ...	2,730	2,072	2,513	2,517	3,483	2,995	3,630	3,420	4,175	3,850
December ...	2,576	1,828	2,594	2,581	3,270	3,062	3,541	3,317	5,940	3,761
January ...	2,621	1,898	2,292	2,238	3,001	2,890	3,503	3,677	3,839	3,391
February ...	2,164	1,770	2,688	2,837	3,607	2,090	3,069	3,339	5,446	3,176
March ...	1,931	1,746	2,010	2,471	...	3,027	3,791	3,948	3,858	...
April ...	2,407	1,966	2,269	2,570	...	3,863	2,644	3,892	3,514	...
May ...	1,648	2,001	2,146	2,556	...	2,480	2,248	2,058	1,596	...
June ...	2,165	2,208	2,288	2,793	...	2,074	1,928	1,945	1,475	...
July ...	1,951	2,245	2,390	3,125	...	1,772	1,094	1,742	1,474	...
	29,538	23,442	28,783	31,160	...	30,070	30,723	32,973	39,624	...
<i>British Currency Values.</i>										
July ...	3,314	1,316	1,791	1,822	2,342	2,051	1,199	951	1,516	1,091
August ...	2,766	1,758	2,276	2,163	3,111	1,339	1,053	982	1,592	1,468
September ...	2,723	1,317	1,996	1,980	2,753	2,092	1,790	2,567	3,524	1,806
October ...	2,573	1,594	2,006	2,010	2,781	2,776	2,782	2,731	3,334	3,074
November ...	2,388	1,406	2,071	2,060	2,611	2,822	2,713	2,648	4,743	3,003
December ...	2,416	1,460	1,830	1,787	2,396	2,664	2,792	2,935	3,065	2,707
January ...	1,994	1,416	2,146	2,265	3,176	1,742	2,445	2,666	4,348	2,535
February ...	1,610	1,396	1,605	1,973	...	2,319	3,021	3,152	3,080	...
March ...	1,852	1,573	1,812	2,052	...	2,960	2,107	3,107	2,806	...
April ...	1,268	1,601	1,713	2,041	...	1,901	1,791	1,643	1,274	...
May ...	1,666	1,766	1,826	2,230	...	1,589	1,537	1,553	1,178	...
June ...	1,501	1,796	1,908	2,495	...	1,358	871	1,391	1,176	...
	26,071	18,399	22,980	24,878	...	25,613	24,101	26,326	31,636	...

The volume of exports is greater during the months September to March than in the other months. It rises after the opening of the wool sales in August or September, and becomes more active as the wheat arrives at the seaboard and the production of butter expands. As a general rule the inflow of imports is fairly even throughout the year.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD.

The annual values of imports and exports shown on page 532 include consignments of bullion and specie (mainly gold), which in some years were very large, e.g., the exports of 1926-27 and 1932-33. These consignments are to be regarded as relating to the trade of the Commonwealth rather than of New South Wales—even the gold of current production, because only a very small proportion of the Australian output is produced in this State.

In the following statement of oversea trade imports and exports of bullion and specie are distinguished from those of other commodities:—

Year ended June.	Imports.			Exports.						
	Mer- chandise.	Bullion and Specie.	All Imports.	Merchandise.			Bullion and Specie.			All Exports.
				Austra- lian Pro- duce.	Other.	Total.	Austra- lian Pro- duce.	Other.	Total.	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Australian Currency Values.										
1911*	26,089	1,254	27,343	26,657	1,126	27,783	3,281	1,097	4,378	32,161
1921 ...	72,437	29	72,466	44,533	4,284	48,817	3,770	15	3,785	52,602
1926 ...	63,630	380	64,010	48,314	2,421	50,735	3,252	15	3,267	54,002
1927 ...	63,437	503	63,940	50,102	2,402	52,504	10,305	6	10,311	62,815
1928 ...	64,272	800	65,072	47,422	2,380	49,802	2,072	9	2,081	51,883
1929 ...	63,281	210	63,491	46,994	2,089	49,083	177	29	206	49,289
1930 ...	56,927	203	57,130	29,744	1,884	31,628	4,134	...	4,134	35,762
1931 ...	29,538	279	29,817	28,781	1,289	30,070	1,462	229	1,691	31,761
1932 ...	23,442	506	23,948	29,645	1,078	30,723	3,414	472	3,886	34,609
1933 ...	28,783	1,065	29,848	32,084	889	32,973	12,498	1,205	13,703	46,670
1934 ...	31,160	1,329	32,489	38,602	1,022	39,624	1,307	1,573	2,880	42,504
British Currency Values.										
1931 ...	26,071	240	26,311	24,515	1,098	25,613	1,142	179	1,321	26,934
1932 ...	18,399	398	18,797	23,257	844	24,101	2,734	378	3,112	27,213
1933 ...	22,980	851	23,831	25,616	710	26,326	9,998	964	10,962	37,288
1934 ...	24,878	1,061	25,939	30,820	816	31,636	1,045	1,258	2,303	33,939

* Year ended 31st December.

The Federal Government imposed restrictions upon the movement of gold during the war period, and its embargo upon export was not removed until April, 1925. In the earlier part of that year the Australian pound was at a premium in relation to sterling, and a large quantity of gold was imported from the United States. Subsequently the movement was reversed, and in 1926-27 the exports from New South Wales to the United States included gold specie to the value of £10,000,000.

The export of gold again became subject to approval by the Commonwealth authorities in January, 1930, and during the last five years large amounts have been transmitted abroad.

Imports of bullion and specie consist mainly of gold from New Guinea, Papua and New Zealand. The imports in 1932-33 consisted of gold valued at £824,950 (sterling) and silver £25,665 and included gold of the value of £658,826 from New Guinea, £54,335 from Papua, and £106,525 from New Zealand. In the following year imports were gold £999,621, silver £61,335 and bronze £146. The gold included £892,104 from New Guinea, £38,939 from Papua and £55,198 from New Zealand.

The outward movement of bullion and specie in 1932-33 was to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The exports in 1932-33 valued in Australian currency were as follows: Gold, £13,344,888; silver, £352,934; and bronze £5,263. The shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at £11,436,094 and to the United States at £2,199,406.

In 1933-34 exports consisted of gold £2,646,457, silver £230,335 and bronze £2,794. The aggregate value was £2,879,586, and shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at £2,808,996.

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

The direction of the overseas trade of New South Wales is indicated in the following statement, which shows the value of imports to and of exports from the principal countries during the years ended June, 1931, 1933 and 1934. Particulars regarding the imports relate to the country of origin:—

Country.	Overseas Imports (Country of Origin).			Overseas Exports.		
	1930-31. (b)	1932-33. (b)	1933-34. (b)	1930-31.* (a)	1932-33. (a)	1933-34. (a)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	9,555,320	9,266,164	10,192,601	11,191,841	22,403,903	16,123,343
Canada ...	582,525	983,185	1,172,023	304,235	327,449	459,455
South African Customs Union ...	51,068	65,079	81,336	124,264	100,849	86,887
India and the East ...	2,000,335	1,560,006	1,546,439	572,029	828,528	593,715
New Zealand ...	430,728	430,686	592,750	1,948,052	1,681,898	1,936,979
South Sea Islands ...	406,745	1,033,770	1,179,275	1,003,791	1,040,386	1,183,949
Other British Possessions...	170,021	167,975	231,596	178,262	647,317	663,289
Total, British ...	13,196,742	13,506,865	14,996,020	15,412,474	27,030,330	21,047,617
Belgium ...	134,344	165,056	161,575	1,475,133	1,897,578	2,937,838
France ...	748,868	581,684	466,009	3,442,569	2,635,605	2,628,379
Germany ...	800,034	745,124	866,928	2,245,412	2,401,735	4,576,454
Italy ...	280,183	224,570	224,058	1,210,873	1,341,801	1,733,666
Netherlands ...	442,688	268,319	166,100	111,162	96,231	163,487
Norway ...	72,827	122,609	132,634	16,080	30,812	2
Sweden ...	355,659	324,632	297,984	26,507	26,311	81,483
Switzerland...	338,333	195,448	197,890	14,646	108,851	193,124
Other European ...	390,896	502,468	398,460	101,982	899,459	664,823
United States and Hawaii...	5,583,007	3,525,398	3,686,192	1,561,800	2,984,157	1,191,802
Japan ...	1,108,229	1,530,830	1,600,398	4,297,418	4,642,174	5,996,370
Netherlands East Indies ...	1,664,395	1,126,669	1,671,876	361,157	372,247	363,672
China and other Eastern Countries ...	188,707	141,421	179,127	804,236	2,272,061	542,501
South Sea Islands ...	34,711	18,338	11,646	208,515	279,259	278,908
Other Foreign Countries ...	276,721	247,239	287,100	381,428	157,722	103,438
Total, Foreign ...	12,419,602	9,719,805	10,347,977	16,348,987	19,646,003	21,455,947
Outside Packages and Containers ...	695,067	604,652	595,497	...	...	...
Total, All Countries ...	26,811,411	23,831,322	25,939,494	31,761,461	46,676,333	42,503,564

* Amended since last issue.

(a) Australian currency.

(b) British currency.

In the overseas trade of New South Wales the value of the goods to and from the United Kingdom exceeds the trade with any other country. In 1933-34 imports valued at £10,192,601 or 40.2 per cent. of the total imports were the products of the United Kingdom. Exports shipped to this country were valued at £16,123,343, representing 38 per cent. of the total exports. The corresponding proportions in 1921 were imports 45.5 per cent. and exports 39.2 per cent. The figures shown in respect of trade with the United Kingdom are exclusive of imports from and exports to the Irish Free State.

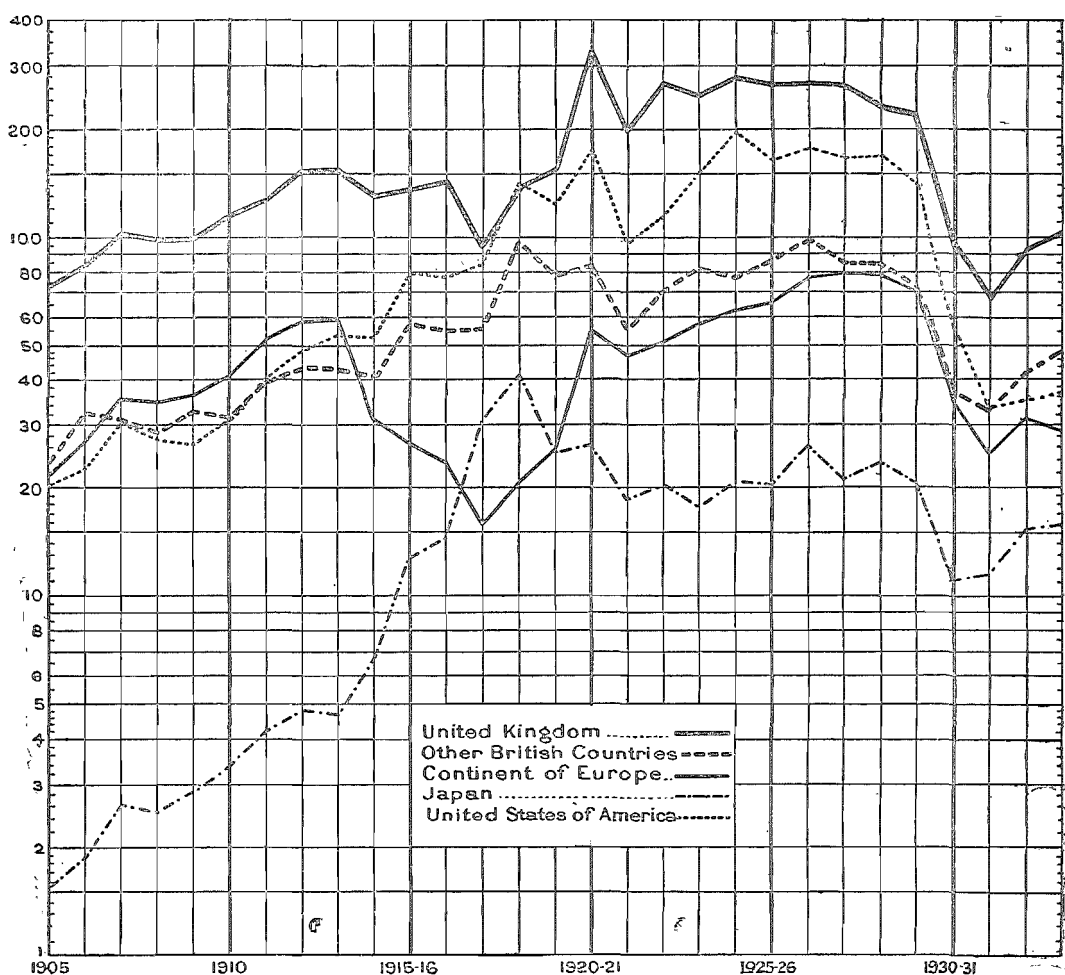
Direct trade with European countries other than the United Kingdom in 1933-34 consisted of imports valued at £2,911,638 or 11.5 per cent., and exports valued at £12,979,256 or 30.5 per cent. The value of imports from the Continent of Europe in 1920-21 was £5,546,598, the value of exports thereto was £7,945,366, and the relative proportions were 7.6 per cent. of imports and 15.1 per cent. of exports.

The interchange between New South Wales and British countries usually shows a pronounced excess of imports from the United Kingdom, Canada, India and Ceylon and an excess of exports to New Zealand and the South

Sea Islands. In 1932-33, when a large amount of gold was shipped, and in 1933-34 there was an excess of exports to the United Kingdom. Trade with most of the foreign countries with which the interchange is large, *e.g.*, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy and Japan, results in an excess of exports. In contrast there is an excess of imports from the United States and Netherlands East Indies.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1905 TO 1933-34.

Ratio Graph.



The numbers at the side of the graph represent £100,000 sterling.

The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic, and the curves rise and fall according to the percentage of increase or decrease. Actual values are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

The following statement shows the value of British and foreign oversea imports in each of the last six years, as compared with the annual average values in the four quinquennial periods between 1911 and 1931.

Period.	Value of Oversea Imports, according to Country of Origin—Annual Average. (British Currency)								Total Imports
	United Kingdom	Other British Countries	Total British Empire	Continent of Europe.	United States of America	Japan.	Other Foreign Countries	Total Foreign Countries	
1911 to 1915-16* ...	£000 14,006	£000 4,459	£000 18,465	£000 4,541	£000 5,479	£000 662	£000 1,393	£000 12,075	£000 30,540
1916-17 to 1920-21	17,227	7,370	24,597	2,825	11,979	2,747	2,938	20,489	45,086
1921-22 to 1925-26	25,068	7,396	32,464	5,674	14,405	1,951	2,884	24,914	57,378
1926-27 to 1930-31	21,705	7,566	29,271	6,802	14,210	2,075	3,570	26,657	56,189†
1928-29 ...	23,619	8,449	32,068	7,760	16,884	2,391	4,388	31,423	63,491
1929-30 ...	22,200	7,246	29,446	7,143	13,947	2,080	3,904	27,074	57,130†
1930-31 ...	9,555	3,642	13,197	3,564	5,582	1,108	2,165	12,419	26,311†
1931-32 ...	6,791	3,242	10,033	2,481	3,278	1,141	1,403	8,303	18,797†
1932-33 ...	9,266	4,241	13,507	3,130	3,524	1,531	1,534	9,719	23,831†
1933-34 ...	10,193	4,803	14,936	2,912	3,679	1,600	2,157	10,348	25,939†

Per cent. of Total Oversea Imports.

1911 to 1915-16* ...	45.9	14.6	60.5	14.9	17.9	2.2	4.5	39.5	100
1916-17 to 1920-21	38.2	16.4	54.6	6.2	26.6	6.1	6.5	45.4	100
1921-22 to 1925-26	43.7	12.9	56.6	9.9	25.1	3.4	5.0	43.4	100
1926-27 to 1930-31	38.8	13.5	52.3	12.2	25.4	3.7	6.4	47.7	100
1928-29 ...	37.2	13.3	50.5	12.2	26.6	3.8	6.9	49.5	100
1929-30 ...	39.3	12.8	52.1	12.6	24.7	3.7	6.9	47.9	100
1930-31 ...	37.3	14.2	51.5	13.9	21.8	4.3	8.5	48.5	100
1931-32 ...	37.0	17.7	54.7	13.5	17.9	6.2	7.7	45.3	100
1932-33 ...	39.9	18.2	58.1	13.5	15.2	6.6	6.6	41.9	100
1933-34 ...	40.2	19.0	59.2	11.5	14.5	6.3	8.5	40.8	100

* Calendar years 1911 to 1913, and years ended June, 1915 and 1916.

Includes outside packages since 1 Jan., 1930, not included in previous columns viz., £610,219 in January-June, 1930, £695,067 in 1930-31, £461,244 in 1931-32, £604,652 in 1932-33, and £595,497 in 1933-34.

The imports of British origin represent nearly 60 per cent. of the total, and about two-thirds of the British goods are imported from the United Kingdom. The proportion of imports from the continent of Europe, which had risen slowly up to 1930-31, declined from 13.5 per cent. to 11.5 per cent. in 1933-34. Importations from the United States increased very rapidly during the war period and they represented 27 per cent. of the total in 1928-29. There has since been a decline to 14.5 per cent., but this country still ranks second as a source of imports. The ratio of Japanese goods,

formerly between 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. has increased to 6.3 per cent. The bulk of the goods classed as "other foreign" are imported from Netherland East Indies, the proportion in 1933-34 being 6.6 per cent.

The following comparison relates to the annual value of oversea exports from New South Wales to British and foreign countries since 1911:—

Period.	Value of Oversea Exports to British and Foreign Countries—Annual Average. (Australian Currency)								Total Exports
	United Kingdom	Other British Countries	Total British Empire	Continent of Europe	United States of America	Japan.	Other Foreign Countries	Total Foreign Countries	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1911 to 1915-16* ...	13,212	5,069	18,281	8,117	4,002	1,335	1,673	15,127	33,408
1916-17 to 1920-21	22,279	11,778	34,057	3,349	6,688	2,895	2,722	15,654	49,711
1921-22 to 1925-26	16,614	6,217	22,831	14,656	5,109	5,066	2,002	26,833	49,664
1926-27 to 1930-31	12,983	5,364	18,347	14,967	5,714	5,098	2,176	27,955	46,302
1928-29 ...	13,011	6,037	19,048	17,732	3,166	6,391	2,952	30,241	49,289
1929-30 ...	11,623	5,566	17,189	10,886	3,391	2,785	1,511	18,573	35,762
1930-31† ...	11,192	4,220	15,412	8,632	1,555	4,297	1,865	16,349	31,761
1931-32 ...	13,617	4,340	17,957	6,417	3,189	5,048	1,998	16,652	34,609
1932-33 ...	22,404	4,626	27,030	8,938	2,983	4,642	3,083	19,646	46,676
1933-34 ...	16,124	4,924	21,048	12,979	1,190	5,996	1,291	21,456	42,504

PER CENT. OF TOTAL OVERSEA EXPORTS.

1911 to 1915-16* ...	39.5	15.2	54.7	24.3	12.0	4.0	5.0	45.3	100
1916-17 to 1920-21	44.8	23.7	68.5	6.7	13.5	5.8	5.5	31.5	100
1921-22 to 1925-26	33.5	12.5	46.0	29.5	10.3	10.2	4.0	54.0	100
1926-27 to 1930-31	28.0	11.6	39.6	32.3	12.3	11.0	4.8	60.4	100
1928-29 ...	26.4	12.2	38.6	36.0	6.4	13.0	6.0	61.4	100
1929-30 ...	32.5	15.6	48.1	30.4	9.5	7.8	4.2	51.9	100
1930-31† ...	35.2	13.3	48.5	27.2	4.9	13.5	5.9	51.5	100
1931-32 ...	39.4	12.5	51.9	18.5	9.2	14.6	5.8	48.1	100
1932-33 ...	48.0	9.9	57.9	19.2	6.4	9.9	6.6	42.1	100
1933-34 ...	37.9	11.6	49.5	30.6	2.8	14.1	3.0	50.5	100

* Calendar years 1911 to 1913 and years ended June, 1915 and 1916.

† Amended since last issue.

The proportion of exports sent to the United Kingdom during 1932-33 was higher than in any year since 1914-15, the sudden rise being due to the consignment of a large amount of bullion and specie. On the other hand exports to other British countries declined during the year. In 1933-34 exports to British countries declined below 50 per cent. and exports to the Continent of Europe increased absolutely and relatively, in consequence of a rise in prices in wool which is the principal item of the trade.

The United States of America, which usually provides more than one-fifth of the imports, has taken only a small proportion of exports except when gold of considerable value is included, *e.g.*, £10,000,000 in 1926-27, and £2,000,000 in 1931-32 and 1932-33.

In the trade with Eastern countries the value of imports exceeded £9,000,000 in 1920-21 and 1929-30, then it declined. In 1932-33 it was about £5,000,000. Exports, on the other hand, increased and in 1933-34 the value was £7,500,000, as compared with £5,346,000 in 1920-21 and £6,125,000 in 1930-31.

Excluding the export of bullion and specie, the distribution of the merchandise exported during 1932-33 was as follows:—British countries 47 per cent., including 33 per cent. to the United Kingdom; and foreign countries 53 per cent., including 27 per cent. to Europe, 14 per cent. to Japan, and 2 per cent. to the United States of America.

In 1933-34 the corresponding proportions were British 46 per cent., United Kingdom 34 per cent., Europe nearly 33 per cent., Japan 15 per cent. and United States 3 per cent.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

A classification of the overseas goods imported into New South Wales during 1928-29 and the last three years is shown in the following table. The items are grouped in accordance with a statistical classification of imports adopted by the Department of Trade and Customs:—

Classification of Oversea Imports.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.
Foodstuffs of Animal Origin...	1,126,533	362,032	382,248	429,743
Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin, Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc. ...	3,445,517	1,280,287	1,247,511	1,741,328
Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors ...	1,040,186	98,501	254,727	293,352
Tobacco and Preparations thereof ...	1,903,482	406,075	390,260	487,636
Live Animals ...	118,334	20,738	25,501	52,546
Animal Substances not Foodstuffs	665,708	269,216	282,255	435,767
Vegetable Substances and Unmanufactured Fibres ...	1,776,112	624,226	744,114	705,200
Apparel ...	2,512,082	356,983	450,634	460,741
Textiles ...	10,031,607	3,813,550	4,694,966	1,577,582
Yarns and Manufactured Fibres ...	2,280,143	1,027,662	1,225,038	1,014,276
Oils, Fats, and Waxes... ..	4,393,111	1,630,609	2,092,543	1,778,418
Paints and Varnishes ...	397,543	138,105	160,474	207,068
Stones and Minerals (including Ores and Concentrates) ...	402,354	108,037	162,380	174,354
Machines and Machinery ...	7,206,591	1,218,665	1,608,539	2,048,004
Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery ...	10,996,937	1,441,346	2,235,140	3,053,999
Rubber and Rubber Manufactures ...	1,219,534	280,068	246,928	278,263
Leather and Leather Manufactures ...	168,033	22,600	26,391	31,390
Wood and Wicker ...	2,555,612	393,710	523,194	616,237
Earthenware, China, Glass, etc. ...	1,159,811	220,937	366,217	440,397
Paper ...	2,346,801	1,232,336	1,321,469	1,274,727
Stationery and Paper Manufactures	1,282,106	526,676	536,770	589,873
Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods ...	1,342,620	208,032	310,915	336,420
Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments ...	891,186	724,112	707,116	702,866
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilisers ...	1,828,559	1,079,398	1,319,339	1,326,191
Miscellaneous ...	2,188,098	454,184	1,011,386	1,226,517
Outside Packages and Containers ...	*	461,244	604,652	595,497
Gold and Silver, and Bronze Specie	210,523	398,255	850,615	1,061,102
Total Imports ...	63,491,123	18,797,584	23,831,322	25,939,494

* Not recorded.

The increase of £5,000,000 in the value of imports in 1932-33 was distributed fairly generally over the various groups of imports. In the following year a rise in the metals and machinery classes represented more than half the increase in the total value, and there was a decline in some of the other large groups, *e.g.*, apparel and textiles, oils, etc., and paper.

During the last three years the value has been greatest in the group consisting of apparel, textiles and yarns. It was £6,052,599, or more than 23 per cent. of the total, in 1933-34. Next in order was the group metals, machinery, etc., £5,102,003 or 20 per cent., then foodstuffs, spirits and tobacco £2,952,059 or 11 per cent., paper and stationery £1,864,600, and oils, etc., £1,778,418, each about 7 per cent.

The value of imports in the textile group in 1928-29 was over £14,800,000. It fell below £6,000,000 in 1930-31, but subsequent fluctuations were not so pronounced as in other large groups, such as metals and machinery. A comparative statement of the principal items in the textile group and in smaller groups such as paper, fancy goods, etc., is shown below:—

Items.				1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
				£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.
Stocks and stockings	...	...	£	793,114	1,542	4,208	4,389
Piece goods	...	...	£	7,874,705	3,258,099	3,921,522	3,719,887
Floor coverings	...	...	£	1,066,508	148,825	266,432	354,820
Bags and sacks	...	...	£	1,239,308	502,683	671,848	552,391
Yarns	...	...	£	952,427	501,011	485,571	415,970
Other apparel, textiles, etc.	...	...	£	2,897,770	786,035	1,021,057	1,095,142
Total apparel, etc.				£ 14,823,832	5,198,195	6,370,638	6,052,599
Printing paper	...	...	tons	75,486	48,658	55,537	60,466
			£	1,440,864	780,535	803,532	744,018
Books (printed)	...	...	£	533,999	276,898	284,484	325,933
Glass and glassware	...	...	£	529,253	67,060	136,903	167,793
Jewellery and precious stones	...	...	£	493,445	52,806	95,235	88,086
Kinematograph films	...	...	£	229,072	516,430	484,949	449,494

The group comprised by metals, machinery and other metal manufactures was formerly the most important in point of value. In 1928-29 the value was £18,203,000, and it was only £2,660,000 in 1931-32. It has risen since to £5,100,000. A summary of the principal items in the group

is shown below, with similar details relating to vessels, petrol and lubricating oil, rubber, timber and copra. The values are stated in British currency.

Items.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Electrical cable and wire (covered) { cwt. 199,501	£ 795,436	19,453	30,416	50,477
Other electrical machinery and appli- ances £ 2,646,587	512,862	625,928	649,230	
Other machinery £ 3,764,568	550,189	781,354	1,166,246	
Total, machinery ...	£ 7,206,591	1,218,665	1,608,539	2,048,004
Iron and steel—Plate and sheet ... { cwt. 1,478,360	£ 1,250,034	443,913	590,229	598,406
Other £ 567,186	118,149	213,609	259,536	
Iron pipes and tubes { cwt. 556,256	£ 671,207	72,749	121,628	128,459
Motor car—Bodies { No. 6,719	£ 690,461	40	52	529
Chassis—Unassembled { No. 33,559	£ 2,973,537	5,356	5,833	39,817
Assembled { No. 2,641	£ 417,523	782	2,465	7,232
Other vehicles and parts ...	£ 1,292,574	80,548	242,664	595,321
Total, vehicles and parts	£ 5,374,095	109,999	195,487	299,843
Other metals and metal manufactures	£ 3,134,377	670,450	985,913	1,122,575
Copra { cwt. 576,414	£ 651,683	237,377	261,975	227,475
Oils—Petroleum spirit, etc. ... { gal. 72,200,636	£ 2,697,151	134,788	134,696	65,319
„ crude { gal. 26,980,605	£ 378,348	737,432	1,057,904	815,749
Lubricating (mineral) { gal. 6,576,245	£ 526,596	27,588,377	23,279,167	25,530,528
Rubber—Crude and waste ... { cwt. 125,659	£ 626,443	291,653	257,131	263,974
Tyres, pneumatic { lb. 1,282,042	£ 174,853	3,042,585	4,174,023	4,960,548
Timber, undressed { 000 sup. ft. 179,595	£ 1,821,245	198,948	269,698	246,598
		49,772	104,657	94,519
		306,052	128,241	176,136
			92,154	83,172
			9,446	6,508
			79,986	125,628
			383,652	491,271

Notwithstanding a marked increase as compared with the previous year, the value of imports of vehicles and parts in 1933-34 was nearly £4,400,000 below the value in 1928-29. The quantity of petrol, refined and crude, imported in 1933-34 was about 14 per cent. less than in 1928-29, and the reduction in value was much greater owing to a fall in price.

The number of vessels (other than yachts, launches, etc.), included in the imports was twelve in 1928-29, one in 1931-32, and three in 1932-33, this item is classified in the miscellaneous group.

The imports of foods and narcotics consist for the most part of tropical products, tinned fish, spirits and tobacco. Details are shown below, the values being stated in British currency:—

Items.				1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Fish, in tins	...	...	...	lb. 12,257,172	6,662,110	6,665,715	7,940,323
				£ 568,319	204,760	197,661	216,611
Tea	...	...	...	lb. 28,732,712	23,084,565	26,808,980	26,646,449
				£ 2,114,514	808,899	752,415	1,286,450
Whisky	...	...	...	gal. 650,133	54,987	185,939	215,491
				£ 744,358	66,042	205,132	234,570
Tobacco, cigars, etc.	...	...	...	lb. 17,803,558	10,560,379	8,838,875	8,258,802
				£ 1,905,482	406,075	390,260	487,636
Other foods and beverages	...			£ 2,185,045	661,119	729,279	726,792
Total, foods and beverages £				7,517,718	2,146,895	2,274,747	2,952,059

The quantity of tea imported in 1932-33 was only 12 per cent. below the imports of 1928-29, but the value was more than 64 per cent. lower. In the following year the quantity decreased slightly but the value showed a marked increase. The imports of tobacco did not decline appreciably until 1931-32 though the price became cheaper; in 1932-33 and 1933-34 there were further falls in quantity but the value has risen, and in the latter year was 20 per cent. greater than in 1931-32. Imports of whisky dropped from 744,000 (proof) gallons in 1928-29 to 55,000 proof gallons in 1931-32 under the combined influence of higher tariff duties and reduced demand. It is probable that a steep decline which occurred in 1930-31 was due to earlier importations in anticipation of the tariff changes, and the increases in the last two years indicate that the stocks then accumulated had become depleted.

The United Kingdom is the main source of supply of most of the manufactured articles imported into New South Wales, the largest items in 1932-33, being piece goods, valued at £2,442,000, other textiles, £1,224,000; yarns, £293,000; machinery, £521,000; iron and steel, £603,000; vehicles and parts, £290,000; other metals and metal manufactures, £736,000; books, £240,000; printing paper, £483,000; writing paper, £104,000; drugs and chemicals, £512,000; whisky, £290,000. The principal products of other European countries imported into New South Wales in 1932-33 was as follow:—France, argol, £171,000; piece goods, £162,000; Switzerland, piece goods, £92,000; Netherlands, valves for wireless, £87,000; and artificial silk yarns, £63,000; Norway, paper, £69,000; Sweden, paper, £101,000 and wood pulp, £91,000; Italy piece goods, £40,000; Germany, drugs and chemicals, £127,000; machinery, £83,000; Belgium, piece goods, £63,000; Roumania, oils, £129,000. The items of Eastern origin include the following:—From Japan, piece goods, £915,000; crockery and household ware, £69,000; yarns, £85,000; from India, bags and sacks, £697,000; hessian and other jute goods, £115,000; goat and other skins, £59,000; from Ceylon, tea, £328,000; from British Malaya, crude rubber, £67,000; from China, textiles, £28,000; from Netherlands East Indies, tea, £374,000; oils, £632,000; kapok, £43,000.

The products of the United States are imported in large quantities, e.g., oils, £1,097,000; machines and machinery of various kinds, £513,000; films for kinematographs, £232,000; vehicles and parts, £147,000; drugs and chemicals, £210,000; tobacco, £371,000.

The principal imports of Canadian origin were printing paper, £262,000; tinned fish, £107,000; timber, £191,000; kinematograph films, £108,000.

Timber is usually the principal item of import from New Zealand, the value in 1932-33 being £122,000. Copra, £88,000, was imported from the British Solomon Islands; crude rubber, £68,000, from British Malaya; gold, £659,000, from New Guinea; oils, £66,000, from Persia; linseed, £82,000, from Argentina; diamonds, £49,000, from the Union of South Africa; raw cocoa, beans and shells, £41,000, from British West Africa.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Raw materials form the great bulk of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales. In regard to such commodities as wool, wheat, etc., the quantity available for export depends mainly on local seasonal conditions, but the exportation of industrial metals is influenced to a greater extent by market prices as a movement up or down reacts promptly on the productive activity. The quantity and value of the principal commodities exported from New South Wales during each of the last three years are shown below in comparison with the annual averages during the five years ended 30th June, 1929, i.e., the period of prosperous trading which immediately preceded the decline due to world-wide depression.

Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from New South Wales.									
Items of Export.		Quantity.				Value (Australian Currency).			
		Annual Average 1924-25 to 1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Annual Average 1924-25 to 1928-29.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Thousands omitted.									
Wool—Greasy lb.	302,525	340,003	373,262	306,695	24,902	12,524	14,082	21,147	
Scoured lb.	21,395	22,250	31,545	27,888	2,495	1,109	1,677	2,577	
Tops, etc. lb.	2,513	2,616	3,672	4,389	568	263	313	531	
Total Wool (as in Grease) lb.	354,000	394,000	449,000	376,600	27,965	13,896	16,072	24,255	
Hides and Skins—									
Cattle and Calf No.	564	120	208	339	615	82	119	171	
Rabbit and Hare lb.	10,251	5,177	5,445	7,177	2,123	345	313	673	
Sheep, with Wool No.	2,681	1,808	1,870	1,806	1,190	248	273	496	
Other Hides and Skins					456	301	147	239	
Total Hides and Skins					4,384	976	852	1,579	
Meat—									
Frozen Mutton lb.	14,550	30,079	21,573	21,606	287	373	231	314	
Lamb lb.	12,165	44,483	38,136	47,003	364	845	577	1,025	
Rabbits and Hares pres.	2,904	5,064	6,486	3,968	271	313	324	203	
Other Meat					621	494	437	358	
Total, Meat					1,543	2,025	1,569	1,900	
Leather					370	234	222	302	
Tallow cwt.	329	328	323	195	592	353	355	212	
Butter lb.	24,926	39,463	42,487	59,238	1,725	1,991	1,813	2,132	
Eggs in Shell doz.	915	3,628	6,297	5,690	71	191	372	308	
Wheat centals	9,266	16,869	19,005	6,188	4,743	4,295	4,711	1,581	
Flour centals	2,936	4,214	4,755	4,167	1,895	1,862	1,619	1,297	
Copper (ingots) cwt.	51	197	131	105	175	390	230	230	
Lead (pig) cwt.	1,411	906	826	883	2,072	763	610	653	
Tin (ingots) cwt.	29	16	20	24	375	125	190	327	
Coal tons	686	342	283	292	797	340	281	268	
Timber (undressed) ... sup. ft.	21,873	11,371	8,437	13,141	366	130	101	154	
Other Merchandise					3,110	2,574	3,087	3,405	
Total Merchandise					50,183	29,645	32,084	38,602	
Bullion and Specie					3,187	3,414	12,498	1,307	
Total Exports					53,370	33,059	44,582	39,909	

The aggregate value of the exports of the staple products, wool, hides and skins, meat, butter, wheat and flour, amounted to £42,300,000 per annum during the five years ended June, 1929, then it declined to £23,700,000 in 1929-30. It was maintained at this level in 1930-31 and rose to £24,700,000 in 1931-32, to £26,700,000 in 1932-33 and to £33,000,000 in 1933-34.

In the last mentioned year there were additions of £8,000,000 to the value of wool and £1,400,000 to meat, hides and butter, and a decline of over £3,000,000 in respect of wheat and flour, as compared with the previous year.

During the quinquennial period 1924-25 to 1928-29 the value of wool exported represented, on an average, nearly 56 per cent. of the total exports (excluding bullion and specie), and the proportion was only slightly lower in 1929-30, despite a heavy fall in values. This was due to the fact that only a small quantity of wheat was exported and the value of wheat and flour combined was only 5.5 per cent. of the total. In later years the percentage of wool declined to 50 per cent. and the proportion represented by wheat and flour rose to nearly 20 per cent. In 1933-34 there was another steep decline in wheat shipments so that wheat and flour represented only 7½ per cent. of exports and wool 62¾ per cent. The relative importance of meat and butter has risen since 1929.

The relative importance of the various staple products in the oversea trade of the State during each of the last five years is shown below, in comparison with the proportion in the average annual value of exports during the five years ended 30th June, 1929. Exports of bullion and specie are not included:—

Items.	Value of Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from New South Wales.					
	Annual Average 1924-25 to 1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool	55.7	54.6	49.1	46.9	50.1	62.8
Hides and Skins... ..	8.7	9.7	5.0	3.3	2.7	4.1
Frozen Lamb and Mutton ...	1.3	2.6	2.2	4.1	2.5	3.4
Other Meat	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.4	1.5
Leather ... ..	.7	1.0	.8	.8	.7	.8
Tallow	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	.6
Butter	3.4	4.8	5.8	6.7	5.6	5.5
Eggs in Shell ... ..	.1	.4	.5	.6	1.2	.8
Wheat	9.5	.7	13.3	14.5	14.7	4.1
Flour	3.8	4.8	4.3	4.6	5.0	3.4
Copper (ingots) ... ..	.4	1.7	1.3	1.3	.7	.6
Lead (pig)	4.1	3.7	3.3	2.6	1.9	1.7
Tin (ingots) ... ..	.8	.5	.3	.4	.6	.8
Coal	1.6	.7	1.3	1.2	.9	.7
Timber (undressed) ... ..	.7	.9	.8	.4	.3	.4
Other	6.2	10.0	9.0	8.7	9.6	8.8
Total, Merchandise ...	100	100	100	100	100	100

The bulk of the wool is exported to Great Britain, Japan, Germany, France and Belgium. In addition to the exports of wool as shown in the table, a large quantity on sheep skins is included with hides and skins. These woolly sheepskins are sent, for the most part, to France where 1,475,200 valued at £204,900 were sent in 1932-33, and 1,473,598 valued at £389,417 in 1933-34.

Wheat shipments during 1932-33 included 2,063,800 centals valued at £530,400 to the Irish Free State, and in the following year 2,086,500 centals, value £523,500. A large quantity of flour, 290,780 centals, valued at £93,950, was sent to Russia in 1932-33, and infants foods, valued at £84,000 in 1932-33 and £72,000 in 1933-34, to China and Hong Kong. Nearly all such commodities as frozen rabbits and hares, eggs in shell, and industrial metals are despatched to Great Britain.

The principal exports to New Zealand in 1933-34 were iron and steel, £239,400, machinery £143,200, coal 98,900 tons valued at £104,200, timber £84,500, piece-goods £66,200, and medicines £49,400. Coal 68,580 tons valued at £50,400, was exported to New Caledonia. The trade with the Pacific Islands covers a great variety of foodstuffs, tobacco, metal manufactures, etc.

Particulars as to the destination of the principal items of Australian produce exported overseas from New South Wales during 1933-34 are shown below:—

Country.	Wool.			Hides and Skins.	Frozen Lamb and Mutton	Tallow.	Butter.	Wheat.	Flour.
	Greasy.	Scoured.	Tops, etc.						
Quantity (Thousands omitted).									
	lb.	lb.	lb.		lb.	cwt.	lb.	Cental.	cental.
United Kingdom ...	69,923	8,179	1,635	...	66,501	40	54,869	3,804	995
Belgium ...	36,199	8,287	21	...	...	2	...	11	1
France ...	28,896	3,274	4	...	77	1	...	...	...
Germany ...	58,874	4,421	77	...	...	1	...	...	...
Italy ...	21,102	778	86	...	...	12	23	22	...
Other European ...	10,719	1,473	16	...	375	2	...	2,111	75
United States ...	1,704	33	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
China and Hong Kong ...	15	67	55	...	364	5	1,321	182	1,010
Japan ...	79,257	459	746	...	21	88	70	34	3
Other Eastern ...	...	3	79	...	816	32	2,187	...	1,265
Other Countries ...	6	914	1,670	...	455	12	766	24	818
Total ...	306,695	27,888	4,389	...	68,009	195	59,238	6,188	4,167

Value Australian currency (Thousands omitted).

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	4,982	722	193	309	1,295	44	1,976	984	307
Belgium ...	2,088	756	1	11	...	2	...	3	1
France ...	1,873	316	...	390	1	1	...	...	...
Germany ...	3,992	403	8	10	...	1	...	...	...
Italy ...	1,558	78	13	60	...	12	1	5	...
Other European ...	838	176	1	32	6	2	...	531	23
United States ...	174	4	...	726	...	...	...	...	...
China and Hong Kong ...	1	5	5	1	8	5	48	42	293
Japan ...	5,641	39	62	23	1	96	2	9	1
Other Eastern ...	...	...	13	2	19	37	76	...	413
Other Countries ...	...	78	235	15	9	12	30	7	259
Total ...	21,147	2,577	531	1,579	1,339	212	2,133	1,581	1,297

VOLUME OF EXPORTS.

The export trade of New South Wales consists to a very large extent of primary products, comparatively few in number, of which quantities, as well as values, are recorded. Therefore, the Customs returns furnish ample data for an approximate measure of changes in the volume of the trade. With the object of ascertaining the extent of the changes in recent years, an index has been compiled from the average values assigned to the principal exports during each year from 1920-21 to 1931-32, the averages for each commodity being "weighted" by the average annual quantity exported during this period of twelve years. Then the following statement of

the relative volume of trade in Australian produce (exclusive of bullion and specie) during the period has been prepared by applying the index to the value of the exports as recorded:—

Year.	Relative Volume of Exports of Australian Produce from New South Wales (1920-21 = 100).	Year.	Relative Volume of Exports of Australian Produce from New South Wales (1920-21 = 100).	Year.	Relative Volume of Exports of Australian Produce from New South Wales (1920-21 = 100).
1920-21	100	1925-26	109	1930-31	122
1921-22	125	1926-27	116	1931-32	131
1922-23	97	1927-28	102	1932-33	143
1923-24	80	1928-29	111	1933-34	116
1924-25	101	1929-30	91		

Wool and wheat are the principal items to be considered in relation to the volume of exports. In 1920-21 the export of wool was comparatively light, but there was a large export of wheat. In the following year exports of wool were unusually heavy, and there was an increase in wheat shipments, so that the volume of exports rose by 25 per cent. During the next two years the quantity of wheat was much smaller, and in 1923-24 a general decline in wool and other rural products caused the volume of trade to fall to a level 20 per cent. below the base year. Trade recovered rapidly as a result of a bounteous wheat crop in 1924-25.

Then the wool industry entered upon a period of high productivity so that there was a large export in each of the last nine years, especially in 1926-27 and 1931 to 1933. The quantity was not so great in 1929-30 as in other recent years, and there were only a very small shipment of wheat so that the volume of exports showed a marked decline. Abundance was a feature of the production of staple commodities during the three years 1930-31 to 1932-33, and a steady rise in the volume of trade mitigated to some extent the disastrous effects of the fall in world prices. The volume in 1932-33 was 30 per cent. above the average of the three years 1926-27 to 1928-29 though the latter were all years of active trading.

RE-EXPORTS.

The value of re-exports in 1933-34 was £2,594,318, viz., merchandise, £1,021,899 and bullion and specie £1,572,419. The re-exports to New Zealand were valued at £320,635 and to the South Sea Islands £456,465.

The principal items of merchandise re-exported in the last four years are shown below:—

Commodity.	Value of Re-exports from New South Wales to Oversea Ports (Australian Currency).			
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£	£	£	£
Machinery	271,648	290,989	174,759	118,671
Metals and Metal Manufactures	164,417	147,994	108,405	100,739
Tea	56,482	26,061	30,751	38,672
Tobacco, etc.	79,408	75,448	71,864	54,943
Whisky	29,440	12,704	12,285	30,819
Piece Goods	63,114	36,197	50,142	52,683
Films for Kinematographs, etc.	85,170	88,809	73,539	73,464

Oversea Exports—Ships' Stores.

The figures relating to oversea exports, as shown in the foregoing tables, do not include exports in the form of ships' stores. This is an important branch of the trade of the State, as will be seen from the following statement of the value of ships' stores exported from New South Wales in various years since 1911.

Year ended 30th June.	Oversea Ships' Stores Exported from New South Wales. (Australian currency).		
	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£
1911*	839,700	76,547	916,247
1921	2,028,728	300,969	2,329,697
1926	1,906,153	322,007	2,228,160
1929	1,210,007	84,241	1,294,248
1930	914,943	87,010	1,001,953
1931	787,881	95,942	883,823
1932	717,477	77,343	794,820
1933	797,218	73,609	870,827
1934	792,040	98,797	890,837

* Calendar Year.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFFS.

The Australian customs tariff provides for two tariffs, viz., (1) British preferential and (2) general. The British preferential tariff applies to products of the United Kingdom, including (a) goods which contain at least 75 per cent. of United Kingdom labour or material, and (b) foods not commercially manufactured in Australia if they contain at least 25 per cent. of United Kingdom labour or material; provided in every case that the final process of manufacture took place in the United Kingdom. By proclamation the British preferential tariff may be applied to the products of British non-self-governing colonies and protectorates. The general tariff is imposed on all goods to which the other tariff does not apply except goods covered by trade agreements between Australia and such countries as New Zealand and Canada as described below. There was a third tariff—the intermediate—which was applicable to goods from any part of the British Dominions or from a foreign country. It was introduced in 1921 for the purpose of the negotiation of trade treaties with foreign countries, but was inoperative except in respect of a few rates on Canadian goods and was abolished in October, 1932.

Substantial increases were made in the customs tariff between August, 1929, and July, 1931, with the object of rectifying an adverse exchange position and of affording further protection to local industries. Moreover, a special duty at the rate of 50 per cent. of existing duty was imposed in respect of 54 commodities in April, 1930. At that date also the importation of 78 commodities was prohibited, except by permission of the Minister for Trade and Customs. In July, 1930, a primage duty at the rate of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* was imposed on nearly all goods entered for home consumption. The primage rate was raised to 4 per cent. in November, 1930, and to 10 per cent. in respect of most of the items in July, 1931.

During 1932 the prohibition was removed from a number of items in February and May, and it was finally revoked in August. Nearly all commodities subject to special duty were exempted therefrom at various dates

between May, 1932 and October, 1933 and at the latter date it applied to six items only. The burden of primage duty was eased also during this period.

By the Ottawa trade agreement the Federal Government undertook to reduce or remove primage duty on products of the United Kingdom as soon as the finances of the Commonwealth would allow, and in October 1933, it was reduced or remitted in respect of the various imports admissible under the British preferential tariff. At the same time certain concessions were made in regard to a number of items, irrespective of the country of origin. Thus the rate of primage where chargeable at the end of the year 1933 was 4 per cent., 5 per cent., or 10 per cent.

The terms of the trade agreement with the Imperial Government drawn up at the Economic Conference held at Ottawa in August, 1932, were ratified by the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act, 1932. The Commonwealth agreed that as a general rule there should be a minimum margin of preference in respect of British goods entering Australia, the margin to be determined according to the following formula, viz., Free goods or those dutiable up to 19 per cent. *ad valorem* under British preferential tariff, margin 15 per cent; goods dutiable from 19 to 29 per cent, margin 17½ per cent.; goods dutiable at 30 per cent. or over, margin 20 per cent., provided that this margin will not result in a duty exceeding 75 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The agreement contains a general provision for the continuance of existing preferences of 10 per cent. on Australian goods imported into the United Kingdom. There are special terms in respect of such commodities as wheat, flour, wine, fruits, dairy produce, eggs, poultry, meats, leather, tallow, copper, lead, and zinc. As a general rule the terms give these Australian products, with the exception of frozen meat, a margin of preference against foreign supplies to the United Kingdom, the preference in regard to wheat, copper, lead and zinc being conditional on Australian producers continuing to offer these products on first sale in the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding world prices. In the case of meat the Australian Government agreed to co-operate in regulating imports into the United Kingdom with the object of raising the level of wholesale prices of meat in the British markets.

A new tariff schedule was introduced in the Parliament of the Commonwealth in October, 1932, and provision was made for the marginal preferences on British goods, as arranged at Ottawa, by imposing duty on goods which had been free under the general tariff, or by increasing the existing duty on many items. The new schedule, with some alterations tabled in the following year is embodied in the Customs Tariff Act, 1933, and certain revenue duties on beer, spirits, tea and rubber were reduced by the Customs Tariff Act (No. 2), 1933.

A schedule introduced in November, 1933, gives additional protection to Australian tobacco, and another in August, 1934, amends the tariff on cotton yarns and certain cotton goods, as one of the measures for the organisation of the cotton industry in Australia.

Other important Acts relating to the tariff passed in 1933 were the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) and the Customs Tariff (In-

dustries Preservation) Acts. These dealt with matters arising out of depreciation of currencies, as affecting customs duties, which had been investigated by the Tariff Board at the request of the Minister for Trade and Customs. The operation of exchange has the effect of increasing or reducing the cost of landing goods in Australia where the currency of the country of origin has either higher or lower exchange value than Australian currency. The Tariff Board found that successive increases in duties, adverse exchange, together with primage, and reductions in internal costs of production had resulted in affording a greater measure of protection for many industries than Parliament intended when imposing tariff duties.

As a remedial measure the Board recommended that a compensatory deduction should be made from ordinary Customs duties on imports from countries with currencies of a higher exchange value than Australian currency. The Government decided to adopt the recommendation insofar as it relates to imports admissible under the British Preferential tariff. The deduction in terms of the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act, 1933, is to be (a) one-third of the duty (other than primage) or (b) one-eighth of the value of the goods for duty purposes, whichever is the less, while Australian currency is depreciated to the extent of not less than $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in relation to the currency of the British country of origin. If the exchange rate recede to a figure below $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., but not lower than $11\frac{1}{9}$ per cent. the deduction is to be (a) one-eighth of the amount of duty (other than primage) or (b) one-sixteenth of the value for duty whichever is the less.

The matter of exchange as affecting duties on imports from countries with currencies depreciated relative to Australian currency is covered by the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act, 1933. This measure repealed the clause of the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act, 1921-22 by which the Minister for Trade and Customs was authorised to impose special customs duties to prevent the dumping of foreign goods from countries with depreciated currencies, and made provision for special duty when the Tariff Board has reported that goods have been sold to an importer at prices detrimental to an Australian industry. The rate of the special duty depends upon the extent of currency depreciation in the country of origin in relation to Australian currency and it is assessed according to the formula $\frac{a-b}{b} \times c$ where a is the nominal par value in sterling of a unit of the currency of the country of origin, b the value of that unit in Australian currency, and c the value for duty of the goods assessed in accordance with the Customs Act, 1901-1930.

Reciprocal trade treaties are in operation in respect of New Zealand, Canada and Belgium. A measure of preference is accorded to the territories of Papua and New Guinea in terms of an Act which commenced on 1st April, 1926, certain tropical products imported direct therefrom being free of duty.

Reciprocity with New Zealand was introduced in 1922 and the agreement of that year was replaced by a new arrangement in 1933. The new agreement contains a schedule of tariff rates for certain commodities, and in regard to these commodities neither country will impose a duty on free goods nor increase the schedule rates on dutiable goods unless by

mutual agreement or until after six months' notice. The British preferential tariff applies to the products of either country not enumerated in the schedule, and if the British preferential rate for any non-schedule product is higher in New Zealand or Australia (as the case may be) then it may be reduced to the lower rate in the other dominion, upon request by the exporting dominion. If a request for reduction is not granted within three months the exporting dominion may increase to the higher rate its duty on similar products of the other country. The products of New Zealand are exempt from primage duty in Australia, and Australian products are liable to primage in New Zealand, provided that the rate does not exceed the primage chargeable on similar products of the United Kingdom, and New Zealand has undertaken to abolish primage on Australian products as soon as financial conditions permit. When the agreement was made the rate of primage in New Zealand was 3 per cent. and imports from Australia were exempt if they were dutiable under the tariff. As to sales tax, where similar goods of local production are exempt imports from either dominion are exempted by the other. The agreement is to remain in force until terminated by either country after six months' notice has been given to the other country.

The tariff treaty with Canada was brought into operation on 1st October, 1925, and it was replaced in 1931 by a new treaty providing a larger measure of reciprocity. This treaty contains an agreement that neither country will apply "dumping" duties to the products of the other country. Concessions in respect of Canadian products entering Australia include canned salmon, timber, newsprinting paper, and motor chassis. Australian products to be admitted to Canada under preferential rates include meats, butter, fruits (fresh, dried, canned), hops, rice, and wine.

A provisional trade agreement with Belgium dating from 1st November, 1934, provides for the importation of a limited quantity of Belgian glass into Australia and the removal of restrictions against imports of Australian frozen meat and cereals into Belgium.

Parliamentary approval was given in December, 1934, for exempting from sales tax imports from Fiji of goods which are not produced in Australia, or if produced, are exempt. These imports have been exempted also from primage duty.

Goods imported into Australia, as well as local secondary products, have been subject to sales tax, unless specifically exempted, as from 1st August, 1930. The rate was 2½ per cent. of value from 1st August, 1930, to 11th July, 1931, when it was increased to 6 per cent. It was reduced to 5 per cent. in October, 1933.

Excise duty is levied on beer, spirits, concentrated grape, saccharin, starch made from imported rice, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, petroleum and shale products, playing cards, cigarette tubes and papers, and matches.

The Department of Trade and Customs issues an official guide to the tariff which shows in detail a classification, for purposes of duty, of all articles of import, and the rates of tax.

Customs and Excise Revenue.

The following statement shows the net amount of customs and excise revenue collected in New South Wales under each division of the tariff during the various years since 1910-11. Sydney is an important distributing centre, and the collections include receipts on account of goods which were transferred for consumption in other States. A notable instance is the excise collected in New South Wales on cigarettes made locally, though more than half the output of the factories is subsequently exported interstate. On the other hand, the receipts do not include duties on goods from other States consumed in New South Wales:—

Tariff Division.	1910-11.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Customs—	£	£	£	£	£
Stimulants, Ale, Beer, etc. ...	1,109,212	832,473	556,739	534,168	549,640
Narcotics	506,426	1,013,607	2,104,793	1,827,005	1,964,950
Sugar	67,438	1,206	381	345	170
Agricultural Products and Groceries	354,855	330,997	492,401	697,006	581,031
Apparel and Textiles	822,576	2,626,199	874,654	841,755	883,407
Metals and Machinery	477,766	2,050,953	692,670	522,813	660,243
Oils, Paints, and Varnishes	92,800	231,733	1,391,318	1,622,182	1,898,393
Earthenware, etc.	128,593	276,091	157,686	113,874	134,166
Drugs and Chemicals	42,350	214,132	178,889	145,185	130,393
Wood, Wicker, etc.	156,632	214,043	149,236	145,162	164,532
Jewellery and Fancy Goods	120,335	395,041	339,502	172,832	221,349
Leather and Rubber	110,351	284,894	152,823	135,131	182,645
Paper and Stationery	83,521	490,762	360,868	200,817	195,787
Vehicles	66,317	361,343	120,710	66,031	208,132
Musical Instruments	50,707	112,997	6,680	2,196	3,673
Miscellaneous	104,395	323,468	318,290	281,681	302,744
Primage Duty ... ..	...	...	777,952	1,888,540	1,744,297
Other Receipts	12,678	29,043	70,570	85,415	89,364
Total, Customs ...	£ 4,306,952	9,797,982	8,746,162	£9,282,138	£9,914,916
Excise—					
Beer	210,728	2,019,397	1,903,032	1,715,601	1,685,551
Spirits	119,169	677,537	485,093	533,967	588,444
Tobacco	188,763	586,760	752,745	1,329,953	1,448,657
Cigars	958	18,072	1,768	901	1,309,007
Cigarettes	250,093	1,721,252	1,381,984	1,044,131	154,871
Cigarette Papers ... ..	...	...	...	147,314	25,650
Matches ... ..	...	...	...	24,050	6,395
Playing Cards ... ..	...	...	6,645	6,512	...
Sugar	261,758	...	...	...	382,489
Petrol ... ..	...	...	220,272	375,471	...
Other	507	...	...	...	...
Licenses—Tobacco, etc. ...	2,250	4,479	3,714	3,798	4,067
Total, Excise ...	£ 1,034,235	5,027,497	4,755,251	5,181,698	5,605,131
Total, Customs and Excise	£ 5,341,187	14,825,479	13,501,413	14,463,836	15,520,047
Per head of population ...	£ s. d. 3 5 2	£ s. d. 7 1 10	£ s. d. 5 6 1	£ s. d. 5 11 8	£ s. d. 5 18 5

The net customs collections amounted, on an average, to £14,000,000 per annum during the four years ended June, 1930. In 1930-31 the amount—apart from primage—was only £8,000,000 and it declined to £7,000,000 in the following year. The corresponding amounts in the last two years were £7,400,000 and £8,200,000. The increase in 1933-34 was for the most part in tariff divisions, oils, vehicles and narcotics.

Excise revenue declined after 1929-30, but has almost regained its former level, decreases in collections on intoxicants being offset by higher duties on tobacco and new duties such as on cigarette papers.

The amount of customs and excise revenue obtained from duties on stimulants, etc., and narcotics was £8,878,789 or £3 11s. 6d. per head of population in 1928-29, and £6,985,726, or £2 13s. 6d. per head in 1932-33, and £7,546,249 or £2 17s. 9d. per head in 1933-34.

INTERSTATE TRADE.

At a conference of the Statisticians of Australia in 1930 it was resolved that steps be taken to publish statistics in respect of interstate trade. With this object in view the following summary has been compiled from data obtained from the Sydney Harbour Trust, the railway authorities of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, and persons and firms engaged in interstate trade. The available data are shown below. The figures are not complete, but probably represent the bulk of the interstate consignments of the products specified.

Commodity.	Interstate Imports.			Interstate Exports.		
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Wheat cents.	16,700	12,400	16,200	2,232,500	4,543,800	2,393,200
Flour "	129,100	138,200	136,800	401,100	521,900	667,500
Oats† "	37,400	23,500	60,200	*	*	*
Maize "	232,700	212,400	389,600	*	*	*
Barley "	153,600	173,900	114,300	*	*	*
Potatoes cwt.	1,947,600	2,052,100	1,861,800	80,500	105,300	85,500
Onions "	379,200	330,700	465,600	800	600	800
Butter lb.	1,128,000	1,006,300	1,451,900	1,986,300	2,613,300	2,812,200
Cheese "	3,254,000	2,778,700	2,855,400	*	*	*
Bacon and Ham "	8,084,000	6,741,600	7,911,600	629,360‡	295,800‡	928,700‡
Eggs—In shell § ... doz.	1,578,100	973,400	1,272,500	*	*	*
Egg Pulp§ cub. tons	500	500	700	*	*	*
Fruit—Fresh cases	1,923,000	1,611,300	1,827,800	307,500	372,000	408,100
Tomatoes ½-bush.	342,700	454,100	556,000	...	8,700	200
Wool lb.	12,667,000	15,258,900	16,800,000	77,715,000	88,402,800	80,756,000
Sheep No.	1,864,100	1,021,100	1,089,800	2,731,500	3,833,000	2,545,500
Horses "	22,100	19,000	16,400	14,400	15,000	10,200
Cattle "	286,400	184,500	307,000	177,500	163,000	107,400
Pigs "	5,600	4,700	*	5,300	8,500	*
Coal—Cargo (a) tons	18,100	7,800	*	1,250,900	1,414,100	1,465,000
Bunker ... .. "	...	...	...	262,600	304,400	333,400
Tobacco** lb.	542,700	605,500	643,200	1,964,800	1,380,800	1,727,000
Cigars** "	34,470	41,800	37,700	6,400	14,800	16,000
Cigarettes** "	233,900	257,400	281,200	682,200	1,419,400	2,084,800

* Not available. † Excluding arrivals at Newcastle. ‡ Exports by principal firms.

§ Imports into Sydney only. ** Excluding movements in bond.

(a) N.S.W. coal sent to Broken Hill via South Australia, is included in both exports and imports.

The imports of maize, dairy products, tomatoes and cattle are obtained mainly from Queensland. Potatoes, onions, barley and oats are imported from Victoria, potatoes and oats from Tasmania, and large quantities of fresh fruits from all three States. Exports of wheat and flour from New South Wales consist to a large extent, of consignments from the southern districts to Victoria; wheat is exported also to Queensland; Victoria is the main outlet for sheep and cattle, and Western Australia for butter. Coal is exported to all the States except Queensland, and some is re-exported from South Australia to Broken Hill.

Further information relating to the interstate trade with Tasmania, Western Australia, and South Australia, as shown below, has been com-

piled by the Statisticians of those States, the South Australian records being complete only so far as the items could be traced.

Principal Items of Interstate Trade.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.

<i>South Australia.</i>						
Imports from New South Wales—*		£		£		
Ores from Broken Hill—						
Granular and Slime Concentrates tons	208,858	1,123,760	185,659	1,229,124	222,688	1,072,956
Zinc Concentrates tons	57,587	86,380	54,186	81,279	58,484	87,723
Coal tons	461,800	1,035,217	401,821	587,063	420,079	542,406
Iron and steel (rails)	12,686	101,488	9,425	94,260	†	†
Butter lb.	182,000	11,513	...	...	90,720	4,369
Sheep No.	130,539	92,735	287,155	161,525	77,200	†
Wool lb.	11,257,215	319,705	12,684,405	415,152	13,526,095	453,124
Exports to New South Wales—*						
Lead tons	61,801	803,594	46,395	507,143	45,307	580,808
Iron ore	390,611	449,203	207,793	352,962	608,056	699,264
Motor bodies No.	1,157	111,365	355	28,650	1,441	122,528
Coal (to Broken Hill) tons	57,460	128,808	18,093	26,461	7,757	10,016
Brandy pf. gal.	46,359	92,718	62,902	47,177	54,326	40,745
Wine gal.	595,589	161,980	558,236	131,931	587,357	133,639
<i>Western Australia.</i>						
Imports from New South Wales—		£		£		£
Butter lb.	2,529,083	205,021	2,014,930	135,464	2,417,688	136,195
Confectionery	872,212	75,068	1,125,743	95,743	1,267,284	96,040
Sugar ton	930	37,782	816	32,927	722	27,070
Tobacco, manufactured lb.	419,889	177,991	564,716	256,919	506,521	184,529
Cigarettes	262,999	234,152	258,958	173,134	257,219	169,247
Apparel and textiles ... ..	...	304,367†	...	362,753	...	398,385
Coal tons	49,698	64,382	88,174	125,899	62,017	81,945
Machinery ... ..	...	162,639	...	212,237	...	288,264
Metal manufactures ... ..	...	324,511	...	304,890	...	496,510
Rubber manufactures ... ..	...	101,326	...	170,324	...	145,126
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers ... ..	...	193,213	...	209,460	...	220,255
Total Imports from New Sth. Wales	...	2,476,070	...	2,715,239	...	2,927,541
Total Exports to New South Wales	...	229,924	...	234,631	...	218,761
<i>Tasmania.</i>						
Imports from New South Wales—		£		£		£
Sugar tons	7,684	322,779	11,651	431,423	11,294	384,250
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes ... ..	...	126,809	...	119,641	...	121,376
Machinery and metal manufactures ... ..	...	248,869	...	226,017	...	247,359
Total Imports from New Sth. Wales	...	1,569,989	...	1,540,910	...	1,603,324
Exports to New South Wales—						
Fruits—Fresh bush.	895,213	210,252	1,351,116	330,654	1,067,926	277,031
„ Preserved, pulped lb.	4,617,486	90,583	5,020,102	70,846	3,687,925	57,869
Jams and jellies	1,674,740	153,296	6,986,000	160,425	5,243,160	119,891
Potatoes tons.	58,341	304,806	57,111	360,221	64,501	330,426
Copper (blister)	12,057	532,708	10,561	354,532	10,426	298,600
Zinc	11,971	193,328	9,470	154,042	18,843	307,491
Other metals and ores	2,624	126,852	2,766	126,604	2,885	164,180
Woollen manufactures ... ..	...	195,985	...	331,247	...	261,926
Total Exports to New South Wales	...	2,401,397	...	2,429,415	...	2,244,145

* As far as recorded.

† Exclusive of textiles, other than piece goods.

‡ Not available.

SHIPPING.

Owing to the geographic position of New South Wales, efficient transport services are essential to maintain regular and speedy communication with other countries, and to place the staple products upon distant markets in a satisfactory condition without unduly increasing the cost. In modern ships special provision is made for refrigerated cargoes, and improved methods of carrying perishable products have promoted the growth of a permanent export trade in such commodities as butter, frozen meat, and fruit.

CONTROL OF SHIPPING.

Prior to the inauguration of the Commonwealth in 1901, the shipping of New South Wales was regulated partly by an Imperial enactment, the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and partly by the laws of the Parliament of New South Wales. Under the Commonwealth Constitution the Federal Parliament is empowered to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, including navigation and shipping, and in relation to such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys, and quarantine.

Special legislation relating to navigation and shipping is contained in the Federal Navigation Act, 1912-26. It is drafted on the lines of the Merchant Shipping Act and of the Navigation Act of New South Wales and embodies the rules of an international convention for Safety of Life at Sea signed in London in 1914.

The provisions of the Act apply to ships registered in Australia, also to other British ships on round voyages to or from Australia. The Governor-General may suspend its application to barges, fishing boats, pleasure yachts, missionary ships, or other vessels not carrying passengers or goods for hire; and the High Court of Australia has decided that clauses relating to manning, accommodation, and licensing do not apply to vessels engaged in purely intra-state trade.

A ship may not engage in the coasting trade of Australia unless licensed to do so, and a license may not be granted to a ship in receipt of a foreign subsidy. Licensees, during the time their ships are so engaged, are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at current rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same conditions as to manning and accommodation of the crew as are imposed on British ships. Power is reserved to the Minister for Trade and Customs to grant permits, under certain conditions, to unlicensed British ships to engage in the coasting trade if a licensed British ship is not available for the service, or if the service by licensed shipping is inadequate. A permit may be continuing, or for a single voyage.

The Governor-General may suspend by proclamation the operation of the foregoing provisions, and under certain conditions he may grant permission to British ships to carry tourist traffic between ports in the Commonwealth and the territories, such traffic to be exempt from the provisions of the Navigation Act relating to the coasting trade of Australia.

The part of the Navigation Act which relates to pilotage has not been brought into operation, and this service is regulated under the State Navigation Act of 1901.

The State Department of Navigation exercises control over the ports of New South Wales, and administers the Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, 1920, which authorises the collection of shipping rates and port dues, except in Sydney Harbour, which is subject to the control of the Sydney Harbour Trust.

An Act was passed in December, 1932, to authorise the appointment of the Maritime Services Co-ordination Board to make investigations with relation to the co-ordination of the activities of the Sydney Harbour Trust

Commissioners, the State Department of Navigation, the Reclamation Trust (which investigates proposals for the reclamation of submerged and lowlying lands) and the Dredges Branch of the Public Works Department.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Commonwealth in terms of the Quarantine Act, 1908-24, and arrangements may be made with the State Government to aid in carrying out the law. The Act defines the vessels, persons, animals, plants, and goods which are subject to quarantine, and provides for examination, detention, and segregation in order to prevent the introduction or spread of diseases or pests. Imported animals or plants may not be landed without a permit granted by a quarantine officer. The master, owner, and agent of a vessel ordered into quarantine are severally responsible for the expenses, but the Commonwealth Government may undertake to bear the cost in respect of vessels trading exclusively between Australasian ports. Quarantine expenses in the case of animals and goods are defrayed by the importer or owner.

Vessels arriving from overseas ports are examined by quarantine officers only at the first port of call in Australia unless they have travelled along the northern trade route, when they are inspected again at the last port of call. The quarantine station of New South Wales is situated in Sydney Harbour, near the entrance to the port.

The liability of shipowners, charterers, etc., in regard to the transportation of goods is defined by the Sea-carriage Acts passed by the State and the Commonwealth Parliaments. The State Act passed in 1921 applies to the intra-state trade, and the Commonwealth Act of 1924 applies to the interstate and the outward overseas trade.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEA SHIPPING.

The figures in this chapter relating to shipping are exclusive of particulars concerning ships of war, cable-laying vessels, and yachts, which are not included in the official shipping records. Where tonnage is quoted it is net tonnage.

Vessels Entered and Cleared.

In compiling the records of overseas and interstate shipping, a vessel is treated as an entry once and as a clearance once for each voyage to and from New South Wales, being entered at the first port of call, and cleared at the port from which it departs. The repeated voyages of every vessel are included.

The aggregate number and tonnage of interstate and overseas vessels which arrived in and departed from ports of New South Wales in various years since 1901, with the average net tonnage per vessel, are shown in the following statement:—

Year ended 30th June.	Entries.		Clearances.		Average Tonnage per Vessel.
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	
1901*	2,760	4,133,200	2,853	4,274,101	1,498
1911*	3,127	6,822,135	3,146	6,833,782	2,177
1921	3,019	7,123,331	3,023	7,122,209	2,358
1926	2,945	8,534,292	2,906	8,495,031	2,910
1929	2,865	8,516,413	2,847	8,532,023	2,985
1930	2,623	8,258,562	2,600	8,187,996	3,149
1931	2,547	7,938,164	2,568	8,008,827	3,118
1932	2,420	7,835,949	2,451	7,859,067	3,223
1933	2,648	8,781,550	2,648	8,741,934	3,309
1934	2,609	8,625,302	2,633	8,735,148	3,312

* Year ended 31st December.

In 1926-27 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was the largest on record. It declined by 5 per cent. in the following year, when there was a smaller quantity of wheat available for oversea export and a marked diminution in the coal trade. There was a further decline in the next two years, mainly in interstate trade due to dislocations in the coal-mining industry, and in 1929-30 only a small quantity of wheat was exported overseas. A reduction in the import trade in 1930-31 and 1931-32 was offset for the most part by a heavy volume of exports. With an increase in exports and some improvement in the import trade the tonnage in 1932-33 approached the high level of 1926-27, but it declined in the following year when the wheat trade was dull.

The number of vessels entered in ballast in 1933-34 was 257, and their aggregate net tonnage 523,118 tons, or 6.1 per cent. of the total. The clearances in ballast were 140 vessels, 489,921 tons (net), or 5.6 per cent. of the total tonnage cleared. In 1932-33 the entries in ballast were 399 vessels, 922,028 tons, and the clearances 153 vessels, 502,638 tons.

Very few sailing vessels are engaged in the trade of New South Wales, and the entries in 1933-34 included only one sailer with a net tonnage of 2,365 tons. No sailing vessels entered the ports in 1932-33.

A comparison of the shipping of the Australian States shows that the tonnage trading to and from New South Wales is far in excess of the figures of any other State. The following statement shows the entries and clearances during the year ended 30th June, 1934, excluding the coastal trade:—

State.	Interstate and Oversea.			
	Entries.		Clearances.	
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
New South Wales	2,609	8,625,362	2,633	8,735,148
Victoria	2,393	6,791,063	2,359	6,775,019
Queensland	952	3,453,444	958	3,491,368
South Australia	1,101	4,386,968	1,121	4,451,089
Western Australia	683	3,564,705	683	3,567,884
Tasmania	1,066	1,546,984	1,065	1,578,479
North Australia	39	98,986	37	94,624

DIRECTION OF SHIPPING TRADE.

The shipping records do not disclose the full extent of communication between New South Wales and other countries, as they relate only to terminal ports and are exclusive of the trade with intermediate ports, of which some are visited regularly by many vessels on both outward and inward journeys. But the following statement of the tonnage entered from and cleared for interstate ports and overseas countries, grouped according to geographical position, indicates, as far as practicable, the growth or decline of shipping along the main trade routes since 1920-21:—

Destination.	1920-21.		1930-31.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Ves-sels.	Net Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Net Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Net Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Net Tonnage.
Australian States	3,206	6,382,297	3,164	8,076,145	3,239	8,738,764	3,304	8,961,522
New Zealand	769	1,273,057	346	901,695	311	960,765	333	1,047,065
Great Britain and Europe	582	2,798,459	594	3,499,602	685	3,949,482	659	3,877,285
Africa	81	225,856	16	50,294	21	71,321	15	50,705
Asia and Pacific Islands	1,009	2,179,040	691	2,129,777	767	2,315,797	638	1,940,066
North and Central America	299	1,003,137	297	1,269,104	277	1,450,491	292	1,480,851
South America	96	183,694	7	20,374	5	16,864	1	2,786
Total	6,042	14,245,540	5,115	15,946,991	5,296	17,523,484	5,242	17,360,450

Shipping to and from the other Australian States in 1933-34 was greater by 2,579,300 tons than in 1920-21, and it has risen by 885,400 tons since 1930-31. A decrease was recorded in respect of the New Zealand trade, but the figures do not include the tonnage of vessels which called at New Zealand ports en route to and from America. The tonnage engaged in trade with North and Central America has increased by nearly 48 per cent. The South American trade, which was mainly for the export of coal, has lost its former importance, and trade with Asia and Pacific Islands has been fairly constant.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEA CARGOES.

A comparative statement of the interstate and oversea cargoes discharged and shipped in New South Wales in each year since 1925-26 is shown below:—

Year ended June—	Cargo Discharged.					Cargo Shipped.					
	Interstate.		Oversea.		Total.	Interstate.		Oversea.		Total.	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons		
	Weight.	Measure- ment.	Weight.	Measure- ment.		Weight	Measure- ment.	Weight.	Measure- ment.		
000's omitted.											
1926	...	tons. 1,429	tons. 184	tons. 871	tons. 1,213	tons. 3,697	tons. 2,869	tons. 169	tons. 1,727	tons. 266	tons. 5,031
1927	...	1,338	430	853	1,343	3,964	3,315	399	1,676	249	5,639
1928	...	1,203	510	959	1,317	3,989	2,833	456	1,117	277	4,683
1929	...	1,260	618	970	1,315	4,163	1,978	541	1,307	294	4,120
1930	...	993	517	1,046	1,129	3,685	1,316	489	608	266	2,679
1931	...	846	348	662	539	2,395	1,661	370	1,655	253	3,939
1932	...	775	327	603	458	2,163	1,575	394	1,670	243	3,882
1933	...	1,171	365	760	567	2,863	1,878	419	1,685	271	4,253
1934	...	1,400	467	772	713	3,352	1,970	492	1,114	270	3,846

NOTE.—One ton by measure = 40 cubic feet.

There was a general increase in both inward and outward trade in 1932-33, and an increase in the inward trade in 1933-34.

Cargoes from other States of the Commonwealth which declined by 41 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1931-32, have regained their former level. Oversea import trade which had declined steeply in 1930-31 is still 31 per cent. below normal. Fluctuations in the coal trade have been the main cause of variations in the outward interstate trade. Oversea shipments were exceptionally small in 1929-30, when only a small quantity of wheat was exported. There was a recovery in 1930-31, which was sustained until 1933-34 when there was a decline in wheat shipments.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.

The majority of the vessels engaged in the trade of the State of New South Wales are under the British flag, the deep-sea trade with the mother country and British possessions being controlled chiefly by shipowners of the United Kingdom, and the interstate trade by Australian shipping companies. In the table below the British and the foreign shipping are shown under distinctive headings.

Year ended 30th June.	Net Tonnage Entered and Cleared.				Percentage.		
	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign	Total.	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.
1901*	3,348,502	3,714,217	1,344,582	8,407,301	39·8	44·2	16·0
1911*	4,645,195	6,594,649	2,416,073	13,655,917	34·0	48·3	17·7
1921	4,739,555	6,739,914	2,766,071	14,245,540	33·3	47·3	19·4
1926	5,540,386	8,389,138	3,099,799	17,029,323	32·5	49·3	18·2
1929	4,656,402	9,247,088	3,144,946	17,048,436	27·3	54·3	18·4
1930	4,338,726	8,785,023	3,322,809	16,446,558	26·4	53·4	20·2
1931	4,639,497	7,930,626	3,376,888	15,946,991	29·1	49·7	21·2
1932	4,310,726	7,925,935	3,461,355	15,698,016	27·5	50·5	22·0
1933	4,977,758	8,491,453	4,054,273	17,523,484	25·4	48·5	23·1
1934	5,356,820	8,260,853	3,742,777	17,360,450	30·8	47·6	21·6

* Year ended 31st December.

The marked decline in Australian tonnage in 1928-29 was due partly to the fact that fewer vessels were engaged in the interstate coal trade, and partly to the cessation of regular oversea voyages by Australian vessels as a result of the sale of the Commonwealth Government steamers. This event is reflected in an increase in "other British" tonnage in the same year. After 1928-29 the Australian tonnage fluctuated with an upward tendency and has increased absolutely and relatively during the last three years. The proportion of other British tonnage shows a tendency to decline, and the proportion of foreign tonnage, which had been increasing slowly for some years, declined slightly in 1933-34.

Particulars relating to the nationality of vessels engaged in trade with New South Wales in 1928-29, 1932-33 and 1933-34 are shown in greater detail in the following statement:—

Nationality of Shipping.	Entries and Clearances.						Net Tonnage— Percentage of each Nationality.		
	1928-29.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1928-29	1932-33	1933-34
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.			
British—									
Australia ..	2,651	4,656,402	2,577	4,977,758	2,699	5,356,820	27·3	28·4	30·8
New Zealand ...	421	867,578	252	638,455	298	737,078	5·1	3·6	4·2
Great Britain ...	1,573	7,799,698	1,362	7,443,408	1,203	6,972,126	45·8	42·5	40·2
Other British ...	202	579,812	147	409,590	170	551,649	3·4	2·4	3·2
Total ...	4,847	13,903,490	4,338	13,469,211	4,370	13,617,673	81·6	70·9	78·4
Foreign—									
Denmark ...	13	36,140	25	98,741	24	78,292	·2	·6	·5
France ...	110	235,785	136	287,216	119	258,299	1·4	1·6	1·5
Germany ...	104	443,792	91	397,745	95	401,805	2·6	2·3	2·3
Italy ...	38	161,890	39	219,779	40	211,250	1·0	1·2	1·2
Netherlands ...	99	506,766	96	486,950	91	445,979	3·0	2·8	2·6
Norway ...	97	344,042	125	485,367	114	468,937	2·0	2·8	2·7
Sweden ...	56	175,349	61	200,521	64	213,996	1·0	1·1	1·2
Japan ...	200	698,986	268	1,041,622	216	883,788	4·1	5·9	5·1
United States of America ...	140	517,414	102	767,331	101	751,877	3·0	4·4	4·3
Other National- ities ...	8	23,882	15	69,001	8	28,554	·1	·4	·2
Total ...	865	3,144,946	958	4,054,273	872	3,742,777	18·4	23·1	21·6
Grand Total	5,712	17,048,436	5,296	17,523,484	5,242	17,360,450	100·0	100·0	100·0

The tonnage owned in Great Britain represented 40·2 per cent. of the total in 1933-34, and the Australian tonnage 30·8 per cent. The foreign tonnage is owned for the most part in Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, or the United States. The foreign tonnage in 1933-34 was 21·6 per cent. of the total, as compared with 18·4 per cent. in 1928-29 and 23·1 in 1932-33.

Of the Australian tonnage, entries and clearances in interstate trade amounted to 4,814,066 tons, or 90 per cent., and voyages in oversea trade to 542,754 tons, the tonnage to and from New Zealand being 332,515. Of the other British tonnage, including ships owned in Great Britain, 2,569,583 tons were entered from and cleared for interstate ports and 2,933,597 tons plied between Australia and Great Britain. The tonnage belonging to other nations was employed chiefly in the foreign trade.

During the year 1933-34 the interstate cargo discharged at ports in New South Wales amounted to 1,867,026 tons, and the oversea cargo to 1,485,073 tons, and the shipments to interstate ports represented 2,461,531 tons, and

to overseas countries 1,384,426 tons. The interstate trade is carried for the most part in Australian ships, and the nationality of the vessels in which overseas trade is carried is shown below:—

Nationality of Shipping.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.
Oversea Cargoes.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Australia	68,323	118,888	58,994	122,750	69,736	122,117
New Zealand	30,000	149,290	34,103	160,595	58,944	174,802
Great Britain	554,471	973,476	632,361	1,014,732	705,496	628,223
Other British	28,474	38,466	55,676	62,060	133,479	48,719
Total British	681,268	1,280,120	781,134	1,360,137	967,655	973,668
Denmark	9,806	12,124	33,617	28,283	38,488	22,274
France	3,677	56,832	9,686	71,649	6,651	81,220
Germany	16,197	34,153	26,353	35,451	29,059	47,357
Italy	7,938	19,739	9,191	16,199	8,296	31,953
Japan	22,102	274,268	75,788	258,662	84,986	70,867
Netherlands	27,432	70,093	53,719	69,243	32,985	54,991
Norway	146,974	68,117	149,810	70,264	155,155	55,455
Sweden	42,667	22,198	68,857	13,660	62,562	8,524
United States of America	70,097	44,726	82,929	30,695	93,645	20,837
Other Foreign	32,461	30,473	36,441	2,322	5,591	17,275
Total, Foreign	379,351	632,633	546,386	596,433	517,418	410,758
Total, Oversea	1,060,619	1,912,753	1,327,520	1,956,570	1,485,073	1,384,426

Note.—Cargo recorded by measurement is converted to tons on basis of 40 cubic feet = 1 ton.

In 1933-34 British vessels carried 65 per cent. of the overseas cargo discharged at ports in New South Wales and 70 per cent. of the cargo shipped abroad.

The interstate and overseas trade of New South Wales is confined practically to three centres, viz., Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla, and the distribution amongst the ports of the inward trade at intervals since 1901 is shown in the following table. On each voyage a vessel is counted as an entry only at the first port of call in New South Wales and intra-state trade is excluded, therefore the figures do not indicate the total tonnage entered at each port.

Year ended 30th June.	Port Jackson (Sydney).		Port Hunter (Newcastle).		Port Kembla.		Other Ports.	
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
1901*	1,884	2,953,511	702	1,036,178	89†	108,526†	85	34,985
1911*	2,181	5,246,351	701	1,357,132	64	102,866	181	115,786
1921	1,869	4,776,182	1,082	2,255,040	42	85,514	26	6,595
1926	1,988	6,304,313	826	1,964,191	53	242,918	48	21,870
1929	2,071	6,768,664	620	1,355,411	144	366,401	30	25,937
1930	2,044	6,958,916	371	836,229	183	445,473	25	17,944
1931	1,800	6,430,904	601	1,262,149	114	232,228	32	12,883
1932	1,719	6,334,450	546	1,222,757	129	264,122	26	17,620
1933	1,822	6,996,920	664	1,503,653	153	267,914	12	13,063
1934	1,796	6,899,387	644	1,463,669	143	279,674	26	12,572

*50955--B

* Year ended 31st December.

† Wollongong &c.

Many vessels, including steamers engaged regularly in the trade of New South Wales, discharge cargo at Sydney, then proceed to Newcastle for coal. Such vessels are counted as entries at Sydney only, therefore the inward shipping of Newcastle is greatly in excess of the tonnage stated in the table. The trade of Port Kembla increased as a result of the establishment of important industries in the locality. The decline in the inward trade of other ports between 1911 and 1921 was due mainly to the omission of Twofold Bay as a port of call for interstate vessels.

The trade of the principal ports, Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla, as indicated by the quantity of interstate and overseas cargo discharged and shipped in each year since 1925-26 is shown in the following table. In recording cargoes, some commodities are assessed on the basis of weight and others by bulk, 40 cubic feet being taken as one "ton measurement." Amongst the items recorded according to weight are wool, wheat and other grains, coal and ores, and such products as butter, hides and skins, spirits, drapery are counted as tons measurement. The overseas trade, with the exception of coal and ores, is handled for the most part in Sydney Harbour and a great variety of goods passes through the port. On the other hand, the trade of Newcastle and Port Kembla centres around coal-mining and the iron and steel industries and consists almost exclusively of dead-weight cargoes. By reason of these facts the data contained in the statement serve to show fluctuations in the annual trade of the individual ports, rather than to compare the trade of one port with that of another:—

Year ended 30th June.	Sydney.				Newcastle.		Port Kembla.	
	Interstate.		Oversea.		Interstate.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea.
	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure.	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure.	Tons Weight.	Tons Weight.	Tons Weight.	Tons Weight.
Cargoes Discharged.								
1926 ...	659,252	183,738	760,589	1,175,444	760,277	123,921†	8,014	24,098
1927 ...	542,939	430,028	706,562	1,343,133	782,089	119,482	11,854	26,958
1928 ...	459,912	509,977	794,479	1,317,298	720,113	133,776	22,146	30,280
1929 ...	345,850	616,929	791,750	1,315,064	711,637*	123,598	203,455	54,405
1930 ...	361,658	516,797	865,551	1,128,822	427,233	131,458	204,199	49,435
1931 ...	342,287	348,104	571,001	536,894	416,037*	67,821*	86,903*	25,145
1932 ...	376,128	227,441	545,094	457,827	345,321	42,484*	52,851*	15,214
1933 ...	405,844	364,098	650,369	567,158	624,015	79,798	141,162*	30,195
1934 ...	405,829	459,360	657,081	708,417	771,423*	89,047*	230,104	30,528
Cargoes Shipped.								
1926 ...	497,800	167,729	841,823	256,908	2,256,279	828,450*	67,617	43,606
1927 ...	386,255	395,387	820,543	243,173	2,705,139	763,892*	136,361	84,281
1928 ...	210,371	453,688	551,589	267,818	2,477,640	511,933	100,863	49,265
1929 ...	138,737	530,490	981,003	284,842	1,647,563	251,581*	134,741*	73,605
1930 ...	246,284	481,573	445,768	255,977	650,269*	57,150*	352,259	105,085
1931 ...	105,922	366,261	1,298,476	249,623	1,428,633*	337,450*	95,584	12,900
1932 ...	101,845	392,749	1,310,977	239,510	1,347,457	314,310	99,335	39,672
1933 ...	132,382	416,121	1,384,501	265,312	1,587,106	240,314	116,925	57,324
1934 ...	132,158	487,593	798,334	261,147	1,672,330*	242,038*	136,961	70,966

* Includes a small number of tons measurement.

† 83,566 tons weight and 37,355 tons measurement.

The interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in Sydney Harbour have increased in volume since 1930-31 but are smaller than in any of the years 1926 to 1929. There was a decline of about 50 per cent. in the inward overseas cargoes in 1930-31 and the aggregate remained at a low level during the following year. There was an increase of about 20 per cent. in 1932-33. Oversea exports of wheat were comparatively small in 1929-30, then followed three years of increasing activity in the outward trade until 1933-34 when shipments of wheat dwindled again.

The trade of Newcastle, inward and outward, decreased in recent years with a decline in coal exports, though there was an improvement in interstate trade in the last two years. The interstate trade of Port Kembla increased after the establishment of the iron and steel works in 1928. And there was a temporary diversion of coal trade to this port while the northern mines were closed in 1929 and 1930.

HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES.

Along the coast of New South Wales there are numerous ports, estuaries, and roadsteads, which provide shelter to shipping and afford facilities for trade.

There are four natural harbours where vessels of deep draught may enter, viz., Port Stephens, Broken Bay, Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour), and Jervis Bay. Port Jackson ranks first by reason of extent, natural facilities, and volume of trade. Port Stephens, 21 nautical miles north of Newcastle, and Broken Bay at the mouth of the Hawkesbury River, have not been developed owing to proximity with Newcastle and Sydney Harbour respectively. Jervis Bay is 82 miles south of Sydney; part of the bay has been ceded to the Commonwealth Government as a port for Canberra, the Federal Capital. Newcastle is a bar harbour at the mouth of the Hunter River, where extensive accommodation has been provided for oversea shipping. Artificial harbours have been constructed at Coff's Harbour, Wollongong, Port Kembla, Shellharbour, Kiama, and Ulladulla. With the exception of Port Kembla, they are useful only for small vessels.

There are a number of estuarine harbours, but the entrances are usually blocked to some extent by sandbars, formed by the combined action of ocean currents and waves and wind. There are also numerous roadsteads or anchorages which afford shelter to vessels of moderate draught during southerly or south-easterly weather. Breakwaters and training-walls have been constructed to control the sand movement at the majority of the bar harbours, so that the navigating channels may be maintained with little difficulty.

The shipping trade of the ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla is relatively small.

Sydney Harbour.

Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) is the principal port of New South Wales. It has a safe entrance and provides good shelter. At the Heads the depth of water is not less than 80 feet at low water, ordinary spring tide. Near the entrance the fairway divides into two channels about half a mile long, over 700 feet wide, and 40 feet deep. The total area of the harbour is 14,284 acres, or about 22 square miles. The coastline, being irregular, is over 188 miles in length, and gives facilities for extensive wharfage.

The control of the port was vested in the Sydney Harbour Trust in the year 1901. The Trust consists of three Commissioners appointed for a term of seven years, with control over the port and shipping, harbour lights, buoys and wharves, and authority to undertake works for the preservation and improvement of the port, to appropriate wharves, stores, etc., to special uses, and to levy rates and charges in respect of vessels and goods and for the use of property.

The wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 4 or 5 miles from the Heads. Excluding private lighter and ferry berths, there are 76,993 feet of wharfage in Sydney Harbour. The principal wharves are leased to the various shipping companies whose vessels engage regularly in the trade of the port, and other wharves are reserved

for vessels which visit the port occasionally. Details relating to the number and length of the berths are shown below:—

Particulars.	Controlled by Sydney Harbour Trust.		Private Wharfage.		Total.	
	No. of Berths.	Length.	No. of Berths.	Length.	No. of Berths.	Length.
Ship berths—		feet.		feet.		feet.
Oversea	68	34,977	14	3,819	82	38,796
Interstate	24	9,242	3	516	27	9,758
Intrastate	38	10,523	5	772	43	11,295
Cross wharves adjoining ships' berths	39	4,693	...	...	39	4,693
Harbour trade berths	19	4,633	31	4,391	50	9,024
Ferry berths	25	3,427	...	...	25	3,427
Total	213	67,495	53	9,498	266	76,993

On a spit of land, known as Glebe Island, lying between Rozelle Bay and White Bay, works have been constructed to facilitate the shipment of wheat. Storage sheds have been erected for bagged wheat and plant is available for mechanical handling. For bulk wheat there are silos with a capacity of 6,750,000 bushels, and grain may be delivered in bulk into the holds of vessels at the rate of 1,400 tons per hour.

Special facilities are available along the waterside for other important classes of trade, such as wool stores fitted with appliances to expedite the handling of the staple product, and storage for hazardous goods. By private enterprise, a plant has been installed at Ball's Head, where bunkers may be replenished rapidly with coal or oil.

The wharves are situated on the southern shore of the port, and the northern is used mainly for residential sites. The ferry steamers on which traffic is carried across the harbour are certificated as to seaworthiness by the Department of Navigation and licensed by the Sydney Harbour Trust. During 1932-33 certificates were issued to 40 steamers in Port Jackson with an aggregate tonnage of 9,447 tons (gross) and capacity to carry 32,703 passengers.

An arch bridge spanning the harbour from Dawes' Point to Milson's Point was opened on 19th March, 1932. It provides for pedestrian, vehicular, railway and tramway traffic. A description of the bridge is published in the chapter of this volume relating to Roads and Bridges.

An account of the dock accommodation provided in Sydney Harbour is shown on a later page in this chapter.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered Sydney Harbour during the last six years, as recorded by the Harbour Trust, are shown below. The figures differ from those in the table on page 561, as they include vessels engaged in the coastal trade of the State, also vessels which do not report to the Customs authorities on return from a journey to Newcastle for bunker coal:—

Year ended 30th June.	Coastal (State).		Oversea and Interstate.		Total Trade.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
1929	4,564	1,352,945	2,498	7,707,208	7,062	9,060,153
1930	3,743	1,183,437	2,449	7,757,098	6,192	8,940,535
1931	3,798	1,260,344	2,184	7,207,938	5,982	8,468,282
1932	3,716	1,218,489	2,133	7,009,467	5,849	8,227,956
1933	3,978	1,285,050	2,337	8,075,066	6,315	9,360,116
1934	4,165	1,333,284	2,333	8,099,493	6,498	9,432,777

The aggregate tonnage of vessels which entered the port of Sydney during the year 1926-27, viz., 9,546,973 tons was the largest on record. A subsequent decline in the coastal trade was due mainly to adverse conditions in the coalmining industry. Oversea tonnage decreased in 1930-31, when there was a marked decline in the import trade. There was a further decline in imports in 1931-32, but it was almost offset by the large volume of shipping for the export trade. In 1932-33 the overseas trade was exceptionally active and the total trade was only 177,000 tons below the record of 1926-27. In the year 1933-34 overseas tonnage was somewhat lower but interstate and coastal tonnage increased.

Very few sailing vessels are engaged in the trade of New South Wales. Only 3 with a net tonnage of 2,425 tons, entered Sydney Harbour in 1933-34, as compared with 242 vessels and a tonnage of 124,328 in 1920-21. On the other hand the number of motor ships is increasing. The overseas and interstate shipping included 86 motor vessels, 303,695 tons (net) in 1925-26, and 385 of an aggregate net tonnage of 1,514,898 tons in 1933-34. The steamers in this year included 463 oil-burning vessels with a tonnage of 2,798,401 tons (net).

The following statement shows the arrivals in the principal ports of Australasia and Great Britain. The figures include coastwise trade and tonnage which arrived at the respective ports, although not recorded by the Customs Department.

Port	Arrivals incl. Coastwise— Net Tonnage.	Port.	Arrivals incl. Coastwise— Net Tonnage.
<i>Australia (1933-34)—</i>		<i>England (1932)—</i>	
Sydney	9,432,777	London	26,855,937
Melbourne	6,941,695	Liverpool (including	
Port Adelaide	4,221,988	Birkenhead)	15,506,106
Newcastle	3,944,925	Southampton	10,870,325
Brisbane	3,680,219	Newcastle and Shields	8,732,820
Fremantle	3,419,161	Cardiff	6,883,233
Townsville	1,233,983	Hull	5,422,419
Hobart	976,333	Plymouth	6,633,534
Geelong (1932-33)...	848,314		
Port Kembla	751,248		
<i>New Zealand (1933)—</i>		<i>Scotland (1932)—</i>	
Wellington	3,535,437	Glasgow	5,230,194
Auckland	2,600,141	Greenock	3,059,790
Lyttelton	2,026,793	Leith	2,031,956

Up to 30th June, 1928, the revenues collected by the Sydney Harbour Trust were paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State. This arrangement was altered as from 1st July, 1928, when the accounts of the Harbour Trust were separated from the Consolidated Revenue Account, and the receipts are paid now into the Sydney Harbour Trust Fund. A renewals fund has been created to meet the cost of renewals and reconstruction of wasting assets and the Trust is required to contribute a proportionate share of the sinking fund established under the financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the States. The net profits are payable into a reserve fund to meet losses and for the reduction of rates and charges.

The revenue and expenditure by the Sydney Harbour Trust during each of the last six years are shown in the following statement, also the capital debt at the end of each year.

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Debt.	Income.	Expenditure.				Surplus.
			Administration and Maintenance Expenses.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Exchange, etc.	Total Ex- penditure.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929	11,488,441	1,103,598	369,037	614,067	...	983,104	120,494
1930	11,673,981	1,017,934	381,421	629,806	...	1,011,227	6,707
1931	11,622,200	840,077	269,831	635,571	25,805	931,207	(-)91,130
1932	11,611,905	832,186	244,581	595,698	149,281	989,560	(-)137,374
1933	11,596,315	880,012	213,985	569,201	107,917	891,103	(-)11,091
1934	11,585,907	855,959	225,782	535,321	91,270	852,373	3,586

(-) Denotes deficiency.

During the year 1933-34 the ratio of administration and maintenance expenses to the income was 26.4 per cent. After deducting interest, £491,110, sinking fund charges, £44,211, exchange, £83,750, and loans management expenses £7,520, there was a surplus on the year's transactions of £3,586.

The principal sources of revenue in 1933-34 were wharfage and trans-shipment rates, which amounted to £550,282, and rents from properties £247,654. The corresponding amounts in 1932-33 were £556,851 and £255,803.

Newcastle Harbour.

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) is the second port of New South Wales and the fourth port of Australia in regard to the volume of its shipping trade. The harbour lies in the course of the Hunter River, and its limits are not defined, but an area of about 990 acres is enclosed by about 8 miles of coastline, extending on the western side as far as Port Waratah, omitting Throsby Creek, and on the eastern side to a point due east of the southern end of Moscheto Island. The area used by shipping is about 570 acres, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 162 acres. The width at the entrance is 19 chains, and the navigable channel is 500 feet wide. The minimum depth is 25 feet 6 inches at low water ordinary spring tide, but vessels which draw 29 feet can enter at high water spring tides. Works are in progress with the object of ultimately increasing the depth at the entrance to 32 feet.

The harbour is landlocked sufficiently to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. Newcastle is primarily a coal-loading port, and the proximity of the coalfields has led to the establishment of important industries, including iron and steel works, in the district, so that trade in other commodities is likely to develop steadily. Progress has been made in the shipment of wool, wheat and frozen meat, and a wharf is available for timber.

Wharfage accommodation to the extent of 23,663 feet is provided; 9,193 feet are used for the shipment of coal, 8,840 feet for general cargo, 2,428 feet for Government purposes, and 3,197 feet are leased. There are 111 mooring dolphins and jetties for vessels awaiting cargo. A floating dock

of 15,000 tons capacity is available at the Government Dockyard, Walsh Island. The general cargo wharves are connected with the main railway system, and the railway extends along the coal wharves.

The shipping entered during 1933-34 included coastal, 2,352 vessels, 971,267 tons; interstate, 1,018 vessels, 1,555,354 tons; and oversea, 383 vessels, 1,418,304 tons; total, 3,753 vessels, 3,944,925 tons. In 1932-33 the total was 3,506,472 tons.

RIVER TRAFFIC.

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic its extent is not recorded. The coastal rivers especially in the northern districts are navigable for some distance by sea-going vessels and trade is carried further inland by means of small steamers and launches.

The use of the inland rivers for navigation depends mainly on seasonal conditions. Traffic on the Darling is intermittent. At certain times, in seasons when the rainfall is sufficient to maintain a fair volume of water, barges carry wool and other products a considerable distance.

A scheme is in progress for the construction of storage dams, weirs and locks on the Murray, Murrumbidgee and Darling Rivers. The works are being constructed under an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth and of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, which provides that, except in times of unusual drought, sufficient water must be maintained in the weirs and locks for navigation by vessels drawing 5 feet of water.

At 30th June, 1934, ten weirs and locks had been completed, and were in operation, two were almost complete and the river was permanently navigable by vessels drawing 5 feet for a distance of about 600 miles. Another lock is under construction at Euston.

The expenditure for the construction of reservoirs, locks and other works at 30th June, 1934, amounted to £9,599,236.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICES.

In the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, ferry services have been established by private companies to transport passengers, vehicles, etc., across the harbours, the conditions under which the services are conducted being regulated by license. At 30th June, 1933, thirty-seven boats licensed to carry 30,993 passengers were in service, and 578 persons were employed. Approximately 22,492,808 passengers were carried during the year 1932-33; and in accidents 10 passengers and 36 employees were injured; the total revenue amounted to £336,143, and the expenditure to £318,088. Some of the services in Sydney Harbour were discontinued after the opening of the Harbour Bridge in March, 1932.

These ferries are distinct from those to which reference is made in the chapter entitled Local Government, which are maintained by the central Government or by municipalities or shires for the free transport of traffic across rivers where bridges have not been erected.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Freight charges represent an important factor in the cost of marketing in overseas countries the products of the industries of New South Wales. Generally the rates charged by British lines of steamships are determined by organisations of shipowners.

An association of shipowners and shippers, known as the Australian Oversea Transport Association, was formed in June, 1929, with the object of organising on an economical basis the shipping services to and from Australia. A series of agreements has been arranged in regard to rates of freight and other conditions affecting the shipment of cargoes by vessels engaged regularly in the trade between Australia and Europe.

During the war period, rates of freight rose to an extraordinary level. The maximum for most commodities was reached in 1919, then the over-supply of shipping led to a general decline and the movement became steadily downward. The decrease is especially noticeable in regard to classes of cargo carried by tramp steamers, *e.g.*, wheat, for which freight was charged at £7 10s. per ton in 1920, and in the following year space was obtained at the rate of £2 6s. 8d. per ton. During the six years ended June, 1934, rates for most commodities were fairly steady.

As a rule, freight on general cargoes is paid in sterling at the port of destination. If freight was prepaid in Australia in 1930-31 and later years, shippers were required to add to the rates quoted an additional charge on account of exchange. On refrigerated cargoes, exchange was charged at concession rates, viz., 3 per cent. in 1930-31, 23 per cent. in July to December, 1931, and 18 per cent. since 1st January, 1932. The rates of exchange quoted by the Australian banks are shown in the Chapter "Private Finance" of this volume.

The following statement shows the range of rates for the carriage of various commodities by steamer from Sydney to London in 1911 and later years:—

Article.	1911.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Butter box 56 lb	2s. to 2s. 6d.	6s.	4s.	4s.	4s.*
Copra ton	40s.	225s. to 120s.	61s. 3d.	61s. 3d.	61s. 3d.
Hides lb	40s. to 52s. 6d.†	1½d. to 1d.	½d.	½d.	½d.
Leather ton	60s.	270s. to 244s.	137s. 9d.	137s. 9d.	137s. 9d.
Mutton—Frozen ... lb	½d. to 1½d.	1½d.	1d.	1d.	1d.*
Tallow ton	40s. to 42s. 6d.	180s. to 170s.	70s. 9d.	70s. 9d.	70s. 9d.
Wheat ton	17s. 6d. to 30s.	120s. to 46s. 8d.	32s. 6d. to 20s.	30s. to 20s.	27s. 6d. to 20s.
Wool—Greasy lb.	½d. to 1½d.	1½d.†	1½d.†	1½d.†	1½d.†
Measured Goods—40 cub. ft. ...	25s. to 45s.	120s. to 105s.	63s.	63s.	63s.
Tinbar 100 sup. ft.	6s.	35s. to 22s.	11s.	10s. to 11s.	10s. to 11s.

† Per ton. ‡ Plus 5% primage, less 10% rebate, and in 1933-34 an additional rebate of 1s. 9d. per bale. * Less 7½%.

Wool is carried direct to Continental ports in Europe at the same rates as to London (except that the rebate of 1s. 9d. is not allowed), but the rates are higher if it is taken to London and transhipped there to the Continent. The rate for wool from Sydney to Japan in recent years was 1½d. per lb., less 10 per cent. rebate.

PORT CHARGES.

The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Lighthouses Act and the Federal Navigation Act, and by the State authorities under the Navigation Act of New South Wales, the Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, and the Sydney Harbour Trust Acts. The various charges are shown in detail in the Statistical Register of New South Wales, published annually, and only a brief reference to the rates collected by each authority is made in this volume.

The gross collections by the State authorities, *i.e.*, the Department of Navigation of New South Wales and the Sydney Harbour Trust, during recent years are shown below in comparison with those during the years 1910-11 and 1920-21:—

Charges.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Pilotage	43,856	74,733	58,221	63,847	59,958
Harbour Removal Fees	7,306	10,647	3,786	3,991	3,367
Harbour and Light Rates	41,331	49,551	46,015	44,030	41,841
Navigation Department Fees, etc. ...	9,256	10,839	1,170	957	986
Harbour and Tonnage Rates (Out-ports)	6,792	72,865	116,690	136,473	146,086
Sydney Harbour Trust—					
Wharfrage and Tonnage Rates ...	228,379	475,230	499,736	596,362	581,500
Rents of Wharves, Jetties, etc. ...	77,930	188,473	192,649	173,893	168,965
Rents of other premises	46,178	71,666	102,951	81,910	78,690
Miscellaneous	22,273	61,629	44,841	27,846	26,804
Total	483,301	1,015,633	1,065,959	1,129,309	1,108,197

The light-houses and light dues collected in Australia by the Commonwealth Government during the year ended 30th June, 1933, amounted to £194,786, and receipts under the Federal Navigation Act to £9,751.

Charges levied on Ships.

The principal charges imposed under Federal legislation are light dues and fees for the survey of ships, the adjustment of compasses, etc.

The Commonwealth light dues must be paid in respect of every ship entering a port in Australia. The rate, payable quarterly, is 9d. per ton (net), and payment at one port covers all Australian ports which the vessel may enter during the ensuing period of three months. Vessels calling at only one port in Australia *en route* to an overseas destination are charged at the rate of 5d. per ton (net). If a vessel is laid up for a period of at least one month, a proportionate remission of the light dues may be made.

The Federal Navigation Act prescribes that sea-going vessels must be surveyed at least once in every twelve months, and a vessel may not go to sea without a certificate of survey or equipment issued by the Federal Department of Navigation, or other approved certificate. The fees for survey and for compass adjustment are collected by the Federal Department of Navigation and paid to licensed marine surveyors and compass adjusters. The prescribed survey fees for a twelve-months' certificate in respect of steamers, motor ships, and of sailing ships (15 tons and over) with auxiliary engines, range from £4 where the gross registered tonnage does not exceed 100 tons to £13 10s. if the gross tonnage is between 2,100 and 2,400 tons; and a charge is made for each additional 300 tons at the rate of 30s. for passenger ships and £1 for cargo ships. For ships under 1,800 tons propelled by sails only, the fee ranges from £3 to £6 with 15s. for each additional 300 tons. The survey fees for dry docking certificates range from £1 to £4, and double rates are charged for vessels without certificates of survey. The fees for the adjustment of a ship's compasses range from £2 2s. to £7 7s.

The certification of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales is a function of the State Department of Navigation. The fees payable to marine surveyors for surveys in respect of a

twelve months' certificate range from £2 to £8 where the tonnage does not exceed 600 tons, with £2 for each additional 300 tons up to a maximum of £20.

Pilotage rates are charged by the Navigation Department of New South Wales in respect of every ship entering or clearing a port in the State. Vessels engaged in the whaling trade and vessels in the charge of a master possessing a pilotage certificate are exempt unless a pilot is actually employed. The rate is 1½d. per ton (net), on arrival and on departure for ships (a) in ballast, (b) arriving solely for refitting or docking, (c) resorting to port solely on pleasure or for orders, repairs, provisions or coal, or through stress of weather or otherwise in distress. The rate for other ships is 2½d. per ton on arrival and on departure. The maximum rate is £25 and the minimum is £3 at Sydney or Newcastle, and £1 10s. at other ports.

Vessels being removed from one place to another in a port where there is a pilot establishment are charged harbour removal dues unless the master possesses a pilotage certificate. The rate for a removal varies from £1 to £4 10s. according to the size of the vessel; half rates are charged after the third removal.

The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly at the rate of 4d. per ton (net). The exemptions are vessels engaged in the whaling trade, vessels entering port for refitting or docking, for pleasure, orders, repairs, provisions or coal, or in distress, and those in respect of which the rate has been paid at any port in the State during the preceding six months.

Tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons and over while berthed at a wharf—the charge is $\frac{8}{10}$ d. per ton (gross) for each period of six hours. Vessels under 240 tons are liable for berthing charges, the daily rate in Sydney Harbour being 1s. to 10s., according to passenger capacity, for vessels engaged in picnic, excursion or passenger traffic, and 2s. 6d. to 10s. for other vessels. Berthing charges in other ports are calculated at the rate of 2s. 6d. for each period of six hours. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies the tonnage rates and berthing charges in respect of their vessels are not charged as they accrue, but are accounted for in rent.

Moorings may be laid down in Sydney Harbour with the approval of the Harbour Trust Commissioners. An annual license fee of £5 is charged for moorings owned and used by shipping companies; and from 2s. 6d. to 10s. for those used in connection with docking premises or for small vessels. In other ports vessels are allowed to occupy Government mooring buoys for a period of two clear days free of charge, thereafter buoyage rates ranging from £1 to £3 per day are imposed. Exemption from buoyage rates may be granted by the officer in charge of a port if a vessel is detained through stress of weather or when an unforeseen circumstance renders it desirable that the vessel should occupy a Government buoy.

Tugs, ferry boats, hulks, and launches plying for hire in Sydney Harbour must obtain a license, for which the charge is £1 per annum. For water boats supplying water to shipping in the port the annual license fee is £5; for lighters, 2s. per ton up to 200 tons and 1s. for each additional ton, the minimum fee being £2; and for watermen 5s. In other ports the annual license fees for ballast lighters and for watermen are £1 and 10s. respectively. The charge for water supplied to a vessel by the Sydney Harbour Trust is 2s. per 1,000 gallons if the water is taken through hoses supplied by the Commissioners; in other cases the rate is 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

Harbour and Wharfage Rates.

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on the vessels and payable by their owners, harbour or wharfage rates payable by the owners of the goods are imposed on the cargoes landed or shipped in the ports. Goods transhipped are subject to transshipment rates and not to inward or outward wharfage or harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt. The schedules of rates for the port of Sydney are contained in the Sydney Harbour Trust regulations, and for other ports they are proclaimed under the Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act.

In Sydney Harbour, unless it is otherwise specified in the schedule, the inward rate is 4s. per ton assessed by weight or by measurement (40 cubic feet) at the option of the Commissioners. There are a number of special inward rates—some apply only to Australian products arriving from another port in the Commonwealth, *e.g.*, 2s. 6d. per ton of dairy produce, fresh fish, poultry, iron or steel, fencing wire, copper or stone; 2s. 6d. per 630 superficial feet of rough or sawn timber. The inward rate on coal is 1s. per ton, and on liquid fuel 2s. per ton, but only the transshipment rate—6d. per ton—is levied when these commodities are shipped in Sydney for consumption as bunker fuel by the loading vessel. Kerosene in the case is charged at the rate of 2½d. per case; green fruit—Australian 1½d. and other 2d. per package; vegetables, 1½d. per case; timber (other than Australian), 3s. 6d. per 630 super feet; copra, 3s. per ton; guano, 1s. 3d. per ton; sugar for refining, 2s. per ton; wool, 9d. per bale. The general rate on transshipments is 6d. per ton, but there are a number of special rates ranging down to ½d. per ton, which is payable on pumpkins and melons.

The general outward rate in operation in Sydney Harbour is 1s. 6d. per ton. The rate in respect of coal is 6d. per ton; wheat and coke 9d. per ton; wool 9d. per bale; ore 4½d. per ton.

In ports other than Sydney there is a schedule of inward rates for coastwise and interstate goods, and a separate schedule for oversea goods. The inward general rate for coastwise and interstate goods arriving at these ports is 2s. per ton, and special rates include coal and firewood 6d. per ton; coke and fertilisers 1s. per ton; ores 4½d. per ton; ore products 9d. per ton; timber 2s. per 630 super. feet. The general inward rate imposed on oversea goods is 4s. per ton by weight or by measurement, and the special rates include coal 1s. per ton; undressed timber 3s. 6d. per 630 super feet; ore 9d. per ton.

The outward rate on coastwise, interstate, and oversea goods is 1s. per ton, unless otherwise specified; ore and ore products are rated at 4½d. per ton; timber—sawn or rough—1s. 3d. per 630 super feet; wool shipped overseas 6d. per bale.

Storage Charges.

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage and shed charges are imposed on goods placed on a wharf if not removed within a specified period.

SHIPPING REGISTERS.

Shipping in New South Wales is registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act of the Imperial Parliament, under sections which apply to the United Kingdom and to all British dominions. The Act prescribes that all British vessels engaged in trade must be registered, except those under 15 tons burthen employed in the coasting trade of the part of the British Empire in which the owners reside. Ships not legally registered are not entitled to recognition as British ships and are not permitted to proceed to sea. Although the registration of vessels under 15 tons is not compulsory, many small vessels are registered at the request of the owners, as registration facilitates the transaction of business for the purpose of sale

or mortgage. The flag for merchant ships registered in Australia is the red ensign usually flown by British merchant vessels, defaced with a white seven-pointed star indicating the six federated States of Australia and the territories of the Commonwealth and the five smaller white stars representing the Southern Cross.

In New South Wales shipping registers are kept at the ports of Sydney and Newcastle. The following statement shows particulars regarding the shipping on the registers, as at 30th June, 1934:—

Tonnage Class.	Steam.		Motor.		Sailing.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Under 50 tons	200	4,363	261	2,713	196	2,206	657	9,282
50 and under 500...	123	19,786	2	307	63	9,336	188	29,429
500 " " 1,000...	13	9,035	1	516	4	3,438	18	12,989
1,000 " " 2,000...	8	12,061	1	1,883	3	3,727	12	17,671
2,000 and over	7	18,595	1	2,626	...	...	8	21,221
Total	351	63,840	266	8,045	266	18,707	883	90,592

Twenty-four vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,163 tons (net), were sold during 1933-34. Twenty-three of these vessels were sold to British subjects, and the transactions did not necessarily involve removal from the registers.

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING.

Accommodation for building, fitting, and repairing ships has been provided by State and private enterprise at Sydney and Newcastle, and at four other ports in New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour there are four large graving docks, five floating docks, and seven patent slips.

Two graving docks, the Fitzroy and the Sutherland, situated on Cockatoo Island, were under the control of the Government of New South Wales until February, 1913, when they were transferred to the Commonwealth. They were controlled later by the Australian Commonwealth Shipping Board until 1st March, 1933, when the Commonwealth Government leased the undertaking to a private company under agreement for a term of 21 years. The agreement was ratified by the Cockatoo Dockyard Agreement Act, 1933. The annual rent ranges from a minimum of £1,000 to a maximum of £50,000, the rent for the first year being £1,000. Thereafter it is to be calculated as a proportion—rising from 2½ per cent. to 5 per cent.—of the turnover, less 2½ per cent. of the cost of stores and materials used. The Sutherland Dock is 720 feet long, and can accommodate a vessel with a breadth of 88 feet, and a draught of 30 feet. The Fitzroy Dock is 496 feet long and its breadth is 45 feet. It can take vessels drawing 18 feet 3 inches. At Cockatoo Island there are also two patent slips, where vessels drawing 9 feet and 4 feet respectively may be slipped.

A private company, Mort's Dock and Engineering Company, Limited, owns two graving docks in Sydney Harbour, four floating docks and three patent slips. The Woolwich Dock is 850 feet long, and at high tide can take vessels drawing 28 feet; Mort's Dock is 641 feet long, and vessels drawing 19 feet 6 inches may be floated into it. The largest of the slips is 270 feet long; it can take a vessel weighing 1,500 tons gross, drawing 11

feet forward and 16 feet aft. The works of the Mort's Dock and Engineering Company are equipped with plant for shipbuilding, as well as for all classes of repairs.

There is another dock, under private ownership, with a lifting power of 300 tons, and the State Government maintains a slip with a lifting capacity of 50 tons.

At Newcastle there are a floating dock and two patent slips attached to the State Government Dockyards at Walsh Island, and two slips which are privately owned.

The works at Walsh Island were established on a site which was originally a sandspit, and has been built up by dredging from the bed of the Hunter River. In 1913, after the Cockatoo Dockyard had been transferred to the Federal Government, workshops were erected at Walsh Island for the construction and repair of Government dredges and other vessels. Subsequently the establishment was extended, and provision was made for the construction of merchant ships and ferry steamers, and for other classes of engineering and iron work. Early in 1933 it was decided to restrict operations exclusively to docking. The length of the dock is 630 feet and it is 82 feet broad, with a capacity for floating vessels up to 15,000 tons. The cost of constructing the floating dock to 31st December, 1933, amounted to £502,330 including £135,000 contributed by the Commonwealth. The patent slips are 292 feet in length; one has a lifting power of 600 tons and the other 300 tons. During the year ended 30th June, 1934, nineteen vessels were shipped at Walsh Island, and twenty-five were docked. The gross tonnage of these vessels was 53,321.

Graving docks under the control of the State Government are maintained at the ports of the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, and Manning Rivers to meet the requirements of vessels engaged in the coastal trade. The largest, at Richmond River, is 214 feet 6 inches long and 45 feet wide; it can accommodate a vessel with a draught of 10 feet. Thirty-six vessels with a gross tonnage of 3,116 tons were docked at these ports during the year 1933-34.

During recent years only a few vessels have been built in New South Wales, the number in 1933-34 being ten, viz., two steam vessels, 145 tons; six motor vessels, 69 tons; and two sailing vessels, 27 tons.

SEAMEN.

Matters relating to the employment of seamen are subject to control by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Federal Navigation Act. Provision is made for the regulation of the methods of engagement and discharge, the form of agreement, rating, the ship's complement, discipline, hygiene, and accommodation. Mercantile marine offices were established in March, 1922, to undertake functions performed hitherto by State shipping offices at Sydney and Newcastle, where engagements and discharges are registered.

The following statement shows the number of transactions at the offices during the last six years:—

Year ended 30th June.	Engagements Registered.			Discharges Registered.			Licenses to Ship.		
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Total.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Total.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Total.
1929	17,848	2,091	19,939	18,195	2,138	20,333	579	63	642
1930	17,740	1,573	19,313	17,429	1,337	18,766	501	35	536
1931	13,916	1,836	15,752	13,271	2,134	15,405	315	40	355
1932	15,000	1,598	17,198	15,138	1,408	16,546	259	47	306
1933	15,479	1,933	17,412	15,762	1,927	17,689	235	37	272
1934	13,760	2,098	15,858	13,409	2,022	15,431	191	27	218

The rates of wages, hours of labour, and conditions under which crews work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia are fixed by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. In accordance with the practice of the Federal industrial tribunals the rates are subject to periodical adjustment on account of changes in retail prices

The rates ruling in May, 1934, were as follows, victualling and accommodation being provided in addition to wages:—

Occupation.	Rates of Wages per Month.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Officers—Chief	18	8	0	to	32	2	6
Second	16	8	0	„	28	2	6
Third	17	8	0	„	23	12	6
Junior	£16 8s. 0l.						
Engineers—Chief	22	18	0	to	62	2	6
Second	21	8	0	„	37	10	6
Third	18	8	0	„	29	2	6
Fourth	16	18	0	„	24	9	6
Firemen	£14 17s. 6d.						
Trimmers	£12 17s. 6d.						
Seamen—Steamers	£12 17s. 6d.						
Cooks	11	7	6	to	19	17	6
Stewards	11	7	6	to	15	17	6
Stewardesses	£7 12s. 6d.						

The monthly rates payable to officers and engineers vary according to the size of the vessels on which they are engaged.

Except where provided specifically in the awards and agreements, the ordinary hours of work for seamen are eight per day, and overtime must be paid for time worked in excess of eight hours. Manning conditions are regulated by committees representing the shipowners and the unions.

Compensation to seamen is provided by a federal law, the Seamen's Compensation Act, 1911, which applies to ships in the service of the Commonwealth (exclusive of naval and military service), and to ships trading with Australia, or engaged in any occupation in Australian waters, or in trade and commerce with other countries or among the States. The schedules of the Act indicate the amount of compensation payable, in case of death or total or partial incapacity resulting from personal injury by accident to seamen in the course of their employment. Methods of procedure for the recovery of compensation are prescribed by regulations under the Act.

Seamen employed on New South Wales ships, *i.e.*, ships registered in New South Wales, or owned or chartered by the Government or by a person or body corporate whose place of business is in the State, may claim compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act of New South Wales, if they agree not to proceed under the federal law.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.

The navigation laws contain stringent provisions designed to prevent unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea, and to ensure that all vessels are manned by competent crews, that life-saving appliances are carried, and that special arrangements are made to safeguard dangerous cargoes. Regulations have been framed for the prevention of collisions, also rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

On account of the regularity of the coast of New South Wales and the absence of islands, navigation in the seaboard waters is usually safe. Along a coastline less than 700 miles in length there are about thirty light-houses,

and lighted beacons, leading lights, and other guides have been placed for the safety of harbour navigation in the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla and other shipping places. The lights on the sea coast are under the control of the Commonwealth.

Pilotage is a State service under the provisions of the Navigation Act of New South Wales. A pilot must be engaged for every vessel entering or leaving a port of New South Wales unless the master holds a certificate of exemption. Such certificates may be granted to British subjects only, for use in respect of British ships registered in Australia or New Zealand and employed in the trade between ports in Australasia and the South Sea Islands, or engaged in whaling. The pilotage rates are shown on page 570.

Wrecks and shipping casualties which occur to British merchant shipping on or near the coast of New South Wales are investigated by Courts of Marine Inquiry. The majority of wrecks reported are small coasters under 200 tons. The following statement shows the wrecks reported in each of the last five years. The figures relate to vessels with crews who were domiciled in New South Wales:—

Year ended 30th June.	British Vessels.				Total Tonnage (net).	Crews and Passen- gers.	Lives Lost.
	Steam.	Motor.	Sailing.	Total.			
1930	3	...	...	3	302	31	...
1931	2	1	...	3	2,722	258	...
1932	2	...	1	3	1,265	42	...
1933	4	1	...	5	589	9	1
1934	8	...	1	9	1,283	75	17

Lifeboat stations are maintained at Sydney and at Newcastle, and life-saving appliances are kept at certain places along the coast. The pilot vessels are fitted for rescue work, and steam tugs are subsidised for assisting vessels in distress.

The Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society of New South Wales affords relief to distressed seamen and their dependents and to the crews and necessitous passengers wrecked in New South Wales waters. It is maintained by public subscription, without subsidy from the State. The relief given during the year 1932-33 amounted to £800.

LAND TRANSPORT.

The problem of establishing an efficient system of transport in New South Wales is rendered difficult by several causes, viz., the existence of a belt of rugged highlands comparatively near the coast readily passable at only a few points; the consequent difficulty in connecting the coast with the interior; the absence of navigable rivers and waterways; and the scattered nature of the settlement.

The rugged approaches to the Great Dividing Range defied the efforts of explorers until 1813, when an expedition succeeded in crossing the mountains, and the first road over the range was opened in 1815. Shortly afterwards a way was discovered across the mountains in the vicinity of Lake George, near the spot where Goulburn now stands. These routes remained the easiest lines of communication with the interior to the west and south, and when railways were built they followed the roads. Strangely enough, the only real gap in the mountains, situated opposite Newcastle, and discovered by Cunningham in 1825, has not yet been utilised for traffic. The Great Northern Railway traverses the mountains by way of a higher gap at Murrurundi.

The early policy of the government made Sydney the centre of the whole settlement commercially as well as politically. With the advantageous situation on an unrivalled natural harbour, it became from the earliest times the point from which the roads radiated, and to which trade and commerce were drawn, despite the facts that its immediate district was not well adapted for agriculture and that access to the fertile interior was impeded by difficult mountains. In point of situation Port Stephens and Jervis Bay, excellent natural harbours situated respectively 85 miles north and 82 miles south of Sydney, are both qualified to constitute commercial outlets for the interior, especially Port Stephens, which is the most central port of the State and has the advantage of large coal supplies in close proximity. The development of this port has been urged strongly as part of a decentralisation scheme, and Jervis Bay may eventually become a shipping centre. There is not a good harbour north of Port Stephens; and Twofold Bay, on the far South Coast, is probably too difficult of access from the interior to develop into an oversea shipping port.

The interior of New South Wales is connected with the sea by rail at Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The North Coast railway which runs parallel with the coast line, touches the seaboard at Coffs Harbour. One of its branches runs to Byron Bay near the northern extremity and another traverses the coastal strip to Dorrigo on the western side of the line but does not yet extend across the Dividing Range. Parts of the southern Riverina are served by border railways which form part of the Victorian Government system giving access to ports on the southern coast of Australia.

In view of its vast spaces New South Wales is especially adapted for aviation, and facilities for transport by air are available on a number of routes.

Land Transport Services.

The railways and tramways in New South Wales, with the exception of the Victorian Government lines in the Riverina and a few private lines, are the property of the State. Other land transport services are conducted as a general rule, by private enterprise though there are a number of Government motor omnibus services in the metropolitan district.

Since the passing of the Transport Act in June, 1930, there has been a series of important changes in respect of the administration of these services. At that time the railways and tramways were controlled by the

same statutory body, which consisted of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor, the other land transport services were subject to a measure of supervision by the police and local authorities, and matters relating to the maintenance and construction of main roads were administered by the Main Roads Board. Large sums of money had been expended by the Main Roads Board on the improvement of the highways, and motor transport services for both passenger and goods traffic had expanded rapidly to the detriment of the railway and tramway revenues.

The Transport Act—which relates to land transport services, except railways—was designed to effect an improvement in the tramway services and to provide a greater measure of control over privately-owned motor services with the object of eliminating wasteful duplication. A Commissioner of Road Transport was appointed to administer the Act, transport trusts were constituted to supervise the services in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, the tramways were removed from the control of the Railway Commissioners and vested in the transport trusts to be administered by a management board, and the Government was authorised to appoint advisory committees from time to time to report upon matters relating to transport.

The Metropolitan Transport Trust was appointed in terms of the Transport Act in August, 1930, to exercise supervision in a district comprised by the county of Cumberland, and the parish of Cowan, in the county of Northumberland, was added by proclamation on 1st October, 1930. The Newcastle and District Transport Trust was appointed in October, 1930, for an area embracing the city of Newcastle, its suburban municipalities and parts of the Tarro and Lake Macquarie Shires. The trusts had the exclusive right of operating tramway services, they were empowered to levy special license fees in respect of motor omnibus services, and in assessing the fees to take into consideration the measure of competition with the tramways.

In August, 1931, the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act was passed and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Board was appointed for the purpose of improving and co-ordinating the services and facilities relating to transport. The board was required to furnish a report to the Government as to steps to be taken to co-ordinate the activities of the various transport authorities and the Main Roads Board, and to provide for the administration of the services under one corporate body. The Act also contained provisions which commenced on 2nd November, 1931, imposing further obligations upon persons conducting motor transport services and gave the board authority to levy special charges in respect of passengers and goods carried in motor vehicles.

Legislation for merging the transport administrative authorities was embodied in the Ministry for Transport Act passed in March, 1932. A Department of Transport was created under a responsible Minister of the Crown, the offices of the Railway Commissioners, the Transport Trusts, the Commissioner of Road Transport, the Tramways Management Board, the Main Roads Board, and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Board were abolished, and their functions were transferred to a Board of Transport Commissioners comprised by a Chief Commissioner, seven other Transport Commissioners to supervise the various branches of the Department, and the Commissioner of Police.

After a short period another important change was made in terms of the Transport (Division of Functions) Act, 1932, which was proclaimed on 29th December, 1932. The Board of Transport Commissioners was abolished, the Ministry of Transport was divided into three departments, each under the control of a Commissioner, viz., (1) railways, (2) road transport and tramways, (3) main roads, and authority was given for the appointment of an assistant commissioner in each department.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Length of Roads.

Statistics as to roads are collected triennially, and in 1930 the length of roads in the State was approximately 118,776 miles, of which 10,858 miles were in the municipalities, 101,737 miles in the shires, and 6,181 miles, chiefly in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, were under the control of the Public Works Department.

The nature of the roads may be seen in the following statement:—

Divisions.			Blocked, Metalled, Gravelled, Ballasted, etc.	Formed only.	Cleared only.	Natural surface.	Total.
			miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
Municipalities	...	...	5,780	1,973	1,812	1,293	10,858
Shires	...	...	21,464	17,928	30,616	31,729	101,737
Western Division*	...	...	301	662	2,503	2,715	6,181
Total	...	...	27,545	20,563	34,931	35,737	118,776

* 30th June, 1932.

The principal roads leading southward from Sydney are the Prince's Highway (349 miles), traversing the coastal districts to the Victorian border; and the Hume Highway (367 miles), via Goulburn and Gundagai to Albury. The Federal Highway (42 miles) runs from the Hume Highway, near Yarra, to the Federal Capital Territory; and the Monaro Highway (254 miles) from Tathra, on the coast, via Cooma and Tumut to Wagga.

The western highways are the Great Western (129 miles) from Sydney to Bathurst; the Mid-western (610 miles approximately) from Bathurst through Cowra, Wyalong, Balranald, and Wentworth to the South Australian border near the southern corner of New South Wales; the North-western (425 miles) from Bathurst via Orange, Trangie, Nyngan, and Bourke to Barringun on the Queensland border; and the Barrier Highway (about 394 miles) from Nyngan, via Cobar, Wilcannia, and Broken Hill to the South Australian border at Cockburn.

The principal northern roads are the Pacific Highway (609 miles), traversing the coastal districts from North Sydney to Newcastle, thence via Hexham and the coastal towns to the Queensland border at Coolangatta; the New England Highway (446 miles), from Hexham, thence through Maitland, and along the tablelands through Glen Innes and Tenterfield to the Queensland border near Mount Lindsay. The Oxley Highway (377 miles), branching from the Pacific Highway near Wauchope, connects it with the North-western Highway at Trangie; and the Gwydir Highway (326 miles) branches from the same road at South Grafton and runs westerly via Glen Innes and Moree to Collarenebri. A road 16 miles in length between Lansdowne and Hornsby connects the Hume and Pacific Highways.

SUPERVISION OF ROADS.

Prior to the enactment of legislation providing for the incorporation of shires, the State was divided into road districts, each under the supervision of an officer directly responsible to the Commissioner for Roads. These officers had under their care the greater part of the roads and bridges of the State outside the municipalities, and the municipal councils were generally responsible for those within the incorporated areas. Road trusts formed under various Acts had the supervision of the expenditure of certain grants for the maintenance of roads in districts chiefly of minor importance as well as some important roads in the vicinity of the metropolis.

When the local government system was extended over the whole of the eastern and central divisions of the State by the Local Government Act of 1906 the councils of the municipalities and shires took over the administration of the roads, bridges, etc., under the control of the Roads Department, with the exception of those in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, and certain bridges and ferries proclaimed as "national works." The Act provided for the payment of endowment to municipalities and shires, the minimum endowment payable to shires being fixed at £150,000 per annum, and the Minister was empowered to withhold payment of endowment from a council if his requirements in respect of main roads were not satisfied.

Between 1906 and 1912 the amount of endowment allotted to shires was increased from £150,000 to £360,000, but the expenditure by the councils on the important roadways was not sufficient to maintain them in a serviceable condition. It was decided, therefore, to reduce the amount of general endowment to the minimum, and to make a separate vote to councils for the upkeep of the main roads. This arrangement was continued until the rapid development of motor transport led to a change and the Main Roads Act was passed in 1924 to place the main roads under the supervision of a board.

Main Roads Administration.

The Main Roads Act, 1924, was brought into operation by proclamation as from 1st January, 1925. The first Main Roads Board was appointed in the following month and commenced operations on 12th March, 1925. The Board functioned for a period of seven years then its work was transferred to the control of a Board of Transport Commissioners to be administered in co-ordination with the railways and tramways and other transport services. Subsequently the main roads administration was reorganised as a separate department in the Ministry of Transport under the control of a commissioner who, with an assistant commissioner, was appointed for a term of seven years (see page 577).

Under existing arrangements the Main Roads Department exercises control over works (including bridges and ferries) on main and developmental roads in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State, and the Department of Public Works has charge of governmental works on other roads in these divisions and of all road works in the Western Division, including those on main roads in the municipalities in this division.

The Main Roads Department co-operates with the municipal and shire councils in the work of constructing and maintaining a well-organised system of main highways, with the primary object of developing the lands

in the State, of feeding the railways with traffic, of giving the primary producers access to markets, and of providing facilities for modern motor traffic.

Public roads except those within the City of Sydney, may be proclaimed as main roads upon the recommendation of the Commissioner. The most important classes of main roads are (1) the State highways which form the principal avenues of road communication between the coast and the interior or throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; (2) trunk roads which are the secondary avenues, forming with the State highways the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; (3) ordinary main roads which are those not classified as highways or trunk roads. Any road not being a main road, may be proclaimed as a developmental road if it will help to develop a district, then a portion or the whole cost of construction may be provided from a fund formed in the Main Roads Department for the purpose.

The terms of the Main Roads Act require that the moneys of the Main Roads Department be kept in separate funds: (1) the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund for metropolitan main roads, *i.e.*, those in the County of Cumberland which, for the purposes of the Act, is deemed to include the municipalities of Katoomba and Blackheath, and the shire of the Blue Mountains, also small sections of the Bulli, Colo, and Blaxland shires added in 1920; (2) the Country Main Roads Fund; (3) the Developmental Roads Fund. Another fund—the Federal Aid Roads Fund—was kept for moneys to be applied to road works in terms of an agreement between the States and the Commonwealth, as described later. In consequence of an amendment of the agreement this fund is being closed.

The income of the two Main Roads funds is derived chiefly from (*a*) the proceeds of taxes in respect of motor vehicles; (*b*) annual subsidies from the State revenues; (*c*) grants from the Federal Government; (*d*) contributions by municipal and shire councils; (*e*) loan moneys appropriated for the main roads. The Developmental Roads Fund consists mainly of moneys made available by the State and Commonwealth Governments.

The proceeds of taxation in respect of motor vehicles owned by residents of the metropolitan district are apportioned in equal shares between the two Main Roads funds, and the Country Main Roads fund receives the taxes on motor vehicles registered in the country. This fund receives payments also from funds controlled by the Commissioner for Road Transport, into which motor registration and license fees and taxes and fees in respect of motor omnibus services are paid to meet certain costs of the transport services, such as police supervision of traffic and the maintenance of roads used by motor omnibuses.

The council in the metropolitan road district may be required to contribute to the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund at a rate not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ of the unimproved capital value of rateable property. The rate was fixed at the maximum $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ for the years 1925 to 1932, inclusive, and was reduced to $\frac{1}{10}$ d. for the year 1933. The rate payable in respect of land used for agricultural and pastoral purposes, or land in the city of Sydney, is one half the rate levied on other lands in the district.

Contributions by country councils to the Country Main Roads Fund depend upon the amount expended on the main roads, the maximum in any year being the sum equal to a rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of rateable property.

The main roads funds are expended for the maintenance and construction of main roads in the respective districts, the payment of loans, charges, principal and interest, and for administrative expenses.

In the metropolitan district, where the levy is compulsory, the whole cost of construction and maintenance of main roads is paid from the funds of the Main Roads Department, but the actual work may be done by the councils.

In the country districts assistance in respect of road works may be granted by the Department to the council of any area through which a main road passes, and the council may be required to contribute part of the cost of the work as prescribed by the Act. Voluntary offers from the councils to pay a greater proportion of the cost than is prescribed may be accepted; or, in special circumstances, the whole cost of any particular work may be paid from the roads funds or the cost may be advanced to be repaid by the councils. The proportion of the cost of works on country roads borne by the Department of Main Roads varies with the class of roads. From 1st July, 1928, to 1st May, 1931, the Department paid the whole cost on works on State highways in the country, at least two-thirds of the expenditure on trunk roads, and half the cost on ordinary main roads. Additional assistance has been granted since 1st November, 1932, for bridge construction, viz., the whole cost of bridges on trunk roads and three-fourths on ordinary main roads.

Funds for works on developmental roads are provided wholly by Parliamentary appropriation, and the local councils are required to maintain such roads in a satisfactory condition. Certain payments are made annually from the Country Main Roads Fund to councils of western municipalities and to the Department of Public Works for the construction and maintenance of roads in the Western Division.

As a special emergency measure the sum of £200,000, viz., £46,000 from the Cumberland Main Roads Fund and £154,000 from the Country Main Roads Fund, was transferred to Consolidated Revenue in 1932-33.

Commonwealth Grants for Main Roads.

Apart from the assistance granted by the State Government for the construction and upkeep of roads, the Commonwealth Parliament, in each year from 1st July, 1923, to 30th June, 1926, appropriated moneys to assist the States in regard to roads. The amounts of the Federal grants were paid into a trust fund at the Commonwealth Treasury, and made available to the States as expenditure approved by the Federal authorities was incurred.

In 1926 the Federal Government amended the system of federal aid for road construction. The Federal Aid Roads Act was passed to authorise the Commonwealth to contract agreements with the various States, providing for the distribution among the States of a sum of £20,000,000 in ten equal annual instalments for the construction and reconstruction of federal aid roads defined as—(i) Main roads which open up and develop new country; (ii) trunk roads between important towns; (iii) arterial roads to carry the concentrated traffic from developmental, main trunk, and other roads. It was provided that at least one-fourth of all moneys expended under the Act should be on construction. The annual instalments were allocated amongst the States on the basis of three-fifths population and two-fifths area.

The funds provided by the Commonwealth were obtained from Customs duties on motor-cars and motor accessories, and each State participating in the scheme was required to expend a minimum amount equal to three-fourths of the sums provided by the Commonwealth. The State's share might be derived either from loans or from State revenue, at least one-eighth of it being derived from revenue, and the amount derived from loans was subject to a sinking fund of 3 per cent. per annum at a rate of interest sufficient to extinguish the indebtedness in twenty years. In terms of the agreement which was signed in June, 1927, New South Wales received an annual grant of £552,000 from the Federal Government, and was required to provide annually from its own resources £414,000, including at least £51,750 from revenue.

In 1931 the agreement was amended. The States were relieved of the duty of providing pro rata contributions as from 1st February, 1930, and the Commonwealth agreed to continue the annual grant at the existing rate until 30th June, 1931, then to grant until 31st December, 1936, the amount yielded by a customs duty of 2½d. per gallon on petrol imported into Australia and an excise duty of 1½d. per gallon on petrol refined in Australia. Moreover, the use of the money available from the petrol tax was extended to maintenance and repairs as well as construction. The receipts under the amended agreement are apportioned between the County of Cumberland and the Country Main Roads Funds in the same ratio as the receipts from motor taxation, and the Federal Aid Roads Fund in which the moneys were kept formerly is being closed.

Details of the income and expenditure of the funds of the Department for the financial years ended 30th June, 1930, to 1933, are shown below, also the total amounts to 30th June, 1933:—

Particulars.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Total to 30th June, 1933.
<i>Income.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Motor taxes, fees, etc. ...	1,526,647	1,258,883	1,181,219	1,028,721	9,926,785
Rates requisitioned from Councils ...	341,556	344,786	318,326	264,521	2,521,575
Loans raised by Councils ...	122,518	18,511	(—) 594*	...	693,611
Contributions by Councils ...	55,549	25,407	11,851	11,480	275,349
State Appropriations—					
From Revenue ...	3,757	113,298	13,027	...	812,209
From Loans ...	298,637	230,000	...	86,199	5,076,744
Federal Grants ...	630,780	566,545	472,549	503,050	4,221,929
Plant Earnings ...	82,713	55,812	36,308	48,757	394,846
Miscellaneous ...	88,161	61,562	38,131	36,533	367,286
Total ...	£ 3,150,318	2,674,804	2,670,817	1,979,261	24,290,334
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Construction ...	2,778,338	1,584,146	464,851	782,944	13,420,127
Maintenance ...	1,315,283	848,835	846,847	1,124,336	6,903,006
Loans—					
Repayment, Interest, etc.	324,769	325,412	305,548	286,649	1,864,291
Administrative Expenses ...	97,168	83,946	71,733	67,446	542,641
Plant Running Expenses (including depreciation) ...	81,453	64,897	43,595	42,661	390,180
Miscellaneous ...	9,824	7,999	16,934	51,509	120,549
Total ...	£ 4,606,835	2,915,235	1,749,508	2,355,536	23,240,794

* Adjusted in respect of earlier years.

Motor taxes, fees, etc., form the most important source of income. State loan appropriations, which exceeded £1,000,000 per annum in the earlier years of the Main Roads Board's administration, have been comparatively small in the years reviewed above.

The decline in rates requisitioned from councils in 1932-33 was due in part to a reduction in the levy which operated during the latter part of the year, and partly to the fact that since 1st January, 1932, the councils have paid only the amount of rates actually collected from the ratepayers for the purpose of the requisition. Formerly they were required to pay the total amount requisitioned each year, even if it had not been collected in full.

Details of the expenditure and income of each of the funds during the year 1932-33 are shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.	Cumberland Main Roads.	Country Main Roads.	Develop- mental Roads.	Federal Aid Roads.	Total, All Funds.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Income.</i>					
Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.* ...	221,238	807,483	...	...	1,028,721
Rates requisitioned from Councils	264,521	...	...	...	264,521
Contributions by Councils ...	4,169	6,585	326	400	11,480
State Appropriations from Loans ... ..	...	53,353	32,846	...	86,199
Federal Grants	116,407	386,643	...	...	503,050
Plant Earnings ... ..	...	48,757	...	...	48,757
Miscellaneous	19,257	17,044	232	...	36,533
Total	£ 625,592	1,319,865	33,404	400	1,979,261
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Construction	158,412	521,388	30,436	72,708	782,944
Maintenance	234,194	890,142	...	...	1,124,336
Loans—					
Repayment, Interest, etc.	224,965	61,684	...	...	286,649
Administrative Expenses ...	16,587	49,480	1,379	...	67,446
Plant Running Expenses (in- cluding depreciation) ...	...	42,661	...	...	42,661
Miscellaneous	2,060	48,893	547	...	51,500
Total	£ 636,218	1,614,248	32,362	72,708	2,355,536

* Exclusive of transfers to Consolidated Revenue, viz., Cumberland Fund, £46,000, and Country Fund, £154,000.

Owing to the amendment of the agreement with the Commonwealth, federal grants for roads in 1932-33 were paid to the Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds, and the income of the Federal Aid Roads Fund, which is being closed, was limited to a small sum contributed by councils. The expenditure was from moneys already received under the original agreement.

The expenditure during the year 1933-34 was £2,673,648, including construction £1,039,179, maintenance £1,109,676, interest and repayment of loans £457,907.

The expenditure and income of the various funds in each year since the Main Roads Act was brought into operation are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Cumberland Main Roads.	Country Main Roads.	Developmental Roads.	Federal Aid Roads.	Total, All Funds.
<i>Income.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
1925-26* ...	1,121,275	1,990,095	264,003	...	3,375,373
1926-27 ...	716,825	888,057	276,000	...	1,880,882
1927-28 ...	1,341,508	1,731,102	26,001	1,668,000	4,766,611
1928-29 ...	1,307,562	1,539,137	315,569	1,230,000	4,392,268
1929-30 ...	855,389	1,761,099	176,608	357,222	3,150,318
1930-31 ...	699,642	1,263,392	131,340	580,430	2,674,804
1931-32 ...	710,068	1,358,789	864	1,096	2,070,817
1932-33 ...	6 5,592	1,319,865	33,404	400	1,979,261
Total to 30-6 33...	7,377,861	11,851,536	1,223,789	3,837,148	24,290,334
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
1925-26* ...	685,290	776,084	101,468	...	1,562,842
1926-27 ...	969,723	1,549,365	152,007	...	2,671,095
1927-28 ...	1,120,790	1,288,392	188,238	768,181	3,365,601
1928-29 ...	1,071,975	1,707,453	251,992	982,722	4,014,142
1929-30 ...	1,138,872	2,077,133	271,387	1,119,443	4,606,835
1930-31 ...	784,510	1,263,507	183,305	683,913	2,915,235
1931-32 ...	581,701	952,951	36,982	177,874	1,749,508
1932-33 ...	636,218	1,614,248	32,362	72,708	2,355,536
Total to 30-6-33...	6,989,079	11,229,133	1,217,741	3,804,841	23,240,794

* From 12th March, 1925, to 30th June, 1926.

The expenditure of the Federal Aid Roads Fund to 30th June, 1933, was distributed as follows:—County of Cumberland main roads, £595,059; country main roads, £2,512,637; developmental roads, £273,559, and roads in the Western Division £280,000; the balance, £143,586, was cost of supervision and contributions to sinking fund.

The total expenditure from the various funds from 12th March, 1925, to 30th June, 1934, was £25,524,263, of which approximately one-third was spent on roads in the County of Cumberland district.

Bridges and Ferries.

Many of the earliest bridges erected in the State were built of stone, and some are still in existence. Those erected in the period following the extension of settlement to the interior were principally of timber, and have been replaced after an average life of about twenty-five years. Nearly all the large bridges of recent date are of iron and steel and reinforced concrete, and some of them have been erected under difficult engineering conditions, owing to the peculiarity of the river flow in certain parts of the country. The municipal and shire councils are empowered to control the bridges, with the exception of those classified as national works and those under the control of the Main Roads Department. The most notable bridge-building project is the Sydney Harbour Bridge described below.

A wooden bridge across Middle Harbour at the Spit was built in 1924 by the Sydney Harbour Trust for the Manly Municipal Council. Tolls were levied to defray the cost until expenses had been paid in full, then the bridge was transferred to the Government in 1930. A bridge across George's River was constructed under similar conditions by the Sutherland Shire Council, and opened for traffic in May, 1929.

Where local conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a punt or ferry has been introduced. The most important ferries which are worked otherwise than by hand have been proclaimed as

national services. The majority of ferries throughout the State are operated free of charge to the public. Tolls are charged on ferries at Wiseman's Ferry and Peat's Ferry, on the Hawkesbury River, at Forster across the entrance to Wallis Lake, and on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays only, at Taren Point on the George's River; also on several smaller ferries in shires and municipalities.

Sydney Harbour Bridge.

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, crossing between Dawes Point on the southern and Milson's Point on the northern side, is the largest arch bridge in the world. Its total length, with railway and roadway approaches is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The railway across the bridge connects the City Railway at Wynyard Station and the northern suburban line at Waverton Station. The bridge was opened for traffic on 19th March, 1932. Its administration is vested in the Department of Main Roads.

The main bridge consists of a steel arch span of 1,650 feet, with a rise of 350 feet at the centre of the lower chord at crown, and the highest point of the top chord is 440 feet above mean sea level. It is flanked on either side by granite-faced concrete abutment towers and pylons and by five steel approach spans. The clearance for shipping is 170 feet from high-water level. The width of the deck overall is 160 feet; it carries a roadway 57 feet wide in the centre, with a pair of railway tracks on each side, and a footway 10 feet on each extreme outside. The main arch is composed of silicon steel and the deck of carbon steel. The weight of steelwork in the bridge is 50,300 tons, of which 37,000 tons are in the main span.

The actual construction cost was about £6,250,000, and the total expenditure to 30th June, 1933, including resumptions and interest during construction, was £10,057,170. This amount will be reduced ultimately by realisations from the sale of surplus lands. The expenditure to 30th June, 1933, included £4,810,516 to the contractors in respect of the main bridge and steel approaches, £2,321,430 expended by the Public Works Department on approaches, £1,339,028 on resumptions, £91,208 on Lavender Bay railway station and minor works, and £1,494,988 as interest capitalised.

It was prescribed by the Sydney Harbour Bridge Act, 1922, that two-thirds of the cost was to be debited to the Government railways, and that one-third was to be paid by means of a special levy at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ of unimproved capital value of land in the following municipalities and shires, viz., Sydney, Manly, Mosman, Lane Cove, North Sydney, Willoughby, Ku-ring-gai, Warringah and part of Hornsby. Under amending legislation, however, it is provided that tolls be charged for traffic other than pedestrian, and that the railway and tramway authorities pay a prescribed amount in respect of each paying passenger carried across the bridge. The special levy upon the local areas was reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ for the year 1933 and it is to cease at the end of the year 1939.

The charges payable in respect of vehicular traffic across the bridge (other than railway or tramway traffic) are shown below. The charges for vans and heavy vehicles were reduced in September 1934 and a charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for children under fourteen years riding in vehicles was abolished.

	s.	d.
Motor cars and motor cycles with side cars each	0	6
Bicycles, tricycles, motor cycles without side cars, light vehicles propelled by hand or horse drawn "	0	3
Vans, lorries, drays, or other vehicles of which the tare weight does not exceed 2 tons "	0	9
Vans, lorries, drays, or other vehicles of which the tare weight exceeds 2 tons, but does not exceed 3 tons "	1	6
Vehicles not otherwise specified "	2	0
Persons, aged 14 years and over, riding in vehicles (other than the driver) "	0	3
Horse and rider "	0	3
Horses or cattle (loose stock) per head	0	2
Sheep or pigs "	0	1

One pair of railway tracks is used for trams. The tram fare for the bridge section was 4d. per adult passenger to 30th September, 1932, then it was reduced to 3d. The fare for children is 2d. Road tolls and contributions for railway and tramway passengers and by councils are paid into the Bridge account. The income and expenditure from 20th March, 1932, to 30th June, 1934, are shown below:—

Income.	20th Mar., 1932 to 30th June, 1933.	Year 1933-34.	Expenditure.	20th Mar., 1932, to 30th June, 1933.	Year 1933-34.
	£	£		£	£
Road Tolls	197,227	174,149	Collection of Road Tolls ...	10,432	6,899
Contributions—			Maintenance—		
Railways	64,676	75,000	Bridge	11,617	18,286
Tramways	55,578	50,000	Resumed Properties ...	1,576	791
Councils	353,653*	101,038	Improvements and Additions	.....	5548
Rents—Resumed Properties	4,972	5,565	Interest, Sinking Fund and		
Miscellaneous	53	10	Exchange, etc.	559,614	440,019
			Administrative Expenses ...	466	593
			Miscellaneous	3,668	826
Total Income ... £	676,159	406,062	Total Expenditure £	587,313	472,962

* Includes £181,093 outstanding at 20th March, 1932.

Government Expenditure on Roads, Bridges, etc.

Although the main roads have been superseded largely by the railways, they are still the sole means of communication throughout a large part of the interior and serve as valuable feeders to the railway system. The following return shows the expenditure including loan expenditure by the State Government and the Main Roads Department on works of a local character, such as roads, bridges, punts, ferries, public watering places, etc., in various years from 1906 to 1934:—

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure from votes of Public Works Department.	Expenditure from Funds of Main Roads Department. *	Endowments and Grants to Councils from votes of Local Government Department.			Total Expenditure, (exc. Sydney Harbour Bridge).	Sydney Harbour Bridge and Approaches. *
			Shires.	Municipalities.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1906	497,061	...	...	4,944	4,944	502,005	...
1916	114,011	...	353,048	62,457	415,505	529,516	...
1921	212,407	...	316,180	108,353	424,533	636,940	...
1926	321,785	1,385,888	255,465	9,654	265,119	1,972,792	211,968
1927	343,013	2,498,802	181,392	10,157	191,549	3,033,364	591,475
1928	361,023	3,090,074	246,790	17,124	263,914	3,715,011	1,024,388
1929	479,662	3,602,789	301,220	30,290	331,510	4,413,961	1,068,246
1930	464,271	4,093,621	312,178	69,129	381,307	4,939,199	1,350,618
1931	435,749	2,432,981	519,395	397,150	916,545	3,785,275	1,258,289
1932	161,903	1,311,698	201,388	21,283	222,671	1,696,272	1,127,775
1933	199,614	1,907,277	226,534	128,850	355,384	2,462,275	262,425
1934	286,001	2,148,855	831,144	1,190,972	2,022,116	4,456,972	23,834

* Construction and Maintenance Only.

The moneys expended by the Main Roads Department have not been provided wholly by the State Government, part of them being grants from the Government of the Commonwealth and contributions, etc., by the councils of the municipalities and shires. In addition to the expenditure shown in the table there has been a considerable amount of expenditure on roads, bridges, etc., by local government bodies and on streets by private individuals in preparing land for subdivisional sales.

The sum of £262,425 expended in connection with the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1932-33 includes £200,418 for work done prior to that year.

RAILWAYS.

The railways open for traffic at 30th June, 1934 included 6,164 miles of line vested in the Railway Commissioner of New South Wales; a line 5 miles long running from Liverpool to Holdsworthy which is owned by the Federal Government; 203 miles of border railways in the Riverina district owned by the State of Victoria; and 110 miles of private railways available for general traffic. The total length of the routes covered by these railways was 6,482 miles. The length of State railways laid with one or more tracks is shown on page 589.

STATE RAILWAYS.

Changes in the administrative arrangements for the control of the State railways, are described on page 577. Administrative authority is vested now in a Commissioner for Railways, appointed for seven years, and there is an Assistant Commissioner to exercise such powers and charged with such duties as the Commissioner may determine.

The railway property is vested in the Railway Commissioner as a body corporate to conduct the services on existing lines and to construct the new lines authorised by the Legislature. By-laws for the regulation of the services, including those by which rates of freight and fares are prescribed, must be approved by the Government before they become operative.

Up to 30th June, 1928, railway receipts were paid into consolidated revenue, and moneys to be expended on the services as well as funds for construction were appropriated annually by Parliament. This procedure was altered as from 1st July, 1928, when the railway accounts were separated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in terms of the Government Railways Amendment Act, 1928, which provides that the receipts, loan moneys for railway purposes, and fines and penalties recovered by the Commissioner be paid into the Government Railways Fund.

Provision has been made for the establishment of a renewals fund to meet Parliamentary appropriations for renewals, reconstruction and conversion of lines, buildings and other wasting assets. These provisions are to commence on a date to be proclaimed, and after proclamation the Commissioner will be required to transfer from revenue to the renewals fund an amount determined annually by the Governor after investigation by a Committee of Review. The renewals fund will receive also any additional amounts appropriated by Parliament. The net profit in each year, as certified by the Auditor-General, is transferable to a reserve account to be available only to meet losses incurred in any year, and for the reduction of rates and fares.

The Committee of Review consists of the Auditor-General, the Commissioner for Railways, and the Under Secretary to the Treasury. Two additional members may be appointed by the Governor. The Committee will determine the capital debt of the railways as at 30th June 1928, and interest, sinking fund, and other charges in respect of the public debt will be charged against the railway revenues in the same proportion as the capital debt so determined bears to the outstanding public debt. The Government continues to raise loan moneys for railways and interest and charges on moneys so provided since 30th June, 1928, are payable out of railway receipts.

The Railways Fund shares proportionately in the benefits and obligations of the State under the financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, which is described in the chapter of this volume entitled "Public Finance," as if the fund had not been separated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. For this reason the Government Railways Amendment Act, 1928, provided that contributions for sinking fund were to be a

charge against the revenue of the railways as from 1st July, 1928, but the operation of these provisions was suspended in 1930, to a date to be proclaimed.

Provision is made in the amending Act of 1928 for annual contributions from State revenues to make good two-thirds of the loss incurred on country developmental railways, the amount of contribution not to exceed £800,000 in any year. This is offset to a considerable extent by additional charges against the receipts of the railways, *e.g.*, superannuation, etc.

Proposals for the construction of new railway lines are submitted in the Legislative Assembly by the Minister for Railways and are investigated by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament. If the Assembly passes a resolution in favour of a proposal, a bill is introduced to sanction its construction. The order of construction and the rate of progress of railway lines and works are determined by the Commissioner, and interest on lines under construction may be added to the capital cost.

The finances of the railways and tramways, as Government business undertakings, and their relation to the revenue, expenditure, and public debt of the State, are discussed in the chapter of this volume entitled "Public Finance."

LENGTH OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The statistics of State railways shown in this chapter refer to the lines vested in the Railway Commissioner of New South Wales, including the Campbelltown to Camden and Yass tramways, which are worked in conjunction with the railways.

The first railway line, 14 miles in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta on 26th September, 1855, and communication was established between Newcastle and East Maitland on 11th April, 1857.

The total length of the lines open at 30th June, 1934, was 6,164 miles, distributed as follows:—Southern system, 2,163 miles; Western, 2,255 miles; and Northern, 1,746 miles; in addition there were 1,225 miles of sidings and crossovers.

The growth of the State railway system is illustrated in the following table:—

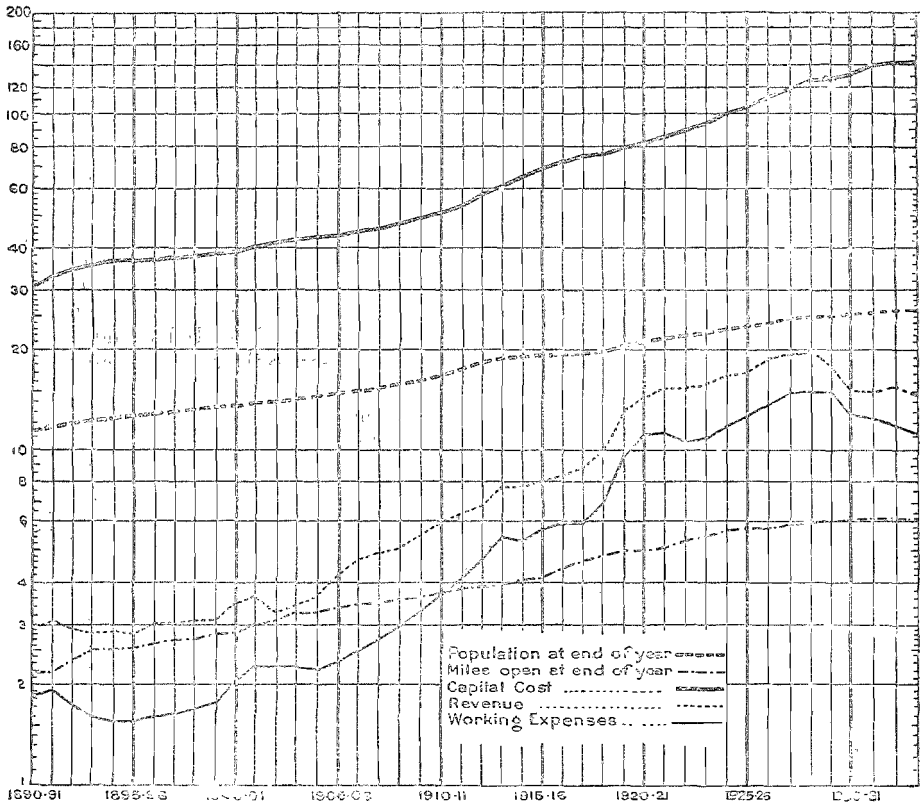
Period.†	Lines opened for traffic during the period.	Lines open for traffic at end of period.			Capital expenditure on lines open for traffic—	
		Total length.	Population per mile.	Area per mile.	During the period.	Total at end of period
	Miles	Miles.	No.	Sq. miles.	£	£
1855-64 ...	143	143	2,789	2,170	2,631,790	2,631,790
1865-74 ...	260	403	1,427	770	4,212,756	6,844,546
1875-84 ...	1,215	1,618	559	192	12,235,592	20,080,138
1885-94 ...	883	2,501	490	124	15,775,133	35,855,271
1895-1904 ...	789	3,281	435	95	6,433,246	42,288,517
1905-14 ...	686	3,967	472	78	18,976,352	61,264,869
1915-24 ...	1,556	5,523	403	56	32,090,298	93,355,167
1925-34 ...	641	6,164	425	50	47,578,154	140,933,321

† Calendar years to end of 1887, later years ended 30th June.

Rail transport facilities have been extended not only by the construction of new railways but also by the laying of additional tracks on existing lines and by facilities for speedier transport such as electrification, to which much of the capital expenditure in recent years has been applied.

RAILWAYS, 1890-91 TO 1933-34.

Ratio Graph.



The numbers at the side of the graph represent £1,000,000 of capital cost, revenue and working expenses; 100,000 of population and 1,000 miles of railway.

The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic and the curves rise and fall according to the rate of increase or decrease. Actual values are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

The following statement shows the length of line laid with one or more tracks at intervals since 30th June, 1901:—

At 30th June.	Single.	Double.	Triple.	Quadruple.	Sextuple.	Total.
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
1901	2,678	158½	...	8½	...	2,845
1911	3,476½	276	...	8½	...	3,761
1921	4,428	572	7½	34½	1*	5,043
1926	5,083	606½	9½	42	1*	5,742
1931	5,381	612	8	35	8†	6,044
1932	5,457	617	8	35	8†	6,125
1933	5,495	617	8	36	8†	6,164
1934	5,495	617	8	37	8†	6,164

*Five tracks.

†Includes 47 chains with eight tracks.

There are duplicate lines on the main Western line as far as Kelso and on two other sections between Kelso and Orange; the Southern line is duplicated as far as Cootamundra, the Northern line as far as Braxton, and the South Coast line to Wollongong, except certain tunnels and bridges.

City and Suburban Electric Railways.

The city electric railway when complete will form a two-track loop railway around the city, running, for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. The scheme includes the construction of a branch from the city railway to Bondi for the eastern suburbs, and a branch from the main suburban line to Balmain to serve the western suburbs.

The eastern section of the city railway was completed as far as St. James Station, about a mile from Central Station, in December, 1926, and the western section was opened for traffic between Central and Wynyard Stations—approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—in February, 1932. The section to St. James is used as an extension of the South Coast or Illawarra railway to bring passengers from the suburbs situated south of Sydney on the western shore of Botany Bay. This line has two branches, one from Sydenham to Bankstown, and the other from Tempe to East Hills, and a line from Bankstown connects with the main Southern railway at Regent's Park, 2 miles from Lidcombe.

When the western section to Wynyard was opened for traffic, suburban services along the main Western, Southern and Northern lines were extended into the city, and they were connected with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in March, 1932.

The main trunk line, on which a large proportion of the suburban traffic is carried, runs in a westerly direction from Sydney through Granville and Parramatta. The main Southern system branches from the Western line at Lidcombe (10 miles from Central Station), and another branch runs southward from Granville (13 miles from Central Station) joining the line from Lidcombe at Cabramatta. The Northern system branches from the main trunk line at Strathfield (8 miles from Central Station), and the North Shore line runs from Hornsby on the northern railway through the suburbs on the northern side of the Harbour across the Harbour Bridge to Wynyard Station.

The suburban railways are for the most part operated by electricity; the total length of the lines under the electric system at 30th June, 1933, was 94 miles, as shown below:—

Line.	Length of Route.		Line.	Length of Route.	
	miles	chs.		miles	chs.
City Railway	2	47	Southern—		
Illawarra—			Lidcombe to Cabramatta...	7	10
Sydney to National Park...	17	57	Granville to Liverpool ...	9	16
Sydenham to Bankstown...	8	33	Warwick Farm Racecourse	0	71
Tempe to Kingsgrove ...	3	43	North Shore Line	14	38
Western—					
Sydney to Parramatta ...	14	64			
Northern—					
Strathfield to Hornsby ...	14	13			
North Strathfield Triangle	1	8	Total	94	0

Nearly all these lines are laid with at least two tracks, 21 miles being laid with four tracks or more.

COST OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The total capital expenditure on lines open for traffic as at 30th June, 1934, amounted to £140,933,321, excluding the cost of the line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, from Wynyard across the Sydney Harbour Bridge to Waverton. The cost of construction was £99,594,475, and the expenditure on rolling stock, etc., was £41,338,846, viz.: Rolling stock, £25,991,064; power stations, substations and plant, £8,568,268; machinery, £2,243,922; workshops, £2,650,556; and other £1,885,036.

The average cost of construction and equipment per mile (exclusive of the section of the city railway from Wynyard to Waverton) as at 30th June, 1934, was £22,874. The cost of construction varies greatly according to the class of traffic for which the lines are constructed and the number of tracks laid, also by reason of the different physical characteristics of the wide expanse of territory through which they run.

The standard rails are 100 lb. in the metropolitan area, 80 lb. and 90 lb. on the main trunk lines, and 60 lb. on branch lines. Sleepers of Australian hardwood, measuring 8 ft. x 9 in. x $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., are laid at the rate of eighteen per 40 feet of rail along the permanent way.

Of £140,933,321 expended to 30th June, 1934, an amount of £669,390 was provided from consolidated revenue, leaving a balance of £140,263,931 raised by debentures and stock. Interest on loan moneys used for railways is chargeable at the average rate payable on the public debt of the State, as shown on page 351 of this volume, the rate in 1933-34 being 4.12554 per cent.

The capital expenditure on railways open for traffic, the interest charges and net earnings in various years since 1901 are shown below:—

Year ended June.	Capital Expended on Lines open.	Interest, Exchange and Loan Expenses.			Net Earnings.	Annual Contribution from Consolidated Revenue.	Loss.
		Interest.	Exchange etc.	Total.			
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
1901	38,933	1,425	...	1,425	1,456	...	31†
1911	50,972	1,797	...	1,797	2,351	...	554†
1916	68,826	2,569	...	2,569	2,345	...	224
1921	82,304	3,812	...	3,812	3,235	...	577
1926	105,238	5,250	...	5,250	4,419	...	831
1929	124,329	6,150	...	6,150	4,638	800	712
1930	126,318	6,421	...	6,421	2,864	800	2,757
1931	132,565	6,790	795	7,585	2,363	800	4,422
1932	139,667	6,519	1,337	7,856	2,491	800	4,565
1933	140,797	6,353	1,246	7,599	3,439	800	3,360
1934	140,933	5,972	1,103	7,075	3,687	800	2,588

† Profit.

State railways are regarded as a developmental agency in the settlement of the country rather than as a revenue-producing enterprise, and the railway finances bear the burden of substantial concessions made for the direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and concessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons.

Nevertheless the net earnings in the earlier years of the period under review usually exceeded interest. In recent years however there has been a marked increase in operating costs and in interest and other debt charges, and net earnings have been insufficient to meet the total interest bill. The

cost of exchange on remittances overseas during the last four years has been an appreciable addition to the charges. Under the heading "Exchange, etc.," in the foregoing table is included a proportion of the management expenses in connection with the loan indebtedness of the State—£41,953 in 1933-34. This item was included with working expenses in the accounts published by the Railway Commissioners in the years 1931 to 1933, but is now classified as loan expenses, and the figures for the years named have been adjusted accordingly.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

As the carriage of goods and livestock constitutes the principal source of railway revenue, the earnings in each year are affected by the seasons experienced in the agricultural and pastoral districts. In unfavourable seasons the carriage of fodder and the transfer of live stock at reduced rates cause a diminution in the earnings, and at the same time an increase in the working expenses. The extension of the lines into sparsely settled districts also causes an increase in the proportion of working expenses to total earnings, as many of these lines do not earn the cost of maintenance.

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.		Net Earnings.	
		Amount.	Proportion to Gross Earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on Capital.
	£	£	per cent.	£	per cent.
1901	3,573,779	2,118,201	59.3	1,455,578	3.78
1911	6,042,205	3,691,061	61.1	2,351,144	4.67
1916	8,006,078	5,661,168	70.7	2,344,910	3.45
1921	14,267,205	11,032,677	77.3	3,234,528	4.01
1926	16,939,032	12,519,993	73.9	4,419,039	4.30
1929	19,615,616	14,978,050	76.4	4,637,566	3.82
1930	17,826,692	14,962,423	83.9	2,864,269	2.28
1931	15,205,741	12,842,333	84.5	2,363,408	1.80
1932	15,001,022	12,510,029	83.4	2,490,993	1.85
1933	15,405,320	11,966,648	77.7	3,438,672	2.45
1934	14,890,186	11,203,520	75.2	3,686,666	2.62

The ratio of working expenses to gross earnings was exceptionally high in 1929-30. Earnings were low on account of the small wheat harvest, dislocation in the coal-mining industry and adverse business conditions, and there was no appreciable reduction in working expenses. In the following year there was a general decline in receipts on account of adverse economic conditions and the proportion absorbed by working expenses increased to 84.5 per cent.

In 1931-32 there was a slight improvement, but working expenses still absorbed 83.4 per cent. of the receipts. In 1932-33 there was a marked increase in gross earnings and a substantial reduction in expenses. These declined further in 1933-34, and, notwithstanding a decline in gross earnings, the proportion of expenses to earnings dropped to 75.2 per cent., the lowest proportion since 1926-27.

The following table shows the gross earnings, working expenses, and net earnings per train mile and per average mile open at intervals since 1901:—

Year ended 30th June.	Per Train Mile.			Per Average Mile Open.		
	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings
	d.	d.	d.	£	£	£
1901	79·68	47·23	32·45	1,268	751	517
1911	85·27	52·09	33·18	1,627	994	633
1921	150·23	116·17	34·06	2,843	2,198	645
1926	165·09	122·02	43·07	2,960	2,188	772
1929	171·93	131·28	40·65	3,323	2,537	786
1930	160·16	134·42	25·74	2,992	2,511	481
1931	143·15	120·90	22·25	2,529	2,136	393
1932	139·28	116·15	23·13	2,480	2,068	412
1933	144·64	112·35	32·29	2,501	1,943	558
1934	141·96	106·81	35·15	2,416	1,818	598

NON-PAYING LINES.

Many of the railways of New South Wales have been constructed with the view of promoting settlement and developing the natural resources of the State rather than of meeting requirements already existing, and traffic over a number of lines is conducted at a loss. Even on portions of the main lines the earnings do not cover working expenses and interest on the capital cost, and most of the branch lines of comparatively recent construction are unprofitable.

Particulars relating to a number of lines are shown below, mainly for the year ended 31st December, 1932, together with aggregate figures for the following year:—

Lines.	Length.	Capital Cost.	Interest and Exchange.	Working Expenses.	Earnings.	Loss after providing for Working Expenses, Interest, etc.
Northern—						
Main Line—Tamworth to Wallangarra	miles.	£	£	£	£	£
Branch lines	549	3,233,972	188,589	193,661	212,903	169,347
		3,153,653	179,855	183,013	161,278	206,599
Total Northern	760	6,337,626	368,444	381,674	374,181	375,937
North Coast and Branches	563	12,265,099	712,909	838,069	826,435	724,543
Southern—Branch lines	1,444	11,572,431	653,265	568,532	510,967	701,820
South Coast—Kiama to Nowra	23	425,940	24,330	29,731	17,281	37,289
Western—						
Main Line—Nymnang to Bourke	127	775,346	45,214	36,849	45,895	36,168
Branch lines	1,308	8,804,951	513,463	589,492	538,357	555,598
Total Western	1,435	9,580,297	558,677	617,341	584,252	591,766
Suburban*—	41	1,204,600	65,785	110,207	55,561	120,431
Total Specified Lines, 1932	4,266	41,486,593	2,383,919	2,545,554	2,377,677	2,551,796
" " " 1933	4,266	41,630,790	2,131,612	2,629,266	2,448,865	2,314,953

* Includes Fassifern to Toronto line previously classified with Northern branch lines, also Westmead to Rogan's Hill and Blacktown to Richmond lines, previously with Western branch lines.

Similar data in calendar years are not available for all lines; but the foregoing figures indicate that the greater part of the loss on railways in recent years was incurred in respect of lines on which about 30 per cent. of the capital cost was expended.

DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

A statement of the various items of earnings and working expenses of all lines during 1928-29 and each of the last four years is shown below:—

Particulars.	1928-29.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
<i>Earnings.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Passengers	7,238,329	5,172,359	4,943,790	5,025,484	4,869,235
Mails, parcels, horses, etc. ...	883,337	698,317	662,640	668,469	686,055
Total Coaching	£ 8,124,716	5,870,676	5,606,430	5,693,953	5,555,290
Refreshment-rooms	745,070	515,156	502,484	484,797	503,991
Goods—					
Merchandise	6,196,543	4,546,155	4,533,059	4,973,560	4,752,969
Wool	894,064	739,586	849,641	822,980	641,140
Livestock	1,315,552	1,200,983	1,250,462	1,099,681	1,017,777
Minerals	2,063,033	1,354,682	1,220,153	1,272,835	1,390,244
Total Goods	£ 10,379,192	7,841,406	7,853,315	8,169,056	7,802,130
Rents	221,088	190,123	163,937	152,023	161,862
Sale of electrical energy	145,550	640,351	737,929	751,510	716,993
Miscellaneous		148,029	131,927	153,981	149,920
Total Earnings	£ 19,615,616	15,205,741	15,001,022	15,405,320	14,890,186
<i>Working Expenses.</i>					
Maintenance of way and works	2,538,981	2,199,347	2,346,791	2,460,825	2,654,375
Rolling Stock—					
Maintenance	3,448,215	2,991,184	2,848,143	2,822,656	2,264,214
Motive power—					
Coal, etc.	1,151,235	786,403	689,610	609,362	503,990
Other	2,203,501	1,678,301	1,563,938	1,401,624	1,285,406
Other rolling stock	200,513	186,831	178,939	158,258	139,679
Transportation and traffic	3,848,525	3,212,276	3,059,815	2,771,583	2,612,947
Electrical	292,176	623,829	694,418	608,316	571,936
General charges and stores	506,093	469,711	433,489	386,466	377,108
Refreshment-rooms	728,811	527,001	523,886	495,558	498,659
Contribution to Superannuation Fund	60,000	167,450	171,000	252,000	295,200
Total Working Expenses	£ 14,978,050	12,842,333	12,510,029	11,966,648	11,203,520
Net Earnings	£ 4,637,566	2,363,408	2,490,993	3,438,672	3,686,666

During 1933-34 the earnings derived from the carriage of passengers represented 32.7 per cent. of the total; mails, parcels, etc., 4.6 per cent.; goods, 52.4 per cent.; refreshment rooms, 3.4 per cent.; sales of electricity to tramways, etc., 4.8 per cent.; rent and miscellaneous items, 2.1 per cent. The expenditure on locomotive power represented nearly 16 per cent. of the working expenses; transportation and traffic, 23.3 per cent.; maintenance of rolling stock, 20.2 per cent.; and maintenance of way and works, 23.7 per cent.

COACHING TRAFFIC.

Particulars of the passenger traffic—suburban and country—and the receipts therefrom are shown in the following statement. Suburban lines are those within 34 miles of Sydney or Newcastle. The figures relating to miles travelled in years prior to 1926 are not strictly comparable with those

of later years, owing to an alteration in the method of estimating the mileage travelled by season ticket holders:—

Year ended June 30.	Passenger Train Mileage.	Number of Passenger Journeys.			Miles Travelled.			Amount Received from Passengers.
		Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	
000 omitted.								
1901 ...	4,927	26,042	3,219	29,261	164,638	*	*	1,143,430
1911 ...	8,094	54,103	6,817	60,920	267,729	538,488	906,217	2,074,860
1921 ...	11,301	110,256	10,479	120,735	799,586	821,271	1,620,857	5,736,256
1926 ...	14,038	119,825	10,901	130,726	912,757	762,334	1,675,091	6,311,690
1929 ...	16,738	140,158	10,958	151,116	1,045,854	774,847	1,820,701	7,238,329
1930 ...	16,952	137,548	10,345	147,893	1,018,192	712,881	1,731,073	6,610,951
1931 ...	16,496	119,016	7,796	126,812	867,733	546,328	1,414,061	5,172,359
1932 ...	17,148	120,864	7,495	128,359	860,811	505,953	1,366,764	4,943,790
1933 ...	16,382	124,987	7,880	132,867	899,257	522,848	1,422,105	5,025,484
1934 ...	16,326	133,805	8,715	142,520	966,650	576,881	1,543,531	4,869,235

* Not available.

Passenger traffic increased very rapidly between 1901 and 1921. The increase was most marked on suburban lines, where it continued until 1929-30, though country traffic commenced to decline in 1927-28. A slight improvement is noticeable in suburban traffic in 1931-32 and in country passengers in the following year. The journeys increased by 1,547,000 in that year, and by 4,508,000 and 9,653,000 in the following years.

Further analysis of the traffic figures indicates that the expansion between 1920-21 and 1928-29 occurred for the most part in second-class journeys on the suburban lines. First-class traffic on suburban lines had been declining since 1926-27, when the journeys numbered 14,565,000, as compared with 5,381,000 in 1933-34. A similar decline occurred in first-class journeys on country lines, viz., from 2,742,000 in 1926-27 to 1,395,000 in 1932-33; then the number rose to 1,459,000 in 1933-34. Second-class suburban traffic decreased from 125,858,000 journeys in 1928-29 to 108,123,000 in 1930-31, but has risen since to 128,424,000. Second-class journeys on country lines exceeded 8,000,000 during each of the years 1926 to 1930, declined to 6,078,000 in 1931-32, and rose to 7,256,000 in 1933-34.

In the aggregate, second-class passengers paid £3,781,656, or 78 per cent. of the total receipts from passengers in 1933-34, and first-class passengers £1,087,579, or 22 per cent. Corresponding ratios in 1920-21 were 65 per cent., and 35 per cent.

Particulars are shown below regarding first and second class passenger traffic on suburban and country lines during the years ended June, 1929, and 1934:—

Particulars.	Year ended June, 1929.			Year ended June, 1934.		
	First Class.	Second Class.	Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
<i>Suburban Lines.</i>						
Journeys—						
Ordinary Passengers ... 000	3,852	49,950	53,802	958	55,983	56,941
Season Ticket Holders ... 000	10,448	40,852	51,300	4,423	45,155	49,578
Workmen's ... 000	...	35,056	35,056	...	27,286	27,286
Total Journeys ... 000	14,300	125,858	140,158	5,381	128,424	133,805
Miles Travelled ... 000	113,777	932,077	1,045,854	48,331	918,319	966,650
Average Mileage per Passenger ... 000	7.96	7.41	7.46	8.98	7.15	7.22
Amount Received from Passengers ... £	360,264	2,665,755	3,026,019	118,141	2,214,756	2,332,897
Average Receipts per Passenger per mile ... d	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.59	0.58	0.58
<i>Country Lines.</i>						
Passengers ... 000	2,597	8,361	10,958	1,459	7,256	8,715
Miles travelled ... 000	267,785	507,062	774,847	154,241	422,640	576,881
Average Mileage per Passenger ...	103.10	60.65	70.71	105.73	58.25	66.19
Amount Received from Passengers ... £	1,868,149	2,344,161	4,212,310	969,438	1,566,900	2,536,338
Average Receipts per Passenger per mile ... d	1.07	1.11	1.30	1.51	0.99	1.03

On suburban lines the average journey is nearly $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles, the rate paid by passengers is .58d. per mile. On country lines the average journey by first-class passengers was $105\frac{3}{4}$ miles and by second-class $58\frac{1}{4}$ miles, the rates per mile being slightly over $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and less than 1d., respectively. The journeys of second-class passengers represented 95 per cent. of the mileage in 1933-34 and a similar proportion of the receipts on suburban lines. The corresponding proportions on country lines were 73 per cent. of the mileage and 62 per cent. of the receipts.

Information relating to the density of passenger traffic on suburban and country lines from 1927 onwards is contained in the following table:—

Year ended 30th June.	Average Number of Passengers carried per Train Mile.	Average Mileage per Passenger Journey.	Average Receipts per Passenger Mile.	Average Fare per Passenger Journey.	Density of Traffic per Average Mile Worked.
<i>Suburban Lines.*</i>					
1927	153	7.54	d. 0.60	d. 4.54	3,610,300
1928	148	7.50	0.66	4.92	3,765,549
1929	139	7.46	0.69	5.18	3,805,872
1930	129	7.40	0.68	5.07	3,626,040
1931	103	7.29	0.67	4.92	3,090,219
1932	93	7.12	0.69	4.93	3,003,947
1933	105	7.19	0.67	4.85	3,138,110
1934	114	7.22	0.58	4.18	3,373,292
<i>Country Lines.*</i>					
1927	91	69.28	1.28	88.75	138,416
1928	86	69.62	1.28	89.42	136,597
1929	84	70.71	1.30	92.26	133,385
1930	79	68.91	1.25	85.98	121,520
1931	68	70.08	1.20	84.13	92,270
1932	64	67.50	1.17	78.83	85,008
1933	67	66.35	1.15	76.15	86,269
1934	74	66.19	1.06	69.85	95,103

* Suburban lines are those within 34 miles of Sydney or Newcastle.

The density of suburban traffic in 1933-34 was 12.3 per cent. greater than in 1931-32, though 11.4 per cent. less than in 1928-29. The increase followed upon reductions in fares, and was greater in second-class traffic than in first-class so that the average receipt per passenger mile in 1933-34 was 16 per cent. lower than in these earlier years. The density of country traffic declined by nearly 39 per cent. between 1927 and 1932, and has since increased by 12 per cent. The receipts per passenger mile have been falling since 1928-29.

GOODS TRAFFIC.

The following figures show the volume of the goods traffic in recent years, as compared with 1901 and 1911. The term "ton-mileage" used in the statement is the product of the load in tons, and the distance over which it is carried:—

Year ended 30th June.	Goods train mileage.	Goods and Live-stock Tonnage.	Ton mileage (000 omitted)*	Gross Earnings.
				£
1901	5,836,587	6,398,227	404,740	2,203,249
1911	8,913,171	10,355,565	810,949	3,585,424
1921	11,490,782	15,563,131	1,418,386	7,270,856
1926	10,587,285	15,032,811	1,509,555	8,941,123
1929	10,644,549	14,516,643	1,690,560	10,379,192
1930	9,761,798	12,150,964	1,498,723	9,353,867
1931	8,997,391	10,743,109	1,425,184	7,841,406
1932	8,700,471	10,211,322	1,407,456	7,853,315
1933	9,179,998	11,147,866	1,550,327	8,169,056
1934	8,846,935	11,364,235	1,410,854	7,802,130

*Exclusive of coal on which only wayleave charges were collected.

In 1929-30 there was a general decline in all classes of freight, except livestock, and the total was the lowest since 1917-18. A further decline of 1,408,000 tons occurred in 1930-31, when wheat traffic increased, but the tonnage of other classes of goods diminished. In 1931-32 the traffic in wheat and wool was heavier, but the increase was not quite sufficient to offset the decline in other classes.

In 1932-33 there was an increase in all classes of goods. The quantities of grain and flour were exceptionally large, and there were increases of 10 per cent. in general merchandise and coal. The tonnage of other minerals, though nearly 20 per cent. greater than in 1932-33, was little more than one-third of the corresponding tonnage in the years 1927 to 1929, when large quantities of such material were transported for constructional purposes.

There was a marked decline in the quantity of wheat carried in 1933-34, due partly to a smaller harvest and partly to a slower movement from country districts, so that a large proportion of the crop remained in country silos at the end of the year. The wool clip also was smaller, but other classes of goods increased, and the total tonnage was somewhat greater than in the previous year.

The next statement shows the classes of goods carried on the railways in various years since 1901:—

Year ended 30th June.	General Merchandise.		Wool.	Live Stock.	Minerals.		Total Goods.
	Grain, Flour, etc.	Other.			Coal, Coke, and Shale.	Other.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1901	504,880	1,237,742	99,104	200,339	3,956,033	370,129	6,398,227
1911	787,632	2,298,078	137,599	485,021	6,059,648	587,587	10,355,565
1921	1,216,834	3,375,443	93,760	732,804	8,881,796	1,262,494	15,563,131
1926	1,450,813	3,656,355	154,946	766,557	7,145,225	1,858,915	15,032,811
1929	1,767,585	3,631,914	179,960	729,581	5,801,880	2,405,723	14,516,643
1930	1,211,030	3,245,905	170,884	783,599	4,761,633	1,977,913	12,150,964
1931	2,128,431	2,067,786	162,031	639,043	4,564,964	1,180,854	10,743,109
1932	2,233,809	1,975,640	186,610	612,443	4,498,158	704,662	10,211,322
1933	2,368,743	2,185,373	198,243	656,097	4,890,533	848,877	11,147,866
1934	1,730,792	2,409,176	174,795	721,096	5,286,596	1,041,780	11,364,235

The gross earnings in respect of the various classes of goods carried during 1933-34 were as follows:—Coal, coke, and shale £1,114,447; other minerals, £275,797; live stock, £1,017,777; grain and flour, £1,158,179; wool, £641,140; general merchandise, £3,594,790.

The following table contains information relating to the density of goods traffic. The average distance in 1933-34 was 127½ miles, and the average earnings per ton mile 1½d.:—

Year ended 30th June—	Average Freight- paying Load carried per Train.	Average Miles per Ton.	Earnings per Ton-mile.*	Density of Traffic per Average Mile worked.
	tons.		d.	tons.
1911	90.98	80.65	0.91	218,408
1921	148.44	92.94	1.10	282,631
1926	164.94	101.93	1.39	263,802
1929	183.17	118.16	1.45	286,376
1930	177.06	126.35	1.48	251,778
1931	183.62	134.25	1.30	237,260
1932	186.00	139.99	1.33	233,030
1933	193.30	142.38	1.25	252,129
1934	187.48	127.49	1.31	229,253

* Exclusive of coal on which shunting charges only were collected.

The density of goods traffic and average earnings fluctuate to a greater extent than in passenger traffic, as they are affected by changes in the classes of freight carried as well as by changes in rates. The density of traffic in 1933-34 was lower than in the previous year, but average earnings per ton mile were higher though some rates had been reduced.

FARES AND FREIGHT CHARGES.

Passenger traffic is greatest within the Sydney and Newcastle suburban areas, and the fares charged within a 34 miles radius of either of the cities are lower than those for equal distances outside those areas. The following table shows the fares charged for ordinary single journeys at intervals since 1921, over stated distances from either Sydney or Newcastle. Cheaper fares are available for journeys to tourist districts and holiday resorts:—

Single Tickets.

Distance.	30th June, 1921.		30th June, 1926.		30th June, 1931.		30th June, 1934.	
	First-class.	Second-class.	First-class.	Second-class.	First-class.	Second-class.	First-class.	Second-class.
Miles.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	0 3½	0 2	0 2	0 1½	0 2½	0 2	0 2	0 1
5	0 8	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8½	0 6½	0 7	0 5
10	1 3	0 10½	1 2	0 10½	1 3	0 11	1 0	0 9
20	2 5	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 1	1 7	1 11	1 5
30	3 7	2 4	2 10	2 1½	3 0	2 3½	2 8	2 0
34	4 1	2 7½	3 2	2 4½	3 4	2 6½	3 0	2 3
50	7 7	5 0	6 8	4 9	6 10	4 11	6 0	4 4
100	18 7	12 2	17 7	12 0	17 9	12 2	15 5	10 10
200	40 7	25 7	37 7	25 4	37 9	25 6	33 1	22 11
300	62 2	38 3	56 5	37 11	56 7	38 1	49 2	34 2
400	83 7	49 10	73 8	49 5	73 10	49 7	64 7	44 9
500	100 8	57 10	86 4	57 10	86 6	58 0	75 9	52 3

Between July, 1917, and June, 1921, railway fares were increased by 66 per cent. During 1923-24 second-class fares were lowered slightly and first-class fares were reduced to an appreciable extent. In December, 1927, fares were raised again, and the increases on second-class tickets ranged from 33 per cent. to 7 per cent. in the suburban area. A reduction of 10 per cent. was made in second-class fares, and a slightly greater reduction in first-class fares from 1st November, 1933.

Particulars relating to changes in the cost of monthly periodical tickets since 1921 are shown below:—

Periodical Tickets.

Distance.	30th June, 1921.		30th June, 1925.		30th June, 1931.		30th June, 1934.	
	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Miles.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	14 6	9 9	12 11	9 8	13 9	10 4	10 0	7 6
5	30 9	20 6	27 4	20 6	29 4	22 0	25 9	19 6
10	44 0	29 0	38 3	28 8	41 0	30 9	36 9	27 6
20	58 0	39 3	52 3	39 2	55 11	42 0	50 3	37 9
30	66 6	44 9	58 0	43 6	62 1	46 7	55 9	42 0
34	69 3	46 0	59 9	44 10	64 0	48 0	57 6	43 3
50	79 9	51 0	77 0	51 3	81 6	54 3	64 3	48 3
100	112 6	56 9	100 3	66 9	106 6	70 9	85 0	63 9
200	156 3	92 6	138 9	92 6	147 0	98 0	128 6	88 9
300	181 9	112 6	168 0	112 0	178 0	118 9	155 9	107 6
400	237 0	131 3	197 0	131 3	208 9	139 0	182 0	125 6
500	231 6	150 6	225 9	150 6	239 3	159 6	207 6	143 0

The fares quoted represent the maximum charges, but liberal concessions are made to students, youths, and women. During 1922 there were slight reductions in respect of second-class periodical tickets, and charges for first-class tickets over long distances were substantially reduced. Further reductions were made in 1924, in fares for distances up to 34 miles. At the beginning of January, 1928, the fares were raised by about 7 per cent. in the suburban area and by 6 per cent. over longer distances, and in November, 1933, a reduction of 10 per cent. was made.

Workmen's weekly tickets are issued in the suburban areas to enable persons to travel to and from their work. They are available for one journey each way on every week day, the forward journey being by certain trains only. The charges for these tickets were increased by about 30 per cent. in December, 1927, and the increased fares were in operation until reduced by 15 per cent. in October, 1932. The charges at various dates since June, 1911, were as follows:—

Distance.	Workmen's Weekly Tickets—Second Class.					
	June, 1911.	June, 1916.	June, 1921.	June, 1931.	Dec., 1932.	June, 1934.
Miles.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	0 6	0 9	1 3	1 8	1 5	1 5
5	1 6	1 9	2 11	3 11	3 4	3 4
10	2 2	2 6	4 1	5 6	4 8	4 2
20	3 0	3 4	5 5	7 4	6 4	6 4
30	3 10	4 2	6 11	9 0	7 10	7 10
34	4 2	4 6	7 5	9 8	8 2	8 2

Freight Charges.

The system adopted in fixing freights on merchandise and live stock is to charge the lowest scale of freight on commodities of low values and on those which are used to assist production. The charge per ton mile decreases as the distance hauled increases.

The following table gives the charges per ton for haulage of different classes of freight over distances of 100 and 500 miles at various dates since June, 1921:—

Class of Freight.	30th June, 1921.		30th June, 1926.		30th June, 1931.		30th June, 1934.	
	100 miles.	500 miles.	100 miles.	500 miles.	100 miles.	500 miles.	100 miles.	500 miles.
Ordinary Goods (per ton)—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Highest Class Freight...	75 0	193 3	76 8	197 6	76 8	197 6	76 8	197 6
Lowest „ „ ...	6 6	15 0	6 9	12 4	6 9	12 4	6 9	12 4
Agricultural Produce ...	11 5	18 2	11 5	19 0	12 0	19 11	12 0	19 11
Butter ...	31 7	94 0	24 10	57 7	27 4	63 4	27 4	63 4
Beef, Mutton, Veal, etc. (frozen) ...	14 7	72 11	18 11	43 11	18 11	43 11	18 11	43 11
Wool—Greasy ...	37 11	104 4	41 8	109 5	41 8	109 5	33 9	88 8
„ —Scoured ...	44 3	113 10	45 10	115 8	45 10	115 8	33 9	88 8
Live Stock (per 4-wheeled truck)—	110 5	303 4	109 9	299 9	120 9	329 8	97 10	267 0
Minerals—Crude Ore—								
Not exceeding £20 per ton in value ...	6 5	22 6	6 5	22 5½	6 5	22 5½	6 5	22 5½
Not exceeding £10 per ton in value ...			6 5	17 10½	5	17 10½	6 5	17 10

The highest class freight includes expensive, bulky, or fragile articles, such as boots, drapery, drugs, groceries, furniture, liquors, crockery, glass-ware, cutlery, ironmongery, confectionery, and carpets; the lowest class applies to fertilisers.

The freight charges for a distance of 100 miles in 1921 were from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than in 1911. For a distance of 500 miles the increases have not been so great proportionately, and the charges for frozen meat have been reduced. Some of the rates were increased in November, 1926. Rates for wool and livestock were reduced by 10 per cent. in the latter part of 1932, and again in July, 1933.

GRADIENTS.

In many cases the railways of New South Wales pass through mountainous country over the Great Dividing Range which separates the narrow coastal plain from the interior. Consequently steep gradients and sharp curves are features of many sections, including parts of the trunk lines where the traffic is heavy.

In the southern system, the railway station at Roslyn, near Crookwell, is situated at an altitude of 3,225 feet above sea level; and at Nimmitabel, on the Goulburn to Bombala railway, the height is 3,503 feet. In the western system a height of 3,503 feet is attained at Newnes Junction, on the Blue Mountains, and 3,623 feet at Oberon, the terminus of a branch line from Warara. On the northern line Ben Lomond is 4,473 feet above sea level.

Numerous deviations have been made during recent years in order to secure easier grades and curves, with the result that considerable economy in working and expedition in traffic have been effected.

The following statement shows the number of miles on different gradients in June, 1933:—

Gradients.	Southern System.	Western System.	Northern System.	Total.
1 in	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
18 to 30	16½	4½	3¼	24¼
31 " 40	72	61	55½	188½
41 " 50	74½	53½	88	216
51 " 60	71½	80½	66¾	218½
61 " 70	60½	69½	42¾	172½
71 " 80	188½	142¾	181½	512½
81 " 90	48¾	58	52½	159
91 " 100	119½	179½	98	396½
101 " 150	256½	288½	177½	722
151 " 200	137¾	124	98½	360½
201 " 250	72½	78½	50¾	201¾
251 " 300	102½	112	72½	286¾
301 " level	942¾	964	758½	2,665¼
Total ...	2,162½	2,215½	1,745¾	6,123½

The mileage in the table is exclusive of the line from Broken Hill to Tarrawingee, measuring 39 miles 41 chains, and a line at Wollongong of 1 mile 8 chains.

SIGNALLING AND SAFETY APPLIANCES.

In the matter of signalling and safety appliances the railways of New South Wales have progressed with modern invention. The points are interlocked on all the lines with the exception of a few in remote country districts where the traffic is light. The automatic signalling system is in operation on all the suburban lines under the electrical system.

Particulars regarding the various systems employed for the safe working of the lines in 1924 and 1934 are shown below:—

Single Track.					1924.	1934.
					Mls. Chs.	Mls. Chs.
By automatic or track block system	...	...	...	...	...	3 36
electric train tablet	...	...	...	...	309 67	164 30
electric train staff	...	...	...	...	2,339 7	3,038 37
train staff and ticket with line clear reports..	...	...	...	...	1,405 25	1,361 74
train staff and ticket without line clear report	...	...	...	...	735 66	985 25
train staff and one engine only	...	...	...	...	76 15	3 39
					4,866 20	5,557 1
Double Track.						
By automatic or track block system	...	...	...	...	300 8	404 2
absolute manual block system	...	...	...	...	388 50	312 56
permissive manual block system	...	...	...	...	4 60	3 41
telephone	...	...	...	...	0 33	...
					693 71	720 19

The passenger and freight vehicles in use on the railways are fitted with automatic brakes.

A system of train control by telephone has been installed, so that the movements of trains may be controlled by officers located in a central office. Each controller is provided with special equipment for direct telephone communication with the stations, sidings and important connections in the section of the lines under his supervision.

ROLLING STOCK.

A classification of the rolling stock of the State railways is shown in the following table:—

Classification.	June, 1922.		June, 1932.		June, 1934.	
	No.	Capacity.	No.	Capacity.	No.	Capacity.
Locomotive—Steam	1,321	Tractive power. 000 lb. 32,349	1,432	Tractive power. 000 lb. 37,791	1,432	Tractive power. 000 lb. 37,883
Coaching—		Pas'gers.		Pas'gers.		Pas'gers.
Passenger	1,674	97,324	2,185	137,631	2,159	135,892
Motor Passenger	1	33	37	1,924	46	2,354
Sleeping and Special	97	2,338	122	2,699	126	2,759
Horse Boxes, Brake Vans, etc.	422	158	369	631	345	232
Total	2,194	99,853	2,713	142,885	2,676	141,237
Goods—		tons.		tons.		tons.
Open Waggon	16,498	262,693	17,329	284,662	17,115	276,008
Livestock Waggon	2,957	18,370	3,004	19,066	2,910	18,482
Louvred Vans	967	9,932	1,026	16,416	1,022	16,388
Refrigerator Vans	161	2,382	233	3,368	263	3,912
Brake Vans... ..	639	...	705	...	698	...
Other	251	3,250	65	775	63	759
Total	21,473	296,627	22,362	324,287	22,071	315,549
Service Stock	1,846	...	1,490	...	1,427	...

The average tractive power of the railway locomotives, as at 30th June, 1934, was 26,455 lb.; the average capacity of the passenger vehicles was 63 passengers, and of the goods stock 15 tons.

RAIL MOTOR SERVICES.

Rail motors have been provided in a number of country districts where the population is not sufficient to warrant the provision of ordinary services. The first rail motor was put into operation in 1919 on the line between Grafton and Lismore, a distance of 87 miles. Modern motor trains are being equipped for the improvement and extension of these services.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the southern portion of New South Wales the Government of Victoria has acquired certain railway interests by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and by agreement with the Government of New South Wales for the construction and maintenance of five border railways.

The agreement provides for railways on the 5ft. 3in. gauge, but the works within New South Wales are constructed suitably for conversion to the standard gauge, viz., 4 ft. 8½ in. When complete they are operated by the Victorian Railway Commissioners, but the fares and rates for the carriage of passengers, goods, and livestock thereon must not be less than the rates charged for similar mileage on the Victorian Railways. In the construction and working of the lines the same conditions and rates of wages as prevail in Victoria must be observed.

Two of the lines authorised under the agreement have been opened for traffic, viz., from Barnes, on the Moama line, to Balranald, and from Murrabit (Gonn Crossing) to Poonboon (Stony Crossing). Two are under construction, viz., from Euston to Lette, 30 miles, to serve en route the Benanee Settlement Area, and from Yarrawonga to Oaklands, 37 miles; goods traffic has been carried on parts of these lines since 1930. The fifth line will cross the Murray at or near Golgol, New South Wales, and extend into this State for a distance not exceeding 20 miles.

The railway between Denililquin and Moama, 44½ miles on the 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, was constructed by a private company, and opened for traffic in 1876. It became part of the Victorian Railway system in December, 1923. A branch line to Balranald, 120 miles, was opened for traffic in March, 1926, and the line from Gonn Crossing to Stony Crossing, 38½ miles, on 16th March, 1928. The capital expended on these lines to the end of February, 1933, was £1,260,007. During the year ended February, 1933, the receipts amounted to £59,028, working expenses to £43,339, and interest to £60,555. The train mileage was 84,210. The number of passengers was 14,786, and the goods traffic amounted to 82,081 tons.

PRIVATE RAILWAY LINES.

The established policy in New South Wales has been to keep the railways under State control, and at the present time, with the exception of short lines connecting coal and other mines with the main railways, there are only 109½ miles of private lines, on some of which provision has been made for the carriage of passengers and goods.

During the year 1888 a line of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, and 35 miles 48 chains in length, was laid down from Silvertown and Broken Hill to the South Australian border. A short line connects the Government railway at Liverpool with the Warwick Farm Racecourse.

The Seaham Coal Company's line connects the West Wallsend and Seaham Collieries with Cockle Creek. The South Maitland system supplies the mining districts of East Greta, Stanford-Merthyr, and Cessnock. The Hexham-Minmi line runs between the collieries in the townships mentioned. The new Red Head line runs between Belmont and Adamstown. The line of the Commonwealth Oil Corporation extends from Newnes Junction, on the Western line, to the Wolgan Valley.

The following table shows the operations of the private railway lines open to the public for general traffic during the year ended June, 1933:—

Name of Private Railway.	Line.		Total Capital Expended.	Reserve Fund.	Train Miles run.	Passengers carried.	Goods carried.	Live Stock carried.
	Length.	Gauge.						
	m.	ch	ft. in.	£	£	No.	No.	tons.
Silvertown	35	48	3 6	567,615	110,227	75,892	1,906	507,961
Warwick Farm	1	1	4 8½	5,807	...	131	57,832	...
Seaham-West Wallsend	5	10	4 8½	16,000	...	1,224	...	1,143
South Maitland—								
East Greta, Stanford								
Merthyr, and Cess-								
nock	19	35	4 8½	663,920	...	324,362	910,591	56,345
Hexham-Minmi	6	0	4 8½	30,000	...	300	...	500
New Red Head	9	38	4 8½	190,424	...	65,513	170,101	432,94
Commonwealth Oil Cor-	33	0	4 8½	194,000	...	†	†	†
poration.								

† No traffic

The Silverton Company has 20 locomotives and 678 goods vehicles, and passenger carriages are hired from the South Australian Government railways as required. The Seaham Colliery has 2 locomotives, and Government rolling stock is hired. On the South Maitland system there are 23 locomotives and 44 goods carriages, and passenger services are conducted by the State railways. The Hexham-Minmi Company has 1 locomotive and 1 passenger carriage. The Warwick Farm and New Red Head lines are operated by the Government Railway Commissioner.

In addition to the private railway lines shown in the previous table, there are several lines connected principally with coal and other mines.

RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA.

Particulars of the gauges of the railways in each State as at 30th June, 1933, are shown below. The figures relate to Government lines and to private railways open for general traffic, classified according to the States in which they are located. Particulars of private lines used exclusively for special traffic are not included in the figures:—

State.	Miles at each Gauge open for traffic.						Total Miles.
	2ft.	2ft. 6in.	3ft.	3ft. 6in.	4ft. 8½in.	5ft. 3in.	
New South Wales ...	...	...	...	76	6,208	203	6,487
Victoria ...	...	122	11	...	...	4,410	4,543
Queensland ...	188	8	...	6,564	69	...	6,829
South Australia and Northern Territory	...	...	...	2,217	598	1,451	4,266
Western Australia ...	...	...	...	4,615	454	...	5,069
Tasmania ...	28	...	...	759	...	...	787
Total ...	216	130	11	14,231	7,329	6,064	27,981

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows:—Brisbane *via* North Coast line 611 miles, Brisbane *via* Wallangarra 715 miles, Melbourne 591 miles, Adelaide *via* Melbourne 1,074 miles, and Perth *via* Melbourne 2,761 miles. The journey from Sydney to Broken Hill *via* Melbourne and Adelaide is more than 1,400 miles, but a line across New South Wales opened for traffic in November, 1927, affords direct communication over a distance of 698½ miles.

Diversity of gauge hampers interstate railway communications, and in a journey from New South Wales to Western Australia breaks of gauge occur at Albury, on the border of New South Wales and Victoria; at Terowie and at Port Augusta in South Australia; at Kalgoorlie, where the Commonwealth and Western Australian lines connect. There is a break also at Wallangarra where the New South Wales and Queensland railways meet but communication on a uniform gauge—4 feet 8½ inches—was provided in September, 1930, with the opening of a line between Kyogle, on the North Coast railway in New South Wales, and Brisbane. The journey from Sydney to Brisbane by this route is shorter by 104 miles than the journey *via* Wallangarra.

The subject of a uniform gauge to connect the capital cities of the mainland has been discussed at conferences between the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and Premiers of the States, and was investigated by a

Royal Commission in 1921. It has been resolved that the adoption of a uniform gauge is essential to the development and safety of the Commonwealth, and that the gauge should be 4 ft. 8½ in., but an agreement has not been reached in regard to any comprehensive scheme for giving effect to the resolutions. As an outcome of the negotiations, however, the Kyogle-Brisbane line was constructed and an agreement was made between the Commonwealth and South Australia for works which would provide uniformity of gauge between Adelaide and Kalgoorlie.

The construction of the Kyogle-Brisbane line and the strengthening of the line between Kyogle and Grafton were undertaken by the two States concerned. The cost was approximately £4,450,000, and the States of New South Wales and Queensland, and the Commonwealth each agreed to pay a share. The agreement between the Commonwealth and South Australia provides for the construction of a 4 ft. 8½ in. line in South Australia, from Port Augusta to Red Hill, and for laying a third rail on the existing 5 ft. 3 in. line between Red Hill and Adelaide. By these works the trans-Australian journey would be shortened by about 70 miles, and the breaks of gauge at Terowie and Port Augusta would be eliminated.

RAILWAYS OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

The length of railways—State and private—in various countries is shown below in relation to population and area. The figures for the Australian States include the Federal Government lines as at 30th June, 1933, and the private lines available for general traffic. The particulars relating to other countries are the latest available.

Country.	Length of Railways.	Per Mile of Line Open.		Country.	Length of Railways.	Per Mile of Line Open.	
		Population (approx)	Area.			Population (approx)	Area.
	miles.	No.	sq.mls.		miles.	No.	sq.mls.
New South Wales and Federal Capital Territory	6,487	402	48	Italy	14,100	2,960	8
Victoria	4,543	401	19	Austria	4,461	1,510	7
Queensland	6,829	139	98	Hungary	5,381	1,610	7
South Australia and Northern Territory ...	4,266	137	212	Russia (Soviet) ...	51,824	3,100	159
Western Australia	5,069	87	193	Union of S. Africa	13,511	610	35
Tasmania	787	289	33	India	42,753	8,300	42
Australia	27,981	237	106	Japan	13,496	4,840	8
New Zealand	3,483	441	30	Canada	44,310	270	83
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	21,162	2,180	4	United States of America ...	248,829	500	12
Irish Free State ...	2,669	1,110	10	Argentina	24,858	480	45
France	39,725	1,050	5	Brazil	20,300	2,070	161
Germany	36,257	1,810	5				

TRAMWAYS.

The tramways of New South Wales, with the exception of one short line, are the property of the State Government. The metropolis and Newcastle are the only districts in which tramway services have been in operation since 1st January, 1927, when services in Maitland and Broken Hill were abolished. The tramways were administered by the Railway Commissioners until 1930, when the tramway property—except the electric power stations—was vested in the Transport Trusts, and the services in Newcastle, as well as in Sydney, were placed under the administration of a Management Board constituted in terms of the Transport Act, 1930. The tramway employees were transferred to the service of the Metropolitan Transport Trust, and the staff required for the Newcastle services was made available by the Metropolitan Trust under agreement between the trusts. The administration of the tramways was transferred to the Board of Transport Commissioners in March, 1932, and to the Commissioner of Road Transport and Tramways in December, 1932, as described on page 577.

The gauge of the tramways is 4 feet 8½ inches, and all the services are operated by electric power, except the Kogarah-Sans Souci tramway. Steam services in the Newcastle district were discontinued in November, 1930.

The total length of lines on which services were in operation at 30th June, 1934, was 191 miles, including 2 miles of route served by electric trolley bus. Many of the lines are laid with duplicate tracks, and the aggregate length of the tracks was 345 miles. There were also 57 miles of sidings, loops, and crossovers.

Line.	Route Mileage.	Track Mileage.
Metropolitan—	mls. ch.	mls. ch.
City and Suburban	116 49	219 52
North Sydney	23 30	43 48
Ashfield to Mortlake and Cabarita	8 28	15 9
Rockdale to Brighton-le-Sands	1 49	1 49
Manly to The Spit and Manly to Harbord and Narrabeen	11 48	16 36
Kogarah to Sans Souci	5 45	6 79
Total, Metropolitan	167 19	303 33
Newcastle City and Suburban	23 60	41 52
Total, Tramways June, 1934..	190 79	345 5

There has been very little extension of the tramway system in recent years, except the extension of the North Sydney services across the Harbour Bridge to Wynyard Station, which occurred on 20th March, 1932. A service by electric trolley bus was commenced in the Metropolitan district in January, 1934.

When the tramways were removed from the control of the Railway Commissioners in 1930, the capital indebtedness in respect of the metropolitan tramways was declared by the Transport Act, 1930, to be £7,487,154, and in respect of the Newcastle tramways £944,651, these amounts being subject to revision by a committee of review appointed by the Governor. Interest and sinking fund charges on the capital indebtedness of the tramways are payable to the State Treasury.

The capital cost at 30th June, 1934, amounted to £8,565,978. The cost of construction was £5,002,478, and the expenditure on rolling stock, workshops, machinery, etc., amounted to £3,563,500.

In the following table are given particulars of the miles open, cost of construction, and the financial results of the State tramways at intervals since 1901. The cost of the power stations from which electrical energy is obtained has been excluded from the capital cost of the tramways since August, 1930, when they were transferred to the Railway Commissioners:—

Year ended 30th June.	Total Length of Lines.	Capital Cost.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Interest Returned on Capital.
	Miles.	£	£	£	£	per cent.
1901	79½	2,194,493	551,674	462,471	89,203	4·10
1911	189½	5,121,586	1,365,631	1,143,949	221,682	4·53
1921	227½	9,060,757	3,471,738	2,943,252	528,486	5·93
1926	228½	11,434,523	3,619,496	3,319,906	299,590	2·65
1929	210½	11,743,189	4,457,390	3,835,644	622,246	5·33
1930	210½	11,764,978	2,903,470	3,625,564	277,906	2·36
1931	200	8,436,850	3,058,471	3,103,225	(—) 47,754	..
1932	192½	8,336,200	3,305,222	3,046,532	258,690	3·10
1933	192½	8,357,532	3,266,347	2,780,871	485,976	5·86
1934	191	8,565,978	3,237,942	2,533,338*	704,604*	8·29

* Excluding depreciation £209,245.

The receipts increased between 1921 and 1928 by reason of the growth of traffic and increases in fares. In 1929 traffic commenced to fall away, so that receipts from passengers declined, and an important source of revenue was closed in September, 1929, by the cessation of sales of electricity to the Sydney Municipal authorities, in consequence of the opening of the municipal power station at Bunnerong. The reduction in revenue was not offset by a decrease in working expenses, and the financial results became more and more unsatisfactory until, in 1930-31, working expenses exceeded revenue. In the following year the tramways benefited by restrictions imposed on competitive omnibus services, and by the extension of the North Sydney lines across the Harbour Bridge into the city. Receipts increased and working expenses were curtailed so that there was an excess of earnings amounting to £258,690 in 1931-32, and it rose to £485,976 in 1932-33 notwithstanding a reduction in fares, as from 1st October, 1932. By reason of this reduction, receipts did not increase in 1933-34, but working expenses were drastically reduced and net earnings, £704,604, were the highest on record.

The percentage of working expenses to the total receipts was 85·12 during the year ending 30th June, 1933, and 78·24 in 1933-34, as compared with 92·17 in 1931-32. The net earnings in 1933-34 represented about 8·3 per cent. on net indebtedness, or if allowance be made for depreciation 5·8 per cent., as compared with 4·13 per cent., the average interest payable on the loan liabilities of the State.

A comparative statement of the profit or loss on the tramways after allowing for interest, contributions to sinking fund, and exchange on interest transmitted overseas is shown below:—

Year ended 30th June.	Net earnings.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Exchange.	Profit (+) Loss (—) allowing for interest.
	£	£	£	£	£
1911	221,682	174,055	...	...	(+) 47,627
1921	528,486	421,814	...	...	(+) 106,672
1926	299,590	577,800	...	...	(—) 278,400
1929	622,246	600,000	31,589	...	(—) 9,343
1930	277,906	630,150	33,000	...	(—) 385,244
1931	(—) 47,754	449,185	26,386	15,170	(—) 538,495
1932	258,690	412,700	29,630	106,500	(—) 290,140
1933	485,976	387,057	28,000	69,000	(+) 1,919
1934	704,604	361,346	33,250	61,320	(+) 248,618*

* Reduced to £39,373 by provision for depreciation £209,245.

Until 1923-24 the tramways usually yielded a substantial surplus over working expenses and interest. Then there occurred a marked expansion in motor transport, and tramway traffic began to decline. Meanwhile interest charges rose continuously, and there were large deficits in 1925-26 and 1926-27. A number of unprofitable lines were closed at the beginning of 1927, and at the end of that year fares were increased. Consequently there was a surplus of £27,808 in 1927-28, though a large sum had been written off to working expenses on account of the abandoned lines.

In 1928-29 sinking fund charges £31,589 were debited for the first time, and there was a deficit of £9,343. Then followed three years with more adverse results. In 1932-33 net earnings expanded and interest charges declined, so that there was a small surplus. With a further decline in debt charges in the year 1933-34 there was a surplus of £248,618. From this the sum of £209,245 was appropriated for depreciation, and for writing off obsolete rolling stock, leaving a net profit of £39,373.

In the following statement particulars regarding the Metropolitan and Newcastle tramways are shown separately for a period of six years:—

Year ended June.	Length of line 30th June.	Capital Cost.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Interest, Exchange and Sinking Fund.	Profit (+) Loss (-) after paying Interest, Etc.
------------------	---------------------------	---------------	----------------	-------------------	---------------	--------------------------------------	---

Metropolitan Tramways.

	miles.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929	176	10,162,357	4,106,527	3,532,362	574,165	547,110	(+) 27,055
1930	176	10,202,850	3,591,171	3,331,518	259,653	574,899	(-) 315,246
1931	176	7,516,845	2,894,285	2,891,834	2,451	435,547	(-) 433,096
1932	169	7,416,739	3,117,334	2,851,449	265,885	488,880	(-) 222,995
1933	169	7,438,171	3,058,696	2,616,153	442,543	431,357	(+) 11,186
1934	167	7,660,987	3,026,962	2,373,574	653,388	406,400	(+) 246,988†

Newcastle Tramways.

		£	£	£	£	£	£
1929	34½	1,580,832	351,363	301,577	49,786	84,479	(-) 34,693
1930	34½	1,562,128	312,299	293,819	18,480	88,251	(-) 69,771
1931	24	920,005	164,186	214,391	50,205*	55,194	(-) 105,399
1932	24	919,461	187,888	195,083	7,195*	59,950	(-) 67,145
1933	24	919,411	208,151	164,718	43,433	52,700	(-) 9,267
1934	24	904,989	210,980	159,764	51,216	49,586	(+) 1,630†

* Excess of working expenses.

† Net Profit £58,745 after providing depreciation £188,243.

‡ Net Loss was £19,372 after providing depreciation £21,002.

The receipts of the Metropolitan tramways declined by £1,212,242 between 1928-29 and 1930-31, while the reduction in working expenses was only £640,528, so that the net earnings dwindled from £574,165 to £2,451. An important factor in the decline was the loss of receipts from electricity, as noted on page 607, the amount being £420,880 in 1928-29 as compared with £14,550 received between 1st July and 5th August, 1930, when the power stations were transferred to the railways. Since 1930-31 working expenses have been reduced by £518,260, and this is the principal factor in improved financial results in later years. No provision was made for depreciation in 1932-33 and there was a net profit of £11,186. In the following year depreciation was provided to the extent of £188,243 and there remained a net profit of £58,745.

The net earnings of the Newcastle services were not sufficient to meet interest charges in the earlier years under review, and in 1930-31 and 1931-32 working expenses exceeded revenue. A substantial improvement has been effected during the last two years, and in 1933-34 there was a small surplus over interest charges, exchange, and sinking fund, and when an amount of £21,002 was provided for depreciation, there remained a net loss of £19,372. The receipts from sales of electricity in this district were £125,400 in 1928-29 and £11,841 from 1st July to 5th August, 1930.

Particulars regarding the various groups of metropolitan tramways during 1932-33 and 1933-34 are shown below:—

Particulars.	City and Suburban.	North Sydney.	Manly Lines.	Ashfield Lines.	Rockdale Line.	Kogarah Line (Steam).
1932-33.						
Length... ..miles.	118.3	23.4	11.6	8.5	1.6	5.6
Cost £	6,172,938	666,618	288,596	174,261	38,315	51,627
Car Mileage ... No.	28,459,140	4,056,279	665,442	690,836	138,870	288,261
Passengers ... No.	226,979,751	24,720,990*	5,475,283	7,367,055	1,673,993	2,174,683
Earnings £	2,557,461	331,738	65,842	68,183	14,392	21,080
Expenses £	2,219,918	253,608	53,320	52,019	9,331	27,210
Net Earnings .. £	337,543	78,130	12,522	16,164	5,061	(—) 6,130
Interest and Exchange ... £	337,236	36,419	15,766	9,520	2,093	2,820
Sinking Fund .. £	20,744	2,242	971	586	129	174
Profit £	...	39,469	...	6,058	2,839	...
Loss £	20,437	...	4,215	...	...	9,124
1933-34.						
Length ... ..miles	116.6	23.4	11.6	8.5	1.6	5.6
Cost... .. £	6,380,434	690,169	291,471	173,655	37,879	51,116
Car Mileage ... No.	27,879,610	4,153,368	660,289	690,570	139,947	289,967
Passengers ... No.	225,865,170	25,338,303*	5,146,192	7,385,394	1,708,293	2,264,059
Earning £	2,531,265	328,891	62,291	68,377	14,617	21,521
Expenses £	2,010,573	231,656	53,055	45,167	9,180	23,820
Net Earnings .. £	520,692	97,235	9,236	23,210	5,437	(—) 2,299
Interest and Exchange ... £	312,748	34,124	14,484	8,629	1,883	2,540
Sinking Fund .. £	24,703	2,695	1,144	682	140	200
Depreciation... £	153,683	18,036	3,311	2,939	1,094	85
Profit... .. £	29,558	42,380	...	10,960	2,311	...
Loss ... .. £	...	...	9,703	...	...	5,124

* Exclusive of Sydney Harbour Bridge passengers, whose journey did not extend beyond bridge section.

Operations on the electric tramways resulted in a substantial surplus of receipts over working expenses in 1933-34, though the amount was not sufficient to cover interest charges and depreciation in respect of the Manly lines. The North Sydney lines were the most profitable. The expenses of working the steam tramway at Kogarah have exceeded gross receipts in each year since 1911-12.

Comparison of Tramway Traffic.

The following statement contains a comparison of the passenger traffic and the tram mileage since 1901:—

Year ended 30th June.	Length of line open at 30th June.	Passengers.		Tram mileage.	Earnings per tram mile.	Working Expenses per tram mile.
		Tramway Sections.	Sydney Harbour Bridge Section.			
	miles.	No.	No.		s. d.	s. d.
1901	79½	93,703,685	...	6,835,926	1 7½	1 4½
1911	189½	230,275,938	...	22,541,429	1 2½	1 0½
1921	227½	337,689,873	...	28,654,172	2 5	2 0½
1926	228½	339,411,765	...	34,214,733	2 1½	1 11½
1929	210½	333,476,049	...	34,081,498	2 7½	2 3
1930	210½	307,789,621	...	32,862,832	2 4½	2 2½
1931	200	266,346,801	...	32,193,040	1 10¾	1 11½
1932	192¾	284,708,886	2,143,136	35,914,272	1 10	1 8½
1933	192¾	287,386,142	8,343,974	36,860,528	1 9½	1 6
1934	191	286,953,234	9,637,731	36,375,517	1 9¼	1 4½

* Some of the Sydney Harbour Bridge passengers, viz., those whose journey extended beyond the bridge section are included also in preceding column.

As a general rule, a single ticket is issued for each passenger journey and the ticket records indicate the number of passengers. An exception is made in regard to journeys across the Sydney Harbour Bridge, where a special ticket is issued for the bridge section (i.e., between Wynyard and North Sydney stations), and a second ticket if the journey extends over any other part of the North Sydney tram lines. In the latter cases the passengers, who received two tickets for their journey, are recorded twice. For this reason it has not been practicable to state the actual number of passenger journeys since the opening of the bridge in March, 1932. The number of passengers carried over the Sydney Harbour Bridge section during the year 1932-33 was 8,343,974, and the number on other sections was 287,386,143. The passengers in 1933-34 were: Bridge section 9,637,731, other 286,953,234. The majority of the Bridge passengers are included also in the number of passengers on the other sections.

The net earnings per tram mile reached the maximum of 4½d. in 1921-22, then declined, the average during the two years ended June, 1927, being only 2½d. It was 4½d. in 1928-29, only 2d. in 1929-30, and in the following year working expenses exceeded receipts by ½d. per mile. Then working expenses were reduced and there was an excess of receipts amounting to 1½d. per tram mile. The excess rose to 3½d. in 1932-33 and to 4½d. in the following year.

Year ended June.			Metropolitan Lines.			Newcastle Lines.	
			Passengers.		Car Mileage.	Passengers.	Car Mileage.
			Tramway Sections.	Harbour Bridge Section.			
			000.	000.	000.	000.	000.
1928	...	...	325,833	...	31,826	20,181	2,645
1929	...	...	315,668	...	31,576	17,808	2,506
1930	...	...	293,126	...	30,519	14,664	2,343
1931	...	...	253,243	...	29,620	13,104	2,573
1932	...	...	267,211	2,143*	33,000	17,498	2,914
1933	...	...	268,392	8,344*	34,299	18,994	2,561
1934	...	...	267,707	9,638*	33,814	19,246	2,562

* Some of the Sydney Harbour passengers, viz., those whose journey extended beyond the bridge section are included also in preceding column.

TRAM FARES.

The tramways are divided into sections of an average length of nearly 2 miles in the metropolitan district and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in Newcastle.

The fares charged on trams since 1st November, 1920 and the dates when alterations were made are shown below:—

Sections.	Date of Alteration—(ordinary rates).				Concession Rates, Mon.-Fri., 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. since December, 1930.
	November, 1920.	December, 1927.	December, 1930.	October, 1932.	
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
One	2	2	2	2	2
Two	3	4	4	3	3
Three	4	5	5	4	4
Four	5	6	6	5	4
Five and six ...	6	6	6	6	4
Harbour Bridge ...	...	...	4*	3	...

* March, 1932.

The fares on Sundays were higher by 1d. per journey between 1st November, 1920, and 11th February, 1923, when this extra charge was abolished. On 2nd February 1931 the concession fares for journeys between the hours 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week-days (except Saturdays) became general on the Newcastle tramways irrespective of the day or hour of the journey.

Children are carried at lower rates. The fare for children under 12 years of age was 1d. for one, two, or three sections, and 2d. for longer journeys, until 1st August, 1934, when the fare was reduced to 1d. per journey for children under 14 years. The Harbour Bridge fare for children is 2d.

Apart from reductions in fares, the cost of travelling by trams has been made cheaper in recent years by the lengthening and overlapping of sections.

PRIVATE TRAMWAYS.

There is only one tramway under private control within the State, viz., a steam line, which passes through the town of Parramatta, commencing at the Park and continuing as far as the Newington Wharf at Duck River, a distance of 2 miles 66 chains. The line has been constructed to the standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in., and was opened in 1883.

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY WORKSHOPS.

A large number of workshops have been established to meet the requirements of the various branches of the railways and tramways. The principal railway shops are situated at Eveleigh, close to the Central Railway Station, and at Chullora, 11 miles distant. The latter site extends over an area of 485 acres and there is ample room for extensions to meet increasing requirements of the railway system. There are large workshops at Lidcombe, Newcastle, Goulburn, and Bathurst to supply the needs of the permanent-way branch by the preparation of structural steelwork, fish-plates, tools, implements, and other articles. Engine repairs are undertaken at Honeysuckle Point (Newcastle) and at a number of smaller workshops in country localities.

The principal tramway workshops are situated at Randwick, in Sydney, and there is a smaller establishment at Newcastle.

Particulars regarding the railway and tramway workshops are published in the chapter of this volume entitled *Factories*.

RAILWAY ELECTRICITY WORKS.

For the supply and distribution of electric current to the railways and tramways there are three main generating stations under the control of the Commissioner for Railways, viz., Ultimo and White Bay in Sydney, and one in Newcastle. A smaller station was opened in January, 1928, at Lithgow, near the State coal mine. A number of substations are in operation throughout the suburban areas.

Particulars regarding the electrical energy generated at each power station and the purposes for which it was used are shown below:—

Power Station.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Energy generated—	kilowatt hours.	kilowatt hours.	kilowatt hours.
White Bay	232,670,420	239,690,670	224,232,120
Ultimo	147,332,462	157,192,512	173,305,517
Newcastle	55,902,198	63,885,300	71,528,903
Lithgow	10,506,831	11,094,925	12,429,310
Total	446,411,911	471,863,407	481,495,850
Purpose of Supply—			
Suburban Railways	181,583,990	187,895,804	180,643,488
Tramways	134,582,746	139,542,032	140,748,854
Outside Bodies	80,888,558	144,425,571	108,454,958
Balance—Departmental Uses	49,356,617		51,648,560
Total	446,411,911	471,863,407	481,495,850

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES AND WAGES.

The average number of persons employed on railways and tramways open for traffic during 1920-21 and later years is shown in the following statement, also the amount of salaries and wages paid. The figures are exclusive of the staff of the construction branch.

Year ended 30th June.	Average number of Employees.			Salaries and Wages paid.		
	Railways. *	Tramways. *	Total.	Railways. *	Tramways. *	Total.
				£	£	£
1921 ...	37,558	9,018	46,576	9,153,089	2,278,998	11,432,087
1926 ...	42,174	11,246	53,420	11,192,851	2,947,313	14,140,164
1927 ...	45,265	11,524	56,789	12,509,021	3,143,657	15,652,678
1928 ...	44,973	11,184	56,157	12,693,706	3,144,067	15,837,773
1929 ...	43,972	11,121	55,093	12,422,298	3,121,457	15,543,755
1930 ...	41,342	10,493	51,835	11,656,142	3,005,881	14,662,023
1931 ...	40,620	8,388	49,008	10,167,293	2,119,794	12,287,087
1932 ...	40,329	8,356	48,685	9,637,122	2,015,941	11,653,063
1933 ...	38,881	8,166	47,047	8,462,906	1,772,640	10,235,546
1934 ...	38,174	7,848	46,022	8,154,378	1,664,574	9,818,952

* Employees in electric power stations classified as tramway employees, 1921-1930, and as railway employees in 1931 and later years.

Particulars relating to the staff of the tramways in the years 1930-31 and 1931-32, shown above, refer to persons employed by the Tramways Management Board in Sydney and Newcastle. When the tramways were separated from the railways in August, 1930, employees, numbering 1,200 (engaged mainly in the supply of electric power for trams), were transferred to the railway staff, and have been classified since as railway employees.

COAL SUPPLIES FOR RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Coal for use in connection with the railways and tramways is an important item of working expenses, the annual consumption being about 1,250,000 tons. As a result of the gradual electrification of the suburban railways the use of coal for locomotives diminished and the consumption for the generation of electricity increased between 1926 and 1930. The quantity used during each of the last ten years was as follows:—

Year.	Coal used in Connection with Railways and Tramways.				
	Locomotive Purposes.	Electric Power Stations.	Gas Making.	Other Purposes.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1924-25	1,263,176	243,385	8,661	48,195	1,563,417
1925-26	1,342,280	273,244	6,908	46,455	1,668,887
1926-27	1,342,034	326,885	7,437	46,219	1,722,575
1927-28	1,267,823	384,637	7,630	43,946	1,704,036
1928-29	1,212,272	391,904	7,038	45,719	1,656,933
1929-30	1,097,049	370,627	6,471	33,939	1,508,086
1930-31	961,739	340,328	5,615	29,299	1,336,981
1931-32	896,147	332,497	5,744	28,657	1,263,045
1932-33	907,291	350,515	5,079	24,804	1,287,689
1933-34	865,837	345,716	4,702	24,395	1,240,650

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY ACCIDENTS.

All accidents are recorded which occur in the working of the railways and tramways, or on railway or tramway premises, to persons other than railway and tramway employees, however slight the injuries may be. In the case of employees all accidents must be reported which cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for at least five hours on any of the three days immediately following the day on which the accident occurred.

The railway and tramway accidents during each year of the quinquennium ended 30th June, 1933, are shown in the following table:—

Year ended 30th June.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Railway Accidents.</i>								
1929 ...	9	269	38	6,757	39	289	86	7,315
1930 ...	11	232	28	5,439	43	246	82	5,917
1931 ...	3	233	14	3,054	34	239	51	3,526
1932 ...	11	221	25	2,669	49	205	85	3,095
1933 ...	10	185	17	2,640	57	229	84	3,054
<i>Tramway Accidents.</i>								
1929 ...	7	275	5	1,287	22	326	34	1,888
1930 ...	10	227	...	910	17	277	27	1,414
1931 ...	7	258	...	603	18	273	25	1,134
1932 ...	13	314	3	697	14	221	30	1,232
1933 ...	16	384	2	791	12	175	30	1,350

The deaths of the four railway employees included in the figures for the year 1932-33 were results of accidents not connected with the movement of the railway vehicles. The majority of injuries to employees occurred in similar accidents, the number so injured in 1932-33 being 2,513 in the railway service and 641 in the tramway service.

The number of passengers carried on the railways during the year ended June, 1933, was 132,867,000, and on the tramways about 292,000,000. The accident rates per million passengers were as follows:—Railways: Killed 0.08; injured 1.39. Tramways: Killed 0.05, injured 1.32. The rates for the railways are usually the higher on account of the greater length of the average journey travelled by railway passengers.

The amount of compensation paid in respect of injuries to passengers and damage to goods during each of the last five years was as follows:—

Accidents.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Railway—	£	£	£	£	£
Passengers ...	6,928	6,606	2,099	1,590	3,880
Goods ...	16,925	17,647	12,253	12,749	16,625
Tramway ...	17,166	19,283	8,537	10,432	7,267
Total ... £	41,019	43,536	22,889	24,771	27,772

MOTOR AND OTHER LICENSED VEHICLES.

The use of motor transport vehicles is subject to special laws and restrictions in order that the risk of accidents may be minimised and the flow of traffic regulated where necessary; also to facilitate the collection of taxes for the upkeep of roads, etc. In recent years commercial services by motor vehicles have been restricted in a greater degree with a view to reducing competition with the State-owned railways and tramways.

Motor vehicles and drivers must be registered and the registrations must be renewed periodically. Persons who apply for a license to drive are required to pass a test as to their ability and they hold their licenses subject to the observance of the motor traffic regulations. Public vehicles, whether motor or horse-drawn, and persons driving them must be licensed if they ply or stand in a public street for hire.

In the transport districts proclaimed under the Transport Act, 1930, the licensing and regulation of public vehicles and drivers and conductors thereof are functions of the Commissioner of Road Transport and Tramways, and he is charged with the registration of other motor vehicles, the licensing of drivers under the Motor Traffic Act, and the collection of taxes and fees.

The police have general authority to take action against dangerous or disorderly traffic. Their services are utilised also by arrangement between the Commissioner of Police and the Commissioner of Road Transport and Tramways, to issue the licenses, to collect the taxes and fees in respect of registered vehicles, and to regulate the street traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, in the metropolitan area.

In municipalities and shires outside the transport districts the local councils are authorised by the Local Government Act to control public vehicles and to enact by-laws for the regulation of street traffic. In other areas, *i.e.*, in the unincorporated portion of the western division of New South Wales, vehicles used to convey passengers for hire must be licensed under the Stage Carriages Act.

In terms of the Transport Act, 1930, the proceeds of the registration and taxation of vehicles and the licensing of drivers, etc., are paid into the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, or the Public Vehicles Fund, or the Main Roads Funds for the purposes shown hereunder.

The fees for the registration of motor and public vehicles, drivers, etc. (except service license fees in respect of motor omnibus services) are payable into the Road Transport and Traffic Fund at the Treasury to meet the cost of police supervision of road transport, administrative and other costs under the Transport Act (except expenses of the transport services conducted by the Commissioner), and expenses relating to traffic facilities, and to provide certain contributions to local authorities towards the maintenance of roads used by trams, etc. The credit balance of the Road Transport and Traffic Fund at the end of each financial year is payable to the Country Main Roads Fund.

Annual service license fees payable in respect of motor omnibus services in the transport districts and the taxes on public motor vehicles are paid into the Public Vehicles Fund, which is subject to the control of the Commissioner of Road Transport. The taxes on motor omnibuses and half the service license fees are payable from this fund to the Main Roads Department and to councils of municipalities and shires for the maintenance of roads used by motor omnibuses. The balance of the service licenses fees is applied to the reduction of the capital indebtedness of the tramways.

The tax on public vehicles other than motor omnibuses is expended on resumptions and traffic facilities, and a proportion of the tax on tourist motor service vehicles operating partly within and partly outside a transport district may be paid to the Country Main Roads Fund. The proceeds of taxation of motor vehicles, other than public vehicles, after a deduction of 5 per cent. to cover cost of collection, are paid into the Main Roads Funds, viz., half the taxes paid on vehicles owned by residents of the county of Cumberland to the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund and the balance to the Country Main Roads Fund.

The State Transport (Co-ordination) Act passed in August, 1931, contains provisions which came into force on 2nd November, 1931, by which owners of public motor vehicles i.e., those used for the conveyance of passengers or of goods for hire or for any consideration or in the course of trade or business, may be required to obtain licenses under this Act in addition to registration under the Motor Traffic and Transport Acts. Exemptions from the obligation to license may be granted by the Commissioner of Road Transport and Tramways, and licenses are not required where permits are issued for carrying passengers over specified routes or in specified districts.

The conditions of any licenses or class of licenses may be prescribed by regulation or determined by the Commissioner of Road Transport and Tramways and charges may be imposed in respect of the transport of passengers and goods by public motor vehicles, the maximum in respect of passengers being 1d. per passenger for each mile or part thereof, or for each section or part thereof (whichever is the greater sum). The maximum rate for goods is 3d. per ton of the aggregate weight of the vehicle unladen and its carrying capacity for each mile or part thereof. The charges on goods are not imposed where a vehicle is used solely for carrying goods to the nearest railway station, and they may be remitted for any reason. The Act prescribes that exemption from the special charges may be granted where a vehicle is used solely for journeys which do not exceed 20 miles, and in July, 1932, exemptions were granted generally for journeys up to 50 miles, also for primary produce conveyed to market by the producers, irrespective of distance.

Agents for persons operating public motor vehicles and agents in respect of the carriage of persons or goods, otherwise than by ship, are required to obtain licenses and to renew them annually.

The charges imposed in respect of the transport of passengers and goods by public motor vehicles and fees for licenses and permits are paid into the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund at the Treasury, from which may be paid costs of administration and subsidies for motor services which are feeders to railways or tramways. With the Minister's approval payments may be made from the fund to the Government Railways Fund or to the tramways funds.

The annual fees for the registration of motor vehicles, etc., to be paid on the issue of a license and on each annual renewal are as follows:—Motor cycle 2s. 6d., other motor vehicle £1, driver 10s., motor cycle rider 5s. For a learner's permit to drive 5s. is charged. Annual fees for traders' plates are £2 for motor cycles and £3 for other motor vehicles.

The maximum fee which may be charged by local councils in respect of the license of a public vehicle is £1 per annum, and for a driver's license 5s. per annum.

Until December, 1932, certificates of registration were current for twelve months from the date of issue, and the tax for that period was paid at the time of registration or renewal. Under existing arrangements, dating from 1st December, 1932, registration may be effected for quarterly periods and the tax paid in quarterly instalments at the option of the owners.

The charges in such cases are proportionately higher than for annual registration. Visible labels must be attached to all registered motor vehicles.

A statement showing the number of vehicles on the register at various dates is shown below. The usefulness of the figures for purposes of comparison is circumscribed by several factors. For instance the number of registered vehicles as at 31st October, 1931, was reduced by 3,261—viz., 1,938 cars, 565 lorries and 758 cycles—as a result of a revision of the records which disclosed that the method formerly used for assessing the monthly figures had led to overstatement. A similar revision was made in February, 1932, in respect to the vehicles classified in the table as public vehicles, i.e., cabs, vans and omnibuses, and a number of omnibuses which had ceased to ply after the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act became law were removed from the register. Government vehicles—numbering about 1,700—were included for the first time in July, 1932.

End of year or month.	Registrations in force.								
	Car.	Van or Lorry.	Cycle.	Metropolitan Public Vehicles*.		Trader's Plate.	All Motor Vehicles.	Per 100 of population.	
				Cab.	Omnibus.			Cars only.	All motor vehicles.
1911 ...	3,975	3	2,788	175	4	...	6,945	0.23	0.41
1916 ...	14,175	877	7,070	268	12	254	22,656	0.75	1.20
1921 ...	28,665	3,900	11,291	407	180	413	44,856	1.34	2.10
1926 ...	104,675	24,709	25,424	779	486	1,320	157,393	4.40	6.62
1927 ...	129,985	32,533	28,054	997	525	1,803	193,897	5.34	7.97
1928 ...	155,403	39,255	30,882	1,173	565	1,940	229,218	6.26	9.23
1929 ...	170,039	44,868	30,655	1,364	612	2,022	249,560	6.75	9.90
1930 ...	164,169	44,464	27,258	1,221	523	1,593	239,228	6.45	9.39
1931 ...	144,749	39,226	23,124	1,091	776	458	209,424	5.64	8.16
1932—June	143,970	38,618	22,741	1,070	362	417	207,178	5.58	8.03
Dec.	147,043	41,897	23,037	1,068	360	429	213,834	5.67	8.25
1933—June	148,127	43,361	22,653	1,066	415	435	216,057	5.69	8.31
Dec.	152,851	46,615	22,751	1,052	450	492	224,211	5.85	8.58
1934—June	155,063	48,601	22,571	1,051	456	582	228,324	5.91	8.71
Dec.	161,342	52,581	22,793	1,053	488	655	238,912	6.12	9.06

* Includes Newcastle Transport District in 1930 and later years.

The figures show that a remarkable development occurred in motor transport between 1911 and 1930. The number of vehicles seems to have reached the maximum early in the latter year, when the number per 1,000 of population was about 100, as compared with 4 in 1911 and 21 in 1921. During the second quarter of the year 1930 a rapid decline commenced and it persisted throughout the following year. The number of vehicles increased slowly during the latter half of 1932 and in December there was a net addition of 2,961 vehicles to the register. It is probable that some of the additional registrations during this month were a result of the provision of facilities for the payment of charges in quarterly instalments and of the introduction of visible registration labels.

The figures relating to omnibuses on the register from December, 1930, to January, 1932, inclusive, do not indicate the number of such vehicles in use. When the Transport Act, 1930, was proclaimed action regarding the renewals of registration was delayed in some cases so that the persons conducting the services might make arrangements for insurance, etc., as prescribed by the Act. Subsequently, when the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act became law, a number of services were discontinued at the end of October, 1931, but the vehicles were not removed from the register until February, 1932.

The number of motor vehicles registered during each year from 1927 is shown in the following statement, with separate details regarding new vehicles and old vehicles registered after a change of ownership. Renewals of registration are not included:—

Year.	Registrations of Motor Vehicles (excluding renewals).											Cycles (new and old).
	Cars.		Lorries and Vans.		Metropolitan Public Vehicles*				Total (excluding Cycles).			
					Cabs.		Omnibuses.					
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.		
1927	30,757	11,094	9,157	3,657	215	142	105	88	40,234	14,981	9,716	
1928	30,188	12,812	7,497	4,537	156	213	66	78	37,907	17,640	11,288	
1929	26,925	13,888	8,477	5,131	213	209	86	59	35,601	19,287	10,579	
1930	11,152	13,197	4,172	5,936	79	158	57	34	15,460	19,325	8,098	
1931	3,273	16,560	1,260	7,104	7	99	16	51	4,556	23,814	7,681	
1932	3,645	20,531	937	9,478	...	35	1	36	4,583	30,080	7,864	
1933	5,709	21,440	2,400	11,787	15	132	13	209	8,137	33,568	8,490	
1934	10,776	19,265	4,527	12,437	308	182	43	77	15,654	31,961	8,481	

* Registrations in Newcastle district included as from 13th October, 1930.

Excluding cycles, more than 40,200 new vehicles were registered in 1927 and there was a decline of 2,300 in 1928 and again in 1929. The number declined by over 20,100, or 57 per cent., in 1930, and by 10,900, or 71 per cent., in 1931, and there was only slight improvement until 1933 when the number increased by nearly 78 per cent. The number of new vehicles registered in 1934 was nearly double the number in 1933, and about 44 per cent. of the number in 1929.

There has been an increase throughout the period in registrations of second-hand vehicles after change of ownership. Only a few new cabs or omnibuses were registered in the metropolitan district during the years 1930 to 1933, but an exceptionally large number of cabs were registered in 1934, chiefly in the latter half of the year.

MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENSES.

The development in motor transport facilities is illustrated also by the following statement of the number of annual licenses to drive motor vehicles issued during the years specified:—

Year.	Annual Licenses Issued.				
	Metropolitan Public motor vehicles.*			Other motor vehicles.	
	Cab drivers.	Omnibus.		Car, Van and Lorry drivers.	Cycle riders.
		Drivers.	Conductors.		
1911	248	6	9	5,526	3,323
1916	387	21	5	22,645	9,444
1921	627	441	200	53,061	16,115
1926	2,174	1,926	1,118	185,874	32,228
1927	2,087	1,065	1,756	226,976	34,267
1928	2,053	1,886	1,081	269,299	36,780
1929	1,997	2,107	1,077	300,205	36,784
1930	1,989	1,981	958	305,165	33,935
1931	1,663	1,856	849	280,014	29,794
1932	1,699	1,327	352	275,232	28,739
1933	1,867	1,443	277	282,337	28,455
1934	2,060	1,498	234	296,019	28,132

* Newcastle district included in 1930 and later years.

TAXATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

A tax is levied on every motor vehicle and it must be paid annually by the person in whose name the vehicle is registered, when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The rates of tax are based upon the weight of the vehicle and the type of tyre used, except in the case of motor cycles. Prior to 1st January, 1925, they were fixed in relation to horse-power.

The rates per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. imposed upon vehicles with solid tyres are as follows:—Car, 3s. 3d., lorry 3s. 6d., omnibus 5s. 6d. If the tyres are pneumatic, semi-pneumatic rubber, or super-resilient, the rate for a car or lorry is 2s. 9d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., and for an omnibus 4s. 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. The tax on a motor cycle is 22s. 6d., or if a side car is attached £2. For tractors the rate is 3s. 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. up to a maximum of £15. Trailers and other motor vehicles are taxable at the rate of 3s. 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. Tractors, motor lorries, and other motor vehicles owned by farmers and used solely for carting the produce of their farms are taxable at half-rates. A reduction of 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. is allowed on vehicles of British manufacture.

The following are exempt from taxation, viz.:—Ambulance motor vehicles; those used by manufacturers or dealers for trial purposes; and so much of the weight of a motor vehicle used solely for mining purposes in the Western Division of the State as exceeds 5 tons; motor vehicles owned by the council of a municipality or shire and used solely for the purposes of road construction, maintenance, or repair; trailers and motor vehicles used solely for work on farms; trailers owned by farmers and used solely for carting the produce of their farms, or owned by timber-cutters and used solely for carting their timber from forest to mill.

The tax and registration fee (£1) payable annually for a British-made car or light lorry of a type in common use, weighing 25 cwt. is £6 17s. or if the vehicle is of foreign manufacture £8 3s. If registration is effected quarterly the tax for four successive quarters amounts to £1 17s. 3½d. or £2 5s. 7d. per quarter according to country of origin, and the registration fee is £1 for the first quarter and 5s. for each subsequent quarter, while registration is continuous.

REGISTRATION FEES AND MOTOR TAX.

The total receipts from the taxation of motor vehicles and the registration and licensing of vehicles, drivers, etc., during each of the last ten years, as recorded by the Police Department and the Commissioner of Road Transport, are shown below:—

Year.	Motor Vehicles Tax.	Fees for Registration and Licenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1924 ...	300,248	124,652	...	424,900
1925 ...	657,979	208,300	901	867,180
1926 ...	856,354	262,059	1,647	1,120,060
1927 ...	1,035,639	320,388	2,002	1,358,029
1928 ...	1,246,424	381,881	2,682	1,630,987
1929 ...	1,386,565	419,020	3,147	1,808,732
1930 ...	1,345,801	406,151	3,194	1,755,146
1931 ...	1,201,598	417,804	4,909	1,624,311
1932 ...	1,185,252	421,340	5,135	1,611,727
1933 ...	1,233,982	436,436	5,351	1,675,769
1934 ...	1,366,598	486,390	6,110	1,859,098

The rates of taxation in respect of motor vehicles were raised on 1st January, 1925, and the revenue in 1930 was more than twice the tax in 1925. The fees collected in the last four years include motor omnibus service license fees—£39,493 in 1931, £1,492 in 1932, £3,814 in 1933, and £8,167 in 1934—also collections under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, viz., £14,027, £56,943, £33,827, and £44,546 in the respective years.

MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES.

The motor omnibus services in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts are subject to provisions of the Transport Act, 1930, and the Transport (Co-ordination) Act (see pages 577 and 615). The vehicles, drivers and conductors are registered annually, and an annual service license must be obtained for each service. Where a service would come into competition with railway or other transport services, conditions may be imposed with a view to preventing undue competition or overlapping. The registration of each omnibus is conditional upon fitness, the observance of regulations regarding design and construction, and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. Owners of motor omnibuses are required to insure against liability by way of damages in the case of injury to persons or property. The amount of insurance is fixed at £5,000 in respect of each omnibus, but it may be reduced to £1,000 where there are special circumstances, or a comprehensive policy for £15,000 may be accepted from an owner in respect of all his omnibuses.

The annual fee for each service license is fixed with regard to the nature and extent of the benefit enjoyed by the holder of the license, the nature of the route traversed and the effect on State-owned transport services, the maximum fee being an amount equivalent to £4 for each passenger each omnibus is authorised to carry. The fee for experimental or developmental or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal rate.

On 2nd November, 1931, the omnibus services became liable to pay special charges under the Transport Co-ordination Act ranging up to 1d. per mile or part of a mile for each passenger, or 1d. for each section or part of a section included in each passenger's journey, whichever is the greater.

Under the Transport Act owners of motor omnibuses for which a license was in force at the commencement of the Act were entitled to a service license for the existing services for a period of one year without variation as to fares or time-tables. For this reason action by the administrative authority towards the elimination of overlapping services was delayed until the year 1931. Then the maximum fee for a service license was imposed where the omnibus service was competing with the tramways. As a result a number of owners in the Newcastle district declined to pay the fees, and their licenses were cancelled in October, 1931. In the metropolitan district the services were maintained until the imposition of additional charges under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act in November, 1931, led to the discontinuance of a large proportion of the services.

In the following year, after the matter had been investigated by an Advisory Committee, the Government decided to establish a number of motor omnibus services in the metropolitan district. Vehicles and equipment formerly used by private owners were purchased, and the first service was commenced in December, 1932. At 30th June, 1933, the capital expenditure was £66,326, and there were 16 Government services in operation. Earnings during the period from 25th December, 1932, to 30th June, 1933, were £50,866 and working expenses £48,610.

Particulars of the motor omnibus traffic in the metropolitan district were collected for the first time in 1929, and in Newcastle in 1931. A summary of the information supplied by the proprietors for the years ended 30th June, 1929, to 1934, is shown below. The figures for 1932-33 and 1933-34 include the Government services in the metropolitan district:—

Year.	Licensed Omnibuses at end of Period.			Omnibus Miles Run.	Passengers Carried.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Number in Service.	Number in Reserve.	Carrying Capacity. (Persons).				
Metropolitan District.							
1928-29	480	92	13,665	16,911,793	89,845,001	1,446,876	1,293,437
1929-30	492	132	15,376	19,227,383	94,481,982	1,540,456	1,256,773
1930-31	483	107	17,908	19,548,162	92,125,207	1,357,505	1,352,649
1931-32	252	55	7,623	11,012,921	43,544,551	624,102	668,117
1932-33	295	89	10,561	8,896,123	31,630,012	419,501	437,313
1933-34	353	58	11,008	10,993,037	39,075,930	540,226	530,760
Newcastle District.							
1930-31	83	10	2,551	3,113,477	8,248,000	140,110	139,914
1931-32	46	9	1,437	1,915,747	3,758,928	68,270	78,225
1932-33	45	7	1,231	1,390,957	2,579,712	48,928	53,350
1933-34	46	7	1,333	1,344,777	2,671,246	49,537	48,323

The number of persons employed in connection with the metropolitan motor omnibus services at 30th June, 1934, was 1,106, viz., 44 office employees, 880 drivers and conductors, 5 inspectors and checkers, and 177 other employees. The employees in the Newcastle district numbered 104.

An analysis of the expenditure of the metropolitan services during the year ended June, 1933, shows that management expenses amounted to £62,071, wages £150,673, stores and material £130,759, and repairs, depreciation and interest to £93,810. Similar details for the year 1933-34 were £69,641, £187,499, £133,190, and £140,430 respectively.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

The following table shows particulars of accidents which occurred in public streets within the Metropolitan Traffic District and were reported by the Police during recent years:—

Year.	Accidents in which no persons were injured.	Persons Killed or Injured in Accidents caused by—				Total Number of Persons	
		Trams.		Motor Vehicles.			
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1911	963	10	633	5	130	28	1,212
1921	1,199	10	318	36	792	62	1,616
1926	7,360	11	303	144	3,660	187	4,861
1927	8,029	17	339	157	4,443	203	5,644
1928	9,399	9	415	185	5,612	212	6,881
1929	10,864	10	374	239	6,243	272	7,299
1930	8,825	7	335	220	5,627	238	6,388
1931	6,757	14	483	184	4,492	210	5,371
1932	4,770	18	433	151	3,928	185	4,817
1933	1,741	18	255	161	3,240	208	4,129
1934	2,341	19	323	173	3,738	228	4,906

The number of persons killed or injured in tram accidents, as shown above, does not include accidents due to persons getting on or off trams in motion. Administrative changes introduced into the Police Department in September, 1932, have tended to restrict the number of reports of accidents received by the police.

During the year 1932 the motor accidents reported by the police in localities outside the Metropolitan Traffic District numbered 1,381. In such accidents 107 persons were killed and 902 were injured. In 1933 there were reports of 1,142 accidents in which 131 persons were killed and 968 were injured. In 1934 the accidents numbered 1,421 in which 112 persons were killed and 1,129 injured.

AVIATION.

Civil aviation in Australia is subject to the Air Navigation Act, 1920, which authorises the Governor-General of the Commonwealth to make regulations to control air navigation, applying the principles of the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation signed in Paris on 13th October, 1919.

The Federal Government has surveyed routes and established landing places in various parts of Australia, and has afforded assistance to private organisations for the encouragement of civil aviation. There is a daily passenger and mail service between Sydney and Brisbane.

Certain provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931, for the regulation of transport services by public motor vehicles, as described on page 616 are applicable to aircraft.

Particulars relating to aircraft in each of the last five years are shown below. The figures refer only to aircraft registered in New South Wales, and owing to interstate flying they do not cover all the aviation which has taken place within its boundaries.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Companies or persons owning aircraft ...	39	53	49	46	47
Aircraft	53	78	70	59	53
Licensed Pilots—					
Private	96	145	164	123	110
Commercial	45	70	77	63	61
Flights—Number	51,301	46,225	33,383	25,139	19,172
Hours	10,480	14,801	18,933	9,444	9,515
Mileage (approximate)	758,246	1,118,704	1,640,130	790,317	846,463
Passengers carried	29,110	34,811	26,967	22,496	29,841
Accidents—Persons killed	3	9	11	2	1
Persons injured	6	10	9	6	2

The aircraft numbered 58 in June, 1934, and the licensed pilots 211, including 67 commercial pilots.

It is evident that the great majority of the flights are pleasure trips of short duration, the average time being less than 23 minutes and the average length 31 miles per flight in 1931-32. The corresponding averages in the following year were 30 minutes and 44 miles.

Aero clubs have been established in Sydney and Goulburn for the advancement of civil aviation. The Federal Government subsidises the clubs in respect of licenses issued to qualified pilots.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services of New South Wales have been controlled by the Commonwealth Government since 1st March, 1901. The services are administered by a Minister of the Crown, with a permanent salaried officer in charge of the central executive office, and a deputy in each State.

POSTAL SERVICES.

Post offices have been established throughout the State, even in localities where there are few residents. If the volume of business does not warrant the establishment of a full service, receiving offices are opened for the collection of mail matter for conveyance to and from the nearest post office. The transport of mails in outlying districts has been expedited considerably in recent years by reason of an extended use of motor vehicles and by a few aerial services. The number of inland mail services in operation in New South Wales in 1932-33 was 2,035. The cost of road services amounted to £250,163, and of railway services to £140,641.

Ocean mail services are conducted in accordance with arrangements made between the Commonwealth Government and the steamship owners. Some of the services between Australia and the Pacific Islands are subsidised by the Commonwealth, and the Orient Steamship Company receives £110,000 per annum for a four-weekly service with Europe. Mails are conveyed along other routes at poundage rates. They are despatched at least once a fortnight to Europe, *via* Suez, and there is regular communication with America and with Eastern ports.

The number of letters, postcards, lettercards, and packets posted in New South Wales in 1932-33 for delivery within the Commonwealth of Australia was 275,474,800; the number despatched beyond the Commonwealth was 11,712,200, and 9,627,200 were received from places outside Australia. Similar details regarding newspapers are as follows:—55,645,100 posted for delivery within the Commonwealth; 2,020,900 despatched overseas; and 7,452,300 received from places outside Australia.

Particulars regarding the postal matter received from the other Australian States are not available. In 1932-33 the parcels posted in New South Wales for delivery in the Commonwealth numbered 3,706,500, and 83,900 were posted for delivery in other countries, the number received from overseas being 98,300. The number of registered articles (other than parcels) posted in New South Wales for delivery in Australia was 2,255,661, and 125,167 were despatched to and 173,623 were received from other countries.

A system of value-payable parcel post has been established, mainly for the convenience of people who reside at a distance from the trading centres. The Department accepts for transmission within the Commonwealth parcels or letters sent in execution of orders, and collects from the addressees on behalf of the senders the charges due thereon. The system applies also to registered articles transmitted to or from Papua. During the year ended 30th June, 1933, the number of such articles posted in New South Wales was 289,975, and the value collected was £343,155, the revenue, including postage, commission on value, registration, and money-order commission, being £37,555.

Postage rates for letters to places within the British Empire were increased in August, 1930, from 1½d. to 2d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHS AND CABLES.

The telegraph system embraces the whole Commonwealth. It has been extended steadily since January, 1858, when the system was opened to the public in New South Wales, and modern equipment has been installed in the chief centres to expedite the transmission of messages.

Cable communication with Europe and other countries is supplied by three main routes. The oldest, dating from 1871, is from Darwin to Banjoewangie (Java), and it is duplicated. A second route is from Cottesloe, near Fremantle (Western Australia), by duplicate cables via Cocos Island to Durban (South Africa), with a link to Singapore. This route is continued by cable to Adelaide.

The third route was laid by the Pacific Cable Board. It was formerly the property of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, and New Zealand, but it is included now in the merger of the Empire's cable and wireless routes under Imperial and International Communications, Ltd. The route is from Sydney by cable to Southport (Queensland), thence to Norfolk Island, Suva, Fanning Island, and Bamfield (Canada), with a link from Norfolk Island to Auckland (New Zealand). Another branch (duplicated) goes from Sydney to Auckland, and connects with the main system by cable, Auckland to Suva. The latter route has replaced a cable which ran direct from La Perouse (Sydney) to Wellington (New Zealand). All these cables land at Bondi, near Sydney.

Lines have been laid also between the Australian mainland and Tasmania. A cable between Bundaberg (Queensland) and New Caledonia was maintained for many years by a French company, but a wireless link has been substituted, and the cable has been abandoned.

For a cable message to Great Britain, the ordinary rate is 2s. per word. Deferred cablegrams written in plain language and subject to a delay not exceeding twenty-four hours may be exchanged at half the ordinary rates with Great Britain and with most other British and foreign countries. Daily letter telegrams with normal delivery on the morning of the second day after the day of acceptance may be exchanged with a number of countries at one-third of the ordinary rates and a minimum charge for twenty-five words. Press telegrams are handled by telegraph or cable at cheap rates and under special conditions.

The following table shows the number of telegrams despatched in New South Wales for delivery within the Commonwealth, including messages to Tasmania and the number of cablegrams despatched to and received from countries outside Australia, in various years since 1901. The total number of telegrams handled in New South Wales cannot be stated, as full particulars are not available regarding messages received from other States nor those in transit.

Year.	Telegraph Stations.	Telegrams despatched for delivery in Australia.	Cablegrams.		Revenue Received.
			Despatched.	Received	
1901	978	2,669,724	59,360	72,735	£ 186,135
1911	1,406	4,314,252	129,809	123,910	253,398
1920-21	2,252	5,906,243	249,705	263,482	489,805
1925-26	2,894	6,214,370	350,146	350,129	516,176
1928-29	3,069	5,972,606	415,813	388,093	526,508
1929-30	3,093	5,653,070	399,353	382,323	485,094
1930-31	3,055	4,609,851	326,857	282,253	384,452
1931-32	3,072	4,362,975	301,117	287,696	354,296
1932-33	2,978	4,416,168	311,142	298,814	347,707

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

During the years 1912 to 1914, a chain of stations was erected around Australia by the Commonwealth to give wireless communication with shipping, three of the stations, including the Sydney station, being capable of long distance communication. The stations were controlled by the Department of the Navy during the years 1915 to 1920. In May, 1922, the commercial radio stations were transferred, under an agreement with the Federal Government, to the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia), Limited, in which the Commonwealth has a controlling interest. The company undertook to erect a high-power station in Australia for communication with Great Britain and Canada, where corresponding stations were to be established. In consequence of the development of the beam system the agreement was altered in 1924, and instead of high-power stations, services under the beam system have been provided. The service between Australia and Great Britain was opened on 8th April, 1927, and between Australia and Canada on 16th June, 1928. The rate for ordinary messages is 1s. 8d. per word to Great Britain and 1s. 5½d. to Vancouver (Canada). Deferred messages are cheaper.

The radio traffic during 1932-33 consisted of 47,333 paid messages, 780,135 words; 5,656 service messages, 107,860 words; and 5,928 weather messages, 123,738 words.

Private installations for wireless communication and for broadcasting are operated under license, but they are not permitted to engage in commercial traffic unless authorised to do so. A national broadcasting service was inaugurated in July, 1929, and two private stations in New South Wales were transferred to the control of the Commonwealth Government. The programme services were provided by private enterprise under contract with the Commonwealth Government until 1st July, 1932, when the Australian Broadcasting Commission undertook the work. In July, 1933, there were 4 National and 14 licensed broadcasting stations in New South Wales and one licensed station in the Federal Capital Territory.

The wireless licenses in force in New South Wales at 30th June, 1929, to 1933, were as follows:—

Licenses.	In force at 30th June—				
	1929	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Station—					
Coast	1	2	2	2	2
Ship	11	10	9	10	21
Land	6	6	7	8	8
Broadcasting*	9	9	15	15	14
Broadcast listeners	100,798	111,080	122,061	141,027	177,386
Experimental	214	173	278	291	383
Portable	6	5	7	9	9
Aircraft	1	...	...	...	...
Special	20	18	3	28	26
Total	101,066	111,303	122,382	141,390	177,849

* Excluding National Broadcasting Stations.

There were 177,386 broadcast listeners' licenses in force in New South Wales at 30th June, 1933, and 614 in the Federal Capital Territory. Twelve months later the respective numbers were 225,897 and 934. Experimental licenses, which entitle holders to the same privileges as the listeners' licenses, numbered 454 in New South Wales at 30th June, 1934, and 4 in the Federal Capital Territory.

The revenue collected in New South Wales in respect of broadcast listeners' licenses in 1932-33 amounted to £214,121, of which £80,331 accrued to the Post Office.

An overseas radio telephone service was established in April, 1930, when a commercial service was opened between Australia and Great Britain. It has been extended to other European countries, America, Africa, New Zealand, India, Java and Sumatra.

TELEPHONES.

The telephone system was established in Sydney in 1880, and the system has been installed in a large number of country districts. In the Metropolitan district a number of automatic exchanges are in operation. Trunk lines serve a wide area of the State, and a line between Sydney and Melbourne was brought into use in 1907, and between Sydney and Brisbane in 1924. During the years 1930 and 1931 the services were extended to Northern Queensland and to Western Australia. The "carrier wave" system of operating long-distance telephone traffic was introduced in September, 1925. By this means a number of conversations may be conducted simultaneously over one pair of wires.

The following table shows the growth of the telephone service in New South Wales since 1901:—

Year.	Exchanges.	Number of Lines Connected.	Public Telephones.	Telephone Instruments connected.
1901	48	9,864	72	13,778
1911	268	34,551	722	43,032
1920-21	921	74,490	1,693	96,710
1925-26	1,621	117,249	2,379	152,969
1928-29	1,890	146,492	2,779	193,718
1929-30	1,951	150,606	2,879	199,007
1930-31	1,946	141,445	2,944	188,345
1931-32	1,942	135,179	2,986	181,326
1932-33	1,935	135,859	3,229	182,992

The number of exchanges as stated above for 1926-27 and later years represents the number of offices with one or more lines connected. The figures for earlier years do not include offices with only one line.

The annual ground rent for an exclusive telephone service ranges from £3 in respect of exchanges where the number of subscribers' lines does not exceed 300, to £4 10s. for a residence service and £5 10s. for a business service where there are over 10,000 lines. For each effective outward call where the number of lines connected with the exchange does not exceed 300, a charge of 1d. per call is made; at other exchanges the charge is 1½d.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF POSTAL SERVICES.

Particulars regarding the financial results of operations in the various branches of the post office in New South Wales during the year ended 30th June, 1933, are as follows:—

Branch.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Surplus.	Interest on Capital and Exchange Charges.	Net Profit.
	£	£	£	£	£
Postal	2,317,958	1,670,825	647,133	92,418	554,715
Telegraph	387,335	366,192	21,143	67,588	(-) 46,445
Telephone	2,125,762	1,330,070	795,692	777,402	18,290
Wireless	73,742	55,318	18,424	4,856	13,568
Total, All Branches	4,904,797	3,422,405	1,482,392	942,264	540,128

The services earned a substantial surplus over expenses in the whole Commonwealth, as well as in New South Wales.

A comparative statement of the financial results for the whole Commonwealth is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Surplus.	Interest on Capital and Exchange Charges.	Net Profit.
	£	£	£	£	£
1920-21	8,511,494	6,724,543	1,786,951	643,183	1,143,768
1925-26	10,802,917	9,829,065	973,852	1,259,189	(-) 285,337
1928-29	12,933,835	11,190,467	1,743,368	1,686,844	56,524
1929-30	13,391,008	11,310,481	2,080,527	1,882,644	197,883
1930-31	12,994,287	10,879,238	2,115,049	2,182,053	(-) 67,004
1931-32	12,481,898	9,179,150	3,302,748	2,566,739	736,009
1932-33	12,621,265	8,916,902	3,704,363	2,511,745	1,192,618

(-) Denotes loss.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

THE social condition of the people of New South Wales, judged from the standpoint of health and living conditions, compares favourably with that of any other part of the world. The climate is salubrious with abundant sunshine, and sufficient food is produced to supply the whole community. Wages, hours of labour, and other industrial conditions are regulated with the object of preserving the health of the workers and of enabling even the lowest paid employee to maintain a family according to a fairly comfortable standard of living. Family allowances are paid for the benefit of dependent children in families with small incomes, and provision is made to safeguard the welfare of juveniles and of women in industrial occupations. During the last four years, when an unusual degree of unemployment prevailed as a result of economic causes mainly world-wide in effect, the central and local governing bodies and private organisations became active in undertaking relief works and providing sustenance for the workless, funds for the purpose being obtained by the State by means of a special tax on wages and other incomes.

The system of government is based on a broad franchise which embraces every adult citizen. The legal system is based on principles which give equal status to all citizens. The land laws are designed to promote a healthy growth of rural settlement. The railways, being owned by the State, are used to develop national resources, and the Federal tariff laws aim at the extension of local industries without any encroachment upon existing standards of industrial employment. Legal restrictions have been placed upon gambling, and upon the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and deleterious drugs, in order to minimise the social evils attendant upon poverty and drunkenness. Education is free at both primary and secondary public schools.

The mildness of the climate enables the people to engage in outdoor recreation at all times of the year. Measures for the prevention of sickness and the encouragement of hygienic conditions of life find their reflex in low death rates and in the decreasing incidence of preventable diseases. For persons who need special treatment, on account of sickness, etc., hospitals and other institutions have been established, and pensions are paid to the aged and infirm and to widows with dependant children.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

The principal State services in relation to public health in New South Wales are organised as the Department of Public Health under the control of a Minister of the Crown. The department includes two branches, one directed by the Board of Health and the other by the Director-General of Public Health. Their functions, though distinct, are closely co-ordinated, and the Director-General, who is a medical practitioner and a permanent salaried officer of the Government, is *ex officio* President of the Board of Health. The Board consists of ten members, including five legally qualified medical practitioners, all being nominated by the Government. It is the executive and administrative authority in connection with the health laws. It acts in an advisory capacity towards the Minister for Public Health and the Government, and exercises general supervision in regard to public health matters. The Director-General of Public Health controls the State medical services and the State institutions for the treatment of the sick and infirm, and a microbiological laboratory.

The medical inspection of school children and institutions for defective children are controlled by the Department of Education.

The executive personnel of the Department of Public Health includes medical officers and sanitary inspectors. The former are appointed by the Government, and are permanent salaried officers, who devote the whole of their time to matters relating to public health.

Medical officers exercise constant supervision in the Metropolitan area, in the Hunter River district, which includes Newcastle, and in Broken Hill. Outside these areas expert advice may be obtained from medical officers attached to the central staff of the Public Health Department, who visit localities when required. In every town a local medical practitioner is appointed as a Government medical officer for the purpose of attending to Government medical work, *e.g.*, inquests, sickness in gaols, etc.; they have no regular duties nor special legal powers, and are paid in fees for services rendered.

In the Department of Public Health the principal activities are organised in special divisions, *e.g.*, industrial hygiene, maternal and baby welfare, tuberculosis, laboratories, sanitation, and pure food, each in charge of a specially-qualified officer. The medical officers of the Department act also as medical referees in regard to claims under the Workers' Compensation Act.

The most important legislative enactments relating to public health are the Public Health Act, dealing with public health and sanitation; Acts relating to dairies supervision, noxious trades, diseased animals and meat, pure food, and to hospitals; and provisions of the Local Government Act which specify the powers and duties of the municipal and shire councils for safeguarding health in the incorporated areas. The authorities are empowered to take steps to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, to regulate the erection of dwellings, and to order the demolition or improvement of insanitary buildings, to prohibit the manufacture or distribution of unwholesome or adulterated foods and drugs, (with special powers in relation to milk and meat) to regulate the conduct of noxious trades, to deal with nuisances, etc. Control of sanitation by means of by-laws and regulations is the method adopted generally, as being readily adaptable to the varying conditions of a widely-scattered community.

Executive duties in relation to public health devolve primarily upon the local authorities, who carry out the functions under supervision of the Board of Health as the central controlling authority. Within municipalities the duties are undertaken by the local councils, and outside municipal areas they are performed either by the shire councils or by persons or bodies specially appointed for the purpose.

In addition to the organisation under the control of the State Government there is a Federal Department of Public Health, which discharges important functions in regard to quarantine, industrial hygiene, etc., and conducts research relating to causes of diseases and of deaths, and to methods of prevention and cure.

A Federal Health Council was constituted in November, 1926, to advise the Commonwealth and State Governments on health questions generally and to devise measures for co-operation and for promoting uniformity in legislation and administration. The membership includes the principal health officers of each State, with the Federal Director-General of Health as chairman.

CHARITABLE RELIEF BY STATE GOVERNMENT.

The activities of the State Government for the purposes of charitable relief, embracing administration of the family allowances, widows' pensions, the boarding out of destitute children to their own mothers under the Child Welfare Act, food relief for unemployed persons and their dependants,

and other forms of charitable relief, are under the control of a Minister of the Crown, the Chief Secretary, with a permanent officer of the Public Service as Director of Government Relief.

Government Expenditure on Charitable Relief.

The expenditure from public revenue on eleemosynary objects in New South Wales includes the expenditure from consolidated revenue on hospitals and charitable relief which covers the cost of maintenance of the State institutions, and subsidies granted to other institutions, the subvention to friendly societies and pensions to widows which are paid by the State Government. In 1931-32 and 1932-33 large sums were expended by the State from the proceeds of special taxation for the relief of unemployed persons and their dependents. Payments by the State in the form of family allowances were made also from moneys which formerly were provided to a large extent by special taxation, but are now met from general revenue. Old-age and invalidity pensions and maternity allowances are paid by the Commonwealth Government.

Excluding expenditure from loans and sums allocated as advances or grants for unemployment relief works the total expenditure by State and Commonwealth on charitable relief amounted to £14,440,848 or £5 12s. 6d. per head in 1931-32, and to £13,020,306 or £5 0s. 6d. per head in 1932-33. A classification of the items is shown below in comparison with the expenditure in 1911-12 and 1921-22. Expenditure in connection with the medical inspection of school children is not included, nor costs of administration, except in regard to the Child Welfare Department, the mental hospitals, and the protection of aboriginals.

Head of Expenditure.	1911-12.	1921-22.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
General Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	£ 130,368	£ 511,971	£ 680,621	£ 736,201	£ 908,605
Mental Hospitals... ..	212,616	537,096	644,397	605,224	561,985
Child Welfare... ..	106,557	472,268	571,729	557,234	485,863
Government Asylums for the Infirm	87,708	164,679	165,762	160,203	149,548
Aborigines' Protection	16,475	22,506	31,314	47,312	49,179
Subvention to Friendly Societies	14,000	56,796	23,726	113,587	60,318
Widows' Pensions ... ..	...	...	620,258	638,970	618,685
Charitable Relief, Medical Services, etc.	36,905	175,266	88,518	69,650	131,649
Food Relief and Cash Payments for unemployed ... ..	...	...	1,939,745	5,201,676	†3,510,194
Family Endowment payments...	...	...	1,196,484	1,805,685	2,105,659
Miscellaneous	2,401	22,117	76,523	78,714	69,299
Total, State	607,030	1,962,699	6,039,087	10,014,456	8,650,984
Old-age and Invalid Pensions ...	821,993	2,029,077	4,456,650	4,276,522	4,242,582
Maternity Allowances ... ..	...	277,065	258,300	149,870	126,740
Commonwealth	821,993	2,306,142	4,714,950	4,426,392	4,369,322
Total	1,429,023	4,268,841	10,754,037	14,440,848	13,020,306
Expenditure per head of Population—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
State	0 7 2	0 18 5	2 7 6	3 18 0	3 6 9
Commonwealth	0 9 8	1 1 8	1 17 0	1 14 6	1 13 9
Total	0 16 10	2 0 1	4 4 6	5 12 6	5 0 6

† Food Relief only.

As from 1st July, 1931, a functional classification of the expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Fund has become available in the public accounts of the State. This classification differs from that hitherto

published in this Year Book, and appearing in the preceding table, in that, in the public accounts, certain items omitted from the table are included. One such item is the medical examination of school children, which, whilst performed primarily to promote improved educational standards, nevertheless affords a medical service which would not be within the means of many of the parents of the children to provide. Administrative costs incidental to these activities are also included, and thus a more complete statement of the eleemosynary and charitable expenditure of the State is presented. It is important to note, however, that considerable expenditure—mainly for buildings, etc.—is met from loan funds, and such amounts are excluded from the appended table, which covers the years 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34.

Functional Heading.	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Promotion of public health—	£	£	£
Government hospitals; subsidies to hospitals, etc.	727,638	906,349	916,730
Mental hospitals and like institutions	594,737	552,698	567,249
Baby health centres, maternity homes and subsidies to institutions	47,594	43,988	45,305
Inspection of food, meat, dairies, sanitation, etc.	17,756	16,946	13,456
Medical examination of school children	20,939	20,062	20,551
Silicosis commission and relief of silicosis	9,614	11,019	7,409
Administration medical services, etc., public health, mental hospitals and child welfare departments	124,635	118,400	127,183
Total	1,542,913	1,669,462	1,697,883
Social amelioration—			
Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc.	332,623*	239,767	499,869
For maintenance of deserted wives, widows and children	502,674*	397,862	324,037
Widows' pensions	645,457	624,693	529,764
Legal aid	2,823	3,386	2,385
Care of aborigines	47,885	49,831	49,898
Workmen's compensation (Broken Hill)	64,422	62,016	57,232
Unemployment	766,613*	281,295	85,801
Food relief	5,070,732*	3,511,978	1,467,953
Family Endowment payments	1,805,685*	2,105,659	1,960,972
Administration	193,875*	183,529	221,562
Housing of the unemployed ... ..	.....	.....	200,000
Total	9,432,789*	7,460,016	5,399,473
Grand Total (State)	10,975,702*	9,129,478	7,097,356
Commonwealth—			
Old age and invalid pensions	4,276,522	4,242,582	4,354,786
Maternity allowances	149,870	126,740	119,750
Total (Commonwealth)	4,426,392	4,369,322	4,474,536
Grand Total (State and Commonwealth)	15,402,094*	13,498,800	11,571,892
Expenditure per head of population—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By State	4 5 6	3 10 6	2 14 3
By Commonwealth	1 14 6	1 13 9	1 14 3
Total	6 0 0	5 4 3	4 8 6

* Including payments from Unemployment Relief and Family Endowment Funds which were outside Consolidated Revenue Accounts in 1931-32.

A dissection of State loan expenditures, inclusive of unemployment relief provided from loan funds, discloses that during 1933-34 an amount of £425,483 was expended on projects for the promotion of public health and £6,289 in social amelioration.

FOOD RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.

As a means of relieving distress arising from the widespread unemployment which has developed since 1929, a system of food relief has been organised by the Government throughout the State.

The applicant for relief selects from a list of approved traders the suppliers from whom he wishes to obtain the food, and indicates the proportion of the total value of his food order which he wishes to be allocated to the various traders—grocer, butcher, baker and milk-man. Then orders to supply food to a specified value are issued direct to the suppliers.

The applicant is required to sign a declaration as to his income during the fortnight preceding the date of his application, and relief is not granted unless it was below a certain amount, which varies according to the size of the family to be provided for. The limit of income ranges from 25s. per fortnight in the case of a single man or woman to 75s. for a married couple and five children, and it increases by 10s. for each additional child.

The scale of limits of income and the value in the metropolitan district of the food relief orders for the various family units in December, 1934, are shown below:—

Family Unit.	Limit of Income per Fort- night.	Value of Food Relief per Fortnight.	Family Unit.	Limit of Income per Fort- night.	Value of Food Relief per Fortnight.
	s.	s. d.		s.	s. d.
Single man or woman ...	25	13 0	Married couple, 4 children ...	70	51 6
Married couple ...	40	21 6	" " 5 children ...	75	57 6
" " 1 child ...	50	33 6	" " 6 or more chil- dren	"	"
" " 2 children ...	60	39 6			
" " 3 children ...	65	45 6			

* Rates as for Married couple with five children plus 10s. in income limit and 6s. in value of food relief for each additional unit.

Infants under twelve months are not included in the family unit, and special foods are provided for them upon a certificate from a nurse in charge of a baby health centre, or, where there is no centre, from a medical practitioner.

TREATMENT OF SICKNESS.

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease are numerous throughout the State. There are private hospitals which are owned by private persons and conducted as business enterprises; public hospitals which are maintained by the State, or by the people resident in the districts in which the hospitals are located, with the assistance of subsidy from the public funds, or by charitable organisations; special hospitals, State and private, for the treatment of mental and nervous ailments; and a State lazaret for the segregation of persons afflicted with leprosy.

The State exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease, and medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, and optometrists are required to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority. At the end of the year 1933 there were on the registers 3,211 medical practitioners, 1,400 dentists, 1,976 pharmacists, and 639

optometrists. There were in addition 352 dealers in poison, and 7 persons were licensed, under an Act relating to drugs, to manufacture opium and other dangerous drugs, and 44 to distribute them.

Nurses also are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1924, and amendments. Four classes of nurses may be registered, viz., general, mental, midwifery, and infants. In the case of midwifery nurses, registration must be renewed annually. The number of registrations at 31st December, 1933, was as follows:—General nurses 7,113, midwifery 4,782, mental 843, infants 77. Information is not available as to the actual number of nurses, as many are registered under more than one classification.

Special efforts are made to provide for the treatment of sickness and accident in sparsely populated districts. The Government subsidises medical practitioners with a view to encouraging them to practise in outlying bush settlements. Usually the subsidy is the amount necessary to bring their earnings to a certain sum.

The Bush Nursing Association appoints nurses in country localities. The nurse in each district works under the supervision of a local committee, who pay expenses and fix charges for her services, etc., persons in necessitous circumstances being exempt from the payment of fees. Similar provision is made by the Country Women's Association, and both these organisations have arranged for the maintenance of cottage homes in a number of remote localities. The cottages serve as residences for the nurses and as accommodation for patients in cases of emergency.

Private Hospitals.

A private hospital may not be conducted except under license in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act of 1908, as amended by the Nurses Registration Act, 1924. The legislation applies to all establishments in which a charge is made for treatment, except those maintained or subsidised by the State or licensed under the Lunacy Act or the Inebriates Act. The licenses are issued annually by the Minister for Public Health on the recommendation of the Board of Health, and it is prescribed that every private hospital must be under the direct control of a person approved by the Board. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management, and inspection.

At 31st December, 1933, the private hospitals numbered 705, viz., 269 in the metropolitan district and 436 in the country, and the total number of beds available was 6,004, compared with 706 (291 metropolitan and 415 country) hospitals, providing 6,023 beds at the end of 1932. The classification of the hospitals and their accommodation, according to the nature of the cases received, are shown in the following statement:—

District.	Private Hospitals.				Number of Beds.			
	Medical, Surgical, and Lying-in.	Medical and Surgical.	Lying-in.	Total.	Medical, Surgical, and Lying-in.	Medical and Surgical.	Lying-in.	Total.
Sydney	No. 109	No. 29	No. 131	No. 269	No. 2,139	No. 524	No. 528	No. 3,191
Country	215	11	210	436	1,842	132	839	2,813
Total	324	40	341	705	3,981	656	1,367	6,004

There has been an increase of 262 in the number of private hospitals since 1911, when there were 114 in Sydney and 329 in the country. In 543 hospitals the accommodation at the end of 1933 did not exceed 10 beds, 114 had from 11 to 20 beds, and 48 hospitals had over 20 beds.

* *Public Hospitals.*

Institutions for the care of the sick are classed as public hospitals, unless they are owned and maintained entirely by private persons. Some are maintained wholly by the State, those in the metropolitan district being the Prince Henry (formerly known as the Coast) Hospital, with a branch at the Prince Edward (Military) Hospital, for medical, surgical, and infectious cases, the Lady Edeline Hospital for babies, and two convalescent hospitals. There are two State institutions in the country, viz., the Waterfall Hospital for Consumptives and the David Berry Hospital at Berry for general treatment. Some of the public hospitals are under the aegis of religious denominations, and are conducted by religious communities who own the establishments or by committees nominated by subscribers. They are open to persons of all creeds, and the majority of them receive a small subsidy from the State.

The Public Hospitals Act of 1898 and an amending Act passed in 1900 defined the procedure for the election of committees for the management of the institutions.

In 1929 this Act was replaced by a new law, which was designed with the object of a systematic organisation of the hospital services. The Hospitals Commission of five members was appointed to administer the Act. Under an amending Act which commenced on 1st July, 1934, the Commission was reconstituted, and now comprises the Minister for Public Health as chairman and four other members appointed by the Governor by Commission under the seal of the State. Although it is provided that the Governor shall appoint one of the members to be vice-chairman, the first vice-chairman was named in the Act. The vice-chairman exercises such of the powers and authorities of the chairman as he may from time to time in writing delegate to him. Members other than the chairman and vice-chairman are remunerated by fees.

The public hospitals are classified in two main groups, according to the schedules of the Act. One group termed the "incorporated hospitals" consists entirely of suburban and country hospitals incorporated by the Act. The second group, known as "separate institutions," includes the large general hospitals in or around the metropolis; the Newcastle Hospital; the hospitals for women, children, tubercular cases, convalescents, or incurables; the dental hospital; the hospitals conducted by religious organisations; and a few country hospitals.

Each incorporated hospital is managed by a board of directors elected annually by the subscribers, power being reserved to the Governor, on recommendation of the Commission, to appoint any or all the directors of a hospital or to remove them from office and place the hospital under the management of the Commission, or a person nominated by the Commission. A person who contributes, otherwise than by way of payment for relief, an amount of at least ten shillings in one sum is deemed to be a subscriber for the year in which his subscription is paid; also persons nominated by firms or associations who contributed to the funds of the hospital, the number of nominees being fixed according to the amount contributed. Persons who render meritorious service to a hospital or contribute £10 in one sum may become *life* members.

The Act defines the liability of patients to pay a reasonable sum for the cost of hospital services, and such sum is recoverable in the courts of law, though destitute persons may not be refused relief by reason only of inability to pay therefor. On the authority of the Commission portion of a hospital may be set aside for paying patients, who may contract for private or intermediate accommodation.

It is the duty of the Hospitals Commission to inspect the hospitals which receive or apply for subsidy, to report to the Government as to the amount of State aid required to meet the needs of the hospitals, to determine which hospitals shall be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution. Under certain conditions the Commission may exercise special powers to close or amalgamate incorporated hospitals with a view to effective and economical administration, or to authorise the board of a hospital to provide accommodation for the treatment of infectious diseases, or convalescent or incurable cases, or to define the functions and activities of a hospital.

Moneys appropriated by Parliament for the assistance of hospitals are paid into the Hospital Fund administered by the Commission.

The receipts and expenditure of this Fund during the years 1930-31 to 1932-33 are shown below. The figures do not cover any transactions relating to State institutions, so that disbursements from the Hospitals Fund represent only portion of the Government expenditure on hospitals.

Year ended June.	Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	Transfers from—		Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Subsidies to Hospitals.	Grants for nurses etc.	Total.
	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund.	Unem- ployment Relief Fund.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921 ..	133,527	48,250	27,223	509,000	5,566	128,949	73,723	508,238
1932 ...	520,892	5,150	10,824	536,866	5,050	508,641	16,763	530,458
1933 ..	710,099	169,179	32,832	912,011	5,982	682,897	*144,771	872,750

* Including £159,221 for the liquidation of debt arrears.

The subsidies to hospitals amounted to £508,642 in 1931-32 and £682,897 in 1932-33. The latter sum represented proceeds of the State lotteries (see page 674) distributed to 162 institutions, viz., £406,250 to 23 metropolitan institutions, and £276,617 to 134 in the country districts. The largest subsidies to metropolitan hospitals were Sydney £86,353, Royal Prince Alfred £74,905, Royal North Shore £59,813, Royal Alexandra for Children £41,373. The Benevolent Society of New South Wales was allotted £25,480 for three institutions, and subsidies were granted to the Women's Hospital, Crown-street (£16,290) and the Royal South Sydney £13,962. St. George District Hospital received £15,687 and Balmain £13,606. Subsidies to institutions outside the metropolitan area included £32,700 to Newcastle, £21,250 to Broken Hill, £10,160 to Cessnock, £9,620 to Kurri Kurri Hospital, and £5,500 to Wallsend Hospital. The hospitals conducted by religious organisations were subsidised to the extent of £32,113, viz., £25,283 to five institutions in the metropolitan district, and £6,830 to eight in the country.

Before the appointment of the Hospitals Commission statistics of public hospitals, as shown in earlier issues of the Year Book, were compiled from annual returns collected by the Government Statistician, the latest being for the calendar year 1929. Then the collection of the returns became a

function of the Hospitals Commission and a summary of the more important statistics, as made available by the Commission, in respect of the years 1929-30 to 1932-33 is appended.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
No. of Hospitals under Public Hospitals Act ...	170	170	172	174
No. of Beds	9,406	*	*	9,699
Patients Treated	141,475	142,458	146,360	154,036
Daily Average of Occupied Beds	6,664	6,610	6,483	6,896
Receipts £000	1,482	1,219	1,224	1,464
State Aid included in Receipts £000	526	485	522	787
Expenditure £000	1,563	1,423	1,255	1,338
Invested Funds of Hospitals at end of year ...	718	703	697	645
Debit Balance on Current Accounts ... £000	316	426	477	222

* Not available.

TREATMENT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Within the State, the Board of Health is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. The Federal Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, persons, and goods arriving from overseas ports.

Cases of such diseases as leprosy, bubonic plague, smallpox, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, infantile paralysis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, puerperal infection, typhus, yellow fever, cholera, pulmonary tuberculosis, and encephalitis lethargica, must be notified to the Board of Health. Cases of bubonic plague are rare; no case has occurred since 1923.

Where necessary, provision is made for the isolation of infectious cases. In the metropolis the majority are treated at the Coast Hospital, and further provision is being made by the erection of an infectious diseases hospital in the grounds of the State Hospital at Lidcombe. Country cases are accommodated in special wards of the local hospitals.

The following table shows the notifications of the various diseases in 1921 and later years. Particulars relating to the deaths and death rates are shown in the chapter relating to Vital Statistics:—

Disease.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1933.				
				Metro- politan District.	Hunter River District.	Broken Hill District.	Other Districts.	Total.
Typhoid Fever	949	240	233	51	29	8	100	188
Scarlet Fever	1,060	4,447	4,905	2,690	604	31	934	4,259
Diphtheria... ..	6,854	4,432	4,310	2,067	397	27	1,421	3,912
Infantile Paralysis	184	103	384	8	...	...	5	13
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	30	30	43	16	...	...	8	24
Encephalitis Lethargica	†	20	12	7	...	...	4	11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1,240	1,588	1,485	1,100	72	23	246	1,441
Leprosy	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	2
Bubonic Plague	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Infection	*	319	292	159	10	5	48	222
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	3

* Notifiable since 1st August, 1929.

† Notifiable since 1st April, 1926.

Leprosy.

Persons suffering from leprosy are segregated in the Leper Lazaret, which was opened for the admission of patients in 1883, though statutory provision for the compulsory notification of the disease and detention of lepers was not made until 1890. In 1932 one person was admitted, and one was discharged. There were 19 inmates in the lazaret on 31st December, 1933, viz., 16 males and 3 females. Their birth-places were New South Wales 10, West Australia 1, and England 1. Four were born in China, 1 in the Pacific Islands, and 2 were Australian aboriginals. The cost of management was £3,077 in 1932, or an average of £161 19s. 5d., and £2,799 in 1933, or an average of £143 11s. 6d. per inmate.

Tuberculosis.

Pulmonary tuberculosis has been notifiable throughout the State since 1st March, 1929. During the years 1932 and 1933 respectively, the notifications numbered 1,485 and 1,411, viz., 1,083 and 1,100 in the metropolitan sanitary district, 84 and 72 in Hunter River district, 11 and 23 in the district of Broken Hill, and 307 and 246 elsewhere.

A remarkable reduction in the mortality from tuberculosis has been effected as a result of measures for the protection of the milk and food supply, the supervision of immigration, a stricter regulation of conditions of employment, and improved methods of medical treatment. Nevertheless tuberculosis causes over 5 per cent. of the deaths in New South Wales, and while so many new cases occur in each year there is pressing necessity for further organised efforts to control the disease.

A special division of the Department of Public Health has been formed to co-ordinate measures for the cure and prevention of the disease, to regulate the admission of patients to institutions, to arrange for the after-care of those discharged, etc.

Institutions for the care of tubercular cases have been established by the Governments of the State and the Commonwealth, and others are assisted by State subsidy. As far as practicable the cases are graded for admission to the sanatoria. The Waterfall Sanatorium contains 428 beds for patients in the intermediate stages of the disease, and a branch of the Prince Henry Hospital with 120 beds for advanced patients is located at the Prince of Wales (Repatriation) Hospital. Both these are State Government institutions. The Government of the Commonwealth controls two institutions for returned soldiers with accommodation for 142 patients. The Queen Victoria Homes at Thirlmere and Wentworth Falls, with 108 beds for patients in the early stages, and three sanatoria administered by the Red Cross Society with 139 beds, are subsidised by the State Government. There are 8 beds in the R. T. Hall Sanatorium at Hazelbrook and about 40 beds in private hospitals.

The Waterfall Hospital is the largest of the sanatoria. The number of patients under treatment during 1932 was 887, and 403 were in the hospital at the end of the year. In 1933, 881 patients were treated and there were 352 patients at 31st December, 1933. The cost of maintenance in 1932 was £31,452, equal to £79 14s. 9d. per occupied bed, and in 1933 maintenance expenses amounted to £29,070, or £79 17s. 2d. per occupied bed.

A village settlement for tubercular cases was opened at Picton Lakes in May, 1929. It was founded and is maintained by public subscription and admission is arranged by the Department of Public Health. There are 19 cottages for married patients and two hostels for single patients. The number of residents at the end of 1932 and 1933 was 53 and 59 respectively, including the families of the patients.

With the object of checking the spread of tuberculosis, dispensaries have been opened for diagnosis and the examination of patients and the supervision of those who are not under treatment in an institution. The first

dispensary in Sydney was opened by the National Association for the Prevention and Cure of Consumption in 1912 (now known as the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of New South Wales). Three dispensaries have been established in connection with metropolitan hospitals and there is one at Newcastle Hospital. Medical advice is given to patients, and nurses attached to the dispensaries or the Department of Public Health visit their homes and instruct the inmates in precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

Venereal Diseases.

The treatment of venereal diseases is regulated under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1918, which came into operation on 1st December, 1920. It prescribes that all persons suffering from such diseases must place themselves under treatment by a qualified medical practitioner, and must remain under treatment until cured. Medical practitioners are required to notify all cases to the commissioner appointed under the Act. Treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited, also the sale of certain drugs used in connection with these diseases, except when prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner.

There are ten clinics in operation in the Metropolitan district, of which nine are established at public hospitals. Two of the clinics (the clinic for men at the Health Department and the clinic at the Rachel Forster Hospital for Women) may be classed as continuous. Free treatment is provided at subsidised hospitals, drugs and instruments being provided by the Government. Special wards for these cases have been opened at the Prince Henry (formerly Coast) Hospital, and at the Newington State Hospital, and there is an isolation block at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.

The notifications during the year 1932 numbered 4,842, of which 4,495 cases were notified in the metropolitan area, and 157 in the Newcastle district. Notifications numbered 4,809 in 1933, including 4,513 in the metropolitan area and 134 in the Newcastle district. Public hospitals and clinics notified about 50 per cent. of the cases in 1932 and about 70 per cent. in 1933. It is not considered, however, that notification is fully effective.

Prisoners suffering from venereal diseases are detained for treatment in lock hospitals attached to the gaols, in terms of the Prisoners Detention Acts, 1908 and 1918. Such prisoners may be detained even after the definite sentence is served, until certified by the medical officer as free from disease. During the year ended 30th June, 1934, the cases of venereal diseases treated in the gaols numbered 78, and orders for detention in the lock hospitals were obtained in the cases of 47 men and 6 women. In 1932-33 there were 83 cases treated, and orders for detention were given in the case of 44 men and 4 women.

TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES.

The law relating to persons suffering from mental diseases is contained in the Lunacy Act of 1898 as amended. Its provisions apply mainly to those who may be certified as insane and incapable of managing their affairs, but voluntary patients may now be received for treatment. Insane persons may be admitted to an institution, if certified by two qualified medical practitioners, either at the request of relatives or friends, or upon the order of two Justices of the Peace, but relatives have the right of custody of insane persons brought before the Justices if they can give a satisfactory assurance that proper care will be taken of them. Persons found to be insane by proceedings before the Supreme Court in its lunacy jurisdiction may be admitted to mental hospitals upon the order of the Judge. By an amending Act passed in 1934 provision has been made for the reception of voluntary patients, with the assent of the Inspector-

General, into hospitals for the insane and licensed houses and for their care and maintenance therein. Patients so admitted may not be detained for more than seven days after written notice is given by the patient of his intention or desire to leave, and the Master in Lunacy may take charge of his affairs only at the written request of the patient. The influx of insane persons to New South Wales is restricted under the Lunacy Act, which renders the owner, charterer, agent, or master of a vessel liable for the maintenance of any such person landed in the State.

The estates of persons proved to be incapable, through mental infirmity, of managing their affairs, are placed under the management and care of the Master in Lunacy.

Special courses of training in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases are provided for medical students at the Sydney University, where a chair of psychiatry has been established.

Mental Hospitals.

The Government has set apart a number of institutions for the reception and treatment of insane persons, and private institutions may be licensed for the purpose. Licenses may be granted also for the reception of a single patient, but unauthorised persons are not permitted to take charge for profit of a person of unsound mind. All institutions for mental cases, including reception houses, etc., for their temporary accommodation, are subject to inspection by the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals. With his consent, harmless patients may be boarded out or released on leave, or they may be discharged to relatives or friends who undertake to care for them. The official visitors are empowered under the Amending Act of 1934 to hold inquiry at the request of a patient or his relatives or friends, and, if satisfied by the certificate of two psychiatrists, may discharge the patient.

There are ten Government mental hospitals, at one of which there is also a hospital for criminal insane, and two private institutions licensed to receive mental patients. Under an arrangement with the Government of South Australia, patients from Broken Hill are accommodated in a hospital in that State, the cost of their maintenance being paid by the Government of New South Wales.

The number of mental patients under cognisance as being of unsound mind on 30th June, 1934, together with the respective numbers on 30th June, 1933 (shown in parenthesis) comprised 9,680 (9,542) patients—5,253 (5,224) males and 4,427 (4,318) females—in mental hospitals and licensed houses in New South Wales; there were 4 (5) men and 6 (6) women from this State in South Australian hospitals, and 333 (285) men and 354 (295) women on leave from the institutions. The total number of persons under cognisance, exclusive of voluntary patients, at intervals since 1901 is shown below:—

At 30th June.	Number of Mental Patients.			Proportion per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901*	2,684	1,804	4,488	3·72	2·75	3·26
1911*	3,810	2,573	6,383	4·27	3·18	3·75
1921	4,510	3,432	7,942	4·21	3·33	3·78
1930	5,201	4,212	9,413	4·05	3·41	3·74
1931	5,346	4,357	9,703	4·12	3·47	3·80
1932	5,467	4,359	9,926	4·18	3·51	3·85
1933	5,514	4,619	10,133	4·21	3·60	3·90
1934	5,590	4,787	10,377	4·22	3·71	3·97

* At 31st December.

The proportion of the population who were under official cognisance as mental patients showed a tendency to decline between 1921 and 1928, but the ratio has since increased each year. In order to ascertain the general rate of insanity amongst the population, it would be necessary to take into consideration the patients treated in their homes, and those suffering from mental disorders in a form which does not warrant certification as insane nor compulsory detention in a mental hospital.

Until amended in 1934 the law did not make provision for the treatment of persons in the early stages of mental derangement, when specialised care is most likely to be beneficial. Steps towards meeting the needs of such persons were initiated by the establishment of a psychiatric clinic, where voluntary patients suffering from the milder forms of mental and nervous disorders are received upon their own request. Outdoor treatment is provided also. During the year 1932-33 and 1933-34 the number of resident patients under treatment at the clinic was 653 and 742, and there were 185 and 215 in the institution at 30th June, 1933 and 1934, respectively. At the other mental hospitals voluntary patients are treated and the total number resident at 30th June, 1933, including those at the psychiatric clinic, was 362, viz., 215 males and 147 females. The corresponding numbers for 1933-34 were 400 (males 237, females 163). Psychiatric clinics have been established also within the wards of six general hospitals in the metropolitan district and in three country towns. On the average there were 324 and 356 voluntary patients under treatment in Government hospitals during the years 1932-33 and 1933-34, respectively, and 48 and 41 in other hospitals.

Reception houses have been established in Sydney, Newcastle, Kenmore (Goulburn), and Orange, where persons showing symptoms of mental diseases are placed under observation and cases of short duration are treated. Provisions to facilitate admissions to reception houses, voluntarily and otherwise, were included in the Lunacy (Amendment) Act, 1934. The number under observation and care was 1,737 in 1932-33 and 1,700 in 1933-34, and 1,193 and 1,190 were transferred to mental hospitals in the respective years. At the State Penitentiary at Long Bay 88 persons were under observation during 1932-33, and 24 were sent to mental institutions, and in 1933-34 such persons numbered 67 and 21, respectively.

The number of admissions and re-admissions to mental hospitals in various years since 1901 are shown below:—

Year ended 30th June.	Admissions.			Re-admissions.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901*	387	309	696	77	75	152
1911*	674	387	1,061	113	73	186
1921	711	622	1,333	115	106	221
1930	789	569	1,358	125	111	236
1931	724	600	1,324	124	120	244
1932	684	575	1,259	129	99	228
1933	674	609	1,283	96	113	209
1934	645	616	1,261	129	132	261

* Calendar Year.

Of the admissions and re-admissions in 1933-34, natives of New South Wales numbered 986, England 203, Ireland 36, Scotland 39, other British countries 216, foreign countries 40, and in 2 cases the nationality was unknown.

During 1933-34 the deaths numbered 584, or 6.2 per cent. of the average number resident, and the discharges included 471 persons, or 5 per cent., who had recovered, and 149, or 1.6 per cent., who had been relieved. The corresponding figures for 1932-33 were:—Deaths, 590 or 6.3 per cent.; discharged as recovered, 421 or 4.5 per cent.; and discharged relieved, 196 or 2.1 per cent.

The records of persons admitted show that, among the exciting causes of insanity, mental anxiety, intemperance in drink, epilepsy, and venereal diseases were the most prominent. Among predisposing causes the most important were old age, congenital defects, and hereditary influence.

The average weekly cost of maintaining mental patients in Government institutions during the year 1933-34 was 20s. 4d. per patient, of which the State paid 16s. 5d., the balance being derived from private contributions. The following table shows the average weekly cost per patient during the years cited:—

Year ended 30th June.	Annual Cost of Maintenance of Patients.	Cost of Maintenance per Patient per week.		
		To State.	Private Contributions.	Total.
	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1921	512,797	23 10	3 3	27 1
1930	671,461	23 10	5 0	28 10
1931	613,665	21 0	4 6	25 6
1932	541,957	18 2	3 10	22 0
1933	532,277	16 7	4 3	20 10
1934	522,682	16 5	3 11	20 4

Variations in the cost of maintenance are due mainly to changes in rates of wages and in the prices of provisions. The cost of voluntary patients is included. During the year ended June, 1934, salaries and fees amounted to £365,164 and in the preceding year to £360,523; the cost of provisions, stores, etc., was £125,661 in 1933-34 and £125,593 in 1932-33; fuel, light and water cost £19,895 in 1933-34 and £25,176 in 1932-33; and miscellaneous items, £11,962 and £20,985 respectively. These amounts are exclusive of the value of the farm products grown and consumed at the institutions, viz., £13,853 and £15,444 in the respective years. £12,289 expended on new works, buildings, etc., in 1933-34 is also excluded.

DEAF-MUTISM AND BLINDNESS.

The number of persons who were deaf and dumb, as ascertained at the census of 1921, was 761, equivalent to one person to every 2,762 of the population, and the number of persons afflicted with blindness was 1,057 or one person in every 1,989. Later figures are not available.

A classification of deaf mutes and blind persons in 1921, according to ages appeared in the 1931-32 issue of this Year Book at page 269.

The care and education of the deaf and dumb and the blind are undertaken at several institutions. The New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is maintained partly by Government subsidy and partly by public subscriptions. Special educational courses are provided, the fees being remitted in cases of financial inability. The Sydney Industrial Blind Institute undertakes the care of the adult blind, and provides industrial training to enable them to earn a livelihood. Homes for the blind are conducted in connection with this institution, and a free circulating library of embossed books is provided. Institutions for the instruction of deaf mutes are conducted by Roman Catholic religious societies at Waratah for girls, and at Castle Hill for boys.

Under the Commonwealth invalid pension system provision is made for the payment of pensions to permanently blind persons above the age of 16 years.

WELFARE OF CHILDREN.

The Child Welfare Act of 1923 amended and consolidated the principal laws relating to the welfare of children in New South Wales, viz., the State Children Relief Act, 1901, the Children's Protection Act, 1902, the Infant Protection Act, 1904, the Neglected Children and Juvenile Offenders Act, 1905.

The provisions of the Act which relate to neglected or uncontrollable children, juvenile offenders, and children in institutions apply to boys and girls under 18 years of age, and the other sections to children under 16 years. The Act authorises State relief in regard to neglected and destitute children, and it contains provisions for regulating the adoption of children and their maintenance in foster homes and in institutions, for protecting them from ill-treatment and neglect, for preventing their employment in dangerous occupations, and for regulating their employment in public performances and in street trading. Special courts, called Children's Courts, are maintained to deal with cases relating to children, and to adjudicate in regard to affiliation proceedings.

Orders of a magistrate to compel parents to meet the obligation of maintaining their legitimate children are made in terms of the Deserted Wives and Children's Acts of 1901 and amendments.

The Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934, amends the law in relation to guardianship by conferring upon the Courts power to make orders as to the custody of an infant, and access to such infant by either parent, having regard to the welfare of the child, and the wishes as well of the mother as of the father.

The Notification of Births Act of 1915 requires that in proclaimed districts the health authorities must be notified within thirty-six hours of the birth of a child. In this manner cases in which advice or assistance is needed are brought under cognisance. A Federal law, passed in 1912, authorised the payment of an allowance to mothers, to assist in defraying the expenses incidental to childbirth, but payment of maternity allowance is now restricted as shown below.

The Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act and the Liquor Act prohibit the use of tobacco by juveniles and the supply of intoxicating liquor to them, and the Public Instruction Act requires children between the ages of 7 and 14 years to attend school regularly. The employment of children in factories and industrial apprenticeship are subject to laws which are discussed in the chapters relating to Factories and to Employment.

In terms of the Widows' Pensions Act, 1925-1932, the State pays allowances to assist widows to maintain their children during years of dependency and family allowances are paid under the Family Endowment Act to mothers with limited means for the maintenance of their children.

Maternity Allowances.

The Maternity Allowances Act of the Commonwealth, came into operation on 10th October, 1912, and as amended, now provides for the payment to mothers of a sum of £4 in respect of each birth occurring in Australia, plus 5s. in respect of each other living child under the age of 14 years, up to a maximum of £5, claimable only where the income of the claimant and her husband (or in the case of a posthumous or ex-nuptial child, the income of the claimant) does not exceed £208 plus £13 for each living child under 14 years of age, up to a maximum of £239.

Payments are made in respect of still-born children if viable, but one allowance only is payable in the case of plural births. The allowances may be paid only to women who are inhabitants of, or who intend to settle in the Commonwealth, and they are not payable to Asiatics or to aboriginal natives of Australia or of the Pacific Islands.

The following statement shows the number of claims passed for payment in New South Wales in the years stated, in comparison with the number of confinements:—

Year.	Confinements (excluding Still- births).	Maternity Allowances.	
		Claims passed for payment.	Amount.
			£
1921	54,047	54,390	271,950
1929	52,129	53,130	265,650
1930	51,555	52,730	263,650
1931	47,220	43,650	203,896
1932	44,485	35,039	140,156
1933	43,719	30,240	120,960

Prior to the amendment of the law in July, 1931, the number of claims passed for payment usually exceeded the number of confinements. This was due mainly to the fact that still-births are not included in the number of confinements, though maternity allowances are paid in respect of the births of viable children.

The maternity allowances paid in New South Wales up to the end of the year 1933 amounted, in the aggregate, to £5,282,302.

Baby Health Centres and Day Nurseries.

With the object of reducing the wastage of child life due to preventable causes the Government has established baby health centres in various parts of the city and suburbs, and in country towns.

A staff of nurses and an honorary medical officer are attached to each centre. The nurses instruct the mothers in hygiene at the centres and in their homes, and make arrangements for medical or dental treatment of mothers and children when necessary.

In December, 1933, there were 114 centres, viz., 46 in the metropolitan area, 16 in the district of Newcastle, 4 in Broken Hill, and 48 in other country districts. During the year 1933 the attendances at the centres numbered 514,000, and the nurses made 67,800 visits to cases within the area served by the centres. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 490,123 attendances and 65,737 visits.

The Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Children, incorporated in 1919, was established with the object of co-ordinating measures for the welfare of mothers and children. The society maintains two welfare centres in the city and conducts two training schools, where nurses may receive post-graduate training in infant hygiene and mothercraft. Associations of medical practitioners and of nurses, charitable organisations, and institutions for children are affiliated with the Society.

Six day nurseries have been established in the metropolis by the Sydney Day Nursery Association. Mothers who work outside their homes may leave their children at the nurseries during the daytime for the sum of 6d. per day. Food, clothing, and medical advice are provided, also kindergarten tuition.

In the outlying country districts nurses engaged by the Bush Nursing Association give assistance to mothers and advise them as to the feeding and treatment of children.

Adoption of Children.

The Child Welfare Act of 1923, as amended in 1924, makes legal provision for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Supreme Court in its equitable jurisdiction. Application to the Court may be made by adopting parents or by the Minister of Public Instruction on their behalf. If over 12 years of age, the child's consent to adoption is necessary, unless the Court dispenses with it owing to special circumstances.

An order of adoption terminates all rights and liabilities between the child and his natural parents, except the right to inherit property by reason of kinship. An adopted child takes the surname of his adopting parent in substitution for his own surname, and orders of adoption are registered by the Registrar-General. Application for orders of adoption may be heard in open court, or in public or in private chambers.

The number of children who had been adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Act up to 31st December, 1933, was 5,396.

Deserted Children.

In cases of desertion of wife or of legitimate children, the husband or father may be ordered, in terms of the Deserted Wives and Children Acts, to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children the father may be ordered, under the Child Welfare Act, to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance. In certain cases mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children.

For disobedience of or non-compliance with orders under these Acts offenders may be fined, or they may be committed to prison, and from the value of their work while in prison the cost of their upkeep may be deducted and the balance applied to the satisfaction of the orders. The period of imprisonment is limited to one day for every 4s. due and an offender may not be detained for a longer period than twelve months.

Legislation has been enacted to provide for reciprocity in respect of orders for maintenance between New South Wales and other parts of the British Empire.

The following statement shows the number of cases in respect of wife and child desertion dealt with in the Courts of Petty Sessions and the Children's Courts during the year 1933:—

Cases.	Applications for Orders.			Non-compliance with Orders.		
	Order made.	Order refused.	Case with-drawn.	Order obeyed subse-quently.	Defend-ant im-prisoned.	Case with-drawn or dis-mitted.
For maintenance—Wife ...	1,311	393	468	1,870	278	977
Child ...	452	83	144	1,246	114	644
For expenses incidental to birth of illegitimate child ...	201	26	27	56	10	10
Total ...	1,964	502	639	3,172	402	1,631

The mothers were the respondents in three cases in which orders were made.

Children under State Supervision.

The function of supervising the children under the care of the State is exercised by the Child Welfare Department under the direction of the Minister for Education. In April, 1934, a stipendiary magistrate was commissioned to inquire into the organisation and functioning of the Child Welfare Department, and to furnish recommendations and draft legislation covering such alterations as were deemed necessary to ensure that the humanitarian and regenerative intentions of the legislature would be realised. The Commissioner's report has been presented, and though critical in many details, shows that both the system in vogue and the results achieved do not suffer by comparison with similar activities in other countries. Toward the end of 1934 an amending and consolidating measure was introduced in the Legislative Assembly following the draft bill submitted by the Commissioner.

The Government has established shelters for the reception and temporary detention of children, industrial schools, and homes for cases requiring segregation or special treatment, and the Children's Courts may order near relatives to pay the cost of maintaining children therein. Children in institutions may be apprenticed or placed out in suitable employment or may be discharged to the custody of parents or other suitable persons.

The gross amount expended by the Government during the year ended 31st December, 1933, on account of the services of the Child Welfare Department, was £454,341. Of this amount, £98,846 represented the cost of maintaining State wards, being mainly payments to guardians of children boarded out apart from their parents. Allowances to mothers towards the support of their own children amounted to £231,824. Contributions by parents and relatives and other revenue amounted to £19,560.

The following statement shows the annual expenditure of the Department during the last five years.

Year.	Boarding out.	Payments for Children in their own homes.	Institutions, Homes, Hostels, etc.	Salaries.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Contributions by Parents and other Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929 ...	109,570	259,510	42,893	93,073	48,529	533,575	22,055	531,520
1930 ...	110,570	266,326	34,428	89,234	37,276	537,834	27,790	510,044
1931 ...	109,942	286,303	35,914	88,043	29,255	549,457	16,568	532,889
1932 ...	107,059	273,278	33,136	81,377	30,754	525,604	17,227	508,377
1933 ...	98,846	231,824	36,920	69,315	17,436	454,341	19,560	434,781

The total expenditure increased from £94,064 in the year ended April, 1911, to £390,652 in 1920-21 and to £587,235 in 1925. A decline to £526,657 in 1926 was mainly the result of the introduction in March, 1926, of the widows' pensions, of which the cost is not included in the table. Since 1927 the main items of expenditure have increased. This was due partly to an increase in the number of children assisted, but in a greater degree to increases in the rates of payment, owing to higher cost of living. Thus, in 1911, the average rate of payment for children boarded out apart from their parents was about 5s. 3d. per week, and for children with their mothers 3s. The weekly rate for children apart from their mothers in 1931 was 15s. if under 1 year of age, and 10s. at ages 1 to 14 years, and the rate for the majority of children living with their mothers was 10s. It was reduced to 8s. 9d. in 1932.

The number of children under the supervision of the State, classified in accordance with the statutory provisions under which they were controlled, is shown in the following statement. The number in December, 1933 was 21,897.

Classification.	1911.	1921.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
State wards { Boarded out, etc. } { In shelters and } { industrial schools }	4,677	5,439	{ 5,516 1,094	{ 5,284 954	{ 4,841 912	{ 4,425 867
Children boarded-out with own mothers	4,453	11,462	11,117	11,184	11,174	10,252
In licensed institutions	263	689	889	809	829	786
In foster homes... ..	559	290	427	382	333	293
Employed in theatres	216	280	844	867	770	777
On probation from Children's Courts	1,148	1,381	5,553*	4,858*	4,299*	4,497*
Total	11,316	19,541	25,440	24,338	23,158	21,897

* Includes children on probation from State institutions.

These figures do not include the children who are licensed to engage in street trading under conditions which are described later.

State Wards.

The boarding-out system has been adopted in regard to State wards, and treatment in institutions is restricted to special cases. The children are boarded out until they are 14 years of age to approved persons, the maximum number of children under the care of one guardian being three, except in cases of families comprising a greater number, brothers and sisters being placed usually in the same home. The children are supervised by salaried inspectors, whose efforts are supplemented by honorary officers. Women inspectors visit infants placed out apart from their mothers, and all such infants in the metropolitan area must be submitted to medical examination every fortnight during the first twelve months of life.

The State wards may be apprenticed with suitable employers or they may be restored to the custody of parents or other suitable persons. The children may be supervised for two years after their period of boarding out or apprenticeship has terminated.

For apprentices, the terms of indenture prescribe a wage payment and pocket-money on a specified scale. The wages are banked to the credit of the apprentice and one-third of the accumulated amount is paid to them on completion of apprenticeship, the balance remaining at interest till age 21 is attained. The majority of the girls are apprenticed in domestic service, and the boys to farmers, orchardists, and artisans in country districts.

The children boarded out as State wards in December, 1933, consisted of 2,396 boys and 2,029 girls, and they were distributed as follows:—Supported by the Government, 2,156 boys, 1,797 girls; adopted or boarded without subsidy, 128 boys, 121 girls; and apprenticed, 112 boys, 111 girls.

At December, 1932, there were 2,612 boys and 2,229 girls in this group; 4,163 were supported by the State, 394 were adopted or boarded without subsidy, and 284 were apprenticed.

These figures do not include the children in the State industrial schools, nor those in the metropolitan shelters.

Relief of Children of Deserted Wives, etc.

The Child Welfare Act provides for contributions towards the support in their own homes of the children of widows in necessitous circumstances or of wives deprived of their husbands' support through desertion, illness, infirmity, or imprisonment. Relief in this form may be granted also in respect of ex-nuptial children. Contributions were paid to 5,599 mothers for the support of 11,174 children in 1932, and to 5,205 mothers for 10,252 children in 1933.

Since March, 1926, when the payment of widows' pensions was commenced, relief has not been payable under the Child Welfare Act in respect of children whose mothers are qualified for widows' pensions, but assistance has been given in respect of the children of widows who are not eligible for such pensions, such as those qualified to receive invalid pensions which are provided by the Commonwealth Government.

Children in Foster Homes.

The law regarding the reception of children in foster homes prescribes that such places must be licensed if one or more children under 7 years are received. No person, without a written order of the Court may receive a child under 7 years of age to be maintained apart from its mother in consideration of the payment of money. The payments must be by periodical instalments, and the instalments may not be paid for more than four weeks in advance, nor exceed the sum of 30s. per week.

The number of foster homes registered in 1933 was 338, and the number of children 590. One child died during the year, 164 were discharged to their parents, 26 were transferred to the control of the Child Welfare Department, and 106 were removed from State supervision for other reasons, so that 293 remained in the foster homes at the end of the year.

Children in Charitable Institutions.

There are a number of children in institutions conducted by religious bodies and other organisations where they have been placed by their guardians in preference to being boarded out under the State system. Some of the institutions receive children from the Children's Courts. Those in which children under the age of 7 years are received must be licensed under the Child Welfare Act. In a few cases the parents contribute towards the support of the children, but usually they are maintained by the organisations which conduct the establishments.

At the end of the year 1933 there were 5,280 children in these charitable institutions, and there were 1,152 in the State institutions, such as homes for delicate children, industrial schools, and shelters. Particulars of the children in the various kinds of institutions are shown below:—

Institutions.	Metropolitan.		Country.		Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Lying-in Homes	17	13	12	8	29	21	50
Benevolent Asylums	13	9	9	6	22	15	37
Orphan Asylums	418	494	770	823	1,188	1,317	2,505
Neglected Children's Homes—State ...	99	316	696	19	795	335	1,130
Others	130	548	59	55	189	603	792
Institutes for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	96	88	46	40	142	128	270
Infants' Homes	105	82	61	53	166	135	301
Other Charitable Institutions ...	129	47	12	7	141	54	195
Total	1,007	1,597	1,665	1,011	2,672	2,608	5,280

Delinquent Children.

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts, by magistrates with special qualifications for the treatment of delinquent children.

Leniency is an outstanding feature in the treatment of the young offenders, and a large number are released after admonition, or on probation, committal to an institution being a final resort. The children brought before the courts are classified into distinct groups, according to the special treatment they require, consideration being given to the character of the child and the circumstances surrounding the committal of the offence, the home environment, the character of the parents, and the nature of their control.

Children committed to institutions may be detained in custody until the expiration of the period specified by the Court, or until reaching the age of 18 years. They may be indentured as apprentices with suitable employers or restored to the custody of parents or guardians.

A truant school is conducted at Guildford for the detention of boys under 14 years of age who are persistent truants. The average period of detention is between three and four months. The gross enrolment during 1932 and 1933 respectively was 117 and 200, and the average daily attendance 41 and 28.

The other State institutions for the reformation and training of delinquent children include the Farm Homes for Boys at Mittagong, Gosford, Narara, and Yanco, and the Girls' Industrial Schools at Parramatta and La Perouse. Under certain conditions children may be committed to approved institutions established by the religious organisations.

The Mittagong Farm Home is primarily for the reception of boys under 14 years of age. Admissions numbered 240 in 1932 and 213 in 1933. The numbers discharged were 239 and 214, and boys remaining in the home at the end of each year numbered 309 and 308 respectively. The Gosford and Narara institutions are for older boys, who need strict discipline or who show tendencies liable to be developed into criminal habits, and for those who have failed to respond to probation or to treatment in the Mittagong Farm Home.

At Gosford 224 boys were admitted during 1933 and 265 were discharged. The number at the end of the year was 203. The corresponding numbers in 1932 were 236, 359 and 244 respectively. The Yanco Home was established in 1928 when an experiment farm in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area was transferred to the Child Welfare Department for the purpose of providing training in the various branches of agriculture and rural pursuits for boys up to 18 years of age. Twenty-seven were admitted during 1932 and 131 during 1933; 56 were discharged in 1932 and 101 the following year, and the number at 31st December of each year was 131 and 161 respectively.

The Industrial Schools for Girls at Parramatta and La Perouse receive uncontrollable girls mostly between the ages of 13 and 18 years. During the years 1932 and 1933, the number of girls admitted at Parramatta was 172 and 131 respectively, and 187 and 163 were discharged. The number remaining at 31st December was 193 in 1932 and 166 in 1933. At the school at La Perouse 24 girls were admitted and 38 discharged, and 41 remained in the institution at the end of 1932. In 1933 18 were admitted, 30 discharged and 29 remained in the school at the end of the year.

Mentally-deficient Children.

Experience obtained by the medical inspection of school children indicates that about 1 per cent. require special tuition on account of mental deficiency and efforts are being made to establish a comprehensive system for their treatment. The State maintains three special schools for mentally afflicted children. One is a residential school which was opened in 1927 at Glenfield. Four cottages and a central administrative building have been erected on a plan which will allow the construction of four additional cottages if required. In each cottage accommodation is provided for 32 children. The site occupies 110 acres in a healthy locality, 4 miles from Liverpool, and the buildings are connected with the metropolitan water supply and electricity systems.

Employment of Children.

In other chapters of this volume particulars are shown regarding the employment of children in factories and as apprentices. There are two classes of employment in which children may not be employed unless licensed under the Child Welfare Act, viz., in public theatrical performances and in street trading.

Theatre licenses may be issued in respect of children over 7 years, subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Minister may think fit. The licenses may be rescinded at any time upon sufficient cause being shown.

Street trading is defined as hawking, singing or performing for profit, or any like occupation conducted in a public place. Boys under 12 years and girls are not allowed to engage in street trading, and the boys under 16 years must be licensed, and are required to wear a metal arm-badge whilst trading.

Precautions are taken by supervisors to ensure the regular school attendance of licensees under 14 years of age. Boys between the ages of 12 and 14 may trade between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and boys over 14 years of age, between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Particulars relating to the licenses issued during the last five years are shown below:—

Year.	Theatre Licenses issued.	Street Trading Licenses Granted to Boys.		
		Under 14 years of age.	14 to 16 years of age.	Total.
1929	722	1,684	759	2,443
1930	844	1,308	803	2,111
1931	867	799	790	1,589
1932	770	629	704	1,333
1933	777	508	533	1,041

With few exceptions the street trading licenses are issued to newspaper vendors. The licenses are issued half-yearly, therefore the number issued each year is approximately double the number of boys licensed. The number of licenses current at the end of 1933 was 459, viz., 241 held by boys under 14 years and 218 by boys over 14 years.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

A system of medical inspection of school children, including a school dental service, was organised in New South Wales in 1913. The system is controlled by the Principal Medical Officer and the inspections are conducted by a staff attached to the Department of Education, consisting of 12 medical officers, 9 dentists, 9 nurses and 8 dental assistants.

An annual visit of inspection is made to nearly every school in the metropolitan area for the examination of the children in the first-class and those whose thirteenth birthday occurs in the year. Medical supervision is maintained in regard to special cases, an annual review examination of all children in third-class is made, and the vision of all the children is tested in the larger centres, children from surrounding smaller schools having the opportunity to attend at the time of inspection, so that every child is examined twice during the period of compulsory school attendance, *i.e.*, between the ages of 7 and 14 years.

Outside the metropolitan area a triennial visit is paid to schools each year.

Medical examination of boys at the Metropolitan Boys' Shelter (Children's Court) is undertaken, and over a thousand boys in each 1932 and 1933 were examined. Girls appearing before the Children's Court are examined, and medical examinations of children for the Child Welfare Department is also undertaken. The following summary gives particulars of children medically examined during the years 1932 and 1933:—

	1932.	1933.
Number fully examined (routine inspection) ..	40,693	49,653
Number reviewed	36,843	26,318
Number fully examined (miscellaneous) ..	4,225	2,856
Of those examined—percentage notified for defects	35.8%	35.3%

School dental service is provided by nine dental clinics, four of which are at present in the city. In addition to general examinations complete dental treatment is provided for children 7 and 8 years of age in the metropolitan district and from 6 to 9 years of age in country schools, whilst emergency work is undertaken for children of all ages. During 1933 16,294 children were treated, of whom 90.8 per cent. were completed, and in 1932 92.7 per cent. of the 13,214 cases treated were finalised.

The work of the medical officers of the Department of Education includes the investigation of epidemics of infectious diseases affecting school children; the inspection of school buildings; courses of lectures at the Teachers' Colleges; lectures to senior girls in metropolitan high schools on the care of babies, personal cleanliness, home hygiene, sick nursing, etc., and lectures to parents. Special investigations are carried out into problems affecting the welfare of children, such as tuberculosis, goitre, crippling, mental deficiency, and stammering.

The expenditure on the school medical and dental services in 1932, exclusive of administration, was £18,848, and in 1933 amounted to £18,983.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

To afford advice to boys and girls in the choice of a vocation, and to assist them, as far as practicable, in securing employment in positions corresponding to their respective abilities and aptitudes, a vocational guidance bureau was established under the Department of Education. The bureau undertook psychological and physical tests of the applicants which, with school records of educational attainments, served to indicate mental ability, intelligence, aptitude and capacity for particular vocations, and enabled appropriate advice to be given. Through the co-operation of employers many of the children tested were placed in occupations.

With the development of the depression the problem of the absorption of youths of both sexes in employment became very serious, and to meet the conditions the bureau was transferred on loan to the Department of Labour and Industry and became the Vocational Guidance and Juvenile Employment Section of the State Labour Exchanges. In addition to fulfilling the

functions hitherto undertaken, vocational training classes were organised in the metropolitan area and in important country centres, where training in skilled mechanical, manufacturing and building trades, and in commercial work is provided for youths and girls while unemployed. In necessitous cases free travelling facilities to attend such classes are provided. Lads for training at the Scheyville Training Farm are selected by the Bureau, which also arranges for their subsequent placement in rural employment. During 1934, 514 boys were in attendance at the Training Farm.

During 1933-34, 1,605 boys and 395 girls were tested, advised, and registered for employment, and 1,165 juveniles were admitted to vocational training classes. There were 710 juveniles placed in positions during the year of which 267 were classified as skilled, 148 as unskilled, and 295 unclassified.

Supplementing the efforts of the Bureau, Young Citizens' Associations have been formed under the auspices of the Department and of municipal and shire councils, the activities of which are social and educational as well as vocational, and are co-ordinated by an Advisory Committee. An Employment Research Committee has also been set up to explore avenues of increased employment and to consider means for improving the qualifications of youths for absorption in industry.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

In addition to hospitals for the treatment of sickness or disease, there exist both in the metropolis and in the country other institutions, such as homes for the aged and for children, also societies for granting casual aid to indigent persons, and for the help of discharged prisoners.

The State maintains five asylums, others are maintained partly by State aid and partly by private contributions, and a few are wholly dependent on private aid.

Four of the State asylums are for men (though in one of these there are also a few female inmates) and one is for women. These institutions were established as asylums for aged and destitute persons, but since the introduction of the old-age pension system the character of the work of three of the institutions has changed considerably, and they are used to a large extent for the treatment of chronic ailments. They contain special wards for persons suffering from cancer, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases, and a hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases is being erected in the grounds of the institution at Lidcombe.

The average number resident in the State asylums during the year 1933 was 3,543 as compared with 3,563 during the previous year. The average cost per inmate was £27 10s. 6d. In the hospitals attached to the three institutions 5,397 cases of illness were treated during 1933—males 4,188 and females 1,209—and at the end of the year 1,498 cases remained under treatment.

The total number of inmates in the charitable institutions during the year 1933 was 32,460 persons, including 14,357 children. The discharges numbered 20,966, and the deaths 1,407. The number remaining at the end of the year was 10,267, viz., 3,438 men, 1,549 women, and 5,280 children. A classification of the institutions in which the children were resident is shown on page 648. The receipts of the charitable institutions amounted to £896,072, including the cost of State institutions and State aid to other establishments £635,041, and the expenditure amounted to £906,776.

A number of societies are active in the matter of charitable relief, *e.g.*, nursing, ambulance, and shipwreck relief; and in many suburbs and country towns benevolent societies have been formed for the relief of local distress.

For the purpose of organising and controlling the ambulance and transport services a board has been incorporated under an Act passed in 1919 and amended in 1924. The board delimits certain districts for administrative purposes, and in each district a committee is elected annually by the contributors to its funds.

The District Nursing Association and the Bush Nursing Association engage nurses to visit the sick, gratuitously if needed, the former in the metropolitan and the latter in the country districts. Public charitable collections are made periodically for the relief of distress or with the object of increasing the revenue of hospitals and charitable agencies. In the Metropolitan district during 1933-34 the Hospital Saturday Fund collected voluntary subscriptions and donations amounting to £2,262, and the United Charities Fund collected £7,457.

The Metropolitan Hospitals Contribution Fund, which was established in July, 1932, and incorporated on 15th August, 1933, has absorbed the industrial contributions scheme of the Hospital Saturday Fund, and at 30th June, 1934, was estimated to have an effective membership of over 100,000 financial contributors paying at the rate of 3d. (minors) or 6d. per week. Contributors to the fund are entitled to certain hospital benefits, and these considerations extend to expenses of treatment in private as well as public hospitals. In 1932-33 the fund had an income of £31,757, which increased to £75,251 in 1933-34. From its inception to 30th June, 1934, £59,762 had been distributed to metropolitan public hospitals affiliated with the Fund, and £30,319 to other hospitals, public and private. The operations of these three last-named Funds are excluded from the appended table.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditure of the charitable institutions and societies:—

Particulars.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
State Aid	192,941	668,044	839,016	808,838	750,733
Subscriptions, Fees, etc. ...	78,786	229,547	319,731	345,100	335,213
Other	67,519	68,363	137,049	86,691	124,140
Total	339,246	965,954	1,295,796	1,240,629	1,210,086
Expenditure—					
Buildings and Repairs	21,063	41,771	41,611	49,692	35,059
Maintenance, Salaries, Wages ...	293,460	871,475	1,202,709	1,140,098	1,140,035
Other	11,142	39,371	65,780	73,756	39,647
Total	325,665	952,617	1,310,100	1,263,546	1,214,741

Financial aid from the State in 1933 represented 62 per cent. of the total receipts. It included moneys provided by the State in respect of Governmental charitable institutions, baby health centres, the Aborigines Protection Board, and the boarding out of children.

PROTECTION OF THE ABORIGINALS.

The protection of the aboriginal natives of New South Wales is the function of a Board consisting of the Commissioner of Police and other members, up to ten in number, appointed by the Governor.

On a number of reserves set apart for aboriginals in various localities, dwellings have been erected, and assistance in the form of food and clothing is supplied when necessary.

Aboriginal children are required to attend school until the age of 14 years, and schools have been established for their exclusive use. The Board may assume control of the children and apprentice them, or place them in a training home. The Board controls a training home for girls at Cootamundra, and a home for boys at Kinchela, on the Macleay River. A home for young children is maintained at Bomaderry by the United Aborigines' Mission with assistance from the State.

The Aborigines Protection Board collects certain particulars of aboriginals in the State, as far as it is practicable in each year. The number recorded as at 30th June, 1934, included 1,008 full bloods and 9,373 half-castes, as well as a number of quadroons and octoroons. The number living in supervised camps was 4,038, of whom 547 were full bloods. The number of aboriginals enumerated at the census of 1933 is shown in the chapter "Population" of this Year Book.

The expenditure by the Aborigines Protection Board during the year 1933-34 with that for the year ended 30th June, 1933, shown in parenthesis amounted to £56,214 (£57,271), including £43,074 (£45,251) for general maintenance, £5,077 (£3,862) for the purchase of stores, £7,013 (£7,006) for educational purposes, and £1,050 (£1,152) for medical attention and other services. An amount of £2,132 (£2,590) was received as revenue from sales of products raised on the reserves. The net expenditure during the year was £54,082 (£54,681).

PENSIONS.

In New South Wales pensions are provided for the aged, for the permanently invalided, for persons incapacitated during war service, for the dependents of deceased soldiers and sailors, and since March, 1926, for widows with dependent children. Provision is made also for superannuation in most sections of the Government services. An Act to provide a scheme of superannuation for certain employees of local governing bodies was passed in March, 1927, the cost to be borne partly by the councils and partly by the employees. The Act was proclaimed on 1st October, 1927. Several of the banking companies and other firms have made arrangements for the superannuation of employees.

Old Age and Invalid Pensions.

Old-age pensions are payable to women 60 years of age and over, and to men 65 years of age and over, with a reduction to 60 years in the case of men permanently incapacitated, the prescribed period of residence in Australia being twenty years continuously. Absences amounting in the aggregate to one-tenth of the total period of residence do not involve disqualification.

Invalid pensions are payable to persons over the age of 16 years who have resided continuously for at least five years, and have become incapacitated or blind, in Australia, also to persons permanently incapacitated or blind by reason of congenital defect if they were brought to Australia before the age of 3 years or have resided in Australia continuously for twenty years.

Naturalised persons are eligible for pensions, but aliens, Asiatics (except those born in Australia and Indians born in British India), and aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the islands of the Pacific, and of New Zealand, are disqualified.

A pension is not payable to any person who is adequately maintained by relatives, *i.e.*, father, mother, husband, wife, or children, either severally or collectively, nor if the net value of his property, exclusive of his home, exceeds £400, nor if his income exceeds a prescribed limit, *viz.*, £78 per annum under current legislation.

The law has been subject to several changes latterly, and now provides that where a pensioner becomes the owner of property (not including his home) in excess of £400 in value, or £800 in the case of a married couple who are both pensioners, the amount of pension paid to him or them, after 31st October, 1932, may, to the extent to which the value of the property exceeds the respective limit, be regarded as a debt due to the Crown, payable out of the pensioner's estate after funeral and testamentary expenses and all other debts and liabilities of the pensioner have been met. Legislation affecting these latter provisions was before the Commonwealth Parliament in March, 1935.

The maximum rate of pension, as varied from time to time, is shown below. The amount of pension is subject to reduction so that the pensioner's income, together with pension, will not exceed the limit stated in the table. It is reduced also by £1 for every complete £10 of the pensioner's property in excess of £50. In assessing the pensioner's income the following are not included:—the value of sustenance or food relief granted under laws relating to unemployment relief; wages received under emergency or intermittent relief work in lieu of sustenance or food relief; benefits from friendly societies, trade unions or provident societies; allowances under Miners Accident Relief Act (N.S.W.); and gifts or allowances from husband, wife, father, mother or children.

Date.			Maximum Rate of Pension Per annum.	Limit of Income (including pension) Per annum.
			£ s.	£ s.
1901, August...	...	...	26 0	52 0
1916, October	...	...	32 10	58 10
1920, January	...	...	39 0	65 0
1923, September	...	...	45 10	78 0
1925, October	...	...	52 0	84 10
1931, July	...	...	45 10	78 0
1932, October	...	...	39 10	71 10
			45 10	
1933, October	...	...	45 10	78 0

As from October, 1933, the maximum rate of pension was fixed at 17s. 6d. per week, and provision was made for review of the maximum rate each financial year in accordance with the rise and fall in the cost of food and groceries as indicated by the price index numbers for the six Capital Cities of the States for the twelve months ending 31st March. In this way pension rates will vary in correspondence with the cost of living, and under this provision the maximum rate of pension will become 18s. as from 1st July, 1935.

In the case of a permanently blind person, pension may be paid at such a rate (not exceeding the maximum rate) as will make his income, plus that of his wife, together with the pension, equal to an amount not exceeding the basic wage.

If a pensioner is an inmate of a public benevolent asylum, or remains in a public hospital for over twenty-eight days, he receives an allowance instead of a full pension. The rate was fixed at 3s. per week in 1923, increased to 4s. in October, 1925, and to 5s. 6d. in October, 1928. It was prescribed in July, 1931, that the rate may not exceed 5s. per week. The maximum was reduced to 3s. 9d. in October, 1932, and again increased to 5s. in October, 1933. If the pensioner had applied for a pension before entering the institution, the Federal Government also pays to the institution an allowance for his maintenance, but such allowance is not made in respect of a pensioner who was an inmate when he applied for a pension. The rate of these allowances was reduced from 14s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per week in July, 1931, and to 11s. 3d. in October, 1932, and restored to 12s. 6d. per week in October, 1934.

The following statement shows, in respect of old-age and invalid pensions, the applications received in New South Wales, the number of pensions current, and the average rate and total liability in recent years in comparison with similar information for 1911-12, the first year of Commonwealth control:—

Year ended 30th June.	New Claims.	Pensions current in New South Wales at 30th June.			Weekly Rate of Pension, as at 30th June.		Estimated Annual Liability, as at 30th June.	Estimated Annual Liability per head of Population, as at 30th June.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Max.	Average.		
Old-age Pensions.								
					s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.
1912	4,763	13,639	16,029	29,668	10 0	9 7	734,526	8 7
1921	5,727	16,033	23,064	39,097	15 0	14 1	1,423,258	13 7
1930	10,249	25,651	32,787	58,438	20 0	19 2	2,936,176	23 0
1931	12,814	23,093	37,029	65,032	20 0	19 1	3,225,872	25 3
1932	11,625	30,093	39,761	69,857	17 6	16 6	2,996,266	23 3
1933	7,884	30,551	38,256	68,807	17 6	15 8	2,804,958	21 7
1934	9,893	31,548	39,584	71,132	17 6	16 10	3,116,672	22 5
Invalid Pensions.								
					s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.
1912	1,784	2,549	2,278	4,827	10 9	9 9	121,836	1 5
1921	3,278	7,016	8,371	15,387	15 0	14 9	538,588	5 7
1930	5,220	11,361	14,379	25,740	20 0	19 7	1,398,892	10 4
1931	6,383	12,148	15,948	28,096	20 0	19 6	1,425,996	11 2
1932	6,025	13,025	16,930	29,955	17 6	17 0	1,326,988	10 3
1933	5,063	13,474	17,255	30,729	17 6	16 6	1,315,236	10 1
1934	6,322	14,616	18,735	33,351	17 6	17 0	1,473,940	11 3

At 30th June, 1933, the number of pensioners in public benevolent asylums in New South Wales was 1,474, and the annual liability for their pensions at the rate of 3s. 9d. or less per week was £14,371. With the same number of pensioners on 30th June, 1934, and with pension rates of 5s. or less per week the annual liability was £19,162.

The old-age and the invalid pensioners in New South Wales as at 30th June, 1933, represented respectively 26.4 and 11.8 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 26.6 per 1,000 and 11.0 per 1,000 in the Commonwealth. The proportion (per 1,000 of population) of old-age pensioners in 1934 was 27.0 in the State and 27.5 in the Commonwealth, and of invalid pensioners 12.7 and 11.6 respectively. The number and proportion of pensioners have varied appreciably with each increase or decrease in the maximum rate and in the value of property which a pensioner may hold without disqualification.

The total expenditure by the Commonwealth on invalid and old-age pensions during the years ended 30th June, 1933, and 30th June, 1934, was £10,771,061 and £10,963,090 respectively, of which amounts of £10,643,196 and £10,836,263 were paid as pensions, including payments to pensioners in benevolent asylums and hospitals, and £127,865 and £126,827 to public benevolent asylums and hospitals for the maintenance of pensioners. In addition, the cost of administration amounted to £92,305 in 1932-33 and to £105,308 in 1933-34.

The amount of pensions, etc., paid in New South Wales during 1932-33 and 1933-34 was £4,242,582 and £4,354,786 respectively, including £33,817 and £30,881 to asylums and hospitals.

Widows' Pensions.

The Widows' Pensions Act, 1925, as amended, provides for the payment of pensions to widows with dependent children. A widow is not qualified to receive a pension under the Act unless she was domiciled in New South Wales at the date of her husband's death, is residing in the State at the date of her application for a pension, and has been so residing continuously for a period of three years, and (except in cases noted below) has wholly or mainly dependent upon her for support a child, stepchild, or child legally adopted before her widowhood, who is under the age of 14 years. If a child is an invalid or possesses special scholastic ability the age limit for the purposes of this provision of the Act is 16 years.

A widow without dependent child may be granted a pension if she is at least 50 years of age and destitute, or if on the death of her husband she is left unprovided for—the pension in the latter case being limited to the period of six months after the death of her husband.

Continuous residence is not deemed to have been interrupted by occasional absences not exceeding one-tenth of the total period of residence, nor by absences during which the widow's children or her home was in New South Wales.

A pension may not be paid to any widow if she is receiving any other pension or allowance exceeding the amount of pension which, if otherwise qualified, she would receive under this Act; nor if she is an alien, or an Asiatic born out of Australia, or an aboriginal native of Africa, the islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand. In terms of an amendment of the Act proclaimed on 1st February, 1933, a widow is disqualified also if she or her children, individually or collectively, own property exceeding £1,000 in value—apart from their dwelling, furniture and other personal effects.

Since 1st February, 1933, the rate of weekly pension has been 17s. 6d. for the widow with 8s. 9d. for each child, the limit of income being £39. For the purpose of assessing a widow's income it is deemed to include any pension or allowance under any other Act; the earnings of the widow or her children under 14 years of age from personal effort; 5 per cent. of any real or personal property of the widow or her children which produces less than 5 per cent. per annum, except the house in which they reside and the furniture and personal effects therein; and any payment for the children's maintenance or education from any estate, etc.

The widow's income is deemed to include also 50 per cent. of the earnings of children over 14 years of age residing with her, and 25 per cent. of the earnings of unmarried children not residing with her. In special circumstances, however, the whole or part of such earnings may be disregarded. Her income is not deemed to include sick allowance or funeral benefit from any society, nor money received under an assurance policy on the destruction or damage of property.

Pensions are not payable for any period while the pensioner resides out of New South Wales, except during occasional absences during which her family or home is in the State. Pensions are terminated on the marriage of a pensioner or on the date she becomes qualified to receive an old-age or invalid pension under federal legislation. On the death of a widow the guardian of her children is entitled, with the Minister's approval, to receive the pension payable in respect of them.

The pensions became payable on 10th March, 1926. The number and cost in each year are shown below:—

Particulars.		Year ended 30th June—				
		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Pensions current at end of year	No.	6,023	6,661	7,218	7,180*	8,433
Pensions paid during year ...	£	611,947	620,258	638,970	618,865	529,764

* Estimated.

In 1928-29, when pensions current at the end of the year numbered 6,328, and the amount of pensions paid was £637,551, the cost of administration amounted to £7,827. During the three years ended 30th June, 1932, the Widows' Pensions Act was administered by the Child Welfare Department, and since then the activities have been associated with the Family Endowment Department under the Director of Government Relief. Since frequently administrative costs incurred apply to more than one of the several social services administered, it is not practicable for the cost of administration of widows pensions to be separately stated.

War Pensions.

War pensions are granted by the Commonwealth Government upon the death or incapacitation, as the result of warlike operations, of members of the naval or military forces, and are administered by the Department of Repatriation. The pensions, with certain exceptions, were reduced in July and August, 1931, in accordance with the Financial Emergency Act, 1931.

The number of pensioners under the War Pensions Act as at 30th June, 1933, was as follows:—

Pensioners.	New South Wales.		Commonwealth.	
	Number of Pensioners.	Average Fortnightly Rate.	Number of Pensioners.	Average Fortnightly Rate.
Incapacitated Soldiers	25,140	£ s. d. 2 0 5	75,244	£ s. d. 1 17 10
Dependents of Deceased Soldiers	9,319	} 0 13 0	30,298	} 0 12 6
Dependents of Incapacitated Soldiers	52,435		164,268	
Total	86,894	1 0 11	269,810	0 19 7

At 30th June, 1933, there were 86,894 war pensions current in New South Wales, and the annual liability was estimated to be £2,363,972. The actual expenditure on account of pensions in New South Wales during the year ended 30th June, 1933, was £2,382,007, the total expenditure by the Commonwealth being £6,954,028. The cost of administration was £142,667.

Government Service Pensions.

The existing pension funds for employees of the State Government of New South Wales are the State Superannuation Fund, the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund, and the Government Railways Superannuation Fund. An Act which provides for the superannuation of employees of the Commonwealth Government came into operation on 22nd November, 1922. These funds are maintained partly by deductions from officers' salaries and partly by grants from the public revenue.

Special provision is made by the State Government for pensions to judges, the amount paid from Consolidated Revenue during the year ended 30th June, 1934, being £10,415, compared with £8,532 in 1932-33.

The first Public Service Superannuation Fund in New South Wales was established by the Civil Service Act, 1884, but in 1895 the admission of new contributors was discontinued and the existing contributors were given the option of withdrawing from the fund. The officers who elected to discontinue their contributions became entitled under prescribed conditions to receive refunds and gratuities on retirement. Officers who have continued to contribute are entitled to an annual pension equal to one-sixtieth of the average annual salary for the last three years' service, multiplied by the years of service, not exceeding forty, the pensions being payable on retirement through incapacity or at age 60, or on abolition of office. The amounts payable from the fund in excess of contributions are paid out of Consolidated Revenue. Contributors under this scheme were authorised to exchange their rights for new rights under the Superannuation Act of 1916.

On 30th June, 1933, and 1934, respectively, there were 539 and 500 officers in receipt of pensions amounting to £148,309 and £141,674, and pensions amounting, in the aggregate, to £1,151 and £1,231, were being paid in respect of twelve and fourteen deceased officers who had commuted their pensions rights in terms of the Superannuation Act of 1916. In addition, 141 and 135 officers, who had been transferred to the Commonwealth Service, were receiving pensions amounting to £37,571 and £35,561, a portion, £9,640 and £8,781, being payable by the State and the balance by the Commonwealth Government.

The existing State Superannuation Fund was constituted by the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 1916, and amendments, the provisions of which have been described in earlier issues of this Year Book.

Certain sections of the Superannuation Act, which conferred pension rights without contributions on employees who had reached the age of 60 years, came into force in 1916, and the other provisions on 1st July, 1919.

At 30th June, 1933, the number of employees contributing to the fund was 21,502, viz., 14,210 men and 7,292 women. The pensions in force in respect of contributors numbered 3,421, amounting to £291,102 annually, and 1,323 pensions were payable in respect of persons who had not contributed to the fund, the annual amount being £89,285. At 30th June, 1934, contributors numbered 20,748 of whom 13,608 were men and 7,140 were women. The pensions in force comprised 3,662 contributing pensions for £314,374 per annum and 1,244 non-contributory pensions for £82,783. For the years 1932-33 and 1933-34 the income of the fund amounted to £1,043,586 and £1,062,165 respectively, including £322,878 and £315,958 contributions due by employees and £271,835 and £281,595 due by employers. The expenditure in each of those years amounted to £356,189 and £482,942 respectively, including pensions, £275,779 and £301,273; refunds of contributions to employees, £35,379 and £32,351; and retrenchment benefits, £34,044 and £6,368.

The funds of the Board at 30th June, 1933, amounted to £10,458,486, including £10,423,513 invested in securities. An agreement was made between the Superannuation Board and the State Treasury for the payment of the Crown contributions in respect of employees who were over the age of 30 at the commencement of the Act by equated payments of £233,253 per annum for a period of thirty-four years from 1st July, 1925. Subsequently this arrangement was abandoned and in terms of amending legislation the Crown contributions from Consolidated Revenue as from 1st July, 1929, are to be paid as the pensions become due. Some of the corporate bodies, *e.g.*, Metropolitan and Hunter District Water and Sewerage Boards, continue to contribute on the basis provided by the original Act.

At 30th June, 1934, the funds of the Board amounted to £6,900,213 and investments to £10,659,162. The reduction in accumulated funds was brought about by new liabilities assumed by the Board. Under the Finances Adjustment (Further Provisions) Act, 1933, the Board was required to repay to the Colonial Treasurer an amount of £3,832,000, representing the difference between the sum of all moneys paid since the inception of the fund by the Government, the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, and the Sydney Harbour Trust, plus interest at 3½ per centum per annum, and the proportion of pensions payable by those bodies in terms of the Amending Act of 1930, from inception to 30th June, 1933, together with interest at a like rate. Repayments were directed to be made by equal monthly instalments over a period of fifteen years with interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum on the balance from time to time unpaid. Monthly instalments of £27,394 are being paid, and at 30th June, 1934, this liability had been reduced to £3,634,237.

Under the State Banks Ratification Act, 1931, the Board accepted a liability to pay to the Commonwealth Bank the value of rights accrued by members of the staff of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales who were absorbed into the permanent staff of the Bank. At 31st December, 1933, 850 officers had been so absorbed and the value of the rights of these amounted to £297,827, subject to adjustment. The Bank accepted an offer by the Board to pay this amount in instalments of not less than £10,000 monthly, together with interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum, and up to 30th June, 1934, £160,000 had been paid to the Bank in this relation, the Board's liability then being £127,789.

The total amount of pensions payable under the Civil Service and the Superannuation Acts as at 30th June, 1933, was £567,419, including £27,931 payable by the Commonwealth. At 30th June, 1934, pensions payable had increased to £575,624, of which £26,780 was payable by the Commonwealth.

A pension fund for the police was established in 1899, amending legislation being passed in 1906 and 1925. Annual contributions by members of the service are at the rate of 4 per cent. of salary. Other sources of revenue are penalties imposed on members of the police force, penalties and damages awarded to the police as prosecutors, and the proceeds of the sale of unclaimed goods in possession of the police. The amount of pension payable to members who entered the police service prior to 1906 is graduated in accordance with length of service. The retiring age is 60 years, except in cases of incapacitation, but under prescribed conditions the services of any member of the force may be retained until he reaches the age of 65 years. During the years ended 30th June, 1933 and 1934, respectively, the receipts of the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund amounted to £278,292 and £279,889, including deductions from salaries, £49,295 and

£48,970, and special appropriation from Consolidated Revenue, £208,400 and £209,000. The disbursements, £278,685 and £279,882, included pensions, £263,038 and £270,641, and gratuities £15,430 and £9,062.

The Railway Service Superannuation Fund was established in October, 1910. The contributions from employees are at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of wages or salary, and the railway and tramway funds provide all that is necessary beyond such contributions. The amount of pension payable is one-sixtieth of the average annual salary during term of service, multiplied by the number of years of service, the maximum pension being two-thirds of the average salary. The number of contributors at 30th June, 1933, was 43,527, and at 30th June, 1934, 43,438. Pensions in force numbered 4,867 and 5,222 respectively, and the aggregate annual amount of pensions involved was £436,648 and £478,928. Actual disbursements in each year were £451,128 and £504,871. Of the total receipts (£451,235) in 1932-33, deductions from salaries provided £154,104 and contributions from the Government Railways Fund and the Transport Trust (now Department of Road Transport) amounted to £252,000 and £38,071, respectively. Receipts in 1933-34 totalled £504,469, including £149,177, £295,200 and £55,116 from each of the sources shown. Up to 30th June, 1934, the total subsidy from the public revenues was £1,625,823, £402,650 of which was provided from Consolidated Revenue, £1,084,589 from the Government Railways Fund, and £138,034 from the Transport Trust and its successor. Since the inception of the fund 8,556 pensions have been granted, 2,062 pensioners have died, 249 officers have been re-employed, and 23 pensions have been written off the books.

In the Superannuation Fund for the Commonwealth Public Service as at 30th June, 1933, there were 30,726 contributors, of whom approximately one-third were in the State of New South Wales.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

The introduction of family allowances in New South Wales in terms of the Family Endowment Act, 1927, was an outcome of the system of wage regulation which is described in the chapter relating to wages. Endowment is not restricted to the children of wage and salary earners, and it is payable in respect of all families with more than one dependent child where the income is below the limit prescribed by the Family Endowment Act and its amendments.

The maximum rate of endowment is 5s. per week in respect of each child for whom endowment is payable. The age limit is 14 years, but payments may be continued to 16 years if the child is incapacitated. Children in charitable institutions are included within the scope of the system. Illegitimate children are excluded generally, but the Commissioner of Family Endowment has discretionary power to pay endowment in respect of such children under special circumstances. Other exemptions are children of fathers who are aliens, Asiatics, or aboriginal natives of Africa, the Pacific Islands, or New Zealand, unless born in Australia; children for whom pension is payable under the Widows' Pensions Act or any other State or Federal Act except the War Pensions Act; children for whom family allowance is paid in the Commonwealth Public Service.

Where practicable, the endowment is paid to the mothers, and for them there is a residence qualification of two years in New South Wales immediately preceding the date of claim. There is a similar qualification for the children except those under 2 years of age who were born in the State.

The maximum amount of endowment at the rate of 5s. per week per child is payable only where the family income during the preceding twelve months was less than the current living wage declared by the Industrial Commission, plus £13 for each dependent child excluding one. The current living

wage, based on the requirements of a family of a man, his wife and one child is £3 8s. 6d. per week, at which rate it was declared in April, 1935. As a general rule claims are granted for the period of one year. Details of changes in rates and the method of determining family allowances appear in earlier issues of this Year Book.

The family income is defined as the combined income from all sources of the claimant, his spouse, and children under 14 years, including weekly payments as workers' compensation, and 5 per cent. per annum of the value of real or personal property (except their residence, and the furniture and personal effects therein), which produces less than 5 per cent. per annum. In assessing the income the following amounts are excluded, viz., sick pay and funeral benefits from any society; money received under fire insurance policy; lump sum payments as workers' compensation or superannuation or gratuity; earnings of children under 14 years; earnings of mother from casual employment; war pension for a member of the Forces or his wife or widow or his children; earnings from overtime up to £26; payments by the State in respect of a child's attendance at school; and where income is derived otherwise than from wages, the amount expended in the production of that income.

The number of original claims for endowment received during 1929-30 was 13,198 when the total number of original and renewal claims granted was 40,324. With the development of the economic depression, and notwithstanding the elimination of one child per family, the number of original claims increased to 17,734 and the total number of claims and renewals granted in 1930-31 was 66,320. Claims granted in 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 totalled 74,085, 70,485, and 72,049 respectively, the number of original claims in the successive years being 16,495, 10,725, and 7,943. At 30th June, 1934, there were 63,071 families receiving endowment involving an average fortnightly liability of £75,403 compared with 63,072 families and an average fortnightly liability of £80,987 at 30th June, 1933.

The moneys for endowment were payable from the Family Endowment Fund until it was merged into the Consolidated Revenue Fund as from 1st July, 1932. The moneys have been obtained for the most part by a tax which employers were required to pay on amounts paid to employees in the form of wages, salaries, bonuses, commission, etc., particulars regarding which appear at page 288 of the 1931-32 issue of this Year Book.

As from 1st January, 1934, special taxation for the purpose of providing funds for family endowment was discontinued.

Particulars regarding the family allowances paid and the tax collected in each of the last five years are shown below.

Year ended 30th June.	Families receiving endowment at end of year.	Expenditure.			Tax collected.
		Endowment payments.	Expenses including interest on advances.	Total expenditure.	
	No.	£	£	£	£
1930	37,000*	1,261,202	175,632	1,436,834	1,886,715
1931	38,948	1,196,484	139,475	1,335,959	558,555
1932	59,293	1,805,685	192,712	1,998,397	930,264
1933	63,072	2,105,659	82,077§	2,187,736	2,490,034
1934	63,071	1,960,972	95,255§	2,056,227	998,915

* Approximate.

§ Includes expenses of administration of Family Endowment, Widows Pensions, Cash and Charitable Relief and Child Welfare Section 14. No interest payable on advances.

Approximately 8,000 families receiving endowment for one child were excluded from endowment in December, 1929. The expenses charged to the Family Endowment Fund during 1929-30 included £65,013 in respect of advances from the Treasury during a period of two years, a large deficiency having accumulated while the tax was suspended, viz., on wages paid between 31st October, 1927, and 1st April, 1929. The interest on advances amounted to £23,429 in 1930-31, and to £73,397 in 1931-32. No interest was charged in 1932-33 and 1933-34.

Officers of the Public Service of the Commonwealth, of whom a large number are employed in New South Wales, have received child endowment since November, 1920. The payments are at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child under the age of 14 years, provided that it does not bring the remuneration of the officer above £500 per annum. In effect the cost is borne by the employees in the service, because in assessing the basic wage upon which he determines their salaries and wages, the Public Service Arbitrator deducts from the rate, which otherwise would be awarded, a sum to cover the cost of endowment.

Employees of banks in New South Wales also receive child endowment in terms of an award for bank officers made originally by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales in June, 1927. The banks are required to pay allowances to officers covered by the award, at the rate of £29 per annum for each child under the age of 14 years, or, if at school, under the age of 16 years, provided that the amount of these allowances, together with salary, apart from other allowances, does not exceed £750 per annum. This provision of the award has been modified in the case of some of the institutions by agreement between the parties.

THRIFT.

Evidence that thrift is practised extensively in New South Wales is found in the strong position of friendly societies—both in membership and finances; in the large number of savings bank accounts and of life assurances; and in the growth of Starr-Bowkett building societies and co-operative trading societies. For particulars of the savings banks, and other financial institutions, reference should be made to the chapter of this volume relating to private finance.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Friendly Societies for many years have exercised a strong influence for good among the industrial classes by inculcating habits of thrift, and by preventing and relieving distress.

The benefits assured consist usually of medical attendance and medicine for a member and his family, with sick pay for the member, and funeral allowances for the member and his wife. The sickness benefit in the largest societies is 21s. per week during the first six months of illness. Then the rate of benefit is reduced at six-monthly intervals, so that it is 15s. for the second period of six months, 5s. or 10s. for the third period. 5s. for the fourth period, and a rate of 2s. 6d. per week is paid during the remainder of illness, that is, after the first two years.

The funeral benefits range usually from £10 to £40 at death of the member, according to the period of membership, and a contingent benefit of £10 or £15 is payable on death of his wife. In several societies members may assure for sums up to £100, and in two of them it is possible to assure for £200, the maximum allowed by law. A separate benefit for widows of members—usually £10—may be assured in most of the societies for a stated contribution.

The societies may be divided into two classes, viz., Friendly Societies proper, and Miscellaneous Societies, whose objects bring them within the scope of friendly societies legislation, but whose benefits differ somewhat from those of ordinary friendly societies.

At 30th June, 1933, there were 51 societies, including 20 miscellaneous; 16 possessed branches, and 35, including one with a juvenile branch, were classed as Single Societies. The same number of societies were functioning at 30th June, 1932.

The following summary shows the branches, membership, and funds as at 30th June, 1933.

Classification.					Branches.	Members.	Funds.
Friendly Societies Proper—					No.	No.	£
Affiliated ...	...	...	...	...	2,416	209,111	4,176,254
Single ...	...	...	...	...	16	2,456	49,539
					2,432	211,567	4,225,793
Miscellaneous Societies ...					20	...	78,929
Total ...					2,452	211,567	4,304,722

In 1899, when societies were first subjected to supervision by the Registrar, there were 78,245 members, equal to 5.9 per cent. of the population. Thereafter a continuous development proceeded until the outbreak of war, when the number declined owing to enlistments, and, subsequently, through deaths on active service. There was an increase in each year after the termination of the war until 1930-31, when there was a decrease of 9,742, or 3.86 per cent. Membership has continued to decline and at 30th June, 1933, the decrease since June, 1931, was equal to nearly 16 per cent.

The membership at intervals since 1899 is shown in the following table:—

At 30th June.	Aggregate Membership.		At 30th June.	Aggregate Membership.	
	Members.	Percentage of Population.		Members.	Percentage of Population.
1899*	78,245	5.9	1929	247,720	9.9
1901*	89,684	6.5	1930	252,086	10.0
1911*	164,910	9.7	1931	242,344	9.5
1921	199,688	9.5	1932	225,331	8.7
			1933	211,567	8.2

*At 31st December

During 1932-33 the number of members entitled to benefits declined from 195,582 to 188,865, and 22,702 were ineligible on account of arrears of contributions at 30th June, 1933, compared with 29,749 a year previously. The benefits of medical attendance and medicine accrue also to the member's family, but such persons are not included in the membership.

The membership at 30th June, 1933, included 172,886 men, 18,365 women, and 20,322 juveniles. As compared with the membership at 30th June, 1932, there were decreases of 10,408 men, 1,692 women, and 1,664 juveniles; the total decrease being 13,764.

Information regarding receipts and expenditure of Friendly Societies, and the accumulated assets, may be found upon reference to the chapter of this Year Book entitled Private Finance.

Miscellaneous Friendly Societies.

In addition to the Friendly Societies proper there were at 30th June, 1933 twenty miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act. These organisations were medical institutions or dispensaries for the supply of medicine to those members of contributing branches of the ordinary friendly societies whose names have been placed on their lists. In some cases the miscellaneous societies arrange for medical attendance for such members.

The receipts of the miscellaneous societies during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1933, were £53,216, and the expenditure was £52,638, so that there was an excess of expenditure amounting to £578. During 1931-32 expenditure (£54,298) exceeded receipts (£53,278) by £1,020. Many of these bodies have received liberal grants from the Government, and with this assistance have purchased land and erected buildings. In some cases funds were raised by the issue of interest-bearing debentures to component societies. In addition to paying interest, most of the dispensaries or medical institutes have made substantial reductions in the principal. The funds at 30th June, 1932, amounted to £78,351 and at 30th June, 1933, to £78,929.

State Subvention of Friendly Societies.

The Subvention to Friendly Societies Act, 1908, now consolidated with the Friendly Societies Act, assured to the societies, which might elect to be bound by its provisions, the following monetary benefits payable from the Consolidated Revenue of the State for the purpose of enabling them to pay sickness benefits for extended periods, and to relieve aged members of the necessity of paying contributions:—

(1) In respect of male members under 65 years of age and female members under 60 years of age, half the cost of sickness pay in respect of continuous sickness after twelve months—up to a maximum of 5s. per week in each case;

(2) In respect of members over the ages stated—the whole cost of sickness pay up to a maximum of 5s. per week in each case; and an amount equal to contributions payable for medicine and medical attendance, and for funeral donations not exceeding £50.

The total amount of subventions paid in respect of claims for the period of twenty-five and one-half years from the introduction of the system to 30th June, 1933, was £1,033,515.

The following is a summary of the claims in respect of each of the last five years of the period ended 30th June, 1932. The amounts relate to the year for which subventions were claimed, and for this reason they differ from the amounts actually paid to the societies in each year, as shown in an earlier table:—

Year ended 30th June.	Applicant Societies.	Sickness Pay.				Contributions.				Total Amount of Claims
		Continuous Sickness		Sickness of Aged Members.		Medical.		Funeral.		
		Claimant Members.	Amount.	Claimant Members.	Amount.	Claimants.	Amount.	Claimants.	Amount.	
			£		£		£		£	
1928	25	1,732	9,155	4,027	26,709	13,321	24,106	13,866	7,336	67,806
1929	26	1,933	10,167	4,207	28,675	14,019	25,985	14,720	7,836	71,763
1930	26	2,130	11,164	4,665	31,042	14,901	26,920	15,765	8,307	77,433
1931	25	2,343	10,109	4,790	26,160	15,581	22,673	16,417	7,122	66,064
1932	25	2,725	11,977	4,827	27,923	16,123	22,995	17,380	7,430	70,325

The amount of subvention increased steadily until the payments in respect of the year 1929-30 reached the sum of £77,433. Then the Government decided, in view of adverse financial conditions, to limit the subvention to a fixed sum—£50,000—per annum, and the law was amended to provide for its distribution amongst the societies on the basis of aged membership. Subsequently this arrangement was altered and in terms of the Friendly Societies (Amendment) Act, 1932, provision was made for the payment of subvention in respect of the years ended June, 1931, and 1932, on the same basis as for earlier years, less a deduction of 20 per cent. Consequently the total amount of subventions declined in 1930-31.

As from 30th June, 1932, the new basis formulated in the Amending Act of 1932 came into operation, the annual subvention which may be claimed being equal to the amount of contributions for sickness, funeral and medical benefits in respect of the following persons:—(a) those who were members at 30th June, 1932, and at the date of application for subvention had been members for a continuous period of 15 years, and (b) widows or widowed mothers of deceased members who were members at 30th June, 1932, and who had been members for 15 years continuously (c) widows and widowed mothers in respect of whom subvention was being paid at 30th June, 1932. Subvention is no longer payable in respect of sickness pay as under the former arrangement. A certain proportion of each year's subvention in respect of contributions for medical attendance and medicine is advanced to the societies at quarterly intervals.

Payments during the year ended 30th June, 1933, under these provisions were as follow:—

CLAIMS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS—YEAR 1932-33.

<i>Sickness—</i>		<i>Medical Attendance and</i>	
Claimants	No. 15,284	<i>Medicine—</i>	
Amount	£ 14,438	Claimants	No. 16,755
<i>Funeral—</i>		Amount	£ 29,488
Claimants	No. 18,616	Total Claim	£ 53,639
Amount	£ 9,713		

COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT AND SETTLEMENT SOCIETIES.

The Co-operation Act, 1923-32, provides, *inter alia*, for the formation of community advancement societies and community settlement societies. Community advancement societies may be formed to provide any community service or benefit, *e.g.*, to transport and supply water, gas, and electricity, to establish factories and workshops, to undertake farming operations and the purchase of machinery for its members, to erect dwellings, to maintain buildings, etc., for education, recreation, or other community purpose, to promote charitable undertakings, and to do anything calculated to improve the conditions of urban or rural life in relation to the objects specified.

Community settlement societies may be formed for the purpose of acquiring land in order to settle or retain people thereon, and of providing any community service, and with these objects they may do anything calculated to promote the economic interests of their members.

Up to 30th June, 1934, twenty-six community advancement societies had been registered under the Act. There were 21 community advancement societies on the Register at 30th June, 1934. One was dissolved and one registered during 1933-34 and three were in process of liquidation at 30th June. Most of these societies were formed for the object of erecting and maintaining public halls or for establishing recreation or social clubs. Five community settlement societies have been registered, one of which was liquidated during 1933-34, and there remained two on the register at 30th June, 1934.

HOUSING.

A classification of the occupied dwellings in New South Wales, as disclosed by the Census of 1921, according to the nature of the dwelling, the number of rooms and materials used appears in the 1928-29 issue of this Year Book. Similar information in respect of the census of June, 1933, is not yet available.

Construction of Dwellings.

The Local Government Act confers extensive powers on municipal and shire councils for supervising and regulating the construction of buildings, and for promoting schemes of town-planning on modern lines. To assist the councils a Town Planning Advisory Board was appointed by proclamation of the Governor in October, 1918.

A Board of Architects has been established, in terms of the Architects Act, 1921, for the purpose of regulating the practice of architecture. Persons using the name "architect" are required to be registered, registration being granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. The Act does not apply to naval architects. In January, 1934, there were 620 registered architects.

Brick buildings predominate in the city and suburbs, and local sand-stone, and, in recent years, concrete are used to a great extent in the construction of the larger buildings. For suburban dwellings the cottage plan is favoured. The maximum height of buildings in the metropolitan district is limited by law to 150 feet, except in the case of those erected for the purposes of public worship. Outside the city proper, permission must be obtained from the Chief Secretary for the erection of buildings over 100 feet high. The skyline must be approved by him and adequate provision must be made for protection against fire.

The following statement shows the number of new buildings assessed by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board in the metropolitan area in 1921 and each of the last five years. The cost of the new buildings assessed and of additions to existing buildings is shown also.

Year.	City of Sydney.		Suburbs.*		Metropolitan Area.*	
	Number of new buildings.	Cost of new buildings and of additions to old buildings.	Number of new buildings.	Cost of new buildings and of additions to old buildings.	Number of new buildings.	Cost of new buildings and of additions to old buildings.
		£		£		£
1921	67	1,399,467	7,658	7,684,117	7,725	9,083,584
1929	151	4,945,072	8,490	10,393,236	8,641	15,338,308
1930	231	2,865,204	4,691	5,616,313	4,922	8,481,517
1931	126	542,551	1,203	1,068,129	1,329	1,610,680
1932	74	1,073,622	1,069	680,541	1,143	1,754,163
1933	92	716,672	1,354	1,305,461	1,446	2,022,133

* Including Auburn, Bankstown, Granville, Lidcombe, and Parramatta.

There had been remarkable activity in the erection of buildings in the suburbs as well as in the city up to the year 1929. The cost of buildings assessed in the metropolitan area rose from £9,500,000 in 1923 to £13,300,000 in 1924, then after a temporary contraction increased further until it exceeded £15,000,000 in 1928 and 1929. From this high level there was a decline to £8,500,000 in 1930, and to £1,600,000 in 1931. In 1932 and 1933 there was slightly greater activity, the aggregate value reaching £1,754,163, and £2,022,133, respectively.

Assessments by the Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board are made when a building or a section of it is practically completed. Another aspect of the building operations is obtainable from records of the Local Government

authorities concerning permits which must be obtained from the councils before construction is commenced. Particulars relating to the permits issued for new buildings and for additions, and alterations in the metropolitan area (except the city of Sydney, for which they are available only since January, 1931), are shown below; also the number and estimated cost in relation to new buildings in country municipalities.

Year.	Metropolitan Area* (except City of Sydney).				Country Municipalities.*	
	Permits for new buildings.		Permits for additions and alterations.		Permits for new buildings.	
	Number	Estimated Cost.	Number.	Estimated Cost.	Number.	Estimated Cost.
		£		£		£
1921	6,113	5,356,475	4,323	739,436	2,093	1,536,809
1929	8,134	9,670,006	10,512	1,728,950	4,375	3,775,862
1930	2,129	2,356,053	6,912	699,291	1,945	1,495,793
1931	472	454,971	4,106	347,658	904	458,871
1932	676	657,637	4,332	440,279	1,126	593,665
1933	1,343	1,459,919	5,178	652,632	1,546	794,937

* Auburn, Bankstown, Granville, Lidcombe, and Parramatta included in Metropolitan Area, in all years, and Dundas, Ermington and Rydalmere, and Pitt and Merrylands Wards, Holroyd municipality from 1st January, 1933.

These figures show that the decline in building projects in 1930 was greater than is indicated by the particulars of assessments shown in the table on page 667. The estimated cost of new buildings for which permits were issued by suburban councils in 1930 showed a decrease of 74 per cent., as compared with 1929, and a further decrease of 81 per cent. in 1931. There was a substantial increase in 1932, and again in 1933, though the cost, as estimated, was only 7 per cent. and 16 per cent. respectively of the corresponding figure for the year 1929.

The particulars regarding permits for new suburban buildings in 1921 probably include a number for the erection of garages as annexes to existing premises, which since 1927 have been classified as additions.

Information has been collected regarding the classes of new buildings for which permits were granted in suburban and country municipalities during the last three years. In these areas the majority of the permits relate to dwellings to be built of brick or concrete in the suburbs or of fibro-cement or weatherboard in the country districts. Information for the years 1932 and 1933 is appended. Complete details have been obtainable as to the estimated cost in the City of Sydney only since January, 1933.

Classification.	City of Sydney.	1932.				City of Sydney.	1933.			
		Suburban Municipalities.		Country Municipalities.			Suburban Municipalities.		Country Municipalities.	
		No.	Estimated Cost.	No.	Estimated Cost.		No.	Estimated Cost.	No.	Estimated Cost.
Dwellings of Brick, Concrete, etc.	1	61	£ 32 0,953	170	£ 142 067	7	738	£ 731,917	247	£ 196,791
Dwellings of Fibro cement or weatherboard	127	41,646	768	258,952	8	181	50,683	944	349,263	
Flats	15	39,820	4	2,805	107	329,502	4	6,075		
Shops with dwellings	39	43,036	32	28,133	72	111,258	33	32,138		
Shops (only)	64	33,131	80	47,992	3	50	31,515	104	84,665	
Factories	33	27,127	32	47,684	44	48,823	23	8,536		
Garages, public	2	8	5,080	14	1,985	1	15	8,320	20	5,949
Other	4	69	141,445	86	61,042	13	106	147,961	166	121,520
Total	12	676	657,637	1,126	593,665	34	1,343	1,459,919	1,546	794,937

New construction authorised in the City of Sydney during 1933 was valued at £396,366, the value of the more important types of building being—flats, £141,050; shops (only), £48,700; and “other,” £156,955.

The extent of building operations in various municipalities outside the metropolitan district is indicated by the following statement of the number and value of new buildings permission to erect which was granted during the last three years. Only those municipalities are specified where the estimated cost exceeded £20,000 in any of these years, and the other municipalities are grouped:—

Country Municipalities.	Population at Census 30th June, 1933.	1931.		1932.		1933.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
			£		£		
Newcastle and Suburbs ...	104,491	79	51,464	65	47,624	131	84,686
Lismore	11,763	37	39,176	59	79,157	59	41,009
Albury	10,542	5	4,163	21	11,535	58	31,565
Casino	5,293	34	16,310	25	13,627	59	37,851
Goulburn	14,851	11	9,240	21	12,861	21	25,594
Kempsey	4,825	8	2,360	27	16,485	42	20,685
Wagga Wagga	11,631	10	4,364	7	3,844	16	28,808
Wollongong	11,402	8	13,358	18	9,638	32	24,900
St. Mary's	2,810	20	23,410	13	2,352	40	5,267
Grafton	6,412	16	10,655	21	20,612	24	11,133
Other Municipalities ...	379,103	676	284,371	849	375,930	1,064	483,409
Total	563,123	904	458,871	1,126	593,665	1,546	794,037

ASSISTANCE TO HOME BUILDERS.

Active measures for assisting the people to acquire homes have been taken in New South Wales by both State and Federal Governments. Assistance is given by erecting dwellings to be sold on the rent purchase system or by advances to defray the cost of erection or purchase, repayments being extended over a period of years.

In 1912 when there was a shortage of small dwelling-houses in Sydney, the Government undertook the construction of a model suburb, which was named Daceyville. The Housing Act was passed to make provision for the appointment of a Housing Board, and for the purchase and subdivision of land, and the erection of residences. In 1919 the Housing Board was authorised also to assist persons owning land to erect dwellings thereon, and to make advances for the purchase of dwellings already erected.

During the period of its administration the Housing Board erected 818 dwellings and made advances in respect of 516 properties. Upon the dissolution of the Board in 1924, 966 accounts representing advances made by the Board, were transferred to the Commissioners of the Savings Bank for liquidation. The number of loans outstanding was 894 and the amount £473,671 at 30th June, 1933.

In addition to the areas acquired in terms of the Housing Act, there is an area in the city, known as the Observatory Hill Resumed Area, which was resumed by the Government in 1900 with a view to reconstruction. It consists of about 30 acres in the oldest settled portion of Sydney, adjoining the wharfs, and contains a number of business premises and residences, including tenements built for waterside workers. Extensive improvements have been made in regard to buildings, streets, etc. The capital expenditure to 30th June, 1933, amounted to £935,857.

The Municipal Council of the City of Sydney controls four blocks of workmen's dwellings. The Strickland Buildings were opened in April, 1914. They consist of 8 shops and 70 self-contained flats of two, four, or six rooms. The rents range from 11s. 7d. to 26s. per week. The Dowling-street dwellings, opened on 29th June, 1925, consist of 30 flats of four or five rooms, for which the rentals are 20s. 2d. to 22s. 6d. per week. The Pyrmont dwellings were opened on 2nd November, 1925. They contain 41 flats of four or five rooms, and the weekly rentals range from 14s. 9d. to 17s. 6d. The Alexandria dwellings, opened on 17th October, 1927, consist of 22 dwellings and a shop. The rental is 20s. per week. The total cost, including the land, was—Strickland £49,814; Dowling-street, £23,357; and Pyrmont, £23,000; and the cost of the erection of the Alexandria dwellings was £26,156.

ADVANCES FOR HOMES—SAVINGS AND RURAL BANK FUNDS.

The use of the funds of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales for the purpose of making advances to home-builders was authorised by the Government Savings Bank Amendment Act of 1913.

In 1927 the Federal Parliament passed legislation by which the Commissioners of the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia were authorised to advance moneys to federal, territorial, State, or municipal authorities to be used under certain conditions for the purpose of housing schemes. This legislation was proclaimed on 9th June, 1928, and in November following an Act was passed by the Parliament of New South Wales to enable the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank to obtain funds thus provided in terms of the Commonwealth Housing Act. At the same time the Bank was authorised to use its own funds for the erection of dwellings, and its existing scheme of advances for homes was amended.

In February, 1934, the State Government, with the dual object of stimulating building activity and improving the housing of the community, introduced a new scheme under which advances by the Rural Bank are supplemented by further assistance from the State. The Bank, as heretofore, will advance up to 75 per cent. of the value of the security, repayable in thirty years, and the Government will provide a further 10 per cent., repayable in ten years, the prospective homeowner providing the remaining 15 per cent. either in land or in cash. Advances are limited to homes of a value not exceeding £1,000 and interest charged in both cases will not exceed 5 per cent. per annum.

Thus there are four housing schemes under the administration of the Rural Bank of New South Wales, viz., (1) Advances for homes under the Act of 1913; (2) such advances with supplementary advances by the Government; (3) the erection of dwellings by the Commissioners in terms of the Act of 1928; (4) advances from funds obtained from the Commonwealth Savings Bank. An explanation of these schemes, excepting the second, appears in the 1928-29 issue of this Year Book.

The rate of interest charged for advances has varied considerably and details appear at page 297 of the Year Book for 1931-32. The rate rose from 5½ to 6 per cent. on 1st July, 1917, to 7 per cent. in 1921, and then declined to 6 per cent. in 1926. For current loans at higher interest the rate was reduced to 6½ per cent. from 1st July, 1925, and to 6¼ per cent. from 1st July, 1928.

The current rates of interest were reduced further, as from 1st October, 1931, in terms of the Interest Reduction Act passed by the State Parliament. The Act prescribed a general reduction of 4s. 6d. in every pound of interest,

with a proviso that the rate of interest should not be reduced below 5½ per cent. in the case of the advances from funds made available by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, or below 5 per cent. on the other advances for homes. As a result of this Act the average rate of interest on the advances was reduced to 5.075 per cent.

During 1932-33 the Commissioners, notwithstanding the provisions of the Interest Reduction Act, found it possible to reduce interest rates and at 30th June, 1933, no loans were carrying interest at rates exceeding 5 per cent. As from 1st September, 1934, the maximum rate chargeable on loans was fixed at 4½ per cent.

The advances during the years stated were as follow:—

Year ended 30th June.	Advances made.		Year ended 30th June.	Advances made.	
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
		£			£
1915	575	221,900	1930	2,889	2,177,759
1921	2,489	1,282,360	1931	216	220,928
1925	2,673	1,531,775	1932	8	8,405
1926	2,724	1,619,650	1933	4	6,963
1927	2,578	1,519,610	1934	235	97,760

The loans outstanding at 30th June, 1933, and 30th June, 1934, respectively, numbered 23,160 and 22,939 for aggregate amounts of £11,997,562 and £11,328,224, viz., 21,735 and 21,524 loans for the building or purchase of homes or the discharge of mortgages £10,839,082 and £10,218,275; 369 and 368 loans in respect of homes erected by the bank, £286,834 and £276,685; and 1,056 and 1,047 loans from funds made available by the Commissioners of the Commonwealth Savings Bank, £871,646 and £833,264.

War Service Homes.

The Commonwealth Government assists Australian sailors and soldiers and their female dependents to acquire homes, the operations being conducted under the Commonwealth War Service Homes Act, 1918-32.

A summary of the activities in New South Wales of the Commission charged with the administration of the Act shows that up to 30th June, 1934, 13,729 applications had been approved and 12,079 homes had been provided, comprising 6,572 newly constructed houses, 4,246 existing dwellings and 1,261 by discharge of mortgages. Applications approved by the Commission at 30th June, 1933, numbered 13,698.

The sums paid as instalments of principal and interest to 30th June, 1933 and 1934, respectively, amounted to £5,306,885 and £5,621,963, and arrears of instalments amounted to £350,664 and £405,208.

At 30th June, 1934, the percentage of arrears to the total amount due was 6.72.

Housing of the Unemployed.

Faced with the serious problem of providing housing for the unemployed and others already without homes, or whose circumstances may render it impossible for them to retain possession of their homes, Parliament passed the Housing of the Unemployed Act, 1934, to which assent was given on 29th June, 1934. Under the Act a Homes for Unemployed Trust has been constituted, consisting of the Minister, the Assistant Colonial Secretary, and eight members appointed by the Governor, who will serve without remuneration. The Trust is a body corporate with perpetual

succession and a common seal. The services of officers of the Public Service are available to it and such officers as may be necessary may be appointed to assist the Board.

The Trust will provide assistance to unemployed persons and other persons in necessitous circumstances for the purchase, or leasing under the Act, of homes for such persons and their families. It may purchase or lease any land, supply building material (or advance money for its purchase) for erection, repair, or improvement of buildings intended for use as a home, either to unemployed or necessitous persons themselves, or to organisations functioning to assist in the housing of indigent persons. Rates, taxes, or Crown dues, and insurance premiums and the cost of repairs, etc., may be paid on behalf of such persons, and rent, wholly or in part, may be paid by the Trust. Interest and/or instalments of principal due in respect of mortgages of homes may be met by it. The Trust may itself erect buildings on land vested in or leased by it, and let, or permit the use of such homes. Property may be acquired by the Trust by gift, devise, or bequest for the purposes of the Act, and may be accepted whether subject to conditions or otherwise.

The Colonial Treasurer may make advances to the Trust at rates of interest and upon such terms and conditions as to repayment as the Governor may approve. An initial grant of £200,000 was appropriated for the year 1933-34 and is available to the Trust in a Special Deposits Account known as the Homes for Unemployed Account. As a result of the Trust's activities a number of homes have already been provided.

PARKS, RECREATION RESERVES, AND COMMONS.

Under the Public Parks Act the Governor may appoint trustees of any lands proclaimed for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health, or enjoyment. The trustees are empowered to frame by-laws for the protection of shrubs, trees, etc., upon the land vested in them, and to regulate the use and enjoyment of such land by the public.

The public parks and recreation reserves which are not committed to special trustees are placed by the Local Government Act, 1919, under the control of municipal and shire councils. All the towns of importance possess extensive parks and recreation reserves.

The city of Sydney contains within its boundaries 626 acres of parks, squares, and public gardens. The most important are Moore Park, where about 354 acres are available for public recreation, including the Sydney Cricket Ground and the Royal Agricultural Society's Ground; the Botanic Gardens and Garden Palace Grounds, 65 acres, with the adjoining Domain of 86 acres, ideally situated on the shores of the Harbour; and Hyde Park, 27 acres, in the centre of the city. In addition, the Centennial Park, 474 acres in extent, is situated on the outskirts of the city. It was reserved formerly for the water supply, but now it is used for recreation, the ground having been cleared, planted, and laid out with walks and drives.

It has been ascertained that there are over 11,000 acres of public parks and reserves in suburban municipalities. This figure, representing nearly 71 per cent. of their aggregate area, is exclusive of some parks and reserves which the municipalities have acquired by gift or by purchase from private owners.

The Zoological Gardens at Taronga Park, on the northern side of the Harbour, were opened in 1916. The area is nearly 57 acres. In their preparation the natural formation has been retained as far as practicable, with the object of displaying the animals in natural surroundings. An aquarium has been built within the gardens.

The National Park, situated about 16 miles south of Sydney, was dedicated in December, 1879. The total area, with the additions made in 1880 and 1881 and subsequently, is 33,807 acres. The park surrounds the picturesque bay of Port Hacking, and extends in a southerly direction towards the mountainous district of Illawarra. It contains fine virgin forests with attractive scenery.

Another large tract of land, the Kuring-gai Chase, was dedicated in December, 1894, for public use. The area of the Chase is 35,300 acres, and contains portions of the parishes of Broken Bay, Cowan, Gordon, and South Colah. This park lies about 15 miles north of Sydney, and is accessible by railway at various points, or by water, *via* the Hawkesbury River. Several creeks, notably Cowan Creek, intersect it.

In 1903 an area of 248 acres was proclaimed as a recreation ground at Kurnell, on the southern headland of Botany Bay, a spot famous as the landing-place of Captain Cook. Parramatta Park (252 acres) is of historic interest.

Surrounding many country towns there exist considerable areas of land reserved as commons, on which stock owned by the townsfolk may be depastured. The use of these lands is regulated by local authorities. Nominal fees are usually charged to defray the cost of supervision and maintenance. Many of these commons are reserved permanently, but a large number are only temporary.

The area reserved for parks and recreation reserves, excluding alienated lands acquired by local councils or donated by private persons, was 324,577 acres at 30th June, 1934; the area of permanent commons was about 36,917 acres, and 311,079 acres were reserved temporarily as commons.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

Theatres and Public Halls, etc.

Buildings in which public meetings (excluding meetings for religious worship) or public entertainments are held, must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act, 1903. A license may be refused if proper provision is not made for public safety, health, and convenience, or if the site or building is unsuitable for the purpose of public meeting or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used for theatres and public halls must be approved by the Chief Secretary before erection is begun. Licenses are granted for a period of one year, and premises are subjected to inspection before renewal. A license or renewal of a license may be withheld until such alterations or improvements as may be deemed necessary are effected.

During the 12 months ended 30th June, 1933, 2,655 buildings were licensed under the Act and they contained seating accommodation for approximately 1,280,846 persons. The total amount of fees received for the licensing of such buildings during 1932-33 was £4,801.

Cinematograph films are subject to censorship prior to exhibition in New South Wales, those imported from oversea countries being reviewed by the Commonwealth customs authorities, and those made in Australia by a State board.

Horse-racing.

Horse racing, which includes pony racing and trotting races, is a popular form of sport in New South Wales, and with it is associated a large amount of betting. Racecourses must be licensed.

If a racecourse is used for more than one class of racing—horse racing, pony racing, or trotting—a separate license must be obtained for each class. In 1933 the licensed racecourses numbered 305, and the licenses

issued in respect thereof numbered 365. An Act was passed in December, 1932, to reduce the number of racing days, and the maximum number on metropolitan racecourses in any year was fixed at 57 for horse racing, 54 for pony racing, and 40 for trotting contests—the licenses for trotting being restricted to two racecourses. In 1933 horse racing was legal on six racecourses and pony racing on four racecourses.

In the district of Newcastle the maximum number of days for horse racing was 90 per annum, of which 65 were for horse racing on six racecourses. Under recent economic conditions meetings for horse races have been held on only one racecourse for which the limit was 15 days per annum. The amending Act provides that additional days up to 10 per annum may be allotted to this racecourse while the right to hold meetings on the other racecourses is not fully exercised.

In November, 1931, a law was passed for the regulation of greyhound racing on racecourses specially licensed therefor. Not more than two racecourses may be licensed in the metropolitan district, and not more than one in any town outside the metropolitan area. Meetings may not be held on a licensed racecourse on more than fifty-two days in a year.

Betting or wagering is prohibited in connection with any sports except horse, pony, trotting and greyhound races on licensed racecourses, and coursing on grounds approved by the Chief Secretary, and betting or wagering is illegal after sunset on licensed racecourses or coursing grounds except at greyhound races. Racing clubs may be required by the Colonial Treasurer to instal totalisators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting.

To facilitate the collection of stamp duty in respect of betting, bookmakers are required to use stamped tickets and to keep a record of credit bets. During the years ended 30th June, 1933 and 1934, the number of betting tickets issued to bookmakers was 10,000,843 and 10,634,010, respectively, and 486,519 and 418,507 credit bets were recorded. The investments on totalisators during 1933-34 amounted to £1,320,435, an increase of £118,586 compared with the preceding year.

As from 20th December, 1930, a tax was imposed on winning bets. The rate was 1s. for each 10s. of the bets, including the amounts wagered by the backer. In November, 1931, the sum wagered by the backer was excluded from the tax. On 1st October, 1932, the tax was abolished and replaced by a tax of 1 per cent. on the bookmaker's turnover, i.e., the total amount of bets made by backers with bookmakers. The Winning Bets Tax collections from 20th December, 1930, to 30th June, 1931, amounted to £227,650, to £204,098 during the year 1931-32, and to £27,554 in the remaining period for which it was levied. Under the Bookmakers (Taxation) Amendment Act, 1932, the tax collected in 1932-33 amounted to £76,065 and in 1933-34 to £104,171.

Particulars relating to taxes in connection with racing are shown in the chapter relating to Public Finance.

State Lotteries.

State lotteries are conducted in New South Wales, in terms of the State Lotteries Act, 1930, which was brought into operation by proclamation on 22nd June, 1931. The administration of the Act is entrusted to a director, and the lotteries are conducted on the cash-prize system. From the proceeds of the sale of tickets in each lottery a sum is apportioned for prizes and the balance is payable to consolidated revenue. The first lottery was drawn on 20th August, 1931.

Seventy-eight lotteries were filled and 80 drawn in 1932-33 when net subscriptions amounted to £2,054,982, and the net surplus to £722,164. During 1933-34, 71 lotteries were drawn, subscriptions totalling £1,847,764, and the net surplus, £641,191.

From inception to 30th June, 1934, 215 lotteries had been filled, and drawn. The proceeds of sale of tickets amounted to £5,998,427 of which £13,427 were in respect of an incomplete lottery. Prizes amounting to £3,737,093; administrative expenses and preliminary charges, such as salaries, office equipment, and alterations to buildings, to £186,531. The net surplus to 30th June, 1933, was £2,061,376.

TAXATION OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

Commonwealth Tax.

A tax on public entertainments was imposed by the Commonwealth Government as from 1st January, 1917, the rate of tax being based upon the amount paid for admission, but as from 27th October, 1933, the Entertainments Tax Acts were repealed. Immediately prior to repeal, tax was payable only in respect of admissions the price of which was 2s. 6d. or more. Information as to rates of tax and the administration of the tax is given at page 300 of the 1931-32 issue of this Year Book.

Particulars of taxable entertainments held in New South Wales and the Federal Capital Territory during the years 1929-30 to 1933-34, as recorded for the purposes of the Commonwealth Entertainments Tax, are shown below:—

Year ended June.	Racing.	Theatres.	Picture Shows.	Dancing and Skating.	Other.	Total.
Taxable Admissions (Commonwealth Tax).						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1930	1,660,068	1,090,756	2,744,924	419,868	632,244	6,547,860
1931	1,170,913	468,205	1,709,939	267,432	319,823	3,936,312
1932	883,941	528,381	917,067	131,709	256,623	2,717,721
1933	866,808	529,385	810,378	151,832	383,685	2,742,088
1934*	324,755	166,374	236,145	93,638	67,494	887,806
Commonwealth Tax Collections.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930	46,263	24,761	42,536	8,104	10,708	132,392
1931	33,055	9,120	24,466	4,654	5,302	76,597
1932	22,890	10,597	12,574	2,148	4,069	52,278
1933	21,882	10,244	11,406	2,790	6,091	52,413
1934*	9,080	3,088	3,381	1,891	1,322	18,762

* Tax repealed as from 27th October, 1933.

In 1929-30 there was an increase of 55 per cent. in taxable admissions to picture shows, as a result of the introduction of sound equipment, and there was a decrease in respect of nearly all other classes of entertainments taxable by the Commonwealth, especially the theatres where it amounted to 56 per cent. The decline in the total number of taxable admissions was 12 per cent in 1929-30 and 40 per cent. in the following year. The decrease was due partly to a general decline in admissions, partly to reductions in charges to amounts below the minimum subject to tax, and partly to a change in patronage from dearer to cheaper admissions.

In the three years ended June, 1930, admissions to theatres were the source of a greater proportion of the Commonwealth tax than any other class of entertainments. In later years the largest proportions were collected from racing and picture shows. The bulk of the tax in respect of racing was collected on annual subscriptions paid by members of racing clubs.

The total amount of tax collected in the Commonwealth amounted to £316,000 in 1929-30, then it declined to £186,700 in 1930-31, to £133,600 in 1931-32, and increased to £134,042 in the following year. From 1st July, 1934, until repeal of the tax collections totalled £51,216.

State Entertainments Tax.

The State Government imposed a tax on entertainments as from 1st January, 1930. Admissions are taxable if payments exceed 1s. 6d., at the following rates:—Over 1s. 6d. and under 2s., tax 3d.; 2s. and over, tax 1d. for the first 2s. and 1d. for each additional 6d. Under the State Tax payments for admission to entertainments made in the form of a lump sum, as a subscription to a club or association, or for a season ticket, are taxed on the amount of the lump sum. Certain entertainments such as those the proceeds of which are wholly devoted to philanthropic, religious, charitable or educational purposes, or which are entirely in the nature of an athletic sport or game the proceeds of which are wholly applied to the furtherance of athletic sports or games, and not for the profit of the individual members of the organisation conducting the entertainment, are not subject to taxation. Admissions to race meetings in respect of which tax is payable under the Racecourse Admission Tax Act, 1920, are also exempt. By agreement between Governments the Federal Taxation Commissioner collects the State tax.

The amount of tax collected during the six months January to June, 1930, was £54,748, and in the following year £78,436. In 1932-33 the amount was £55,678, and in 1933-34, £56,997. These sums do not include taxes on admissions to racecourses in the metropolitan district and Newcastle, which the State has taxed since 1st October, 1920, at rates shown in the chapter relating to Public Finance, the amount collected being £129,320 in 1929-30, £86,579 in 1930-31, £76,992 in 1931-32, £71,459 in 1932-33, and £78,780 in 1933-34.

A classification of admissions taxable under the State Entertainments Tax Act during the calendar years 1930 to 1934 is shown below:—

Calendar Year.	Racing.	Theatres.	Picture Shows.	Dancing and Skating.	Other.	Total.
Taxable Admissions (State Tax).						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1930	275,231	1,263,601	11,388,188	920,513	975,903	14,823,436
1931	173,830	1,027,900	7,931,410	816,623	748,563	10,698,326
1932	163,103	955,621	6,731,163	666,935	868,957	9,385,779
1933	147,677	1,068,118	7,527,753	685,198	755,482	10,184,228
1934	207,566	1,287,804	8,053,646	844,970	549,903	10,943,891
State Tax Collections.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930	7,750	14,071	62,185	6,804	7,378	98,188
1931	4,244	9,687	38,584	4,528	4,490	61,533
1932	3,482	10,111	31,371	4,060	5,124	54,148
1933	3,930	9,825	32,069	4,042	4,482	54,348
1934	5,467	13,069	35,152	5,196	3,337	62,221

The number of admissions taxable under the State Entertainments Tax Act declined by 12 per cent. in 1932, and the collections by 12 per cent. In 1933 the number of taxable admissions and the amount of collections increased by 8.51 and .37 per cent. respectively. There was a further increase of 7.47 per cent. in admissions and an improvement of nearly 14.5 per cent. in the yield of the tax in 1934, when aggregate admissions were greater than in any year since 1930. Admissions to picture shows bear the greatest proportion of the tax. Collections on racecourse admissions

relate to racing in the less populous parts of the State and represent only a small proportion of this tax, but the special tax levied under the Race-courses Admission Act in each year exceeds the total collections under the Entertainments Tax Act.

Further analysis of the collections during these years shows that taxable admissions at charges which exceeded 1s. 6d. but were less than 2s. (excluding tax) increased by 40 per cent. during 1931, by 15 per cent. in 1932, by 29 per cent. in 1933, and by about 8.6 per cent. in 1934. Admissions in the other groups showed considerable declines in 1933 as compared with 1930. Admissions at charges which exceeded 1s. 6d. but were less than 2s. have exceeded those taxable at any other price since 1932. In 1930 and 1931 admissions at 2s. were the most numerous.

Year.	Charges for Taxable Admissions (State Tax)						Total.
	Over 1s. 6d. and under 2s.	2s.	Over 2s. to 2s. 6d.	Over 2s. 6d. to 3s.	Over 3s. to 5s.	Over 5s.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1930 ...	1,880,393	6,503,612	2,824,802	1,859,098	1,216,115	539,416	14,823,436
1931 ...	2,624,891	3,843,334	2,216,238	1,036,982	717,160	259,721	10,698,326
1932 ...	3,016,625	2,711,670	1,775,402	818,743	756,241	307,098	9,385,779
1933 ...	3,891,493	2,668,818	2,000,953	762,434	548,820	311,710	10,184,228
1934 ...	4,224,871	2,725,332	1,937,914	915,832	729,345	410,597	10,943,891

REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE.

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act of 1912 and subsequent amendments. The sale of intoxicating liquor except by persons holding a license is prohibited. Several kinds of licenses are granted, viz., publican's, packet, Australian wine, club, booth or stand, and railway refreshment room, all of which authorise the sale of liquor in small quantities; and spirit merchant's and brewer's for the sale in large quantities.

The authority given by each of these licenses and the conditions attached thereto are described in the 1928-29 issue of this Year Book.

The Licenses Reduction Board, appointed under the Act of 1919, may reduce the number of publicans' licenses in any electorate where the existing licenses exceed the "statutory number," prescribed by the Act, which is proportionate to the number of electors. For the purposes of the liquor licensing laws, the electorates are those which existed before they were rearranged in 1927 on the basis of single-member districts.

When deprived of their hotel licenses the holders, owners, lessces, etc., of the premises are entitled to compensation, as assessed by the Board, payable from a fund obtained by levies on the licensees. In the case of wine licenses, only the licensees are entitled to compensation.

A licensee deprived of his license by the Board is paid as compensation for each year of the unexpired term of his tenancy (up to three years), the average annual net profit during the preceding period of three years. Owners, lessees, etc., of hotel premises receive compensation based on the amount by which the net return from the premises over a period of three years is diminished by being deprived of a license. Appeals against the determinations of the Board in respect of the compensation awarded may be made to the Land and Valuation Court.

On 1st January, 1920, the number of publicans' licenses in existence was 2,539, of which 2,085 were in fourteen electorates with more than the statutory number, and the maximum reduction which the Act authorised the Board to make was 433. During 1923 the number of electors so increased in two of the electorates, viz., Byron and Oxley, that the number of licenses was no longer in excess of the statutory number. A decrease in population

placed the Balmain electorate within the jurisdiction of the Licenses Reduction Board in 1925, and for a similar reason the Oxley electorate was restored to its jurisdiction in 1926.

During the period from 1st January, 1920, to 31st December, 1933, the Board deprived 291 hotels of licenses and accepted the surrender of 179 licenses. Eighty-one of the hotels were situated in the Sydney electoral district, 27 in the district of Newcastle, and 362 in other country districts. The compensation awarded in respect of 457 publicans' licenses amounted to £778,337, distributed as follows:—Licensees, £268,112; owners, £497,300, lessees, £12,525; and sub-lessees, £400. Compensation has not yet been determined in the case of thirteen hotels. The compensation fees collected by the Board up to 31st December, 1926, when contributions ceased, amounted to approximately £1,500,000. Under the provisions of Part IV of the Finances Adjustment (Further Provisions) Act, 1933, an amount of £250,000 was transferred from the Compensation Fund to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

In addition to the hotel licenses terminated or ordered to close by the action of the Licenses Reduction Board, 68 licenses were terminated during the period by reason of expiration, cancellation, surrender to the Licensing Court, etc., and 60 new licenses were granted.

The number of hotels was reduced by 27 during the year 1933 as a result of the surrender of licenses. The number in existence at 31st December, 1933, was 2,061, of which 536 were in the Metropolitan licensing district, 62 in the Parramatta district, 114 in Newcastle, 57 in Maitland, and 48 in Broken Hill district.

The Licenses Reduction Board may reduce the number of Australian wine licenses in any electorate by one-fourth of the number in force on 1st January, 1923, and may make a greater reduction where considered necessary in the public interest.

On 1st January, 1923, there were 441 Australian wine licenses, of which 220 were in the metropolitan electoral districts. Between that date and 31st December, 1933, the Board deprived 65 licensees of wine licenses, and accepted the surrender of 11 licenses. Compensation in respect of 75 licenses amounted to £63,710. Compensation was not claimed in respect of one license.

Twelve wine licenses terminated by reason of expiration, cancellation, etc., and three new licenses have been granted since 1st January, 1923. The number in existence at 31st December, 1933, was 356, of which 160 were in the metropolitan licensing district.

The number of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor issued during various years since 1901 is shown below:—

Licenses.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Publicans'	3,151	2,775	2,488	2,134	2,120	2,058
Additional Bar ... ..	...	118	153	263	273	281
Permits to Supply Liquor with Meals—(6 p.m. to 9 p.m.) ... ..	...	...	...	118	148	141
Club ... ..	...	76	78	83	83	83
Railway Refreshment—						
General Liquor	22	24	29	39	41	42
Wine	*	*	*	14	12	13
Booth or Stand	1,787	1,829	2,337	2,054	2,149	1,952
Packet	20	24	13	6	5	6
Australian Wine, Cider, Perry... ..	675	532	450	360	359	351
Spirit Merchants'	225	198	244	241	230	227
Brewers'	53	39	17	6	5	8

* Not available.

The annual fees payable for new licenses in respect of hotels, packets, and Australian wine are assessed by the Licensing Court, the maximum fees being £500, £20, and £50 respectively. Clubs pay £5 per annum for the first 40 members, and £1 for each additional forty. Spirit merchants pay £30 in the metropolitan district and £20 elsewhere. For renewals of publicans' licenses the annual fees are assessed by the Licenses Reduction Board at the rate of 5 per cent. of the amount spent by the licensees in the purchase of liquor during the preceding calendar year. For renewals of packet, wine, club and spirit merchants' licenses the rate is 2 per cent., except that spirit merchants do not pay on the liquor sold by them to persons licensed to sell liquor, and they pay a minimum fee of £30 in the metropolitan district and £20 elsewhere. The owner of the premises is liable for two-fifths of the license fee, but if his share exceeds one-third of the rent he may obtain a refund of part or the whole of the excess as determined by the Board.

The fees for licenses in respect of railway refreshment rooms are assessed at the same rate as those for publicans' licenses, but the Railway Commissioners do not pay the fees assessed for those refreshment rooms for which Australian wine licenses only are issued.

The amount expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor which was the basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licenses during the years 1929 to 1933 are shown below. The licenses, except booth and stand licenses, must be renewed on 1st July of each year, and the figures regarding purchases relate to the calendar year preceding assessment.

Licenses.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Purchases by licensees (preceding year)	10,241,783	10,410,456	7,717,587	6,169,173	6,064,659
Fees assessed on purchases—					
Publicans'	454,752	462,858	388,246	268,627	268,635
Club	4,041	4,418	3,676	2,952	3,132
Railway Refreshment ...	2,159	2,172	1,747	952	1,186
Packet	44	38	29	21	21
Australian Wine	6,971	6,460	5,711	4,628	4,656
Spirit Merchants'	11,153	11,032	8,722	7,799	7,749
Other fees—					
Brewers'	309	250	225	200	293
Booth or Stand	7,070	6,148	4,813	5,115	4,611

Brewers pay £50 per annum in the metropolitan district and £25 in other districts. For booth and stand licenses, which are temporary permits granted to licensed publicans for the sale of liquor at places of public amusement, fees have been charged at the rate of £2 for each period up to seven days. This fee was altered in June, 1928, to £2 per day.

Consumption of Intoxicants.

Until 1930 an estimate of the Drink Bill together with the quantity of spirits in proof gallons, wines and beers consumed in New South Wales, was made annually. Following the alteration in December, 1930, of the strength at which spirits were allowed to be retailed, it was decided to cease publishing the Drink Bill together with the estimate of the quantity of proof spirits consumed in N.S.W., and to publish in its place figures obtained from the Licenses Reduction Board, showing the quantity of spirits, wines and beers purchased by holders of liquor licenses together with the quantity sold direct to the public by the wholesale wine and spirit merchants, and the amount paid for such purchases.

The following table gives this information for the years 1922 to 1933.

Year ended, 31st Dec.	Quantity Purchased.			Amount paid for purchases. £
	Beer, liquid Gallons. (000).	Wine, liquid Gallons.	Spirits, liquid Gallons.	
1922	23,928	1,255,552	1,086,483	8,274,032
1923	23,118	1,340,067	1,118,285	8,372,124
1924	25,141	1,278,349	1,248,007	8,782,060
1925	24,018	1,395,520	1,317,103	9,217,493
1926	27,054	1,525,472	1,220,923	9,736,678
1927	26,941	1,566,348	1,314,791	10,111,795
1928	28,993	1,496,017	1,260,854	10,260,317
1929	28,476	1,540,463	1,399,367	10,410,456
1930	22,512	1,385,743	789,470	7,717,587
1931	18,912	1,261,335	686,208	6,169,172
1932	18,042	1,271,318	610,484	6,064,659
1933	18,925	1,473,094	617,468	6,123,185

In the foregoing table the quantities are shown in liquid gallons, not proof gallons. In making comparisons between years subsequent to 1930 and earlier years, it is important to note that the alcoholic content of spirits was subject to alteration as from 24th December, 1930, by regulation under the Pure Foods Act. Proof spirit means spirit of a strength equal to that of pure ethyl alcohol compounded with distilled water so that the resultant mixture at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit has a specific gravity of 0.91976 as compared with that of distilled water at the same temperature. Prior to the alteration the minimum strength of whisky and brandy was 25 degrees under proof, and in the retail trade it was sold usually at about 23.5 degrees under proof. Under the regulation now in force the standard strength of whisky, brandy, gin and rum may not be less than 25 degrees under proof, and spirits of the best quality are retailed usually at about 30.5 degrees under proof.

The amount paid for purchases is the wholesale value of the liquor and consequently does not represent the amount expended by the public on intoxicating liquor. Nevertheless, the table discloses a very material curtailment of expenditure on intoxicants as a reaction to the economic depression. Consumption may be taken as approximating to the figures shown in the table, and between 1929 and 1932, the quantities of beer and wine purchased declined by 26.7 and 17.5 per cent. respectively. Improving economic conditions in 1933 were reflected by a slight increase in purchases.

Practically the whole of the beer and the wine consumed in the State is of Australian origin, and slightly more than half of the spirits is imported, but the proportion of Australian spirits tends to increase. Information as to the operation of breweries in New South Wales appears at page 274 of this Year Book.

Drunkenness.

Persons apprehended by the police for drunkenness in public places may be charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions. Since September, 1916, it has been the practice in the metropolitan police district to release such persons before trial if they deposit as bail an amount equal to the usual penalty imposed. If they do not appear for trial the deposits are forfeited, and further action is not taken.

During the year 1933 the number of persons charged with drunkenness was 25,727, of whom 2,259 were females. In the case of 264 males and 42 females the charges were withdrawn or dismissed, 17,081 males and 1,363 females were convicted after trial by the Courts, and 6,123 males and

854 females, who did not appear for trial, forfeited their bail. The following statement shows the number of convictions for drunkenness, including the cases in which bail was forfeited, during 1921 and each of the last five years:—

Year.	Convictions.		Bail Forfeited.		Total Cases.			Cases per 1,000 of mean population.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1921	18,525	1,172	8,233	772	26,758	1,944	28,702	13·61
1929	19,769	1,330	10,920	1,117	30,689	2,447	33,136	13·24
1930	15,811	1,414	7,526	904	23,337	2,318	25,655	10·13
1931	13,285	1,472	5,068	734	18,353	2,206	20,559	8·04
1932	14,320	1,401	5,695	694	19,415	2,095	21,510	8·34
1933	17,081	1,363	6,123	854	23,204	2,217	25,421	9·77

Relatively to the population, the number of convictions for drunkenness (35,155 or 14.29 per 1,000 of population) in 1928 was the highest since 1923. There was a decline in the next three years and in 1931 the proportion was lower by 44 per cent. than in 1928. There was a slight increase in 1932, and in 1933 the relative proportion was over 20 per cent. greater than in 1931.

The Treatment of Inebriates.

The Inebriates Act was designed to provide treatment for two classes of inebriates—those who have been convicted of an offence, and those who have not come in this way under the cognisance of the law.

For the care and treatment of the latter class, the Act authorises the establishment of State institutions under the control of the Inspector-General of Insane. Judges, police magistrates, and the Master-in-Lunacy may order that an inebriate be bound over to abstain, or that he be placed in a State or licensed institution, or under the care of an attendant controlled by the Master-in-Lunacy, or of a guardian, for a period not exceeding twelve months. Provision is made also to enable an inebriate to enter voluntarily into recognisances to abstain.

An inebriate convicted of an offence of which drunkenness is a factor, or, in certain cases, a contributing cause, may be required to enter into recognisances for a period of not less than twelve months, during which he must report periodically to the police; or he may be placed in a State institution under the direction of the Comptroller-General of Prisons.

The institutions where special provision was made for the treatment of the inebriates up to the year 1929 were under the control of the prison authorities, viz., the State Penitentiary for men, the State Reformatory for women who had been convicted previously for offences other than drunkenness, and the Shaftesbury Inebriate Institution for those of the non-criminal class. In 1929 Shaftesbury was closed and some of the State mental hospitals were gazetted under the Inebriates Act for the detention of inebriates who are now under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals. The number under his control at 30th June, 1933, was 23, viz., 17 men and 6 women.

The majority of persons admitted to the institutions for inebriates have been chronic offenders over 40 years of age. During the period dating from the first reception in August, 1907, to 30th June, 1933, the total number of original receptions amounted to 1799—843 men and 956 women.

CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO.

An Act passed in 1884 in connection with the imposition of an excise tax, of which most of the provisions have been superseded by federal legislation, prescribes that persons who sell tobacco in New South Wales must obtain a license, for which an annual fee of 5s. is charged. The number of licenses issued in 1932 was 19,617, and in 1933, 20,090. The sale of tobacco to juveniles under the age of 16 years is prohibited.

The quantity of tobacco consumed in New South Wales, as estimated at intervals since 1901, is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Total Consumption (009 omitted).				Per Head of Population.			
	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Total.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1901	2,977	215	368	3,560	2·18	·15	·27	2·60
1911	3,827	271	1,076	5,174	2·30	·16	·65	3·11
1920-21	4,370	273	1,958	6,601	2·09	·13	·94	3·16
1925-26	5,263	224	2,011	7,498	2·27	·10	·87	3·24
1929-30	5,622	204	2,364	8,190	2·23	·08	·94	3·25
1930-31	5,215	124	1,833	7,172	2·05	·05	·72	2·82
1931-32	5,214	96	1,641	6,951	2·03	·04	·64	2·71
1932-33	4,521	102	1,648	6,271	1·75	·04	·64	2·43
1933-34	5,379	109	1,713	7,201	2·06	·04	·66	2·76

The quantity of tobacco (including cigars and cigarettes) consumed in 1933-34 was 7,202,000 lb. and the average 2·76 lb. per head. The annual consumption per head, which had been increasing slowly until 1928-29, declined by 27 per cent. over the four years ended 30th June, 1933, but increased again in 1933-34 to 83 per cent. of the maximum per capita consumption of 3·33 lb. attained in 1928-29. It is estimated that the expenditure on tobacco in 1933-34 amounted to nearly £6,000,000, or £2 6s. per head of population, as compared with £2,858,000, or £1 11s. 6d. per head in 1913.

As regards the description of tobacco used, the proportion of cigarettes advanced from 10 to 30 per cent. between 1901 and 1921, and the proportion of ordinary tobacco declined from 84 to 66 per cent. With the recent decline in consumption the proportion of ordinary tobacco rose again to 72 per cent., and the proportion of cigarettes declined to 26 per cent.

The tobacco consumed in 1932-33 consisted of 6,218,000 lb. manufactured in Australia, principally from imported leaf, and 53,000 lb. manufactured overseas. During 1933-34 tobacco of Australian manufacture consumed increased to 7,151,000 lb. and simultaneously there was a decrease of 2,000 lb. in the consumption of that manufactured abroad. In 1933-34 the proportion of ordinary tobacco and cigarettes made in Australia was over 99 per cent., and of cigars 95 per cent. The proportions made in Australia in 1911 were 85 per cent., 94 per cent., and 46 per cent. respectively.

LICENSES FOR VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Partly as a means of raising revenue and partly as a means of ensuring a certain amount of supervision over persons who follow callings which bring them into contact with the general public, or which are carried on under special conditions, licenses must be obtained by auctioneers, pawn-brokers, hawkers, pedlars, collectors, second-hand dealers, fishermen, and persons who sell tobacco, conduct billiard and bagatelle tables, or engage in Sunday trading. The Pistol License Act, 1927, prescribes the licensing of pistols; licenses may not be issued to persons under 18 years of age.

Auctioneers' licenses are divided into two classes, viz., general and district, the annual fee for a general license being £15, and for each district license £2. General licenses are available for all parts of the State. District licenses only cover the police district for which they are issued, and they are not issued for the Metropolitan district. Auctioneers' licenses may not be granted to licensed pawnbrokers. Sales by auction are illegal after sunset or before sunrise, except that under the Auctioneers' Licensing (Amendment) Act, 1934, permission may be given for wool to be put up to sale or sold after sunset. Where provision has been made for reciprocity with New South Wales auctioneers resident and licensed in other Australian States may obtain general licenses in New South Wales.

For pawnbrokers' licenses an annual fee of £10 is payable. The hours for receiving pledges are limited, with certain exceptions, to those between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., but a restriction is not placed on the rate of interest charged.

The following table shows the principal licenses issued in the five years 1929-1933:—

Occupation.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Auctioneers—General	360	346	247	220	227
District	1,753	1,504	1,296	1,344	1,273
Billiard	723	675	615	530	516
Tobacco	20,871	21,793	19,983	19,617	20,090
Pawnbrokers	100	94	88	92	89
Hawkers and Pedlars	3,295	4,170	3,222	2,890	2,886
Collectors	2,118	2,602	2,544	2,543	2,611
Second-hand Dealers	1,058	1,155	1,158	1,326	1,353
Sunday Trading	11,014	11,773	10,848	10,759	11,178
Fishermen	3,198	3,816	3,672	3,091	2,849
Fishing Boats	1,655	1,941	1,858	1,572	1,534
Oyster Vendors	362	411	343	315	307
Gun or Pistol Licenses (ordinary)	11,409	13,148	16,360	16,559	15,888
" (special)	121	192	240	411	316
Gun or Pistol Dealers	95	89	85	95	94

A law was enacted in 1927 with the object of preventing the improper use of such drugs as opium, morphine, and cocaine. Registered medical practitioners, pharmacists, dentists, etc., are authorised generally to use the drugs in the conduct of their profession or business, but other persons must obtain a license to manufacture, distribute, or have possession of them. Particulars of these licenses are shown on page 634.

STATUS OF WOMEN.

In New South Wales women have the right to exercise the franchise and sex does not disqualify any person from acting as member of the Legislative Assembly, as member of a council of any shire or municipality, as judge, magistrate, barrister, solicitor, or conveyancer, or as member of the Legislative Council. Women have contested Parliamentary Elections, and one sat as member of the Legislative Assembly in 1925-27. Two women were appointed members of the Legislative Council in November, 1931. Many women have been appointed justices of the peace, and some have been admitted to the practice of the legal profession. They are eligible for all degrees at the University of Sydney, but are not ordained as ministers of religion. Women may not act on juries. The employment of married women in the teaching service of the State has been restricted by an Act passed in October, 1932, which provides for the termination of the services

of married women employed as teachers or lecturers unless an extension is granted under special circumstances. The Act prescribes also that women in these occupations shall cease to hold office upon marriage.

The employment of women in factories and shops is regulated specially by the Factories and Shops Act, 1912, and its amendments, which limit the continuous employment of women to five hours, restrict the time they may be employed in excess of forty-eight hours per week and between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., also the weight they may be allowed or required to lift, and prohibit the employment of girls under 18 years of age in certain dangerous occupations. The minimum wage for any employee in a factory or shop is fixed at 4s. per week. Many trade unions have women members. A separate living wage for women employees is determined after special inquiry by an industrial tribunal, but a definite principle of equality or difference between the pay of women and men is not observed in the industrial awards and agreements. In accordance with the Industrial Arbitration Act, the list of matters which may be determined by the industrial tribunals includes claims that the same wage be paid to men and women performing the same work, or producing the same return of profit or value to their employer.

A legal age of marriage has not been defined, but the average age at which women marry is about 24 years. The consent of a parent or guardian or in the absence of such consent, of the Courts, is necessary to validate the marriage of minors. The wife of a British subject is deemed to be a British subject throughout Australia. Under the Married Women's Property Act, 1901, a married woman is capable of holding, acquiring, or disposing of any real or personal property as her separate property in the same manner as if she were a *femme sole*. Her property is not liable for her husband's debts, and her earnings in any occupation apart from her husband's are her own. A wife, however, has no legal share of her husband's income, nor in any property acquired by their joint efforts after marriage, but the husband is liable for all necessary expenses of his wife and children.

RELIGIONS.

In New South Wales there is no established church, and freedom of worship is accorded to all religious denominations.

The numbers of adherents of the principal religions, as disclosed by the census records, are shown in the 1928-29 issue of this Year Book.

EDUCATION.

IN New South Wales there is a State system of national education which embraces primary, secondary, and technical education, and there are numerous private educational institutions, of which the majority are conducted under the auspices of the religious denominations. The University of Sydney is maintained partly by State endowment and partly by moneys derived from private sources.

The Public Instruction Act of 1880, as amended by the Free Education Act, 1906, the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, and the Public Instruction (Amendment) Acts of 1916 and 1917, is the statutory basis of the State system. This system aims at making education secular, free and compulsory, each of these principles being enjoined by statute. The Act of 1880 provides that "the teaching shall be strictly non-sectarian, but the words 'secular instruction' shall be held to include general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatical or polemical theology." General religious instruction is given by teachers, and special religious instruction for limited periods, with the consent of parents, by ministers of religion. Education in both State primary and secondary schools is free. Children between the ages of 7 and 14 must attend school.

The State system is subject to central guidance and control, being administered by a responsible Minister of the Crown, through a permanent Director of Education, who have the assistance of an Advisory Council of Education, which was appointed during 1934. Practically the whole of the State expenditure on education is provided by appropriation from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, but part of the expenditure on buildings, additions, and renewals has been defrayed from loan and other funds.

The private schools are not endowed by the State, but, with few exceptions, they are subject to State inspection. If children of statutory school age are enrolled at a private school it must be certified as efficient, and private schools supplying education for State bursars must be registered. The fact that the school examinations, which mark the various stages of primary and secondary education, are based on the curricula of the State system tends towards uniformity in the teaching of the subjects covered by the examinations.

The school medical service organised by the State for the benefit of children attending both State and private schools, and the school for backward children at Glenfield have been described in the preceding chapter of this volume.

The complete scheme of education provides a direct avenue from Kindergarten to University. In the State schools kindergarten classes are conducted under the Montessori method. Many private schools make provision for kindergarten, and an organisation known as the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales conducts a school for training in Frœbelian methods, and maintains free kindergarten schools and playgrounds in the more congested parts of the metropolitan area.

The course in the primary schools supplies education of a general character in such subjects as English, mathematics, nature knowledge, civics and morals, art and manual work. Beyond the primary stage, the courses assume a vocational bias. The pupil may continue his general education and at the same time enter upon a course of training to fit him for the occupation he intends to follow after leaving school. In the selection of the super-primary course an important consideration is the probable length of the school life of the individual pupil. At high schools the full course leading to professional occupations or to tertiary education at the University and elsewhere extends over a period of five years. Shorter courses are provided for those who will probably leave school at an earlier stage. A

vocational guidance bureau has been organised for the purpose, *inter alia*, of assisting boys and girls leaving schools to obtain employment in occupations for which they are best fitted, and is described at page 651.

Preparatory education for commercial pursuits is provided at commercial schools and at high schools where economics, shorthand, business principles and practice are included in the curriculum. At the University there is a degree course in economics, and diploma courses in commerce, and in public administration. A lectureship in Japanese language has been established by means of a special grant to the University from the public revenue of the Commonwealth to assist in the teaching of languages serviceable to the development of commercial relations between Australia and other countries.

Industrial training, commenced in the form of manual training in the primary course, may be continued at continuation schools, and at the trades schools and technical colleges. Training in domestic subjects is a feature of the schools for girls, advanced courses being provided at the schools under the technical system. At the University there is a school of domestic science.

Special attention is directed towards education in subjects pertaining to rural industries, and an organiser has been appointed to develop the system in State schools. At district rural schools boys may acquire basic knowledge of agricultural science, rural economics, etc., and there are two high schools—at Glenfield and Yanco—where the studies are arranged for boys who intend to become farmers. The school at Glenfield is known as the Hurlstone Agricultural High School. Its grounds cover 100 acres and those at Yanco 629 acres. The course includes general education as well as scientific training with laboratory practice and field work, and it leads to higher courses at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Advanced training in agriculture, dairying, etc., is provided for farmers and students at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College and at experiment farms in various districts. Particulars of these institutions are published in the chapter relating to agriculture.

The final stages of education for rural pursuits are reached at the University, where there is a degree course in agriculture and in veterinary science.

EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING.

Following upon arrangements made with the Australian Broadcasting Commission early in the year, the Educational Broadcasts Advisory Council was formed at a meeting held on 15th March, 1933, representative of the Broadcasting Commission, the Department of Education, the University Extension Board and other educational bodies. Committees of the Council were formed to organise Adult Education Broadcasts and School Broadcasts, and the first school broadcasts commenced on 30th May. Programmes are prepared for each school term and treat subjects within the school curriculum. The development promises to become a regular feature of school life of considerable importance.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

During 1934 the Minister for Education, with Cabinet approval, set up a Council of Education. Twenty-six members were appointed to the Council, representative of academic, industrial, departmental and teaching interests, with the Vice-Chancellor of the University as President. The Council is purely an advisory body which it is intended shall subsequently be given legislative status, and its functions are to report to the Minister upon educational development in other countries which it may deem desirable to introduce in New South Wales; to make recommendations to the Minister on matters connected with public education, more particularly

methods of education, curriculum, health and safety of children, trends of education in relation to requirements of trade, commerce and industry: and respecting amendments of the Act and regulations. The Board will report on matters of public education referred to it by the Minister, and is to report to Parliament annually.

The Council first met on 27th November, 1934.

CENSUS RECORDS.

Particulars of the numbers of persons receiving education and of those who had acquired the rudiments of education (reading and writing) as recorded as at the censuses of 1901, 1911, and 1921 are shown in the Year Book for 1922 at pages 148-150. Similar information from the Census of 1933 is not yet available.

An indication that illiteracy is unusual in New South Wales may be deduced from the fact that there are few mark signatures in the marriage registers. The numbers in 1932 and in 1933 represented less than 3 per 1,000 persons married.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHING STAFFS.

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation at the end of 1901, 1911, 1921 and each of the past six years, and the aggregate teaching staff in each group. The figures in this table, and in the subsequent tables relating to public and private schools, include secondary schools, but are exclusive of evening continuation schools, technical colleges and trade schools, free kindergarten and other schools maintained by charitable organisations, shorthand and business colleges, etc.

Year.	Schools.			Teaching Staffs.							Grand Total.
	Public. *	Private.	Total.	In Public Schools.*			In Private Schools.				
				Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.		
1901	2,741	890	3,631	2,829	2,318	5,147	337	2,303	2,640	7,787	
1911	3,107	757	3,864	3,165	3,034	6,199	366	2,262	2,628	8,827	
1921	3,170	677	3,847	3,551	5,118	8,672	465	2,463	2,928	11,600	
1928	3,103	721	3,824	4,466	6,203	10,669	586	2,742	3,328	13,997	
1929	3,104	726	3,830	4,624	6,368	10,992	639	2,780	3,419	14,411	
1930	3,173	730	3,903	4,794	6,515	11,309	641	2,753	3,394	14,703	
1931	3,195	733	3,928	4,940	6,641	11,581	630	2,863	3,493	15,074	
1932	3,307	746	4,053	5,004	6,497	11,501	644	2,850	3,494	14,995	
1933	3,399	751	4,150	5,123	6,470	11,593	661	2,884	3,545	15,138	

* Including subsidised schools.

The number of teachers in public schools, as shown above, is exclusive of students in training, who numbered 1,545 in 1931, 974 in 1932, and 886 in 1933. In the case of private schools, visiting or part-time teachers, viz., 542 men and 876 women in 1932 and 307 men and 830 women in 1933 are excluded, as some of them attended more than one school and were included in more than one return.

In the State schools the men employed as teachers outnumbered the women until 1912, but the proportion of men in 1933 was only 44 per cent. of the total. In the private schools the proportion of men teachers has been small always, and in 1933 it was less than 19 per cent. of the full-time teaching staffs of private schools.

SCHOOL PUPILS.

A comparative review of the enrolment of children at public and private schools is restricted to the last quarter in each year, as the figures in regard to private schools in the earlier years are available for that period only. The following statement shows the enrolment during the December quarter

at all schools and colleges in the State, primary and secondary, other than evening continuation, charitable, and free kindergarten schools and technical, trade, and business schools and colleges* :—

Year.	Public Schools.†			Private Schools.			Total Enrolment.	Proportion of Scholars Enrolled.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Public Schools.	Private Schools
								per cent.	per cent
1901	110,971	99,617	210,588	27,163	33,674	60,837	271,425	77·6	22·4
1911	116,317	105,493	221,810	26,962	34,588	61,550	283,360	78·3	21·7
1921	163,699	151,529	315,228	35,903	42,557	78,460	393,688	80·1	19·9
1928	189,476	173,049	362,525	40,136	47,494	87,630	450,155	80·5	19·5
1929	193,872	177,458	371,330	42,024	48,564	90,588	461,918	80·4	19·6
1930	198,793	181,852	380,645	42,680	48,551	91,231	471,876	80·7	19·3
1931	202,873	185,008	387,881	42,982	49,303	92,285	480,166	80·8	19·2
1932	201,443	183,332	384,775	44,168	49,122	93,280	478,055	80·5	19·5
1933	199,773	182,631	382,404	44,818	49,628	94,446	476,850	80·2	19·8

* The numbers of pupils so excluded in 1932 and 1933 respectively were:—Evening continuation, about 5,000 and about 4,900; schools for deaf mutes, etc., 275 and 269; private charitable, 1,409 and 1,407; free kindergarten, 1,242 and 1,139; technical colleges and trade schools 15,549 and 17,102; business colleges and shorthand schools, about 6,700 and about 6,900.

†Including Subsidised Schools.

Since 1901 the enrolment in public schools has increased by 81·6 per cent., while in the private schools it has risen by only 55·2 per cent., so that the proportion of children in public schools has advanced from 77·6 per cent. to 80·2 per cent. In the public schools there are more boys than girls, the proportion being boys 52 per cent. and girls 48 per cent. In the private schools girls are in the majority, representing 52·5 per cent. of the enrolment.

Considering only children for whom education is compulsory, viz., between 7 and 14 years, the following table shows the numbers and proportions taught in public and private schools, based on the enrolment in December quarter, omitting private institutional schools and free kindergartens :—

Year.	Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.	Proportion per cent.	
				Public Schools.	Private Schools.
1921	246,136	53,664	299,800	82·1	17·9
1929	282,517	60,441	342,958	82·4	17·6
1930	285,856	60,241	346,097	82·6	17·4
1931	288,730	61,395	350,125	82·5	17·5
1932	291,559	61,918	353,477	82·5	17·5
1933	284,897	63,361	348,258	81·8	18·2

Nearly 25 per cent. of the pupils under 7 years of age in December quarter, 1933 and nearly 24 per cent. of those over 14 years were enrolled at private schools, the proportion in both groups being much greater than the proportion at statutory ages, viz., 18·2 per cent.

CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION.

It is probable that a considerable number of children between the ages of 7 and 14 years, when education is compulsory, are not enrolled in schools for the whole of those years, although they may attend school for most of the statutory period. The children not enrolled in schools include those receiving instruction at home (numbering 13,181 at the Census of 1921) those exempt from further attendance for special reasons on attaining the age of 13 years, and those who are inaccessible to schools or who are mentally or physically deficient. The institution of a system of teaching

isolated pupils by correspondence, the provision of facilities for conveyance, and of subsidies for private teachers of small rural schools, tend to reduce the number of children not otherwise reached by the education system.

It has been estimated that the average weekly enrolment at State and private schools represents more than 90 per cent. of the children "requiring education," i.e. the children of statutory school age and those of other ages enrolled.

The following comparison indicates the degree of regularity of attendance among children enrolled at State and private schools:—

Year.	Public Schools.			Private Schools.		
	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment.	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment.
			per cent.			per cent.
1911	203,355	160,776	79.0	*	52,122	*
1921	292,264	248,605	85.1	74,206	64,172	86.4
1929	346,644	298,743	86.1	84,827	76,178	89.8
1930	357,319	314,052	87.9	86,280	78,780	91.3
1931	366,378	322,816	88.1	87,190	78,435	90.0
1932	363,968	322,899	88.7	88,557	79,948	90.3
1933	361,322	316,404	87.6	91,040	80,282	88.2

* Not available.

The proportion of attendance to enrolment signifies that on the average children attend less than four and a half days in a school week of five days. The ratio of attendance has increased slightly since 1921.

The attendance of children at school is affected adversely by infectious and contagious diseases, and—particularly in country districts where transport facilities are lacking—by inclement weather. The attendance of boys is slightly more regular than that of girls.

Age Distribution of Pupils.

The following table shows the age distribution of pupils enrolled at schools during the last five years. The figures represent the gross enrolment during December quarter at primary and secondary schools omitting those enumerated at the foot of the first table on the preceding page.

Year.	Public Schools.				Private Schools.			
	Under 7 years.	7 years and under 14.	14 years and over	Total.	Under 7 years.	7 years and under 14.	14 years and over	Total.
1921	41,938	246,136	27,154	315,228	14,622	53,664	12,174	78,460
1929	52,943	282,517	35,870	371,330	15,483	60,441	14,664	90,588
1930	53,276	285,856	41,513	380,645	15,619	60,241	15,371	91,231
1931	53,120	283,736	46,031	382,887	15,315	61,395	15,575	92,285
1932	49,593	291,559	43,618	384,775	16,187	61,918	15,175	93,280
1933	51,273	284,897	46,231	382,401	16,658	63,361	14,427	94,446

In 1933 there were enrolled 67,931 children below the statutory school age, viz., 34,436 boys and 33,495 girls; and 60,661 were 14 years of age and over—33,973 boys and 26,688 girls.

It is evident that owing to lack of employment there has been a large increase in the enrolment of children over school age during the last four years, the number in 1933 being higher by 10,127, or 20 per cent., than in 1929. The increase in the enrolment of children of school ages was 5,300, or only 1.5 per cent., while in the youngest group there was a decrease of 495 or nearly 1 per cent.

More details as to the ages of children attending public primary schools may be obtained from a table published annually in the report of the Minister for Education, which shows the ages of children in the various school classes.

RELIGIONS.

Particulars of the religion of each child attending a State school are obtained upon enrolment, but such information is not available regarding pupils of private schools. Any analysis of the religions of school pupils is restricted, therefore, to a comparison of the number of children of each denomination enrolled at public schools, and the number of children (irrespective of religion) attending schools conducted under the auspices of the various religious denominations.

Such a comparative review of the aggregate enrolment in primary and secondary schools (omitting those enumerated at the foot of the first table on page 690) during the December quarter of various years is given below. The figures, being on the same plane of comparison for each year, illustrate the progress of each main type of denominational school during the period:—

Year.	Public Schools— Denomination of Children Enrolled.					Private Schools— Denomination of Schools.			
	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presby- terian.	Methodist.	Other.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Undenom- inational.	Other.
1901	109,876	31,054	23,511	24,971	21,176	3,966	41,486	13,546	1,839
1911	118,794	31,044	26,347	30,595	15,030	3,297	46,097	10,141	2,015
1921	176,993	35,532	37,497	44,210	20,991	5,265	63,060	8,131	2,004
1929	210,286	39,614	47,232	49,447	24,751	6,097	73,846	7,521	3,124
1930	214,912	41,199	48,107	50,573	25,854	6,098	75,326	6,744	3,153
1931	218,333	42,590	49,200	51,244	26,514	5,335	78,267	6,104	2,579
1932	216,169	41,986	48,704	51,023	26,893	4,761	79,760	6,063	2,696
1933	215,387	40,749	48,440	50,613	27,215	4,753	80,742	6,221	2,730

Proportion Per Cent. of Total Number of Pupils Enrolled.

Year.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presby- terian.	Methodist.	Other.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Undenom- inational.	Other.
1901	40.5	11.4	8.7	9.2	7.8	1.5	15.3	5.0	0.6
1911	41.9	10.9	9.3	10.8	5.3	1.2	16.3	3.6	0.7
1921	45.0	9.0	9.5	11.2	5.3	1.4	16.0	2.1	0.5
1929	45.5	8.6	10.2	10.7	5.4	1.3	16.0	1.6	0.7
1930	45.5	8.7	10.2	10.7	5.5	1.3	16.0	1.4	0.7
1931	45.5	8.9	10.2	10.7	5.5	1.1	16.3	1.3	0.5
1932	45.2	8.8	10.2	10.7	5.6	1.0	16.7	1.3	0.5
1933	45.2	8.5	10.2	10.6	5.7	1.0	16.9	1.3	0.6

The pupils attending Roman Catholic schools constitute approximately 8.6 per cent. of the pupils attending private schools and 1.7 per cent. of the total pupils at all schools. Although the proportion of the total enrolment at all schools comprised by Roman Catholic children enrolled in the State schools declined from 10.9 to 9.0 per cent. between 1911 and 1921, the proportion comprised by children enrolled in Roman Catholic schools also declined from 16.3 to 16.0 per cent. of the total. This decline was coincident with a decrease in the proportion of persons of the Roman Catholic faith in the population. The increase in the enrolment of children belonging to the Church of England was coincident with an increase in the proportion of persons of that faith.

The enrolment at undenominational private schools has diminished considerably since 1901.

Religious Instruction in State Schools.

The Public Instruction Act, 1880, provides that religious instruction may be given in State schools by visiting ministers and teachers of religious bodies for a maximum period of one hour in each school day, and the

following table indicates the number of lessons in special religious instruction given in primary schools during the past five years by representatives of the various denominations:—

Denomination.	Number of Lessons.				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Church of England	55,733	53,560	54,560	54,405	55,599
Roman Catholic	3,740	4,300	5,073	6,953	6,041
Presbyterian	19,312	19,887	20,287	19,743	20,953
Methodist	25,991	26,131	25,472	25,442	25,961
Other Denominations	14,354	14,229	16,225	16,476	16,341
Total	119,130	118,107	121,617	123,019	124,895

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

A system of school savings banks in connection with State schools was commenced in the year 1887 with the object of inculcating principles of thrift amongst the children. The system was extended later to private schools. Deposits are received by the teachers, and an account for each depositor is opened at the local branch or agency of the savings bank.

At 30th June, 1933, there were 152,667 school savings bank accounts in the Commonwealth Savings Bank, with which the State Savings Bank was merged in December, 1931, and the amount at credit was £106,246.

At 30th June, 1934, there were 2,154 school banks, with 132,286 depositors, the balance to the credit of accounts being £146,312.

STATE SCHOOLS.

The following table affords a comparison between the numbers of the various types of State schools in operation at the end of 1881, the first full year in which the Department of Education was under ministerial control, and the numbers open at later periods:—

Type of School.	Schools at end of year.					
	1881.	1901.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Primary Schools—						
Public	1,007	1,874	2,020	2,029	2,016	2,012
Provisional	227	398	477	599	600	607
Half-time	83*	414	90	38	30	34
House-to-house and Travel- ling ... ..	...	17	3	1	1	1
Correspondence ... ..	...	...	4	1	1	1
Subsidised ... ..	...	...	546	486	618	703
Evening	33	34	...	...	...	...
Industrial and Reformatory ...	2	4	3	3	3	3
Total—Primary	1,352	2,741	3,143	3,157	3,269	3,361
Secondary Schools—						
High ... ..	...	4	27	38	38	38
Intermediate High ... ..	...	...	25	54	54	56
District ... ..	...	...	13	6	7	4
Continuation Schools—						
Commercial ... ..	...	...	15	16	16	17
Junior Technical ... ..	...	...	26	32	26	26
Domestic ... ..	...	...	46	53	48	42
Evening ... ..	...	...	46	45	37	38
Rural Schools ... ..	...	...	...	14	15	14
Composite†	58	113	57	461	492	537
Total—Secondary and Continuation Schools	58	117	255	719	733	772

* Including Third-time Schools.

† Superior Public Schools.

§ Excludes 4 annexes.

The number of individual schools at the end of 1933 was 3,436, which is less than the foregoing figures indicate, owing to the fact that with the exception of high schools the majority of secondary schools are conducted in conjunction with primary schools.

It is the policy of the State educational authorities to meet as far as practicable the demand for post primary education. For this purpose composite courses have been arranged in a number of primary schools, and super-primary courses are conducted by the correspondence school. The figures in the table are exclusive of a number of small country schools where, by means of lesson sheets and with the assistance of the teacher, pupils may secure a year's course of super-primary instruction.

State Primary Schools.

Primary work in its various stages is undertaken in State schools classified broadly into three groups,—(a) Primary and superior schools in more or less populous centres; (b) schools in isolated and sparsely settled districts, viz., provisional, half-time, and subsidised schools; and (c) a correspondence school instructing children so isolated as to be unable to attend school.

A public school may be established in any locality where the attendance of twenty children is assured. In most schools boys and girls are taught together, but schools with an average attendance of 360 pupils are divided into two departments, and those with an attendance exceeding 600 into three departments, viz., boys, girls, and infants.

The infants' course extends over a period of two years. The primary course for older children is completed generally between the ages of 13 and 14 years.

Provisional schools are maintained where there is an attendance of at least ten pupils where doubt exists as to the permanence of the settlement. At the end of 1933 there were 607 such schools in operation with an effective enrolment of 11,635, an increase of 7 schools and 379 scholars compared with the preceding year.

Half-time schools are established where a number of children sufficient to maintain a minimum attendance of ten pupils can be collected in two groups, not more than 10 miles apart. One teacher divides his time between the two groups, so arranging that home-work and preparatory study shall occupy the time of each pupil in his absence from either school. The number of half-time schools at the end of 1933 was 34, and the number of pupils enrolled was 350. The course of instruction in provisional and half-time schools follows the course of full-time schools.

There is one travelling school which visits localities where families are so isolated that they cannot combine readily for the education of the children. The teacher is provided with a vehicle to carry school requisites, and a tent for use as a schoolroom, in which to teach for a week at a time at each centre in his circuit. Formerly there were a number of travelling schools, but in recent years teaching by correspondence has been developed as a more satisfactory method of educating children in isolated localities.

Subsidised Schools.

Subsidised schools are formed for the benefit of families in remote districts where there is a single family with at least three children of school age or where two or more families combine to engage a teacher. The teacher is selected with the approval of the Department of Education, and is paid an annual subsidy. Subsidies are granted only in the case of teachers of children resident in sparsely populated districts so far removed

from any public school that school attendance is impracticable. In the Eastern portion of the State subsidy is at a minimum rate of £30 per annum, increasing, according to the average monthly attendance, to a maximum of £110 per annum. Elsewhere the minimum and maximum rates are £33 and £120 per annum respectively. The course is as far as practicable the same as in primary schools, and a post-primary course may be given by means of leaflets issued by the correspondence school. The subsidised schools are subject to inspection by the State school inspectors. The number of subsidised schools in 1933 was 703 and there were 5,196 pupils on the roll. About 72 of the pupils were receiving post-primary instruction by means of leaflets.

Correspondence School.

The pupils who are being taught by correspondence are organised as one school located in Sydney where there were 123 teachers in 1932 and 119 in 1933. The course of instruction is mainly the ordinary primary course, and when it is completed pupils may undertake a course of super-primary instruction in such subjects as English, economic geography, arithmetic, practical mensuration and farm bookkeeping. A pupil is not admitted to instruction by correspondence before he reaches the age of 7 years and the young children are taught by kindergarten teachers. The number of children receiving education by correspondence was 5,524 in 1932 and 5,371 in 1933, including about 175 in 1932 and 356 in 1933 taking the course leading to the Intermediate certificate. The leaflets for the post-primary instruction of children in small country schools are prepared by the correspondence school.

Central Schools and Boarding Allowances.

Small schools are not established where it is convenient to arrange for the daily conveyance to a central school of the pupils from the surrounding neighbourhood. In such cases local committees consisting of parents, the teacher of the central school, and other persons of repute, are required to assume responsibility for arranging and supervising the carriage of the children, and the cost of conveyance is defrayed by the Department according to fixed rates.

Attendance at central schools is encouraged also by means of subsidies which may be paid under certain conditions as an aid towards boarding children with relations or friends in a township for the purpose of attending school. The amounts expended for conveyance and boarding allowances during the years 1932 and 1933 were £28,122 and £18,480 respectively.

Secondary Education in State Schools.

The number of pupils receiving secondary education at State schools in the year 1921, and each of the last five years, is shown in the following statement. Particulars relating to evening continuation schools are not included, but are shown later:—

Year.			Secondary Schools.			Super-Primary Courses at Primary Schools.		
			Schools.	Gross Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Schools.	Effective Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
1921	...	...	152	26,728	18,680	57	1,530	1,281
1929	...	...	217	56,194	42,218	1,176	5,690	4,804
1930	...	...	213	59,290	46,315	1,043	5,001	4,196
1931	...	...	213	66,248	51,620	461	4,337	3,616
1932	...	...	‡ 208	64,977	52,647	492	4,836	3,988
1933	...	...	‡ 201	63,171	50,981	537	4,991	4,100

The secondary schools consist of high, intermediate high, district continuation and rural schools.

Each high school is a self-contained unit conducted apart from any other type of school, to provide courses of instruction covering five years leading to the Leaving Certificate examination.

Intermediate high and district schools are conducted in the same group of buildings as a primary school and are controlled by the same head master. The courses of instruction cover the first three years of the secondary course leading to the Intermediate Certificate examination. The courses are for the most part educational only, but the Intermediate and Leaving Certificates are generally accepted as proof of sufficient educational qualification for admission to the Public Service, the teaching profession, banks, and kindred bodies.

At the end of 1933 there were fifteen High Schools in the metropolitan area (including a Technical High School), and twenty-seven in the country districts providing a full course of instruction. There were fifty-six Intermediate High Schools, thirty-seven being in the country, and nineteen in the metropolis.

The following particulars relate to High Schools and Intermediate High Schools maintained by the State. In addition to the holders of bursaries as shown in the table there were 250 holders of scholarships in 1911. In recent years scholarships have not been awarded, all pupils being supplied with text-books free of cost.

Year	High Schools.	Inter- mediate High Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils.			Bursars.
						Enrolment.		Average Attend- ance.	
			M.	F.	Total.	Total.	Average Weekly.		
1901	4	...	16	11	27	676	526	489	†
1911	8	...	59	38	97	2,293	1,864	1,786	201
1921	27	25	349	299	648	14,247	12,199	11,253	1,005
1929	34	49	594	525	1,119	25,370	23,778	22,026	881
1930	36	52	641	593	1,234	28,519	26,550	24,825	853
1931	39 *	54	707	613	1,320	33,229	30,710	28,524	863
1932	42 *	54	732	576	1,308	35,334	31,499	29,078	770
1933	42 *	56	772	607	1,379	34,539	30,857	28,340	647

† Not available.

* Includes 1 annex in 1931, and 4 in 1932 and 1933.

There was a rapid expansion in secondary education by the State during the years 1901 to 1921, and a steady growth during the following quinquennium. The increase in enrolment has been more pronounced in recent years when many pupils who in normal times would have sought employment continued to attend school, but the number of pupils enrolled began to again decline in 1933.

The District Schools numbered seven in 1932, and four in 1933. All were located in country towns. The number of teachers was 32, the total enrolment was 766 and the average attendance 583 in 1932. In 1933 the teachers numbered 16, the total enrolment was 328 and the average attendance 262.

Day Continuation and Rural Schools.

Training in commercial subjects is provided in Commercial Continuation Schools and a preparatory course leading to the trade courses under the technical system is given in Junior Technical Continuation Schools. At these schools boys may continue for a period of three years elementary courses commenced in primary schools in commercial subjects and in manual training respectively. In the Junior Technical Schools the subjects

are essentially of a practical nature, viz., practical drawing and workshop practice, English, practical mathematics, history and civics, industries and elementary science. The courses in English, mathematics, and history are on the same standard as in High Schools.

The Continuation Schools for girls are known as Domestic Continuation Schools. The syllabus provides for a course commencing at the end of the primary school stage and extending over three years. The course during the first two years is of a domestic and general educational character, embracing English, arithmetic, history, civics, and morals, art and home decoration, botany and practical gardening, needlework, cookery, laundry, home management, hygiene, care of infants and care of the sick. The third year course is of a commercial character and provides for further studies in English and arithmetic to which is added elementary training in business principles, shorthand and typewriting. This course has gained the recognition of commercial houses.

Candidates successful in the annual domestic science examination may enter upon the home economics course at the Technical College.

Since 1920 there has been a rapid growth in the attendance at superior schools of the domestic type. In that year forty-seven such schools were in operation with a gross enrolment of 4,920 super-primary pupils and an average attendance of 2,829. In 1933 the corresponding numbers were forty-two schools, gross enrolment 12,445, and average daily attendance 10,145.

Rural Schools are conducted in conjunction with the primary schools in country centres. At each of these schools super-primary courses are provided extending over a period of three years in general subjects and in elementary agriculture, agricultural nature study, applied farm mechanics, rural economics and horticulture.

The following table provides a comparison of the number of continuation schools and the gross enrolment during each of the last five years:—

Year .	Day Continuation Schools.						Rural Schools.	
	Commercial.		Junior Technical.		Domestic Type.			
	No.	Gross Enrolment.	No.	Gross Enrolment.	No.	Gross Enrolment.	No.	Gross Enrolment.
1929	17	2,693	30	9,956	57	13,543	15	1,762
1930	16	2,788	32	10,309	53	13,930	13	1,745
1931	16	3,395	32	11,313	53	14,963	14	1,864
1932	16	3,420	26	9,845	48	12,835	15	1,890
1933	17	3,778	26	9,179	42	12,445	14	1,737

The average attendance during 1933 was as follows:—Commercial 3,144, junior technical 7,615, domestic 10,145, rural 1,463.

Composite courses are provided at primary schools in country districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. The courses lead to the intermediate certificate, the commercial superior public school certificate and the Public Service entrance examinations.

Superprimary instruction by means of leaflets is arranged for children attending small country schools who have passed the primary final examination and are prepared to continue their education for at least one year. The subjects of instruction are English, history, arithmetic, elementary science, business principles, and for girls, hygiene and home management.

A series of eleven papers comprises a course, and each paper contains sufficient work for one month. This system differs from instruction by correspondence in that the pupil's work is arranged and corrected by the teacher in charge of the school.

Evening Continuation Schools.

Evening Continuation Schools for the benefit of pupils who leave school to engage in occupations at the termination of the primary course are organised on the same lines as the Day Continuation Schools. The courses, which extend over a period of two years, are similar, though they are modified for pupils who work during the day, and attend the classes for only a few hours per week. An Evening Continuation School may be established in any centre where the number of students who will guarantee to attend for two years is sufficient. A fee of 6d. per week is charged, but it is refunded at the end of each year to the students whose conduct and attendance have been satisfactory. The average age of the pupils attending the Evening Continuation Schools is 18 years.

The following is the record of the Evening Continuation Schools in the years 1932 and 1933:—

Classification.	1932.			1933.		
	Number of Schools.	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
Junior Technical (Boys)...	13	1,418	1,124	14	1,347	1,046
Commercial (Boys) ...	14	1,820	1,474	14	1,821	1,452
Domestic (Girls) ...	10	1,662	1,236	10	1,698	1,290
Total ...	37	4,900	3,884	38	4,866	3,788

There was a decrease in the attendance of boys at the Evening Continuation Schools in 1931 when a large proportion of such students, being unemployed, were able to attend day classes. Consequently four junior technical and four commercial schools were not reopened in 1932, when the average attendance showed a further marked decline; while the average attendance in 1933 also diminished slightly.

Vocational Guidance Bureau.

A vocational guidance bureau was established as part of the State educational system for the purpose of affording advice to boys and girls in regard to their choice of a vocation, and of assisting them as far as practicable in obtaining the employment for which they are suited. The Bureau was transferred on loan to the Department of Labour and Industry during 1932, and its activities broadened to include assistance to unemployed youths. It is now known as the Vocational Guidance and Juvenile Employment Section of the State Labour Exchanges. Information as to its recent activities appears in the chapter "Social Condition" of this Year Book at page 651.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The position of private schools in the education system of the State has been discussed at the beginning of this chapter.

By virtue of the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act of 1916, children between the ages of 7 and 14 years must be provided with efficient education, and a school is not recognised as efficient unless it is certified by the Minister of Education, who takes into account the standard of instruction,

the qualifications of the teachers, the suitability of the school premises, and the general conduct of the school. This provision applies to both primary and secondary schools where children of statutory ages are educated. The conditions upon which benefits under the Bursary Endowment Act are extended to private secondary schools involve a similar inspection and certification, and nearly all of them have been registered by the Department of Education. The standards of instruction required of private schools under both Acts are the same as those of public schools of similar grade and situation.

The total number of private schools certified by the Minister for Education in 1933 was 840. Of these, 565 were certified under the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act of 1916, including 94 which were certified for the instruction of children up to a specified age only; 115 secondary schools were registered under the Bursary Endowment as efficient to provide the full secondary course; and 66 were recognised officially as qualified for the education of pupils to the Intermediate Certificate stage of the secondary course.

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organised on a diocesan basis to provide religious and secular education. A Director of Catholic Education with special qualifications for the work exercises general supervision, and there are religious and secular inspectors in each diocese. In addition to general primary and super-primary education, commercial and domestic courses are provided at the parochial schools, and a number of the schools have been specially equipped for commercial, junior technical, or domestic training. English and commercial classes are conducted also by correspondence. At some of the schools rural training is provided and an agricultural college was opened at Woodlawn, Lismore, in 1931, to give practical education in scientific agriculture, as well as the academic course of a secondary school.

The pupils at the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations, described on page 699, also examinations conducted by the diocesan inspectors at the end of the primary and in the intermediate stages. On the results of these examinations scholarships and bursaries are awarded. There are two Roman Catholic colleges for resident students at the University of Sydney. Information relating to the training of teachers for Roman Catholic schools is shown on page 709.

The following table shows particulars of the schools of each denomination in 1932 and 1933, excluding charitable schools described on page 689.

Classification.	1932.				1933.			
	Schools.	Teachers.	Enrolment December Quarter.	Average Daily At- tendance.	Schools	Teachers.	Enrolment December Quarter.	Average Daily At- tendance.
Undenominational ...	136	426	6,063	5,367	141	444	6,221	5,422
Roman Catholic ...	527	2,573	79,760	67,748	534	2,594	80,742	68,003
Church of England ...	57	325	4,761	4,362	50	330	4,753	4,321
Presbyterian ...	9	83	1,274	1,182	9	81	1,320	1,269
Methodist ...	4	50	874	801	4	55	868	800
Lutheran ...	3	3	105	97	3	3	98	90
Seventh Day Adventist	7	19	314	272	7	22	322	267
Congregational ...	1	4	39	36	1	3	30	26
Theosophical ...	1	6	64	59	1	7	63	60
Christian Science ...	1	5	26	25	1	6	29	24
Total ...	746	3,494	93,280	79,948	751	3,545	94,446	80,292

The number of teachers, as shown in the table, does not include those who visit schools to give tuition in special subjects only. It is not possible to ascertain the number of individuals represented by these figures, because the number of teachers who give instruction in more than one school is not recorded.

Fees are usually charged at private schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In many denominational schools the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary, and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscriptions for the assistance of deserving students.

Some of the private schools are residential. In 1932 there were 87,285 day scholars, and 5,995 boarders, and in 1933 the numbers were respectively 87,306 and 7,140.

The following statement shows the number of secondary pupils enrolled during the December quarter in each of the last five years:—

Year.	Schools.	Secondary Pupils Enrolled.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1929	314	7,388	8,364	15,752
1930	324	7,627	8,004	15,631
1931	358	8,340	8,050	16,390
1932	365	8,864	8,722	17,586
1933	378	8,933	8,581	17,514

The number of secondary pupils in private schools has shown a considerable increase. The pupils so enumerated are defined as those who follow a course of instruction similar to that laid down in the syllabus for secondary schools by the Department of Education. There are, however, in private schools a considerable number of pupils over 14 years of age not recorded as secondary pupils in the returns supplied. Some of these attend business colleges for commercial education while others follow super-primary courses.

Private Charitable Schools.

In addition to the private schools to which the foregoing tables relate, there are schools connected with charitable institutions or organisations, which are certified under the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act of 1916 for the education of children of statutory school age. There were 14 such schools in 1933. Thirteen were under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and one under the Church of England. The gross enrolment at these institutional schools during 1933 was 1,626.

The Kindergarten Union maintains in the city and suburbs fifteen free kindergarten schools and playgrounds for children under statutory school age. In 1933 there were enrolled 1,733 scholars, and the average daily attendance was 870. The organisation receives a State subsidy of £1,000 per annum.

The education of deaf and dumb and blind children is undertaken at two schools in connection with the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, which is endowed by the State. At the end of 1933 there were 183 children in the institution. Deaf mutes are trained also at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah for girls, with 40 inmates at the end of 1933, and the other established at Castle Hill, where 46 boys were enrolled.

The total number of private charitable schools in 1933 was 33, and there were 179 teachers. The gross enrolment during the year was 3,657, and the average daily attendance 2,483. In December quarter there were 2,815 scholars on the roll, of whom 1,316 were under 7 years of age, 1,305 between 7 and 14 years, and 194 over 14 years.

Enrolment in Private Schools.

A comparative statement of the enrolment in private schools (including the schools at private charitable institutions) is shown below. The enrolment at Kindergarten schools and playgrounds is not included.

Year.	Scholars on Roll during December Term.								
	Un-denominational.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Seventh Day Adventist.	Lutheran.	Other Denominations.	Total.*
1911 ...	11,097	46,656	3,397	370	311	213	34	...	62,078
1921 ...	8,496†	63,486	5,417	788	605	301	51	163	79,307
1929 ...	7,760	75,311	6,220	1,599	1,074	311	76	50	92,401
1930 ...	7,052†	76,824	6,131	1,592	1,032	292	111	...	93,034
1931 ...	6,339	79,684	5,459	1,235	890	310	105	...	94,022
1932 ...	6,312†	81,135	4,885	1,274	874	314	105	65	94,964
1933 ...	6,467†	82,125	4,863	1,320	868	322	98	59	96,122

*Includes schools at private charitable institutions.

† Includes scholars at Theosophical schools.

Between 1911 and 1933 the enrolment in private schools increased by 34,044 or 54.8 per cent. In undenominational schools there has been a marked decline. The enrolment in Roman Catholic schools, which constitute the great majority of the private establishments, has increased by 29.4 per cent. since 1921. Other groups of denominational schools expanded between 1921 and 1929, but in most cases the enrolment has declined during the last four years.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

To test the proficiency of students who have completed the primary course and those who are attending higher courses, a system of public examinations has been organised by the Department of Education with the concurrence of the University authorities, who accept as evidence of satisfactory educational qualification appropriate certificates issued by the Department. The University also holds an annual matriculation examination, on the results of which a number of University scholarships and prizes are awarded.

The regulations of the Department of Education provide for the issue of certificates which mark definite stages in the progress of school pupils. An examination known as the Primary Final is held at the end of the primary course. On the results admission to secondary schools and super-primary courses is determined, and bursaries under the Bursary Endowment Act are awarded.

The Superior Public School Certificate is issued to successful candidates at a written examination terminating the continuation course of instruction of either two or three years, the certificate for the three years course being the equivalent of the Intermediate Certificate.

The Intermediate Certificate marks the satisfactory completion of the first three years of the secondary course. The Leaving Certificate is obtainable on graduation from the full five-years' secondary course, and is accepted as indicative of adequate preparation for the University, if it shows a pass in matriculation subjects.

The Board of Examiners in connection with the Intermediate and Leaving Certificates consists of four delegates appointed by the University, and four officials of the Department of Education, viz.: The Director of Education, the Chief Inspector, the Principal of the Teachers' College, the Inspector of Secondary Schools.

Certificates of proficiency are awarded to pupils of Evening Continuation Schools whose attendance and work have been satisfactory throughout the course.

The number of candidates and of passes at examinations for entrance to the high school, for which the primary final examination has been substituted, and for intermediate and leaving certificates during 1932 and 1933 are shown below:—

Examinations.	1932.			1933.		
	Candidates.	Passes.		Candidates	Passes.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
High School Entrance and Bursary ...	22,320	14,261	63·8	21,650	13,926	64·3
Intermediate Certificate ...	13,011	9,350	71·8	12,516	9,479	75·7
Leaving Certificate (5th year) ...	4,272	2,963	69·3	3,964	2,854	72·0

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Technical education is under the direct control of the Department of Education, and is administered by a Superintendent, with financial and general procedure independent of other branches of the education system. The courses of instruction are co-ordinated, however, with those of the ordinary schools.

The Central Technical College is in Sydney, and there is a college at East Sydney (Darlinghurst). Colleges have been established also at Newcastle and Broken Hill and there are sixteen trade schools, viz., seven in the suburbs, eight in country towns and one at Canberra. In addition, elementary instruction is provided in special subjects at nine metropolitan and sixty-nine country centres (including the colleges and trade schools) and correspondence courses are provided in a number of subjects.

Specialised instruction in the practice of a wide range of callings is provided for the apprentice, improver, and journeyman, while higher courses, embracing the technology of the various trades and technical professions, may be followed by more advanced students.

The lower trade courses cover a period of three years in the Trade Schools, but sometimes they are extended to five years. Comprehensive courses covering five years and higher courses of two years' duration are given in the Technical Colleges. The subjects are grouped to form trade classes, instruction being given in all branches of mechanical and electrical engineering, building, sanitation, applied art, domestic science, commercial subjects, agriculture, sheep and wool classing and in manufacturing trades.

Some of the higher courses of evening instruction are co-ordinated with first-year courses at the University, and the satisfactory completion of any course of instruction is marked by the award of certificates, viz., the Certificate of Trade Competency in trade courses and the College Diploma in the higher courses. These certificates are recognised by employers.

The fees payable for instruction are very low, being usually at the rate of 4s. per term of thirteen weeks for juniors, and 8s. for seniors. Fees may be deferred in cases where students are unemployed.

Intending students are required to furnish evidence that they possess sufficient preparatory knowledge to take profitable advantage of the training, and a student is not usually admitted to a course unless actually engaged in the specific trade to which the course relates. Special provision is made for the admission of journeymen, without preliminary test, to any part of the courses relating to their trades. Young students are admitted if they furnish a guarantee to become apprenticed before reaching the limit of the age of apprenticeship.

A noteworthy feature of the system is the existence of advisory committees in connection with each course of instruction. These committees are composed of representatives of employers and employees, who visit the classes regularly and discuss with the Superintendent and heads of departments matters relating to the maintenance of standards of efficiency in equipment and teaching, and by this means the courses are made to meet practical needs.

The following table shows the number of classes and teachers and the enrolments at the Technical College and Trade Schools in 1921 and during the last five years, together with the amount of fees received and of money expended.

Year.	Number of Classes.	Lecturers and Teachers.	Total Enrolments.*	Individual Students.	Fees Received.	Net Expenditure.
					£	£
1921	636	447	18,974	9,696	12,641	129,851
1929	755	628	33,280	15,253	26,111	193,791
1930	763	632	34,776	15,819	25,445	180,086
1931	747	574	33,345	15,152	23,020	155,561
1932	766	516	34,197	15,549	21,734	135,560
1933	775	552	36,174	17,102	22,736	141,631

* Students being counted in each class.

† After deducting fees received.

The net expenditure shown above is exclusive of interest on capital value of land, buildings, and equipment. The average net cost per student in 1932 was £8 14s. 4d., and in 1933, £8 5s. 8d.

The ages and sexes of the individual students attending technical classes in 1932 and 1933 were as follows:—

Age last Birthday.	1932.			1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
14	235	421	656	269	440	709
15	538	713	1,251	688	709	1,397
16	969	863	1,832	1,508	834	2,342
17	1,398	833	2,231	1,552	773	2,325
18	1,450	598	2,048	1,539	616	2,155
19	1,251	362	1,613	1,357	403	1,760
20	950	275	1,225	995	297	1,292
21 and over	3,137	1,556	4,693	3,327	1,795	5,122
Total	9,928	5,621	15,549	11,235	5,867	17,102

In 1933 diploma courses were followed by 966 males and 14 females compared with 863 males and 13 females in 1932. 5,867 males and 53 females were students in trade courses in 1933 compared with 5,087 males and 36 females in 1932. There were 3,867 female dressmaking and millinery students in 1933, and one male and 3,652 female students in those classes in 1932. Cookery and art classes attracted 421 males and 1,379 females in

1933, and 402 males and 1377 females in 1932. Students following miscellaneous courses numbered 3,981 males and 554 females in 1933, and 3,575 males and 543 females in the preceding year.

Technical Education Examinations.

The following are particulars of examinations conducted under the technical education system during the last five years:—

Particulars.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Number Examined	29,193	28,670	26,256	21,788	22,364
Number of Passes	23,738	24,096	22,828	17,759	18,857
Percentage of Passes	81·3	84·0	86·9	81·0	84·3

These figures afford evidence of a very encouraging growth in this important branch of education. A larger increase would have occurred in 1929 if accommodation had been available for all applicants. The decline during the period 1930 to 1933 is attributed to prevailing economic conditions, especially in the building trade.

Railway and Tramway Institutes.

Classes for the technical, commercial and general education of railway employees are conducted by the Railway Institute, which is under the control of a director.

The headquarters of the institute are in Sydney, and there are a number of branches in various parts of the State. The total membership embraces more than half the railway employees, and was 24,225 in 1932-33, and 20,552 in 1933-34, the reduction in membership being due to the formation of the Road Transport and Tramway's Institute. The number of students was 5,003 in 1932-33, and 5,371 in 1933-34, and the courses ranged from elementary railway principles to the University matriculation standard. Correspondence courses are provided.

A scholarship of the value of £150 per annum, tenable for four years, in engineering at Sydney University is awarded annually to the most proficient student in the Engineering Matriculation Class.

The Road Transport and Tramways Institute has a membership of about 4,000 or about 50 per cent. of the staff of the Department of Road Transport and Tramways. Educational and recreational facilities are provided and a library containing 26,000 books is available to the members.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

The University of Sydney was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 1st October, 1850, and it was granted a Royal Charter on 27th February, 1858, when its graduates were accorded the same status in the British Empire as that of graduates of the Universities of the United Kingdom. Since 1884 women have been eligible for all University privileges.

Within the University there are ten faculties, viz., Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Architecture, and Economics, besides a School of Domestic Science. Degrees are awarded in each of these faculties in addition to diplomas in Commerce, Education, Public Health, Tropical Medicine, Tropical Hygiene, Psychiatry, Anthropology, and Public Administration. There is also a course of study for pharmacy students proceeding to the final examination of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales. The University is precluded by statute from providing instruction or granting degrees in Theology and Divinity.

In 1854 an Act was passed to provide for the establishment within the University grounds of residential colleges in connection with the religious denominations. These colleges and the year in which each college was

incorporated by Act of Parliament are as follows:—The Church of England (St. Paul's) 1854, Roman Catholic (St. John's) 1857 and (Sancta Sophia for women) 1929, Presbyterian (St. Andrew's), 1867, Methodist (Wesley) 1910. There is also the Women's College (1889), which is conducted on an undenominational basis. A teachers' college, which is non-residential and is not affiliated with the University, is maintained by the State for the training of teachers, and is situated in the University grounds.

Many benefactions have been bestowed on the University by private persons. These endowments include the Challis Fund, of which the original amount, £276,856, has been increased by investment to £409,898, the G. H. Bosch Fund, over £252,922, the P. N. Russell Funds, £99,641; and the Fisher Estate, £40,531. In addition, the University receives a large annual revenue from the trustees of the McCaughey bequest, the amount so received in 1933 being £17,842. Excluding the principal of the McCaughey bequest, the credit balances of the private foundations amounted to £1,270,397 on the 31st December, 1933.

In 1930 the Rockefeller Foundation of New York authorised a grant of £100,000 towards the cost of building a clinical laboratory for the medical school which was officially opened on 29th September, 1933.

University Finances.

The University is supported chiefly by Government aid, the fees paid by students, and income derived from the private foundations.

The following statement shows the amounts derived from the principal sources of revenue, and the total expenditure during each of the last five years. Under the items are included sums received for capital expenditure on buildings, etc., and amounts from benefactors to establish new benefactions:—

Year.	Receipts.					Disbursements.	Private Endowment Funds Credit Balance at end of Year.
	Government Aid.	Fees.	Private Foundations.	Other Sources.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929	81,170	46,575	117,650	16,256	261,651	206,796	1,153,356
1930	73,161	51,791	134,258	8,177	267,387	210,833	1,205,923
1931	61,496	59,606	112,585	13,133	246,820	216,903	1,219,455
1932	54,808	64,360	102,556	11,503	233,227	214,470	1,230,220
1933	55,433	65,362	130,965	20,030	271,840	263,229	1,248,742

* Includes Retiring Allowances Fund, but excludes the capital of McCaughey bequest.

There was a notable increase in receipts from private foundations in 1929 (£281,928) as a result of a special public appeal for donations towards the funds of the University. The moneys received therefrom were donated mainly for the development of education in medicine.

Salaries comprise the principal item of disbursements in each year. The total expenditure inclusive of capital expenditure in the last five years was distributed as follows:—

Classification.	Amount.				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries	153,690	155,750	157,741	141,606	147,281
Maintenance, Apparatus, etc.	34,813	32,102	32,110	27,447	30,082
Buildings and Grounds ...	11,344	15,803	19,616	36,597	77,436
Scholarships and Bursaries ...	5,917	6,686	7,022	7,382	6,971
Other	1,032	492	414	1,438	1,459
Total	206,796	210,833	216,933	214,470	263,229

Lectures, Staff, and Students.

Before admission to courses of study leading to degrees, students must afford proof of educational qualifications by matriculation. Non-matriculated students are admitted to lectures and to laboratory practice, but are not eligible for degrees. On the satisfactory completion of any course, however, they may be awarded a certificate. Lectures are delivered during the daytime in all subjects necessary for degrees and diplomas, and evening lectures are provided in the faculties of arts and economics, in certain science subjects, and in Japanese. Students are required to attend at least ninety per cent. of the lectures in each course of study leading to a degree.

Lectures are delivered during three terms of ten weeks in each year. The period of study and total cost of graduation in each faculty are as follow:—Arts, 3 years, £81; Economics, 4 years, £102; Law, 4 years, £103; Medicine, 6 years, £259; Dentistry, 4 years, £223; Agriculture, 4 years, £125; Veterinary Science, 4 years, £120; Science, 3 years, £105; Engineering, 4 years—Civil, £184; Mechanical and Electrical, £188; Mining and Metallurgy, £199; Technology, £188; and Architecture, 5 years, £195.

Public exhibitions or exemptions from the payment of fees are granted annually on the results of the leaving certificate examination to 200 students entering the University, and fees are remitted in the case of teachers or students in training for the teaching profession attending University lectures. A number of scholarships are awarded from private foundations, and bursaries may be awarded by the Senate. In 1933 fees were remitted in respect of 1,066 students, including exhibitioners, State and University bursars, teachers and students in training as teachers. A general service fee of £1 1s. per term is imposed upon all students in attendance at lectures, including students exempt from payment of ordinary fees.

The number of degrees conferred by the University from the foundation to the end of 1933 was 13,134, made up as follows:—

Degree.	Number Conferred.		Degree.	Number Conferred.		Degree.	Number Conferred.	
	During 1933.	To end of 1933.		During 1933.	To end of 1933.		During 1933.	To end of 1933.
M.A. ...	11	662	B.D.S. ...	8	257	D.Sc.Eng. ...	...	2
B.A. ...	203	4,374	L.D.S. ...	...	30	M.E. ...	1	17
LL.D. ...	1	36	D.Sc. ...	2	42	B.E. ...	25	751
LL.B. ...	50	842	M.Sc. ...	9	40	M.Ec. ...	...	8
M.D. ...	...	89	B.Sc. ...	77	1,038	B.Ec. ...	30	322
M.B. ...	98	2,391	B.Sc.Agr. ...	8	91	B. Arch. ...	6	85
Ch. M. ...	...	1,663	D.Sc.Agr. ...	...	1			
			D.V.Sc., ...	...	1			
B.S. ...	84	313	B.V.Sc. ...	9	74			
D.D.Sc. ...	2	6	B.Sc. Dom. ...	...	1	Total ...	624	13,136

In 1933 the teaching staff of the University included 47 professors and 175 lecturers and demonstrators. Professors and most of the lecturers are paid fixed salaries, and the remainder receive fees. Provision is made for a pension scheme for professors appointed since 1898, the benefit to accrue after twenty years' service, and after attaining the age of 50 years.

The University has not the power to confer honorary degrees, but may admit *ad eundem gradum* graduates of approved Universities, viz., Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, Victoria, St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin, Queen's of Ireland, Royal of Ireland, Melbourne, New Zealand, Adelaide, and of such other Universities as the Senate may determine.

The following statement shows the number of students (including both degree and diploma students) attending in the different faculties in 1921, 1926, and in each of the years 1931 to 1933:—

Course.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1932.			1933.		
				Men.	Women.	Total	Men.	Women.	Total.
Faculty—									
Arts	868	813	1,057	425	500	925	412	447	859
Law	328	288	300	272	7	279	269	10	279
Medicine	985	403	483	492	53	545	531	60	591
Science	220	217	333	255	111	366	233	105	338
Engineering	224	124	166	171	...	171	169	...	169
Dentistry	82	59	61	73	5	78	73	4	77
Veterinary Science ..	16	10	43	46	3	49	59	6	65
Agriculture	28	25	60	50	6	56	49	9	58
Architecture	55	41	44	24	11	35	23	9	32
Economics	236	213	398	380	59	419	376	53	429
Pharmacy Students ...	204	243	161	127	22	149	129	18	147
Massage Students ...	21	11	38	...	38	38	...	38	38
Less Students enrolled twice	3,317	2,447	3,147	2,295	815	3,110	2,323	759	3,082
Total, Individual Students ...	3,275	2,422	3,119	2,276	815	3,091	2,305	777	3,082

There were 1,973 men and 642 women pursuing degree courses in 1933, and diploma students numbered 269 men and 74 women.

There were 114 post-graduate students and research scholars in 1933, viz., 87 in the faculty of arts (including 69 for the Diploma of Education), 11 in medicine, and 16 in science.

The decline of 893 students between 1921 and 1923 may be attributed partly to the completion of courses delayed by the war and partly to an increase in fees in 1921. The decline was general in all courses except science, being greatest in respect of medical students. In 1931 there was an increase as compared with 1930 in all degree courses except architecture, and the number of students has remained about constant during the last two years. The number of students admitted to matriculation in 1933 was 571, as compared with 575 in 1921, and 618 in 1932.

University Clinics.

Three metropolitan hospitals, viz., Royal Prince Alfred, Sydney, and St. Vincent's, provide clinical schools for students in medicine.

Such students must pass through the hospital curriculum of study and practice in order to obtain the certificate of hospital practice necessary to qualify for admission to the final degree examination in medicine and surgery.

At the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children provision is made for systematic instruction to medical students in diseases of children.

Other hospitals where studies may be undertaken in connection with the faculty of medicine are:—The Royal Hospital for Women, the Callan Park and Newcastle Mental Hospitals, the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic, the Women's Hospital, the Renwick Hospital for Infants, and the South Sydney Hospital for Women.

In connection with the Department of Dental Studies, the United Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of students. The University lecturers in surgical and mechanical dentistry are, *ex officio*, honorary dental surgeons of the hospital.

Student Adviser and Appointments Board.

In 1922 the Senate appointed a student adviser to acquaint himself with every phase of University life and to hold his knowledge at the disposal of individual students and of students' clubs and societies, but this office became vacant in 1933 and has not since been filled. There is also an Appointments Board created for the purpose of assisting students in obtaining positions. To this end the Board endeavours to supply employers with accurate reports concerning graduates, who are required to register with the Board while attending the courses at the University.

Extension Lectures.

University Extension Lectures are conducted under the direction of a University Extension Board of from twelve to eighteen members appointed annually by the Senate. Courses of lectures upon topics of literary, historical, and scientific interest are given in various centres at a charge of £2 per lecture. At the conclusion of a systematic course of ten lectures, an examination may be held and certificates awarded to successful candidates. In 1932 the Board conducted courses in six country towns. Ten courses of lectures were delivered and 5 single lectures; in addition there were 38 courses of broadcast lectures.

Tutorial Classes.

In accordance with the provisions of the University Amendment Act of 1912, the Senate has established regular evening tutorial classes, and the Government contributes an annual grant for the maintenance of tutorial classes and extension lectures, the amount in 1932-33 being £4,126. Tutorial classes are open to unmatriculated as well as to matriculated students, and diplomas are issued to persons who have studied in these classes for at least one year in any one subject. Tutorial classes, which may be established in particular branches of study upon specific requisition by intending students, have been formed in conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association in suburban and country centres as well as at the University. A resident tutor is stationed at Newcastle. Particulars of the classes are shown on a later page with other information relating to the Workers' Educational Association.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES.

It is the policy of the State to assist promising students to obtain secondary and tertiary education by granting scholarships and bursaries and a number are provided by private endowment. Particulars of these scholarships and bursaries and the conditions attached thereto have been given in previous issues of the Year Book.

Scholarships tenable at State secondary schools are not awarded because fees are not charged, and school material is supplied to all pupils. A few scholarships—six in 1933—are provided by the State to enable boys to attend the Sydney Grammar School.

At the Intermediate Certificate examinations, 1933, which included pupils from Junior Technical, Commercial, and Domestic Science schools, eighty scholarships were awarded. Forty-six boys were given scholarships for Lower Trades Courses at the Technical College and 14 boys were awarded Agricultural Scholarships, Scholarships for Art, Domestic Arts and Women's Handicrafts were awarded to 20 girls. At the Leaving Certificate Examination 25 boys were awarded scholarships for diploma courses at Technical Colleges; in addition, 200 exhibitions were provided exempting the holders from the payment of fees to the University, viz., 128 pupils of State schools, and 72 pupils of registered secondary schools. In the same year 20 boys at evening continuation schools won scholarships for free education and a supply of text-books valued at £1 10s. per annum, tenable at day courses.

Bursary Endowment.

The Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, provides public moneys for bursaries, tenable in public or private secondary schools and in the University of Sydney. The fund is administered by a board, consisting of two representatives each of the University of Sydney, of the Department of Education, and of the private secondary schools registered under the Act.

The bursaries awarded in 1933 numbered 139, of which 137 were accepted. Of these 95 were tenable at State high schools and 42 at private schools for 5 years from 1st January, 1933. 75 boys and 65 girls were awarded bursaries for 5 years from 1st January, 1934, and all but one were accepted. 113 were tenable at State schools and 26 at private schools.

Bursaries, tenable for two or three years, are awarded upon the results of the Intermediate Certificate Examination. They are of the value of fourth and fifth year bursaries. Ten were awarded during 1933 and of these 6 were accepted by boys and 4 by girls. Thirty-three bursaries were accepted (24 by boys and 9 by girls) of the 38 awarded in 1934.

Bursaries tenable at the University of Sydney may be awarded to candidates at the Leaving Certificate examination who are under 19 years of age and whose parents' means are inadequate for the expense of a University education. The number of such bursaries awarded annually usually ranges in the vicinity of 30, but only 9 were awarded in 1933 and 11 in 1934, of which 7 were accepted by boys and 2 by girls in 1933, and 8 by boys and 1 by a girl in 1934.

At 30th June, 1934, excluding 309 holders of war bursaries, there were 913 pupils holding bursaries under the Bursary Endowment Act, viz., 853 were attending courses of secondary instruction, and 60 were attending University lectures. The annual monetary allowances paid in 1932-33 and 1933-34 were as follow:—

Rate of Allowance.	Number of Bursars.		Rate of Allowance.	Number of Bursars.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.		1932-33.	1933-34.
£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
9 12 0	374	£00	20 0 0	47	44
12 0 0	1	2	24 0 0	1	...
14 12 0	...	1	32 0 0	192	140
14 8 0	142	168	40 0 0	155	144
15 12 0	...	1	52 0 0	26	16
16 0 0	1	...			
18 0 0	1	1	Total ...	1,090	913
19 4 0	150	96			

The allowances payable to bursars were reduced in 1932 by 20 per cent.

In addition to the bursaries made available by the Bursary Endowment Board, two bursaries, tenable for three years at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, are awarded by the Department of Agriculture on the results of the College entrance examination. These bursaries exempt their holders from payment of the education and maintenance fee of £30 per annum.

War bursaries are provided by the Bursary Endowment Board for children of incapacitated and fallen soldiers. The number in operation at 30th June, 1934, was 308, each bursar receiving £10 per annum. The total number awarded since they were initiated in 1916 was 3,088.

The war bursaries are awarded usually to children between the ages of 10 and 13 years. Upon reaching the latter age the children become eligible for benefits under a scheme adopted by the Repatriation Commission to assist such children to obtain higher education and training for skilled trades, technical or professional careers. From the date these benefits became available in February, 1921, to 30th June, 1933, applications to the Commission were approved in 4,896 cases in New South Wales and a sum of £470,024 was expended in the State. This sum included private gifts and bequests, but the greater part was provided by the Commonwealth Government.

For the education of the children of fallen soldiers and sailors assistance is granted also from the Anzac Memorial Bursary Fund which was created by public subscription and vested in the Bursary Endowment Board. Bursaries awarded from this fund are tenable at secondary schools or the University. To 30th June, 1934, the number of such bursaries awarded was 81, two being awarded during 1932-33 and one during 1933-34.

TRAINING OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Teachers' College which is located in the grounds of the Sydney University is maintained by the State for the training of teachers for the State service. Another college was opened at Armidale in 1928 with the object of decentralising the training. Teachers for private schools also may be trained at the colleges on certain conditions, but few persons avail themselves of this provision.

A course extending over a period of two years prepares teachers for the various classes of primary and infant schools. Teachers of small rural schools are required to undergo an abbreviated course of one year, and the course for teachers of secondary schools extends over four years. Special courses are arranged to meet the requirements of the State schools and for the benefit of individual students possessing special capabilities.

The training of the students enrolled at the Teachers' College is conducted at the University and at various practice schools. There is a hostel for the accommodation of women students in Sydney and a property has been acquired for use as a hostel in connection with the Armidale College.

The staff of the Teachers' College, Sydney, in 1933, included a principal, vice-principal, 27 lecturers, and three visiting lecturers. The staff at the Armidale College included a principal, ten lecturers, and four visiting or part-time lecturers. At each college there was a warden of women students. Members of the teaching staffs are afforded opportunities to study abroad, and leave of absence, on full pay, may be granted for this purpose.

There were 937 students enrolled at the Teachers' Colleges during the year 1933, as shown in the following statement:—

Students.	Men.	Women.	Total.
First year	211	156	367
Second year	143	82	225
Third year	106	70	176
Fourth year	60	66	126
Graduate	4	...	4
Short Course (one year)	5	13	18
Home Economics ... ..	...	21	21
Total	529	408	937

The libraries in connection with the Teachers' Colleges contained 45,599 volumes in 1933.

Teachers of Roman Catholic schools are, with few exceptions, members of religious communities. They are trained at thirty-three centres, and are registered by a Board of Registration—a central body appointed by ecclesiastic authority—after they have passed examinations conducted by the board.

Classification of State Teachers.

Teachers in the service of the State are classified, and are promoted from one grade to another according to their efficiency, which is gauged on reports of inspectors and their attainments as tested by written and oral examinations. Students who have completed a course of training at the Teachers' College are required to obtain practical experience as teachers before they are classified.

A comparative statement of the classification of the teaching staff of the State schools (including students in training) at the end of the years 1921 and 1933 is shown below; those in the Technical Education Branch are not included.

Teachers.	1921.			1933.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
High School Teachers	349	299	648	783	612	1,395
Principals and Assistants—						
First Class	418	132	550	477	156	633
Second Class	1,200	900	2,100	1,667	1,646	3,313
Third Class	1,120	1,442	2,562	1,394	1,902	3,296
Unclassified	275	936	1,211	176	382	558
Awaiting Classification	165	653	818	255	353	608
Cookery Teachers ... ..	...	68	68	...	220	220
Sewing Mistresses ... ..	...	169	169	...	183	183
Manual Training Teachers ... ..	...	...	...	235	...	235
Visiting Teachers ... ..	...	...	...	8	89	97
Temporary Teachers ... ..	...	...	...	24	323	352
Total	3,527	4,599	8,126	5,019	5,871	10,890
Subsidised School Teachers	27	519	546	104	599	703
Students in Training	336	592	928	505	381	886
Grand Total	3,890	5,710	9,600	5,628	6,851	12,479

There has been a general advance in the standard of educational attainments of teachers in New South Wales during the past ten years. The number of unclassified teachers has decreased absolutely and relatively, and

a large increase has occurred among high school teachers and those holding first class certificates. At the end of 1933 there were 1,443 University graduates in the teaching service, viz., 897 men and 546 women.

Teachers awaiting classification consist mainly of ex-students of the Training College ineligible for classification until they have obtained the requisite teaching experience. Most of them possess the educational attainments for second or third class certificates.

Teachers of subsidised schools are not required to be trained, but they must have sufficient educational attainments to teach the curriculum of primary schools, and supervisors have been appointed to instruct them with a view to increasing their efficiency. The average number of pupils enrolled in subsidised schools is a little over seven per teacher, the schools being situated in remote districts.

In October, 1932, legislation was passed to restrict the employment of married women as lecturers or teachers in the service of the State and provision was made for the termination of the services of a number of such teachers in order that positions might be made available for students who had completed courses of training provided by the State. To 31st December, 1933, the services of 60 married women teachers had been terminated.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

State Schools.

The following statement provides a comparison of the State expenditure on schools at intervals since 1891. The expenditure on technical education is not included. The basis used for calculations of costs per pupil, formerly the mean quarterly enrolment, has now been changed to the average weekly enrolment as the more appropriate base to which costs should be related. For years prior to 1921 the average weekly enrolment is not available. In determining the average weekly enrolment the net enrolments week by week in each term are added and averaged, and one-third of the sum of the term averages is taken:

Year.	Average Weekly Enrolment. §	Maintenance and Administration.	School Premises.	Total Expenditure.	Per Pupil—Average Weekly Enrolment.		
					Maintenance and Administration.	School Premises.	Total Expenditure
		£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1901 ...	212,725*	703,974	57,663	761,637	3 6 2	0 5 5	3 11 7
1911 ...	223,603*	1,048,583	193,993	1,242,576	4 13 9	0 17 4	5 11 1
1921 ...	295,961	3,229,042	329,795	3,558,837	10 18 3	1 2 3	12 0 6
1927 ...	333,418	3,698,973	721,352	4,420,325	11 1 11	2 3 3	13 5 2
1928 ...	344,171	3,939,338	1,039,409	5,008,747	11 8 11	3 2 2	14 11 1
1929 ...	352,071	4,207,754	846,625	5,054,379	11 19 0	2 8 1	14 7 1
1930 ...	363,160	3,921,501	563,792	4,485,293	10 15 11	1 11 1	12 7 0
1931 ...	371,841	3,823,684	415,379	4,239,063	10 5 8	1 2 4	11 8 0
1932 ...	368,868	3,529,989	178,532	3,708,521	9 11 5	0 9 8	10 1 1
1933 ...	366,178	3,267,221	360,195	3,627,416	8 18 5	0 19 8	9 18 1

* Average Quarterly Enrolment.
§ Inclusive of Evening Continuation Schools.

Although the expenditure on the State schools rose steadily between 1901 and 1911, the expansion of the system caused a more rapid increase in expenditure during the following decade. Part of this additional expenditure was occasioned by the increase in the number of scholars, but the cost of education per pupil was more than doubled between 1911 and 1921.

The expenditure continued to rise steadily until 1929 when the cost of maintenance and administration was £11 19s. per pupil and the expenditure on school premises £2 8s. 1d., making a total of £14 7s. 1d. per pupil. The average was even higher in the preceding year when the expenditure on school buildings was £3 2s. 2d per pupil. In 1930 measures were taken to restrict general expenditure, and moneys for buildings were curtailed so that the total annual expenditure on primary and secondary schools had been reduced to £3,627,416 or £9 18s. 1d. per pupil in 1933.

The following statement shows the distribution of expenditure, including capital expenditure in connection with primary and secondary schools (but omitting expenditure on technical education) in 1921 and subsequent years:—

Particulars.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Sites, Buildings, Additions*—	£	£	£	£	£
Primary Schools† ...	173,781	429,501	145,012	41,975	186,149
High Schools ...	26,703	41,742	13,505	3,597	32,539
Teachers' College ...	3,816	...	26,427	6,927	667
Rates (municipal and shire)† ...	36,376	61,531	69,625	28,259	32,366
Rent, Furniture and Repairs ...	89,120	168,144	160,810	97,774	108,474
Salaries and Allowances—					
Primary Schools† ...	2,446,638	2,645,591	2,736,554	2,578,382	2,381,381
High Schools ...	200,028	333,966	463,767	450,027	437,542
Evening Continuation Schools...†	12,190	16,191	16,826	11,854	11,313
Other Maintenance Expenditure—					
Primary Schools† ...	188,975	195,673	202,755	177,741	169,377
High Schools ...	27,314	39,990	37,470	31,808	32,473
Evening Continuation Schools...†	1,541	1,558	1,219	1,089	706
Bursaries and Scholarships ...	58,285	36,805	39,237	20,032	34,713
Boarding and Conveyance Allowances	36,149	44,503	53,332	28,122	18,481
Training of Teachers ...	98,537	118,315	135,503	86,820	62,707
School Medical Inspections ...	22,197	34,219	21,593	18,848	18,983
School Inspection ...	47,971	50,288	113,428	112,266	99,545
Administration and other Expenses	89,216	110,553			
Total... ..	£ 3,558,837	4,327,570	4,239,063	3,708,521	3,627,416

* Includes State Insurance on School Buildings. † Expended by Resumed Properties Department on behalf of Department of Education. ‡ Includes expenditure on super-primary education in intermediate high, district, continuation and rural schools.

The amounts shown in the foregoing tables do not include any allowance for vested residences granted to teachers, of which the annual value was estimated at £48,182 in 1933. The figures are exclusive also of interest paid on loan money used for the erection of schools.

Capital Expenditure on School Buildings, etc.

Large sums have been expended for the purpose of building new schools, teachers' residences, etc., though the funds available since 1931 have been abnormally low owing to financial stringency. The total amount so expended during the decennium ended 30th June, 1934, was 4,575,236, the expenditure in each year being as follows:—

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure from Loan and Public Works Funds.	Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure from Loan and Public Works Funds.
1925	657,119	1930	400,323
1926	505,153	1931	335,647
1927	653,047	1932	91,438
1928	769,943	1933	135,824
1929	788,701	1934	238,041

A large proportion of the moneys was obtained from loans, but in some cases provision was made that the amounts be recouped to the Loan Fund from the Public Works Fund, which represented money derived from the sale of Crown lands and grants from consolidated revenue. The expenditure in 1930-31 included the sum of £180,275 from the Unemployment Relief Fund, being proceeds of special taxation. The corresponding amount in 1931-32 was £50,662.

Total Public Expenditure on Education.

In addition to expenses incurred in respect of the State school system, the public expenditure on education in New South Wales includes grants and subsidies to the University and other educational and scientific organisations. A summary of the total expenditure by the State in respect of education in various years since 1911 is shown below. The expenditure on buildings, equipment, sites, etc., representing capital expenditure, is distinguished as far as practicable from expenditure for maintenance, including grants and subsidies which may be regarded as annual costs.

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure.			
	Capital.	Annual.	Total.	Per head of Population.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1911	176,778	1,213,368	1,390,146	0 17 5
1921	251,880	3,473,545	3,725,425	1 15 8
1930	410,356	4,938,942	5,349,298	2 2 6
1931	345,870	4,662,103	5,007,973	1 19 4
1932	93,786	4,175,204	4,268,990	1 13 3
1933	140,791	3,844,849	3,985,640	1 10 9
1934	241,225	3,701,015	3,942,240	1 10 2

These figures are exclusive of amounts spent by the State on the agricultural college and experiment farms and societies for the promotion of agricultural and allied interests, of which particulars are shown in the chapter relating to the agricultural industry. They exclude also the interest paid on loan money invested in works used for public instruction.

EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

Many organisations are in existence in New South Wales which have for their objective the encouragement of professional interests, and the advancement of science, art, and literature. These include the Royal Society of New South Wales, which has for its objects the advancement of science in Australia, and the encouragement of original research in all subjects of scientific, artistic, and philosophic interest, and the Linnæan Society of New South Wales, established for the special purpose of promoting the advancement of the botany and natural history of Australia.

Other important scientific societies are the Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales, inaugurated in 1879; a branch of the British Medical Association, founded in 1881; a branch of the British Astronomical Association; the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science; the Royal Geographical Society; the University Science Society; Australian Historical Society; the Naturalists' Society of New South Wales; and a branch of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand formed in 1925.

All the learned professions are represented by associations or societies.

The Royal Art Society holds an annual exhibition of artists' work at Sydney; and of the many musical societies, mention may be made of the Royal Sydney Apollo Society, and the Royal Sydney Philharmonic Society.

Workers' Educational Association.

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales was founded at a conference called by the Labour Council of New South Wales in June, 1913. It organises tutorial classes, study circles, summer and holiday schools, and public lectures. In 1932, the membership of the association in New South Wales consisted of 917 individual members, which included 482 students using the library, and 50 organisations, other than tutorial classes, were affiliated with it. There were 939 members, including 532 students using the library, and 53 affiliated organisations in 1933.

In 1933, fifty tutorial classes were held, viz., fifteen at the University, eleven, in the city and suburbs, ten in the Newcastle district, and fourteen in other country districts. The number of students enrolled was 1,628 in 1932 and 1,798 in 1933, and the effective enrolment was 1,482 and 1,557 respectively. The Association had an income in 1933 of £1,641, including an endowment of £500 from the State and a grant of £100 from the University, and subscription fees amounted to £672.

CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.

The State Conservatorium of Music, which was established in 1915, provides tuition in music, from the elementary to the advanced stages. The studies are divided into two sections. The Music School Section consists of three courses, viz., elementary, intermediate, and advanced—the last-mentioned extending over two years. A certificate is granted on the satisfactory conclusion of each course. The advanced grade certificate of the music school section entitles the holders to admission to the diploma section, in which a course of two years' tuition, leading to the professional diploma, is given under the personal direction of the Director of the Conservatorium. A preparatory course is available for juveniles who have not previously received musical tuition.

The number of students enrolled in the various courses of study at the Conservatorium was 1,116 in 1930, 924 in 1931, 937 in 1932, and 827 in 1933. The number in 1932 and 1933 included diploma students, of whom six gained the diploma during 1932 and four in 1933. The receipts in 1932 consisted of fees, receipts from concerts, etc., amounting to £17,049, and the expenditure was £21,852. The corresponding figures for 1933 were:—Receipts, £16,265; expenditure, £22,485.

MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, AND ART GALLERY.

The Government of New South Wales maintains a number of museums and libraries and a National Art Gallery. The expenditure by the State on buildings for these institutions to 30th June, 1934, amounted to £415,522, including £11,436, capital cost of the Herbarium.

Museums.

The Australian Museum in Sydney is the oldest institution of its kind in Australia. It is incorporated under control of trustees, with a State endowment, which is supplemented by annual Parliamentary appropriations. It contains fine specimens of the principal objects of natural history, and a valuable collection of zoological and ethnological specimens of distinctly Australian character. A library containing many valuable publications is attached to the institution. Lectures and gallery demonstrations are given in the Museum, and are open to the public. During the year 1933 visitors to the Museum numbered 201,355, as compared with 241,522 in 1932. The expenditure during the year 1933 was £16,804, and amounted to £17,867 in 1932. The institution is supported by a statutory endowment of £800 per

year and by an annual parliamentary appropriation. Including the vote from consolidated revenue, the income for the year ended 30th June, 1934, amounted to £15,546, compared with £18,719 in the preceding financial year.

A Technological Museum has been established as an adjunct to the Central Technical College. It contains a valuable series of specimens illustrative of various stages of manufacturing, and a collection of natural products acquired by purchase, gift, loan, or exchange. Technological Museums are established also at Goulburn, Bathurst, West Maitland, Newcastle, and Albury.

Research work is conducted by the scientific staff at the Technological Museum in connection with the development of the natural resources of Australia.

The Australian War Memorial Museum, which has been located in Sydney since 1925, is to be transferred to Canberra during 1935, and will remain there permanently. 2,500,000 visitors passed through the turnstiles whilst the Museum was located in Sydney.

There is a Mining and Geological Museum attached to the Department of Mines. Its functions include the preparation and collection of minerals to be used as teaching aids in schools and in other institutions.

The Agricultural and Forestry Museum is an adjunct of the Department of Agriculture.

The public have access to the "Nicholson" Museum of Antiquities, the "Macleay" Museum of Natural History, the Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy, attached to the Sydney University, and the National Herbarium and Botanical Museum at the Botanic Gardens. Housed in the Macleay Museum is the Aldridge collection of Broken Hill minerals.

Public Library of New South Wales.

The Public Library of New South Wales was incorporated in 1890 with a statutory endowment of £2,000 per annum for the purchase of books. In 1924 the National Library Act authorised the erection of new buildings at an estimated cost of £495,500 and the work of construction is in progress.

The scope of the library, which is essentially a reference institution, is extended by a loan system, under which books are forwarded to individual students in the country, and to institutions, such as libraries, schools of arts, progress associations, lighthouses, associations of primary producers, branches of the Public School Teachers' Associations and of the Agricultural Bureau, and schools.

In June, 1934, the Reference Department of the Public Library (exclusive of the Mitchell Library) contained 335,778 volumes, including 78,157 volumes for country libraries under the lending system. The attendance of visitors during the year 1933-34 numbered 243,085 on week days and 14,080 on Sundays. Total attendances in 1932-33 numbered 273,411.

The Mitchell Library contains a unique collection, principally of books and manuscripts relating to Australasia and paintings of local historic interest donated by Mr. David Scott Mitchell to the trustees of the Public Library. Mr. Mitchell endowed the library with an amount of £70,000, the income from which is expended on books and manuscripts. In 1934 there were 130,542 volumes in the Mitchell Library, which is located in a separate building. There were 40,558 visitors during the year ended 30th June, 1934, and 36,863 visitors in 1932-33.

The total cost to the State of the Public Library buildings was £28,677, and of the Mitchell Library, £110,028, at 30th June, 1934. The expenditure on maintaining the Public Library (including the Mitchell Library) during 1932-33 and 1933-34 was £23,553 and £24,241 respectively, including £3,480 and £4,804 from the Mitchell Library Endowment Fund.

Sydney Municipal Library.

The Sydney Municipal Library is a free lending library administered by the Council of the City of Sydney. It contained 53,075 volumes in 1933.

Maintenance costs during 1933 amounted to £12,906, including £1,697 for new books. The total maintenance costs in 1932 amounted to £13,875.

Other Libraries.

Local libraries established in a large number of centres throughout the State, may be classed broadly under two heads—Schools of Arts, which are organised and controlled by committees of private citizens and formerly were subsidised by the State, but are now dependent upon the monetary support accorded by the public; and free libraries established in connection with municipalities. Under the provisions of the Local Government Act any shire or municipality may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum.

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students, and 27,915 volumes may be found on the shelves. In the library attached to the National Herbarium there are approximately 10,000 volumes.

The libraries in connection with the Technological Museum, and the Technical College and branches, contain 17,200 text-books. In the libraries of the Teachers' Colleges there are 45,599 volumes; in libraries attached to State Schools, 503,003 volumes; and in the Fisher Library at the University, over 200,000 volumes.

The Parliamentary Library contains over 78,000 books, and large numbers of volumes are in the libraries of the law courts and Government offices.

National Art Gallery of New South Wales.

The National Art Gallery contains a good collection of oil paintings, water colours and statuary, including some works of prominent modern artists, and some valuable gifts from private persons.

The present value of the contents of the Gallery is £190,000, and the cost of the building to 30th June, 1933, was £95,509.

The number of paintings, etc., in the Gallery at the end of year 1933 was 3,193, and the total amount expended in purchasing works of art during that year was £3,961, distributed as shown below:—

Classification.								Paintings, etc., in Gallery.	Expenditure during 1933.
								No.	£
Oil Paintings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	2,907
Water Colours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	219
Black and White Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,045	622
Statuary Casts and Bronzes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	200
Art Works in Metals, Ivory, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	831	13
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,193	3,961

The total expenditure during the year 1933 amounted to £7,816, including salaries and wages of £3,109. In 1932 expenditure amounted to £4,902, £3,283 of which was paid in salaries and wages.

The attendance at the National Art Gallery during 1933 was 145,685 on week-days and 63,352 on Sundays. Respective attendances in 1932 were 168,640 and 68,071.

Art students, under certain regulations, may copy works and enjoy the benefit of a collection of books of reference on art subjects. Collections of pictures are sent to the principal country towns for temporary exhibition, 316 pictures being so distributed during 1933.

The Gallery has received but small support from private endowments, and consequent upon its limited funds, is restricted mainly to the collection of specimens of contemporary art.

The Wynne Art Prize consisting of the interest on approximately £1,000 is awarded annually to the Australian artist or sculptor producing the best landscape painting of Australian scenery in oils or water colours, or the best production of figure sculpture.

The Archibald Prize is awarded for the best portrait, "preferably of some man or woman distinguished in art, letters, science, or politics painted by any artist resident in Australasia." The amount available for the prize in each year is approximately £400.

LAW COURTS.

ONE of the cardinal principles of the constitution of New South Wales is that of the supremacy of the law of the land inherited from England. By it equal legal status is accorded to all citizens. No person may be punished lawfully except for a breach of law proven in the courts before which all men have equal status, including rights of appeal and the right, in proper cases, to contest the validity of laws and regulations in the law courts.

Laws.

The body of law in force in New South Wales consists of the following elements:—

- (i) The Common Law of England and English statute law inherited on the original settlement of the colony in 1788, or applied by Act of Parliament in 1828.
- (ii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, and orders made thereunder, and certain decisions of the State Judges having the force of law.
- (iii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its allotted powers, together with regulations, rules, and orders made thereunder.
- (iv) Imperial laws binding New South Wales as part of the British Empire, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia, or as a State.

The last-named, however, relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.

The proper subjects for federal legislation are limited in number. In some cases federal powers of legislation are exclusive, in others concurrent with those of the State. In all cases of conflict valid federal laws override State laws. The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament are confined mainly to public law, and to those matters of private law on which interstate uniformity is desirable. The greater part of private law is enacted by the State Parliament.

The legal system of New South Wales is highly developed, having been modelled closely on that of England by incorporating into the body of local law and legal procedure leading features from the English system.

The main features of the system are that established law is enforced by public law courts by judges who hold office until they reach a prescribed retiring age, subject only to good behaviour, as determined by Parliament; the advocates employed at law are subject to the special control of the Supreme Court; and officers of police or prisons are answerable at law for the manner in which their duties are performed.

The jurisdictions of the courts of law are distributed in such a way as to secure prompt trial. Minor civil and criminal cases are relegated to Courts of Petty Sessions within the districts in which they arise, and more important civil cases are heard before a judge of the District Court, who also presides in criminal jurisdiction over Courts of Quarter Sessions.

The Supreme Court of New South Wales has jurisdiction in all matters of law arising in the State, except certain matters of a federal nature, which are reserved for the High Court of Australia. It may delegate certain of its powers, and exercise general powers of supervision over the administration of justice through its right to issue and enforce writs and to hear appeals.

A number of courts of law have been established to deal with certain special matters, viz., Licensing Courts, Taxation Courts of Review, (Mining) Wardens' Courts, Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Valuation Court, and, among criminal courts of magisterial rank, Coroners' Courts and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Special matters arising under the various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. A Transport Appeal Court, consisting of a District Court Judge, hears appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities.

The external courts of law, whose jurisdiction extends to New South Wales are the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (appellate only), and the High Court of Australia (original in certain matters and appellate in other matters).

Jurisdiction under federal laws is generally exercisable by any State court, presided over by a magistrate or judge, subject to the same limitations as are imposed on their jurisdictions under State laws.

FUGITIVE OFFENDERS AND EXTRADITION.

By the Service and Execution of Process Act (Federal), civil process commenced in any State of the Commonwealth may be served in any other, and judgment obtained in any State may be enforced in any other. In criminal proceedings, warrants issued in one State and endorsed in another may be duly executed in that State and the fugitive surrendered.

Special arrangements governing these matters as between different parts of the British Empire are made by the Fugitive Offenders' Act, 1881 (Imperial).

Extradition to foreign countries is governed by Imperial Acts, or local Acts of special sanction, under treaties concluded with the countries concerned, but such treaties may be arranged only by the Imperial Government, and these are usually made applicable to the whole Empire.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW.

Ministers of the Crown.

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres, and a table of Acts administered by each Minister, may be found in "The New South Wales Parliamentary Companion." Usually an Attorney-General and a Minister of Justice are appointed, but sometimes these offices are combined and a Solicitor-General is included in the Cabinet. Sometimes the Solicitor-General is a salaried public servant. There is also a Crown Solicitor—a salaried public servant.

The Attorney-General is charged with the conduct of business relating to the higher courts (such as Supreme and District Courts), the offices of the Crown Solicitor, Crown Prosecutors, Clerk of the Peace, and Parliamentary draftsmen, as well as statute law consolidation and certain Acts, including the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act and the Poor Persons' Legal Remedies Act. Furthermore, he corresponds with other Ministers on questions of State on which his legal opinion is required, and with judges on matters within his control, initiates and defends proceedings by or against the State, and determines whether prosecution lies in cases of indictable offences.

The Minister of Justice supervises the working of the magistrates' courts, of gaols and penal establishments, the infliction of punishment and execution of sentences, also the operations of the various offices connected with the Supreme and District Courts. He administers Acts of Parliament relating to justices, juries, coroners, prisons and prisoners, criminals, inebriates, registration of firms, companies, and licensed trades and callings.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales are styled "Justices," and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. No person may be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of five years standing. In addition to exercising legal jurisdiction the judges have power to make rules governing court procedure and to control the admission to practice of barristers and solicitors and to supervise their conduct.

A judge is immune from prosecution for the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office "during good behaviour" until the age of seventy years at a salary fixed by statute. By these provisions the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive, but a judge may be removed from office by the Crown on the address of both Houses of Parliament. Each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court.

Judges of the District Court.

Any barrister of five years standing or attorney of seven years standing may be appointed as judge of the District Court by the Governor to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court in districts allotted by the Governor. Such persons hold office during ability and good behaviour up to the age of 70 years. They may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour subject first to appeal to the Governor-in-Council. A judge may not engage in the practice of the legal profession. The chairman of the Workers' Compensation Commission has the same status as a District Court Judge.

Other Officers of the Courts.

Certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices in addition to their judicial duties, but special officers are appointed for certain purposes in the administration of justice, viz., Crown Prosecutors to act in Criminal Courts in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, Clerks of Petty Sessions, the Clerk of the Peace and his deputies, to act as Clerks for the Courts of the Quarter Sessions, Registrars of the Small Debts and District Courts, and bailiffs.

In connection with the Supreme Court there are two important officers in addition to those connected with special jurisdictions, viz., the Prothonotary and the Sheriff.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court is its principal officer in the common law and criminal jurisdiction. He acts as registrar of the Courts of Matrimonial Causes, Admiralty, and Criminal Appeal. The Prothonotary or his deputy may be empowered under rules of the court to transact business usually transacted by a judge sitting in chambers, except in respect of matters relating to the liberty of the subject.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900. There is a Sheriff and Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff—usually a Police Magistrate. The functions of the Sheriff include the enforcement of judgments

and execution of writs of the Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries, and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

Magistrates.

Magistrates are appointed from among members of the Public Service unless it is certified by the Public Service Board that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have attained the full age of thirty-five years, and have passed the prescribed examination in law. They hold office at the pleasure of the Governor.

Within the districts of the Metropolis, Parramatta, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Bathurst, and Wollongong, the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised exclusively by Stipendiary Magistrates. In country districts jurisdiction in Petty Sessions is exercised by Police Magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices in minor cases. Police Magistrates were first appointed in 1837, and Stipendiary Magistrates in 1881.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions comprise those of Justices of the Peace, explained later. In addition they usually act in country centres as District Registrars in Bankruptcy, Revising Magistrates, visiting Justices to gaols, Deputy Sheriffs, Mining Wardens, and Industrial Magistrates.

Justices of the Peace.

Persons of mature age and good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths. Women became eligible for the office under the Women's Legal Status Act, 1918.

The functions of justices are numerous, extending over the administration of justice generally, the maintenance of peace, and the judicial duties of the office. The judicial powers are explained in connection with the Courts of Petty Sessions, and other duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths, and certification of documents.

On 31st December, 1933, there were approximately 28,500 Justices of the Peace in New South Wales, including 1,300 women.

Registration of Legal Documents, etc.

The Registrar-General in New South Wales registers certain occurrences and transactions of special legal significance as prescribed by Act of Parliament. Registrations are made of births, deaths, and marriages; of deeds, titles to land, transfers, land leases; of mortgages and liens; of companies and firms, and of documents under the Real Property Act; of bills of sale; and of instruments under the Newspapers and Printing and certain other Acts. Compulsory registration of certain types of businesses is enforced by the Business Names Act, 1934, by which the Registration of Firms Act, 1902, was repealed.

The documents relating to registration are usually available for inspection by the public. Fees are charged in most cases for registration and for inspection. The amount collected as fees for registration, inspection, and searches, and for public documents sold by the Registrar-General during 1932, was £117,743, and in 1933 it was £123,742, of which £77,232 was collected by the Lands Titles Branch, and £40,989 by the Deeds Branch.

The registration of patents, copyrights, trade marks, and designs, devolves upon the federal authorities. A patent granted under the Commonwealth law is afforded protection in all the States, and in the Territory of Papua.

for sixteen years. The copyright in a book, the performing right in a dramatic or musical work, and the lecturing right in a lecture, continue for the author's life and fifty years after his death. The British Copyright Act, subject to certain modifications, is in force in the Commonwealth under the Copyright Act, 1912.

The registration of a trade-mark protects it for fourteen years, but may be renewed from time to time. An industrial design may be protected for five years, and the period extended to fifteen years, provided it is used in Australia within two years of registration.

Under the various Imperial and Federal Acts, arrangements may be made by means of reciprocal legislation for the protection in other countries of patents, copyrights, trade-marks, and designs. In all cases the rights of holders under the legislation of a State were conserved.

Public Trustee.

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913, as amended in 1923. The Public Trustee may act as trustee under a will, or marriage or other settlement; executor of a will; administrator under a will where the executor declines to act, is dead or absent from the State; administrator of intestate estates; and as agent or attorney for any person who authorises him so to act. In general the Public Trustee takes out probate or letters of administration in the Probate Court in the ordinary way, but he may file an election to administer in that court in certain cases in testacy or intestacy where the gross value of the estate does not exceed £400. He may act also as manager, guardian, or receiver of the estate of an insane or incapable person, or as guardian or receiver of the estate of an infant. He is a *corporation sole* with perpetual succession and a seal of office and is subject to the control and orders of the Supreme Court.

Where the net value of an intestate estate does not exceed £100, the Public Trustee may pay the whole amount direct to the widow, and he may apply the share of an infant, not exceeding £500, to the maintenance of the infant. As attorney or agent he may collect rents or interest on investments, supervise repairs, prepare taxation returns, and pay taxes, etc. Agents of the Trustee are appointed in towns throughout the State.

Operations are not conducted for profit, and the fees and commission chargeable are regulated to provide sufficient money to cover working expenses only. The accounts of the Public Trust Office are audited by the Auditor-General.

The following is a summary of the transactions during the last five years:—

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Estates received for Administration	2,246	1,991	1,944	1,842	1,902
£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount Received*	1,298,118	1,049,138	890,816	1,021,151	1,138,954
Amount Paid*	1,942,154	1,041,634	844,309	1,012,747	1,128,903
Commission and Fees †	44,857	44,954	48,653	43,635	43,906
Unclaimed Money—					
Paid into Treasury	11,902	5,481	22,261	15,935	18,626
Subsequently Claimed... ..	310	374	346	716	2,779
Credit Balances of Estates	5,600,624	6,410,847	6,743,050	6,867,924	7,222,825

* Trust Moneys.

† Office Revenue.

The cost of administration amounted to £40,522 in 1931-32, to £38,967 in 1932-33, and to £38,605 in 1933-34. The amounts shown in the foregoing table are inclusive of transactions in connection with the funds of the Destitute Children Asylum, the Matraville Soldiers' Settlement, and the sale of land under the Local Government Act, which it is the function of the Public Trustee to administer. In addition, the Public Trustee has also the responsibility of controlling properties in the Dacey Garden Suburb, and of administering the National Relief Fund of New South Wales.

Under the Companies (Receiver and Manager) Act, 1934, the Public Trustee was appointed as Receiver and Manager of certain companies, the affairs of which were under investigation by a Royal Commission.

JURY SYSTEM.

Crimes and misdemeanours prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or Courts of Quarter Sessions must be tried before a jury of twelve persons, who find as to the facts of the case, the punishment being determined by the judge. Most civil cases may be tried before a special jury of four persons, or a jury of twelve persons, upon application and with the consent of the court. The jury in such cases determines questions of fact and assesses damages. The procedure in relation to juries is governed principally by the Jury Act, 1912, and its amendments, and other Acts regulate special cases.

Persons liable to service on juries include, with certain exceptions, any man above the age of 21 years residing in New South Wales, and having a clear yearly income of £30 or more from real and personal estate, or a real and personal estate of the value of £300 or more. The principal exceptions are foreign subjects, who have not resided in New South Wales for at least seven years, and certain persons attainted of treason or felony. Men specially exempt include judges, members of Parliament, certain public officers, officers of the public service of the Commonwealth, members of the defence forces, employees of the State Governments, clergymen, barristers, solicitors, magistrates, police officers, doctors, dentists, chemists, schoolmasters, certain employees of banks, incapacitated persons, and men above the age of 60 years who claim exemption. Women are not liable for service on juries.

A jurors' list is compiled annually in October for each Petty Sessions District by the senior police officer. This list is made available for public inspection, and revised in December before a magistrate. Lists of persons qualified and liable to serve on special juries are prepared also. They include persons of prescribed avocations.

The jurors summoned to hear an issue are decided by lot. Accused persons and the Crown each have the right to challenge eight jurors in criminal cases, and twenty in capital cases, without assigning reasons. In civil cases twice the number of jurors required are summoned, and one-fourth of the number is struck off by each party to the case.

In criminal cases the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. Where agreement is not reached within twelve hours, the jury may be discharged, and the accused tried before another jury. In civil cases the verdict of three-fourths of the jury may be accepted after six hours' deliberation, but failing agreement within twelve hours, the jury is discharged and a new trial held.

LEGAL PROFESSION.

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by regulations of the Supreme Court, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate studentships at law and specify the legal examinations which must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors. By the Legal Practitioners Act, 1898-1935, provision has been made for the admission of conveyancers as solicitors and the discontinuance of the grant of conveyancer's certificates; for the examination of accounts of solicitors and conveyancers; and for the establishment and administration of a solicitors' fidelity guarantee fund.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales, but the Supreme Court may suspend or remove from the roll any solicitor for proven misconduct or malpractice. Barristers have, in general, no legal right to fees for their services in court, but scales of charges for certain services rendered by solicitors are prescribed by regulation and in certain instances costs of suits are taxed off by an officer of the Supreme Court.

The following table shows the number of members of the legal profession in practice at intervals since 1911, and illustrates the increase in numbers in recent years:—

End of Year.	Barristers.	Solicitors.		
		Sydney.	Country.	Total.
1911	156	603	411	1,014
1921	185	681	431	1,112
1929	233	972	517	1,489
1930	235	988	555	1,543
1931	236	1,013	568	1,581
1932	257	1,020	586	1,606
1933	259	1,048	*600	1,648

* In addition, there were 5 solicitors practising in the Federal Capital Territory.

The number of barristers at the end of 1933 included 29 King's Counsel. The number stated in the table does not include the District Court judges, the Master in Equity, magistrates, State officials who are barristers, non-practising barristers, nor those on the roll—but not resident—in New South Wales. There were also 56 certified conveyancers.

Barristers are organised under the Council of the Bar of New South Wales, and solicitors under the Incorporated Law Institute of New South Wales. There is also a Society of Notaries.

Poor Persons' Legal Expenses.

Under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1907, a person committed for trial for an indictable offence may apply for legal aid for his defence before the jury is sworn. If the judge or committing magistrate considers that the person is without adequate means, and that such legal aid should be supplied, the Attorney-General may arrange for the defence of the accused and for payment of expenses of all material witnesses.

The Poor Persons' Legal Remedies Act, 1918, authorises judges to make rules regulating the practice and procedure, and the costs and fees payable in respect of proceedings to which poor persons are parties. Such pro-

ceedings may not be instituted without permission, and judges to whom applications for permission are made are authorised to act as conciliators. The rules made under this Act do not apply to criminal proceedings.

Barristers and solicitors have enrolled under this Act to give their services free of charge on being assigned in a proper case. Out-of-pocket expenses are paid by the Crown.

COURTS OF CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Court).

A limited civil jurisdiction is conferred by the Small Debts Recovery Act, 1912, on magistrates and justices sitting as Small Debts Courts to determine, in a summary way according to equity and good conscience, actions for the recovery of debt or damages. The jurisdiction of these courts is limited to cases involving not more than £50. A police or stipendiary magistrate may exercise the full jurisdiction of the court, two justices of the peace may hear cases involving amounts up to £30, and one justice up to £5. In cases of indefinite demands jurisdiction extends only to cases involving £10, or, by consent of the parties, up to £30, but the courts may not deal with matters involving titles to freehold or future rights.

In general, appeal may be made from a decision of the court only when it exceeds its jurisdiction or violates natural justice.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may enter judgment in cases of default of defence, or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailiffs as are appointed from time to time for the service and execution of judgments.

Particulars of the transactions of Small Debts Courts during the last five years are shown below:—

Year.	Plaints entered.	Verdicts for Plaintiff.		Executions issued.	Garnishee Orders issued.
		Number.	Amount.		
			£		
1929	92,016	39,153	395,233	14,321	7,239
1930	92,054	45,147	462,803	17,089	7,665
1931	71,509	40,412	397,902	16,318	5,722
1932	58,384	30,864	318,348	10,445	4,677
1933	63,999	36,316	372,065	7,427	5,305

In garnishee cases the Court may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt, and by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. In respect of wages or salary, garnishee orders may be made only for so much as exceeds £2 per week. The garnishee cases numbered 5,305 in 1933 and 4,677 in 1932.

DISTRICT COURTS.

District Courts have been in existence in New South Wales since 1858 as intermediaries between the Small Debts Courts and the Supreme Court. They are presided over by judges with special legal training, who have jurisdiction only over cases arising in districts allotted to them. Sittings are held at places and times appointed by the Governor-in-Council. There are nine District Court Judges and arrangements were made for sittings in sixty-three districts in 1934. The courts sit at intervals during ten months of the year in Sydney, and three or more times per year in important country towns. A registrar and other officers are attached to each court.

Ordinarily cases are heard by a judge sitting alone, but a jury may be empanelled by direction of the judge, or upon demand by either plaintiff or defendant, in any case where the amount claimed exceeds £20. The jurisdiction of the Court extends over issues of fact in equity, probate, and divorce proceedings remitted by the Supreme Court, and over actions at Common Law involving an amount not exceeding £400, or £200 where a title to land is involved.

The findings of the District Court are intended to be final, but new trials may be granted, and appeals may be made to the Supreme Court in certain cases.

Particulars of suits brought in District Courts in their original jurisdictions during the last five years are given in the following table:—

Year.	Causes Tried.		Causes Discontinued or Settled without hearing.	Judgment for Plaintiff by Default, Confession, or Agreement.	Causes referred to Arbitration.	Total Suits disposed of.	Total Suits arising during Year.	Causes Pending and in Arrear.
	Verdict for Plaintiff.	Verdict for Defendant (including Nonsuit, etc.).						
1929	1,353	451	3,665	7,405	9	12,883	14,144	6,289
1930	1,373	474	4,123	9,204	4	15,178	15,710	6,821
1931	1,230	479	3,217	7,939	...	12,915	11,538	5,444
1932	1,228	343	2,856	6,438	...	10,865	10,060	4,639
1933	1,087	329	2,779	6,652	...	10,847	10,662	4,454

Of the causes tried during 1933, 115 were tried by jury and 1,301 without a jury. The amount of judgment for plaintiffs during the year was £320,163.

In addition to the suits covered by the foregoing table a considerable amount of work is done in the District Courts under various Acts.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1824 under the Charter of Justice. Jurisdiction is exercised by a Chief Justice and not more than eight Puisne Judges, of whom four are engaged usually in the Common Law and Criminal jurisdictions, and the remainder in Equity, Bankruptcy, Probate, Lunacy, and Matrimonial Causes.

The Court possesses original jurisdiction over all litigious matters arising in the State (other than special matters concerning land and industrial arbitration), in certain cases where extra territorial jurisdiction has been conferred, in Admiralty, and in appeal. Its original jurisdiction is exercised usually by one judge. The procedure and practice of the Court are defined by statute, or regulated by rules which may be made by any three or more judges. In proper cases appeals may be carried from findings of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia or to the Privy Council.

Particulars are given below of each division of the civil jurisdiction of the Court.

Common Law Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Common Law extends to cases not falling within any other jurisdiction. Actions are tried usually in the first instance in sittings at nisi prius, before one judge and a jury of four, or of twelve in special cases. A jury may be dispensed with by consent of both parties and under statutes governing certain cases. A judge may sit "in chambers" to deal with questions not requiring to be argued in court.

The following table gives particulars of causes set down and writs issued in the Supreme and Circuit Courts (Common Law Jurisdiction) during the last five years. The number of writs issued includes cases which were settled by the parties without further litigation.

Particulars.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Writs Issued	8,139	10,064	6,857	4,907	4,734
Judgments Signed	3,928	4,835	4,040	2,654	2,706
Causes Tried—					
Verdict for Plaintiff	251	217	211	154	172
“ Defendant	78	71	70	63	49
Jury Disagreed	1	2	3	2	1
Nonsuits	26	15	21	18	26
Total	356	305	305	237	248
Causes—					
Not proceeded with	400	423	372	315	206
Referred to Arbitration... ..	1	1	1	..	..
Total Causes dealt with ...	757	729	678	552	454

Litigation in this jurisdiction, as indicated by the number of writs issued, has decreased since 1930. The difference between the number of writs issued and judgments signed indicates the extent to which suits are not proceeded with, and the difference between the number of judgments signed and the number of causes tried indicates the extent to which cases are settled without legal proceedings in court.

Equity Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Equity (which includes infancy) is exercised by the Chief Judge in Equity, by the Judge in Bankruptcy sitting in Equity, or by either sitting with two other Judges. The procedure of the Court is governed by the Equity Act, 1901, and subsidiary rules. The jurisdiction extends to granting equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognised at Common Law and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctions, writs of specific performance, and a jurisdiction in infancy. The Court in making binding declarations of right may obtain the assistance of specialists such as actuaries, engineers, or other persons. In deciding legal rights incidental to its cases, it exercises all the powers of the Common Law jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and may award damages in certain cases.

Attached to the Court there is a Master in Equity who performs administrative duties and performs judicial functions where directed in determining certain minor matters, such as conducting inquiries, taking accounts, and taxing costs. He is also Registrar of the Court, and controls the records and funds within its charge.

The transactions in Equity during the year ended 30th June, 1934, included the following:—Decrees 134, orders on motions and petitions 1,158, orders by Judge in Chambers 300, and Masters' orders 5. In 1932, 88 decrees, 1,049 orders on motions and petitions, and 318 orders by Judge in Chambers were made.

Lunacy Jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction in Lunacy in the Supreme Court is exercised as a separate jurisdiction by the Chief Judge in Equity. There is a Master in Lunacy (who is also Master in Equity) to perform administrative work and manage

estates. The Court upon hearing evidence, with or without examination of the person, may declare any person to be of unsound mind or incapable of managing his own affairs, or it may direct that such question be determined by a jury of four or twelve persons. When such a declaration is made the Master in Lunacy may assume the management of such person's estate until his discharge or death, or a committee of management may be appointed subject to supervision by the Master in Lunacy.

The amount of Trust funds of insane persons and patients controlled by the Master in Lunacy at 30th June, 1933, was £1,114,883, and £1,096,205 at 30th June, 1934. In 1933 and 1934, respectively, the funds comprised mortgages £197,757 and £176,873, Commonwealth Government securities £735,766 and £698,422, and fixed deposits £144,015 and £182,018, cash £15,134 and £15,548, Commonwealth Savings Bank deposits £22,231 and £23,344. In addition there were assets of considerable value in the form of scrip, real estate, etc. A deduction ranging up to 4 per cent. from the net income of insane persons and patients whose estates are managed by the Master in Lunacy amounted in 1932-33 to £5,166, and the fees collected to £228. Deductions made in 1933-34 amounted to £7,811, and fees collected to £237.

Bankruptcy Jurisdiction.

Bankruptcy law and procedure in New South Wales were virtually codified by a consolidating Act passed in 1898. The State law has been superseded by the Bankruptcy Act of the Commonwealth which came into force on 1st August, 1928, so that the State Act applies only to matters not dealt with in the federal Act, and to proceedings pending at 1st August, 1928.

Under the federal law any person unable to meet his debts may surrender his estate for the benefit of his creditors, or the latter may apply for compulsory sequestration under certain conditions provided the aggregate amount of indebtedness exceeds £50. Upon the issue of an order of sequestration the property of the bankrupt vests in the official receiver named in the order, and no creditor has any remedy against the property or person of the bankrupt except by appeal to the Court. Under certain conditions a bankrupt may compound with his creditors or enter into a scheme of arrangement, if approved by the Court.

An Inspector-General in Bankruptcy has been appointed under the Commonwealth Act, and bankruptcy jurisdiction in New South Wales, which forms one of the federal bankruptcy districts, is vested in the Supreme Court of the State. One judge in particular exercises the jurisdiction, but for purposes of convenience all the Supreme Court Justices are invested with bankruptcy jurisdiction. A Federal Court of Bankruptcy has been constituted also, in terms of an amending Act passed in July, 1930.

The Court has power to decide questions of priorities and other questions of law affecting a bankrupt estate. Questions of fact may be tried before a jury.

The Registrar in Bankruptcy has such duties as the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth directs, or as are prescribed, and he exercises powers of an administrative nature delegated by the Court. He may hear debtors' petitions, make full examination of bankrupts or of persons suspected to be indebted to a bankrupt, make sequestration orders, and grant orders of discharge where the applications are not opposed. There are deputy registrars in the country districts.

Official receivers who manage assigned estates for the benefit of creditors, act under the general authority of the Attorney-General and are controlled by the Court, and the receiverships of particular estates were dis-

tributed amongst them by the Court, but during 1933 a permanent officer of the Commonwealth was appointed as official receiver. Persons registered by the Court as qualified to act as trustees, as well as the official receiver, may be appointed by resolution of the creditors to manage sequestrated estates.

Particulars of the operations in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act of the Commonwealth are shown in the chapter of this Year Book relating to Private Finance.

Probate Jurisdiction.

Probate jurisdiction extends over all property, real or personal, in New South Wales of deceased persons, testate or intestate. The jurisdiction is exercised by a Probate Judge, or by any judge acting on his behalf. By probate rule of 18th October, 1906, the Registrar in Probate exercises jurisdiction in granting probate and letters of administration in all matters where no contention has arisen. The Registrar or any interested party may refer any matter to the Court. The Registrar also exercises jurisdiction in minor dealings affecting estates where no objection is raised by any interested party.

Until the granting of probate or letters of administration the property of deceased persons vests in the Chief Justice, and cannot be legally dealt with except in minor matters. In this way the rights of the successors, the creditors, and the State are safeguarded. Cases of disputed wills are tried by the Judge, with or without a jury, to determine issues of fact, and jurisdiction is exercised over administrators and executors.

The following table shows the number and values of estates dealt with in the past five years:—

Year.	Probates Granted.		Letters of Administration.		Total.	
	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.
		£		£		£
1929	5,355	23,010,133	2,795	3,079,249	8,150	26,089,382
1930	4,616	23,460,033	2,623	2,693,246	7,239	26,153,279
1931	4,574	19,049,172	2,195	2,201,860	6,769	21,251,032
1932	4,900	19,705,399	2,546	2,339,712	7,446	22,105,111
1933	5,281	20,225,220	2,211	2,614,996	7,492	22,840,216

The values shown above represent the gross value of estates, inclusive of those not subject to duty, and of estates dealt with by the Public Trustee. In some cases probate or letters of administration are taken out a second time and such estates are duplicated in the foregoing figures. Where estates are less than £300 in value probate or letters of administration may be granted on personal application to the Registrar, without the intervention of a solicitor.

Jurisdiction in Matrimonial Causes (Divorce).

This jurisdiction was conferred on the Supreme Court by the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1873. Previously marriages could be dissolved only by special Act of Parliament. This Act, with its amendments, was consolidated in 1899. A Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed Judge in Divorce, but any other judge may act for him. The forms of relief granted are dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, declaration of nullity of marriage, and orders for restitution of conjugal rights. Orders for the custody of children, alimony, damages, and settlement of marriage property may be made. Decrees for the dissolution of marriage are usually made provisional for a short period, and absolute at the expiration thereof if no reason to the contrary is shown, *e.g.*, collusion.

The grounds on which dissolution may be granted on petition and the conditions as to domicile have been set out in previous issues of this Year Book.

The following statement shows the number of petitions in matrimonial causes made and granted in New South Wales during the past five years in comparison with the average per year in quinquennial periods since 1908:—

Year.	Petitions for Divorce, Judicial Separation, and Nullity of Marriage Lodged.	Number of Petitions Granted.					Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	
		Divorces.		Petitions for Judicial Separation Granted.	Nullity of Marriage.		Petitions.	Decrees granted
		Decrees <i>Nisi</i> Granted.	Decrees <i>Nisi</i> made Absolute.		Decrees <i>Nisi</i> Granted.	Decrees <i>Nisi</i> made Absolute.		
1908-12*	453	260	260	12	4	4	28	18
1913-17*	642	393	342	9	3	3	74	51
1918-22*	1,041	672	562	13	7	5	236	141
1923-27*	1,391	992	903	13	9	8	266	168
1929	1,595	1,132	1,066	17	17	12	315	192
1930	1,476	1,141	933	7	13	11	298	179
1931	1,303	897	1,076	3	8	8	281	170
1932	1,516	1,063	846	17	9	7	330	189
1933	1,611	1,089	1,008	22	9	6	333	234

* Average per year.

The number of petitions lodged in *forma pauperis* during 1933 was 952, of which 816 were for divorce, 10 for nullity of marriage, 8 for judicial separation, and 118 for restitution of conjugal rights.

The number of petitioners of each sex in cases where decrees for divorce or nullity of marriage were made absolute, or judicial separation was granted, during each of the past ten years was as follow:—

Year in which Petition was granted.	Number of Successful Petitions lodged by			Year in which Petition was granted.	Number of Successful Petitions lodged by		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.		Husband.	Wife.	Total.
1924	359	486	845	1929	429	666	1,095
1925	439	645	1,084	1930	396	555	951
1926	323	524	847	1931	440	647	1,087
1927	421	667	1,088	1932	362	508	870
1928	373	554	927	1933	429	697	1,036

The proportion of the petitions lodged by husbands is about 40 per cent.

The grounds of suits in which decrees for divorce or nullity of marriage were made absolute during each of the past five years were as follow:—

Ground of Suit.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Adultery	249	202	265	226	228
Bigamy	6	7	7	6	4
Cruelty and Repeated Assaults	9	5	5	7	5
„ „ Habitual Drunkenness	15	15	16	14	8
Desertion	611	552	612	450	596
Habitual Drunkenness and Neglect to Support, or Neglect of Domestic Duties	21	22	29	14	17
Non-compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights	156	135	142	131	150
Other	11	6	8	5	6
Total	1,078	944	1,084	853	1,014

In the 1,008 cases in which decrees for divorce were made absolute during 1933 the duration of marriage was as follows:—Under 5 years, 52; 5-9 years, 358; 10-14 years, 251; 15-19 years, 160. In 159 cases the duration was between 20 and 30 years; in 25 it was between 30 and 40 years; and in 3 between 40 and 50 years. In the cases of 342 marriages there were no children; one child in 295 cases; two children, 195; three children, 102; four children, 40; and five or more children in 30 cases. In 4 cases the details were not stated.

Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty was conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales on 1st July, 1911, by Order-in-Council, under the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act (Imperial), 1890. The Court may sit also as a Prize Court by authority of a proclamation of August, 1914, under the Prize Courts Act (Imperial), 1894.

Courts of Marine Inquiry.

Cases of shipwreck or casualty to British vessels, or the detention of any ships alleged to be unseaworthy, and charges of misconduct against officers of British vessels arising on or near the coast of New South Wales, or on any ship registered at or proceeding to any port therein, are heard by one or more authorised Judges of the District Court or Police or Stipendiary Magistrates sitting with two or more assessors as a Court of Marine Inquiry.

The proceedings of the Court are governed by the Navigation Acts of the State and Commonwealth.

Licensing Courts.

Under the Liquor Act of 1912 and its amendments, a Licensing Court in each of the licensing districts in New South Wales deals with applications for new licenses, renewals, removals, or transfers of existing licenses to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors.

Three police magistrates, appointed as licensing magistrates, constitute the Licensing Courts for all the districts of the State. The same magistrates constitute the Licenses Reduction Board. They may delegate minor functions to a police or stipendiary magistrate. The Court sits as an open court, and appeals from its decisions lie to the District Court.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licenses Reduction Board are shown in the chapter entitled "Social Conditions" at page 677.

Fair Rents Courts.

These courts were established under the Fair Rents Act, 1915, for the regulation of the rents of dwellings let at a rental not exceeding the rate of £3 per week. The jurisdiction was extended in 1926 to retail shops at rentals not exceeding £6 per week, but it was curtailed by an amendment passed in 1928, which provided also that the Fair Rents Act would cease to have effect on 1st July, 1933.

Particulars of the operations of the Courts were published in the chapter "Food and Prices" of the Year Book for 1931-32 at page 721.

(Mining) Wardens' Courts.

By virtue of the Mining Act, 1906, and amendments, mining wardens may hold courts to determine disputes within their districts as to the possession of mining lands, or claims under mining contracts. In general their procedure is summary, and their decisions final, but appeal lies in certain cases to a District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court or, on points of law, by way of stating a case to the Supreme Court.

Taxation Courts of Review.

Judges of the District Courts have been authorised to sit as Taxation Courts of Review under the Land and Income Tax Act, 1895, and the Income Tax (Management) Act, 1928. The jurisdiction extends to the hearing and determining of appeals lodged against assessments by the Commissioner of Taxation by persons within the local jurisdiction of the Court. Points of law may be referred to the Supreme Court, but otherwise no appeal is allowed.

Industrial Tribunals.

A system of industrial arbitration was inaugurated in 1901, when courts of law were established to determine certain disputes between employers and employees relating to working conditions. The system has been changed fundamentally from time to time, and the statutory basis of the present system is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, with subsequent amendments. The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926, substituted an Industrial Commission for the former Court of Industrial Arbitration as from 15th April, 1926.

The constitution of the Industrial Commission, as provided by the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act passed in December, 1927, consists of a President and two other members, holding office during good behaviour with the same status and rights as a puisne Judge of the Supreme Court. Persons eligible for appointment as a member of the Commission are puisne judges of the Supreme Court, District Court Judges, barristers of five years standing, and solicitors of seven years standing. The Commission has authority to adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes, lockouts or unlawful dismissals and may summons any person to a compulsory conference; to inquire into any industrial matter referred by the Minister; to determine a standard of living and to declare the living wage; to hold conferences regarding the settlement of any industrial matter; to hear appeals under the Act and to exercise the powers of the Board of Trade under the Monopolies Act. By an amending Act, passed in 1932, the Commission is empowered to determine the standard hours to be worked in industries within its jurisdiction. There is a Conciliation Commissioner appointed for a term of seven years, who exercises powers formerly residing in conciliation committees. Additional conciliation commissioners may be appointed.

Conciliation committees may be established for various industries on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission, but the Conciliation Commissioner may sit with or without the members of the committee, to inquire into industrial matters and to make awards governing working conditions. If members sit with the Commissioner, they sit as assessors only and are without voting powers. The Commissioner has original jurisdiction in respect of industrial matters arising in industries in respect of which the Industrial Arbitration Act applies.

The Act of 1932 provided for the appointment of an Apprenticeship Commissioner, and he, and the members of the Conciliation Committee for an industry, constitute the apprenticeship council for that industry, with power to regulate wages, hours and other conditions of apprenticeship.

Industrial magistrates are appointed under the Act of 1912, with jurisdiction over cases arising out of non-compliance with awards, and statutes governing working conditions of employees. Their powers are cognate with those of police magistrates.

Details of the constitution and operations of these tribunals are published in the chapter relating to "Industrial Arbitration."

Workers' Compensation Commission.

A special and exclusive jurisdiction was conferred on the Workers' Compensation Commission to determine all questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act, which came into force on 1st July, 1926, and its amendments. The Commission is a body corporate, with perpetual succession, and it consists of a barrister of five years standing, appointed as chairman with the same status, salary, and rights as a District Court Judge, together with two members appointed for a period of seven years and representing employers and employees respectively. A medical referee may be summoned to sit as assessor with the Commission.

The Chairman alone decides points of law, but, on other matters the decision of the Commission is that of a majority of its members. Either the chairman or a majority of the Commission may refer any question of law for the decision of the Supreme Court by way of stating a case, but the determinations of the Commission on matters of fact are final, and may not be challenged in any court. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia.

For the purpose of conducting its proceedings the Commission has the powers of a Commissioner under the Royal Commissions Act, 1923.

During the year 1933-34, the Commission in open Court dealt with 1,162 applications for determination regarding the liability of employers to pay compensation and in Chambers considered 1,104 applications by dependents of deceased workers, or by workers under a legal disability. In 1932-33, 1,014 applications were dealt with in open Court, and 879 applications were disposed of in Chambers. Further particulars relating to compensation are shown in the chapter relating to Employment.

*Land Boards.**

Local Land Boards each consisting of a salaried chairman, usually possessing legal and administrative experience, and of two other members (paid by fees) possessing local knowledge, were first appointed under the Crown Lands Act of 1884. These boards sit as open courts, and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions. Their functions are to determine questions under the Crown Lands Acts, and other matters referred by the Minister. Sittings are held as required at appointed places in each of twelve Land Board Districts in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State. There are also special Land Boards for the Yanco, Mirrool, and Ccomealla Irrigation Areas.

The management and control of Crown Lands in the Western Division of the State is vested in a Commissioner, and Land Boards, constituted similarly to those in the other territorial divisions function in the determination of the law in relation to lands in that division.

1910

Land and Valuation Court.

The Land Court of Appeal, established originally in 1839, was re-constituted at the close of 1921 as the Land and Valuation Court. This court is presided over by a judge, whose status is equal to that of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and who may sit as an open court at such places as he determines, with two assessors in an advisory capacity. The procedure of the court is governed by rules made by the Judge, who also exercises powers over witnesses and the production of evidence similar to those of a Judge in the Supreme Court. On questions of fact the decisions of the Judge are final, but appeal may be made to the Supreme Court against his decision on points of law.

* See, also, chapter on Land Legislation and Settlement.

Broadly stated, the functions of the court are to hear and determine the more important matters and appeals arising under the Crown Lands Acts and cognate Acts, cases involving the ratable-ness of lands and the more important appeals from valuations made by the Valuer-General or by valuers under the Local Government Act.

COURTS OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION.

By the Commonwealth Judiciary Act, 1903-1927, jurisdiction under federal laws is vested in the courts of the States within the limits of their several jurisdictions, as to locality, subject-matter, etc. Justices of the Peace are, however, excluded from exercising federal jurisdiction. Certain Acts (*e.g.*, the Postal Act and Customs Act) also confer jurisdiction in special cases on State Courts. Bankruptcy jurisdiction under federal legislation is vested in the Supreme Court of New South Wales. A Federal Court of Bankruptcy was constituted in 1930.

There are two Commonwealth courts which possess certain jurisdiction, exclusive of State courts, *viz.*, the High Court of Australia and the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. An account of the latter court is given in the chapter of this volume entitled "Industrial Arbitration."

The High Court of Australia was established in 1903, and consists of a Chief Justice and five puisne justices. Its principal seat is at the seat of Government, but sittings are held in the various States, and district registrars are appointed as required. The jurisdiction of the Court, which may be exercised in the first instance by one judge, is exclusive with regard to suits between States or any State and the Commonwealth, matters arising directly under a treaty, or writs of mandamus or prohibition against a federal officer or court. The High Court is constituted also as a Court of Appeal for Australia. The Federal Court of Bankruptcy consists of one or two Judges appointed by the Governor-General by Commission.

LOWER COURTS OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Courts of Petty Sessions (Police Courts).

These Courts are held daily in large centres, and periodically, as occasion demands, in small centres. They operate under various statutes (chiefly the Crimes Act, 1900, Police Offences Act, 1901, and Vagrancy Act, 1902), which describe the nature of offences, penalties, and certain procedure, and prescribe the number of justices or magistrates for the trial of various offences. Cases are heard by a Stipendiary Magistrate in the Sydney, Broken Hill, Parramatta, Newcastle, Bathurst, and Wollongong districts, and in other districts by a Police Magistrate, or by Justices of the Peace. The procedure is governed in a general way by the Justices Act, 1902, and its amendments. These courts deal with minor offences, which may be treated summarily, while serious charges are investigated, and the accused committed to higher courts when a *prima facie* case is made out.

Offences punishable summarily by Courts of Petty Sessions include most offences against good order and breaches of regulations. Certain offences are made punishable summarily with the consent of the accused. The courts deal also with certain other cases, such as proceedings arising under the Master and Servants Act, the Deserted Wives and Children Act, Child Welfare Act, and administrative regulations.

Appeal against fine or imprisonment is heard by the Court of Quarter Sessions, but on a disputed point of law the magistrate may state a case for the Supreme Court.

Children's Courts.

Children's Courts were established by proclamation under the Infant Protection Act, 1904, and the Neglected Children and Juvenile Offenders Act, 1905, which were consolidated with other enactments by the Child Welfare Act, 1923. Each court consists of a special magistrate with jurisdiction within a proclaimed area. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a court may be exercised by a special magistrate, or two Justices of the Peace. The magistrates exercise all the powers of a Police or Stipendiary Magistrate in respect of cases involving children as parties or witnesses to the exclusion of ordinary courts of law. By this means children are protected against the adverse influences which they would encounter in the ordinary courts.

The jurisdiction embraces proceedings concerning maintenance of infants, offences by or against children, and neglected or uncontrollable children. The Court is endowed with extensive powers, such as the committal of children to reformatory homes, release on probation, etc.

Appeal from its decision lies in proper cases to the Supreme Court, Quarter Sessions, or in certain circumstances to a District Court.

Separate statistics of the proceedings of Children's Courts are not available, as they are included with those of ordinary Courts of Petty Sessions.

Cases before Magistrates' Courts.

Particulars of the number of offences charged, and convictions obtained in Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts, are shown below. Except where otherwise stated the figures represent the total number of offences charged, and where multiple charges are preferred at the same time, separate account is taken of each. The figures should not be used for the purpose of comparison with other States or countries, unless the same rules are observed in tabulating the statistics of crime. They are not comparable, for instance, with the statistics of Magistrates' Courts in the States of Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, where an accused person charged with a number of offences at the same time is counted once only:—

Year.	Offences Charged.				Per cent.		
	Withdrawn or Discharged.	Convicted.	Committed to Higher Courts.	Total.	With- drawn.	Con- victed.	Com- mitted to Higher Courts.
1911	8,878	65,058	1,178	75,114	11·8	86·6	1·6
1921	11,877	80,214	2,594	94,685	12·6	84·7	2·7
1929	16,638	113,398	2,403	132,439	12·6	85·6	1·8
1930	19,143	102,670	2,725	124,538	15·4	82·4	2·2
1931	17,317	101,675	2,751	121,743	14·2	83·5	2·3
1932	20,237	93,860	2,244	116,341	17·4	80·7	1·9
1933	23,857	100,075	2,202	126,134	19·0	79·3	1·7

Toward the end of 1916 provision was made whereby persons arrested for drunkenness were allowed to forfeit a deposit (nominally bail) in lieu of appearing in court. The amount was originally fixed at 5s., the usual penalty imposed, but it has been increased to 10s. Approximately one-third of the cases of drunkenness are dealt with in this manner, and they are included in the statistics as convictions, as well as those cases where the offender is admonished and set free without penalty.

It is not possible to determine the number of distinct persons charged in each year, as particulars obtained from persons accused of minor offences, particularly vagrants, do not form a reliable basis for identification.

Only a small proportion of the offences for which summary convictions are effected are really criminal offences, that is, offences against person or property. The following table shows a classification of the offences for which summary convictions were recorded, also the rate per 1,000 of mean population:—

Year.	Number of Convictions for Minor Offences.					
	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Against Good Order.		Other Offences.	Total Summary Convictions.
			Drunken- ness.	Other.		
1911	1,664	3,404	29,299	14,886	15,805	65,058
1921	2,127	5,924	28,702	18,086	25,375	80,214
1929	1,930	9,677	33,136	18,846	49,809	113,398
1930	1,893	9,859	25,655	15,228	50,035	102,670
1931	1,849	11,708	20,559	15,598	51,961	101,675
1932	1,993	10,104	21,510	15,057	45,196	93,860
1933	1,606	9,454	25,421	14,026	49,568	100,075
Number per 1,000 of Mean Population.						
1911	1.06	2.04	17.69	8.94	9.49	39.07
1921	1.01	2.81	13.61	8.58	12.04	38.05
1929	0.77	3.87	13.24	7.53	19.90	45.31
1930	0.75	3.89	10.13	6.01	19.76	40.54
1931	0.72	4.58	8.04	6.10	20.34	39.78
1932	0.77	3.92	8.34	5.84	17.52	36.39
1933	0.62	3.63	9.77	5.39	19.05	38.46

There has been a marked increase in convictions classified under the heading "other offences," which consist mainly of breaches of administrative law, *e.g.*, traffic regulations and local government by-laws. A large proportion are minor breaches or are committed through inadvertence or in ignorance of the law, and are met with the infliction of a fine. As local and other administrative activities have been extended, it is a natural corollary that such offences should become more numerous. Thus the convictions under the traffic regulations have increased to such an extent that in recent years they have represented half or more of the offences classified in this group, and the number in 1933 was 26,368, as compared with 4,192 in 1921. Over the same period, however, the number of registered motor vehicles has increase fivefold. Excluding offences of this class, the number of convictions per 1,000 of population in 1933 was 22 per cent. lower than in 1921. There has been an increase in summary convictions for offences against property, though the number in 1933 was lower than in the preceding year. The number of convictions for drunkenness in 1931 was the lowest since 1919. The number was somewhat higher in the following two years, but in 1933 the proportion was 28.2 per cent. lower than in 1921.

Coroners' Courts.

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent in 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1912, which consolidated previous laws.

Every Stipendiary or Police Magistrate has the powers and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State, except the Metropolitan Police District, which is under the jurisdiction of the City Coroner. In districts not readily accessible by Police Magistrates, a local resident, usually a Justice of the Peace, is appointed coroner.

At the discretion of the Coroner, inquiries are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, into the causes of deaths in gaols, and into the origin of fires causing damage or destruction to property, but may be dispensed with where the Coroner deems inquiry unnecessary. The Coroner may order the attendance of any medical practitioner at the inquest, and may direct him to hold a post-mortem examination. On the evidence submitted the Coroner is empowered to commit for trial persons adjudged guilty of manslaughter, murder, or arson.

In certain cases a jury of six persons may be empanelled to find as to the facts of the case, and on their verdict against any person he may be committed for trial. The instructions to coroners provide that an inquest should be held into the cause of every death occurring among prisoners in gaols and lock-ups. In such cases a jury of six freemen and six prisoners is empanelled. Persons apprehended by the police subsequent to the decisions of coroners are charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions.

During 1933, 11 persons were committed for trial by coroners on charges of murder, 30 for manslaughter, and 10 for arson. The corresponding figures for the year 1932, were:—Murder, 24; manslaughter, 25; and arson, 16.

The coroners held inquiries into the origin of 150 fires in 1933, and found that 22 fires were accidental, 44 were caused wilfully, 2 were due to carelessness, and in 82 cases the evidence was insufficient to indicate the origin. The inquiries in 1932 related to 188 fires and there were verdicts of arson in 60 cases and accident in 25 cases.

HIGHER COURTS OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Central Criminal Court (which sits in Sydney and is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court), of the Supreme Court on circuit, and of Courts of Quarter Sessions, held at important centres throughout the State, each presided over by a Judge of the District Court as chairman. The courts deal with indictable offences which are the more serious criminal cases. Offences punishable by death may be tried only before the Central Criminal Court, which exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, or before the Supreme Court on circuit.

All persons charged with criminal offences must be charged before a judge with a jury of twelve chosen by lot from a panel provided by the sheriff. The jury finds as to the facts of the case, and its verdict must be unanimous. If unanimity is not reached within twelve hours, a verdict is not returned, and the accused may be tried before another jury.

Courts of Quarter Sessions.

These courts are held at times and places appointed by the Governor-in-Council, in districts which coincide with those of District Courts. Forty-four places were appointed in 1934, courts being held usually at the conclusion of District Court sittings, from two to four times a year in country centres, but eleven times in Sydney, and six times in Parramatta.

In addition to exercising their original jurisdiction, the courts hear appeals from Courts of Petty Sessions and certain appeals from other courts, *e.g.*, Licensing Courts. Appeals from Quarter Sessions are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Central Criminal Court and Supreme Court on Circuit.

The Central Criminal Court exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Sydney, and a Judge of the Supreme Court exercises a similar jurisdiction in circuit towns. Usually capital offences, the more serious indictable offences committed in the metropolitan area, and offences which may not be tried conveniently at Quarter Sessions, or at sittings of the Supreme Court in the country, are tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from the finding of these courts lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of three or more Judges of the Supreme Court and, in proper cases, to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. A Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Sydney may act as a Court of Gaol Delivery, to hear and determine the cases of untried prisoners upon returns of such prisoners supplied by the gaolers of the State under rules of the Court.

Cases before Higher Criminal Courts.

The following table relates to the number of distinct persons charged before Courts of Quarter Sessions, sittings of the Supreme Court at circuit towns, and the Central Criminal Court, and it shows the number convicted for each of the classes of more serious offences. Where two or more charges were preferred against the same person, account has been taken only of the principal charge.

Year.	Distinct Persons Charged.	Not Guilty, etc.	Convictions—Principal Offence.					
			Against Person.	Against Property.	Against Currency, and Forgery.	Other Offences.	Total Persons Convicted	
							Number.	Per 10,000 of Population.
1911	979	441	141	313	48	36	538	3·23
1921	1,722	611	166	853	48	44	1,111	5·27
1929-30	1,495	461	172	805	29	28	1,034	4·11
1930-31	1,711	503	170	977	36	25	1,208	4·75
1931-32	1,597	458	162	892	48	37	1,139	4·44
1932-33	1,501	477	132	795	41	56	1,024	3·95
1933-34	1,287	432	153	630	37	35	855	3·27

In view of the facts that trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, and usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials, and that the question of guilt is decided by a jury of laymen, it is interesting to note that only about two-thirds of the persons charged are convicted, and in the case of offences against the person the proportion is approximately one-half.

Of the persons convicted during the year ended 30th June, 1934, the males numbered 823 and females 32. The proportion per hundred thousand of each sex was: Males 62, females 2·5. In 1932-33, the distribution of convictions according to sex was: Males 981, females 43.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted for specific offences included in the foregoing statement:—

Offences.	Number of Offenders Convicted.				
	1911.	1921.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Murder	3	8	11	3	2
Attempted Murder, Shooting at with Intent	3	3	12	5	4
Manslaughter	4	13	9	4	5
Rape and other Offences against Females ...	29	21	30	32	42
Unnatural Offences	2	23	20	14	19
Abortion and Attempts to Procure... ..	3	2	6	1	...
Bigamy	16	22	22	12	28
Assault	80	63	32	18	13
Burglary and Housebreaking	62	244	479	462	383
Robbery and Stealing from the Person ...	14	35	63	30	29
Stealing Horses, Cattle, Sheep	26	48	9	4	7
Embezzlement and Stealing by Servants ..	26	42	15	23	22
Larceny and Receiving	131	376	206	191	123
Fraud and False Pretences	38	80	70	51	41
Arson ... ..	...	1	12	8	6
Forgery, Uttering Forged Documents ...	41	44	33	14	16
Conspiracy	10	16	3	20	15
Perjury and Subornation	10	17	4	11	5

In so far as the number of persons convicted indicates the vogue of crime, the above statement shows that during post-war as compared with pre-war years, the increase in crime occurred principally in burglary and housebreaking. On the other hand considerable decreases took place in the number of assaults and cases of forgery.

COURTS OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Generally speaking, appellate jurisdiction is exercised, in cases where appeals are permitted, by the District Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions from Magistrates' Courts, by the Supreme Court from District Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions, by the High Court of Australia from the Supreme Court, and (in certain cases) by the Privy Council from either of the two last-named courts. Appeal on points of law (usually by stating a case) may be made to the Supreme Court from any ordinary court of the State or from any special court (*e.g.*, Land, Industrial Commission, and Workers' Compensation Commission).

A Court of Criminal Appeal, presided over by Judges of the Supreme Court, was established in 1912.

Civil Appeals to the Supreme Court.

Three or more Judges of the Supreme Court may sit in its various civil jurisdictions (1) *in Banco*, to hear appeals from District Courts or from decisions of justices in chambers, and to consider motions for new trials and kindred matters—in certain circumstances such cases may be heard by one justice; (2) as a Full Court of three or more justices, to hear appeals from orders and decrees made by one justice in the various jurisdictions of the court. One judge may sit in chambers to hear applications for writs of mandamus or prohibition, and to determine special cases stated by magistrates.

Appeals to the High Court of Australia.

Appeal to the High Court of Australia from judgments of the Supreme Court of New South Wales may be made in any case by permission of the High Court, and as of right in cases involving a matter valued at £300 or

more, or involving the status of any person under laws relating to aliens, marriage, divorce or bankruptcy, provided that appeal lay to the Privy Council in such case at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth. Such appeal may be made even if a State law provides that the decision of the Supreme Court is final.

Appeals to the Privy Council.

Appeals from Dominion Courts to the Crown-in-Council are heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by virtue of the royal prerogative to review decisions of all Courts of the Dominions, which can be limited only by Act of Parliament.

The cases which may be heard on appeal by the Judicial Committee were defined by Order-in-Council in 1909. Appeal may be made as of right from determinations of the Supreme Court involving any property or right to the value of £500 or more, and as of grace from the Supreme or High Court in any matter of substantial importance, including criminal cases in special circumstances. Except where the High Court consents no appeal may be made to the Privy Council upon any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or States.

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Appeals to Quarter Sessions.

The right of appeal from Courts of Petty Sessions to Courts of Quarter Sessions lies against all convictions or orders by magistrates, excepting adjudication to imprisonment for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties for entering into a recognizance or for giving security, and orders for the payment of wages and convictions for breaches of discipline under the Seamen's Act, 1898. The Appeal Court rehears the cases, deciding questions of fact as well as of law.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

The Court of Criminal Appeal was established by the Criminal Appeal Act of 1912, which prescribes that the Supreme Court shall be the Court of Criminal Appeal, constituted by three or more Judges of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice may direct. Any person convicted on indictment may appeal to the Court against his conviction (1) on any ground which involves a question of law alone, or (2) with the leave of the Court or upon the certificate of the judge of the court of trial, on any ground which involves a question of fact alone, or of mixed law and fact, or any other ground which appears to the Court to be sufficient. With the leave of the Court, a convicted person may appeal also against the sentence passed on conviction. In such appeal the Court may quash the sentence and substitute another either more or less severe.

In addition to determining appeals in ordinary cases the Court has power, in special cases, to record a verdict and pass a sentence in substitution for the verdict and sentence of the Court of trial. It also may grant a new trial, either on its own motion or on application of the appellant.

POLICE.

THE police force of New South Wales is organised under the Police Regulation Act of 1899 and amendments. The Commissioner of Police, under direction of the Colonial Secretary, is charged with the superintendence of police, and is responsible for the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of the force. By an amending Act assented to in March, 1935, it has been provided that the Commissioner of Police may be removed from office only for incompetence or misbehaviour by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. Superintendents and inspectors of police are appointed by the Governor as subordinates of the Commissioner. Sergeants and constables are appointed as required by the Commissioner, but such appointments may be disallowed by the Governor.

No person may be appointed constable unless he is of sound constitution, able-bodied, under the age of 30 years, of good character, and able to read and write. Any person who has been convicted of a felony, is in other employment, or keeps a house for the sale of liquor, is incapable of acting as an officer of police. A high physical standard is required of recruits.

During 1933 the appointment of police cadets (youths between 16 and 18 years of age) was authorised. Thirty lads of good education were selected during the year, preference being given, other qualifications taken into account, to sons of police still serving or of retired members of the force. The cadets are receiving a comprehensive training, and this new method of recruitment is expected to prove of considerable advantage to the department.

Pension and gratuity rights accrue to officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty, or on or after attaining the age of 60 years. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, a special allowance not exceeding his salary at the time of disablement may be paid to him or his dependents. Particulars of the pension fund are shown in the chapter entitled "Social Condition."

The primary duties of the police are to prevent crime, to detect offenders and to bring them to justice, to protect life and property, to enforce the law, and to maintain peace and good order throughout the State. In addition, they perform many duties in the service of the State, *e.g.*, they act as clerks of petty sessions in small centres, as Crown land bailiffs, foresters, mining wardens, inspectors under Fisheries and other Acts, and they collect a large volume of statistical returns. In the metropolitan area the police regulate the street traffic.

New South Wales is divided into 9 superintendents' districts, containing 604 police stations, and a police force numbering 3,620, of whom twelve are women. The distribution of the force in December, 1933, was as follows:—

Classification.	Commissioner and Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.*	Trackers.	Matrons.	Total.
General	13	65	618	2,279	16	...	2,991
Criminal Investigation Branch.	...	4	32	100	...	...	136
Others on detective work	...	...	43	131	...	..	174
Traffic	1	2	14	210	...	...	227
Water ... ..	...	...	9	41	...	...	50
Women ... ..	...	...	1	7	...	4	12
Total	14	71	717	2,768	16	4	\$ 3,590

* Includes Trainees.

§ Does not include 30 police cadets.

The mounted police numbered 683, including the inspectors and superintendents, 154 sergeants, 428 constables, and 16 black trackers.

The following statement shows for various years since 1901 the strength of the police establishment (exclusive of trackers and women police) in relation to the population. With a greater volume of administrative legislation their duties have been increased considerably during the period:—

Year.	Number of Police.	Inhabitants to each Policeman.	Year.	Number of Police.	Inhabitants to each Policeman.
1901	2,172	634	1930	3,701	688
1911	2,487	684	1931	3,646	704
1921	2,734	779	1932	3,582	724
1929	3,623	696	1933	3,592*	728

* Including police cadets.

During each period intervening between the years shown above there was a decline in the strength of the police force in relation to the population until 1926. In the four years 1927 to 1930 the net additions to the force were greater proportionately than the increase in population, then the number of police was reduced and the ratio to the population has since continued to decline.

A comparative statement of the annual expenditure of the Police Department is shown below:—

Year ended 30th June—			Expenditure.				State Contribution to Superannuation Fund.
			Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	
			£	£	£	s. d.	£
1911	...	...	392,602	99,951	492,553	5 11	24,000
1921	...	...	833,818	228,283	1,062,101	10 2	80,000
1930	...	...	1,286,700	353,990	1,640,690	13 0	175,525
1931	...	...	1,291,737	302,089	1,593,826	12 6	190,800
1932	...	...	954,041	261,285	1,215,326	9 6	191,500
1933	...	...	919,384	260,237	1,179,621	9 1	208,400

Including State contribution to the Police Superannuation Fund the cost of the Police Department reached the maximum in 1929-30, viz., £1,816,215, or 14s. 5d. per head of population. The corresponding figures in 1933-34 were £1,392,800 or 10s. 8d. per head, the decline being due mainly to reductions in salaries.

PRISONS.

A PRISON may be established by proclamation of the Governor, at any premises prepared and maintained as a prison at the public expense. A Comptroller-General is appointed by the Governor for the care of prisons and custody of convicted prisoners. Persons in custody awaiting trial are held by the Comptroller-General for the Sheriff.

All prisons must be visited at least once each week by a magistrate appointed to be "Visiting Justice," who may enter and inspect, and report to the Chief Secretary upon any matter connected with the gaol as often as he deems necessary. Such justice may hear and determine complaints against prisoners and award as punishment a term of solitary confinement. In addition Judges of the Supreme Court may visit prisons and sit as a Court of Gaol Delivery to determine cases of untried prisoners.

At 30th June, 1934, there were 26 gaols in New South Wales. Six were classed as principal gaols, 12 as minor, and 8 as police gaols. The principal gaols were the State Penitentiary for men and the State Reformatory for Women—both at Long Bay, Sydney—and the gaols at Parramatta, Bathurst, Goulburn, and Maitland. Each of these gaols is used for a particular class of prisoners.

The State Penitentiary is used for prisoners awaiting trial, etc., and those sentenced at metropolitan courts to short periods of detention, and it is a centre from which long-sentence prisoners are distributed to country establishments. The State Reformatory is used for female prisoners of all classes. At Goulburn Gaol special treatment is provided for first offenders, and at Bathurst and Parramatta prisoners convicted more than once are imprisoned.

The smaller gaols are used for prisoners undergoing short sentences, and for the detention of those who require special treatment apart from other long-sentence prisoners. Among the minor gaols are the Afforestation Camps at Tuncurry, Mila (Bombala), Glen Innes, Oberon, and Tumbarumba and the Emu Plains Prison Farm. At the Prison Farm, prisoners—usually first offenders under 25 years of age—are trained in farm work; at Tuncurry older men are employed on a pine plantation, and similar work is provided at other afforestation camps. At these establishments the conditions of gaol life are modified with the object of befitting the men to lead useful lives after release, and for this reason the prisoners sent to the camps are selected with discrimination.

The police gaols are used for the detention of persons sentenced in the various districts for periods not exceeding fourteen days.

In the larger gaols the prisoners are classified according to character and previous record, and the principle of restricted association is in operation.

PRISONERS.

The number of gaol entries during various years since 1901 and the number of prisoners in gaol at the close of each year are shown below. The figures are exclusive of persons detained under the Inebriates Act:—

Year.	Number of Gaol Entries during Year.	Prisoners under Sentence.							
		Received during Year.				In Prison at end of Year.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 10,000 of Population.
1901	14,361	8,899	2,941	11,840	8.6	1,605	207	1,812	12.3
1911	9,532	6,086	1,347	7,433	4.5	1,134	115	1,249	6.9
1921	8,817	5,541	1,073	6,614	3.1	1,272	97	1,369	6.0
1929-30	11,271	7,378	1,286	8,664	3.4	1,749	94	1,843	7.3
1930-31	12,731	8,863	1,264	10,127	4.0	1,628	63	1,691	6.6
1931-32	13,504	9,644	1,241	10,885	4.2	1,596	52	1,648	6.4
1932-33	14,556	10,693	1,303	11,996	4.6	1,683	92	1,775	6.8
1933-34	13,527	9,868	1,094	10,962	4.2	1,448	67	1,515	6.2

The number of gaol entries shown in the table includes convicted persons, persons awaiting trial, debtors, naval and military offenders, and persons on remand, some of whom were received and counted several times.

The number of persons received into prison under sentence in 1933-34 counted once each time received, was 10,962, viz., males 9,868, and females 1,094, showing decreases of 825 males and 209 females in comparison with the preceding year. Notwithstanding the decline the total number was above the average of years prior to 1930-31, owing to an increase in the number detained for short periods in default of the payment of fines. Nevertheless the ratio to the population, 4.2 per 10,000, was slightly lower than in 1911 and only half the ratio in 1901.

The number of distinct persons received into gaol under sentence in 1933-34 was 7,254, of whom 439 were women. The number was less by 1,080 than in the preceding year, when distinct persons received numbered 8,334 males and 768 females.

The sentences imposed on the prisoners received into gaol during the years ended 30th June, 1933, and 1934, were as follows:—

	1932-33.	1933-34.
Not exceeding one week	6,546	5,632
Over one week and not exceeding one month ..	2,351	2,500
Over one month and not exceeding six months ..	1,673	1,570
Over six months and not exceeding one year ..	421	365
Over one year and not exceeding two years ..	330	278
Over two years and not exceeding five years ..	100	110
Over five years and not exceeding ten years ..	6	7
Over ten years	2	1
Governor's pleasure	2	2
Life	1	3
Death	1	2
Term not specified	563	492
	<hr/> 11,996	<hr/> 10,962

Capital punishment may be inflicted in New South Wales, but executions are unusual. Since the beginning of the year 1918 there have been three executions—two in 1924, and one in 1932.

The prisoners remaining in gaol under sentence on 30th June, 1934, numbered 1,515, included 61 serving life sentences, and 88 who had been declared habitual criminals and sentenced for an indefinite period.

The system of indeterminate sentences was introduced in terms of the Habitual Criminals Act, 1905, which empowers a judge to declare as an habitual criminal any person convicted for the third or, in some cases, the fourth time of certain criminal offences, as specified in the Act. The declarations were made only in the case of convictions on indictment until the Act was amended in 1924 to extend the system to persistent offenders, who are convicted summarily. In such cases a stipendiary or police magistrate may direct that an application be forwarded to a Judge of the Supreme Court or a Court of Quarter Sessions to have the prisoner declared an habitual criminal.

In gaol, the habitual criminal serves the definite sentence imposed for the offence of which he has been convicted, then he is detained for an indefinite term, until he is deemed fit for freedom. The indeterminate stage is divided into three grades—intermediate, higher, and special. A minimum period of 4 years 8 months must be spent in the lower grades before the prisoner can gain admission to the special grade, wherein cases may be

brought under consideration with a view to release on license. After release he is required to report to the authorities at stated intervals during a period specified in the license.

The Habitual Criminals Act prescribes that while under detention as an habitual criminal every prisoner must work at some useful trade, and receive a share of the proceeds of his work. As the majority of these persons have not been trained in any branch of skilled labour, facilities are afforded them, while serving the definite term, to acquire training in some remunerative employment.

Twenty-three men were declared habitual criminals during the year ended 30th June, 1934, and 12 in the previous year. At 30th June, 1934, there were under detention 39 men who had not yet completed the definite period of their sentence, and 49 men who had passed into the indeterminate stage.

Among the special classes of prisoners are those known as "maintenance confinees," who have been imprisoned for disobeying orders of the courts for the maintenance of their wives and children. Such prisoners are required to work, and the value of the work, after deducting the cost of the prisoner's keep, is applied towards the satisfaction of the orders for maintenance, etc.

During 1933-34 the number of maintenance confinees received into gaol was 401, as compared with 443 during the year 1932-33. Gaol earnings to the amount of £1,774 were paid to dependants of confinees during the year 1933-34, and £1,811 during 1932-33. One hundred and ten confinees paid the amount of their orders from gaol earnings in 1933-34 and 102 in 1932-33, and 66 partly from gaol earnings in each of those years. The number in gaol at the end of the year 1933-34 was 69, compared with 85 on 30th June, 1933.

Sickness and Mortality in Gaols.

The medical statistics of prisons show that, with an average daily number of 1,743 inmates during 1933-34, the total number of cases of sickness treated in hospital was 596. Six prisoners died, and 19 were released on medical grounds. The death rate per 1,000 of the average number of inmates was 3.4. Corresponding figures for 1932-33 were: Inmates, 1,801; cases of sickness, 565; deaths, 7; releases on medical grounds, 18; and the death rate, 3.9 per 1,000 inmates. There was one execution in 1932-33 but none during the year ended 30th June, 1934.

Particulars relating to cases of venereal diseases amongst prisoners and those detained in lock hospitals are shown in the chapter entitled "Social Condition."

Industrial Activity in Prison Establishments.

It is accepted as a principle that useful employment is one of the most important factors in promoting discipline and good conduct in the gaols and in reforming those who have lapsed into crime. Therefore employment at industries calculated to inspire interest, to encourage some degree of skill, and subsequently to prove remunerative, is provided under the supervision of competent instructors. The principal activities are farming, gardening, bread-baking and minor manufactures, and the scope for employment in skilled trades is being extended steadily. Under a system introduced in April, 1922, prisoners may receive payment for work produced in excess of a fixed task.

In 1933-34 the value of prisoners' labour of a productive nature, excluding domestic employment, amounted to £72,801, compared with £67,209 in the previous year.

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND EDUCATION OF PRISONERS.

The number of persons serving sentences in gaols at 30th June, 1934, were distributed according to birthplaces and to religions as follow:—

Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Religion.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales ...	929	42	971	Church of England	628	18	646
Other Australian ...	255	14	269	Roman Catholic ..	502	38	540
New Zealand ...	37	3	40	Methodist ..	57	2	59
England and Wales ...	105	2	107	Presbyterian ..	67	7	74
Scotland ...	26	2	28	Other Christian ..	35	1	36
Ireland ...	20	3	23	Non-Christian ..	17	1	18
Other British ...	26	...	26	No religion ...	141	...	141
Foreign Countries ...	48	1	49	Debtors ...	1	...	1
At Sea ...	1	...	1	Total ...	1,448	67	1,515
Debtors ...	1	...	1				
Total ..	1,448	67	1,515				

Thirteen prisoners were illiterate, 1 could read English, but could not write, and 1 could read and write in a foreign language only.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

First Offenders.

Special provision is made by the Crimes Act, 1900, and its amendments, for lenience towards any person convicted of a minor offence and sentenced to imprisonment, provided such person has not been convicted previously of an indictable offence. The term "minor offence" includes offences punishable summarily, and any other offence to which the court applies these provisions of the Act. In such cases the execution of the sentence is suspended upon the offender entering into recognisance to be of good behaviour for a fixed period, which may not be less than twelve months. Such persons are required to undergo an examination to facilitate future identification and to report periodically to the police. During the period of probation they may be arrested and committed to prison for the term of sentence imposed for any breach of the conditions of their release.

The hearing of charges against female first offenders must be in private unless the defendant elects to be heard in open court, and reports of such cases may not be published. In terms of an amending Act passed in 1929 this law does not apply to cases of larceny in retail shops.

The following table shows particulars concerning persons released as first offenders in the various years since 1901; cases of children released on probation by the Children's Courts are not included.

Year.	First Offenders Released on Probation.			Year. †	First Offenders Released on Probation		
	By Higher Courts.	By Magistrates Courts.	Total.		By Higher Courts.	By Magistrates Courts.	Total.
1901	156	23	179	1929	21	436	457
1911	220	61	281	1930	2	573	575
1921	246	395	641	1931	1	703	704
1927†	30	364	394	1932	9	464	473
1928†	*	*	*	1933	4	434	438

* Not available.

† Year ended 30 June.

Prisoners released on Probation.

By good conduct and industry certain classes of prisoners may gain the remission of part of their sentences. They are released on license on terms similar to those applied to first offenders as described above.

The licenses operate for the unexpired portion of the sentence, and a breach of the conditions of release may be punished by the cancellation of the license, and recommitment to gaol for the balance of the sentence.

Licenses under the Crimes Act were granted to 83 men and 1 woman during the year ended 30th June, 1933, and to 166 men and 2 women during 1933-34.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The following table shows the amount expended by the State in the administration of justice, in the protection of property, and in the punishment of criminals, in New South Wales during 1920-21, and in each of the last four years; also the amount of fines and fees, and net returns from prisoners' labour paid into the Consolidated Revenue:—

Expenditure and Revenue.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Expenditure—	£	£	£	£	£
Law Administration—					
Salaries, Pensions, etc., of Judges	59,106	63,903	52,495	53,909	53,961
Other	288,742	380,919	340,558	340,549	327,748
	347,848	444,822	403,053	394,458	381,709
Police—					
Administration, etc.	1,062,201	1,593,826	1,215,326	1,179,621	1,183,800
Payments to Pension Fund	80,000	190,800	191,500	208,400	209,000
	1,142,201	1,784,626	1,406,826	1,388,021	1,392,800
Prisons	126,122*	215,809	193,123	177,981	169,892
Total Expenditure	1,616,171	2,445,257	2,003,002	1,960,460	1,944,401
Revenue—					
Fees	100,188	210,418	181,753	189,238	189,608
Fines and Forfeitures	45,303	62,503	52,068	49,185	53,097
Receipts by Prisons Department	212	15,029	7,237	11,373	6,387
Total Revenue	145,703	287,950	241,058	249,796	249,092
Net Cost	1,470,468	2,157,307	1,761,944	1,710,664	1,695,309
Expenditure per Head of Mean Population—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Law Administration	3 4	3 6	3 2	3 1	2 11
Police	10 11	14 0	10 11	10 9	10 8
Prisons	1 2	1 9	1 6	1 4	1 4
Total Expenditure	15 5	19 3	15 7	15 2	14 11
Revenue	1 5	2 3	1 11	1 11	1 11
Net Cost	14 0	17 0	13 8	13 3	13 0

* Calendar year preceding.

The expenditure on law administration includes the salaries, etc., of judges, and the expenditure of the Departments of the Attorney-General and of Justice, except the expenditure on prisons, which is shown separately, and on sub-departments not directly concerned in the administration of the law, and certain other expenses.

The expenditure by the Police Department shown above is not absorbed solely by police services proper, since the members of the police force perform extensive administrative services for other Departments of State.

The receipts of the Prisons Department as stated in the table do not include the value of work done by the prisoners for the prisons and Government departments.

FOOD AND PRICES.

FOOD SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION.

The principal food commodities consumed in New South Wales are meat—mainly beef and mutton—bread, potatoes, milk, butter, eggs, sugar and jam. Tea is the popular beverage. Ample supplies of these commodities are produced within the State, except that tea is imported from tropical countries, and the local production of potatoes and sugar, and, to a smaller extent, eggs is augmented by importation from other Australian States. A wide variety of other vegetables and fruit is consumed, but the consumption of fish, cheese and coffee is comparatively small.

The governing authorities have statutory power to supervise the conditions under which food is produced and distributed, and to ensure a reasonable standard of quality. The Pure Food Act prohibits the sale or exhibition for sale of food which is adulterated or falsely described. It prescribes that packages must be labelled with the true description and weight of the contents and the name of the maker or vendor.

The administration of the food laws in incorporated areas is primarily the duty of the Board of Health, but the function may be left to the municipal and shire councils. If a council fails to fulfil the duty satisfactorily, the Board itself may exercise its powers in respect of these matters, or may take steps to compel the council to act.

The Board of Health drafts regulations under the Pure Food Act to prescribe standards for the composition, purity, and quality of foods. With a view to securing uniformity throughout Australia, the regulations have been standardised so far as the divergence of the laws of the various States will permit.

The Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs exercises supervision in regard to the composition and labelling of food and of drugs imported into Australia.

In the matter of distribution of food supplies, the local governing authorities in the incorporated areas of New South Wales are authorised to establish public markets and to regulate the hawking and peddling of food commodities within the area of their jurisdiction.

The Municipal Council of Sydney has established large markets in the city for vegetables, fruit, farm produce, fish, and poultry, also cold storage works. The business conducted at the markets consists for the most part of sales by producers or their agents to retail traders. The area and cost of the markets are as follows:—

Market.	Floor Space.	Cost of Market.	Market.	Floor Space.	Cost of Market.
	sq. ft.	£		sq. ft.	£
Vegetable ...	95,560	129,101	Poultry ...	12,200	22,919
Produce ...	45,300	74,354	Fish ...	47,517	35,275
Fruit ...	146,800	198,147			

The cold storage works have been constructed with chilling and freezing rooms for the storage of fruit, dairy and farm produce, mutton and rabbits, and the cost was £59,996. The total storage capacity is 200,000 cubic feet.

Outside the city area the local governing bodies have made little use of their powers in relation to the establishment of markets.

The operations of agents selling on commission farm produce, such as vegetables, fruit, eggs and poultry, are subject to the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-1932. They are required to be licensed, and to furnish to the Registrar appointed under the Act a substantial bond from an approved insurance company.

Another measure relating to the marketing of food products, with the main purpose of assisting producers, is the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1934, which authorises the formation of marketing boards in respect of primary products upon the request of the producers. A board for any product may not be formed unless a poll be taken of the producers thereof, and votes are given by at least three-fifths of those entitled to vote, and more than half the votes are in favour of its constitution. The legislation was amended in 1934 to remove the possibility of conflict with the provisions of the Constitution Act of the Commonwealth in regard to interstate trade. The Director of Marketing administers the Act, and the State Marketing Bureau, under his supervision, affords assistance to producers in regard to the marketing of their products, and collects and publishes information relating to market conditions.

At the end of the year 1934 marketing boards had been appointed for rice, eggs, honey and wine grapes, and polls had been taken in respect of butter, wheat, certain varieties of canning fruit and broom millet, but had proved unfavourable to this system of marketing. The Honey Board is being wound up.

Supervision of Weights and Measures.

The Weights and Measures Act is designed for the protection of the public from dishonesty in regard to the measurement of food in the course of distribution. It prescribes that traders' weighing and measuring appliances must be kept to a specified degree of accuracy.

The standard weights and measures of the United Kingdom have been adopted. It is a general rule that articles sold by weight must be sold by avoirdupois weight. The exceptions are as follows:—Precious metals, by troy weight; precious stones, by metric carat; drugs, retail, by apothecaries' weight. Sales by retail must be according to net weight or measure, and the practice of selling certain vegetables—*e.g.*, green peas in the pod—and other commodities by measure of capacity has been prohibited by regulation. The net weight or measure must be stamped on packages in which commodities are offered for sale. Special provision has been made to prevent fraud in respect of the weighing of coal and firewood.

The weight of bread is regulated under the provisions of the Bread Act of 1901. The standard loaves weigh 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb. Operations under the Act are subject to limitation as the result of legal decisions that the existing law does not authorise the inspection of bread in the course of delivery, and that an inspector may enter a bakehouse between the hours of sunrise and sunset only.

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD.

It is difficult to determine accurately the quantity of commodities consumed within the State since 13th September, 1910, when the system of keeping records of interstate trade ceased. In view, however, of the special

interest attached to the question of food consumption, particularly in relation to the cost of living, data has been obtained from other sources for the following estimates of the consumption of the more important articles of diet.

In order to show the changes of regimen, the information is shown as at intervals since 1911. In regard to 1911 it has been assumed that the consumption of all the commodities except meat was the same as the average of the three years, 1907-1909. The quotations for 1921, 1931, and 1933 relate to the twelve months ended 30th June :—

Commodity.	Unit.	Consumption per head per annum.				Commodity.	Unit.	Consumption per head per annum.			
		1911.	1921.	1931.*	1933.			1911.	1921.	1931.*	1933.
Meat—						Flour	lb.	228·4	211·2	202·2	201·3
Beef	lb.	150·9	94·0	88·6	92·1	Bread	2-lb. loaf.	102·0	99·0	100·0	100·0
Mutton	lb.	101·3	66·1	81·5	90·2	Rice	lb.	6·6	4·4	4·7	4·0
Pork	lb.	5·0	2·3	3·6	5·4	Sago, Tapioca	lb.	2·0	1·8	1·4	1·3
Bacon, Ham ..	lb.	10·7	8·4	11·4	10·1	Oatmeal	lb.	7·6	4·9	4·8	4·5
Total Meat..	lb.	267·9	170·8	185·1	197·8	Sugar	lb.	103·8	102·2	103·4	93·4
Fish—						Jam	lb.	15·7	11·4	10·3	10·4
Fresh, Smoked	lb.	6·4	10·9	10·5	8·9	Butter	lb.	26·1	27·8	32·6	32·7
Preserved ..	lb.	4·3	2·8	4·0	2·4	Cheese	lb.	3·5	3·4	3·8	3·7
Total Fish..	lb.	10·7	13·7	14·5	11·3	Milk—					
Potatoes	lb.	181·0	104·9	104·7	109·0	Fresh	gal.	17·4	19·6	20·0	19·0
						Preserved ..	lb.	4·4	5·9	6·2	5·0
						Tea	lb.	7·3	8·1	7·4	6·0
						Coffee and Chicory	oz.	11·0	10·9	10·0	9·2

* Revised since last issue to accord with amended intercensal estimates of population, following Census of 1933.

The consumption of fresh fish, as estimated above, is exclusive of the catches of private fishermen, and of a proportion of the fish caught by licensed fishermen and sold to consumers in the immediate vicinity of the fishing grounds. In estimating the consumption of potatoes, the quantities produced on holdings which are less than one acre in extent and in market gardens, have not been taken into account, as particulars relating to such quantities are not recorded. The potatoes and rice used for seed are not included. The figures relating to the consumption of sugar include the sugar contents of golden syrup and treacle. The consumption of fresh milk is exclusive of the quantities recorded as being consumed in the form of sweet cream or used in the manufacture of ice-cream.

In regard to the principal food commodities the average consumption of meat, flour, and potatoes appears to have been much greater in 1911 than in recent years, while the consumption of butter, milk, and fish has increased.

Meat.

The quantity of meat consumed is large, though it has declined. There is little doubt that its cheapness in the earlier years caused a wasteful consumption; also that a shrinkage in supplies due to drought in 1914-15 and a phenomenal rise in prices led to economy in its use and a consequent diminution in the average consumption per head. Approximately one-third of the meat sold for consumption is bone and waste. Therefore, the actual decline in consumption has been less than is indicated by the

figures in the following statement, which show the average annual consumption per head of the various kinds of meat at intervals since 1901:—

Year.	Beef and Veal.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork.	Bacon and Ham.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1901	134.4	90.7	4.6	9.0	238.7
1906	140.5	89.8	4.2	9.2	243.7
1911	150.9	101.3	5.0	10.7	267.9
1915-16	97.5	72.2	2.0	7.9	179.6
1920-21	94.0	66.1	2.3	8.4	170.8
1925-26	124.2	63.4	3.8	12.8	204.2
1926-27	121.9	71.0	5.3	12.5	210.7
1927-28	109.9	76.5	3.8	12.8	203.0
1928-29	115.2	73.0	5.1	11.6	204.9
1929-30	98.0	77.0	4.6	12.1	191.7
1930-31	88.6	81.5	3.6	11.4	185.1
1931-32	90.4	84.1	4.4	10.4	189.3
1932-33	92.1	90.2	5.4	10.1	197.8

NOTE:—Averages for years 1925-26 to 1931-32 inclusive have been amended since last issue—see note to table on page 749.

Between 1911 and 1920-21 the consumption per head decreased by 97 lb., or 36 per cent., to 171 lb. From this low level there was a rapid rise, after some fluctuation, to an average of 205 lb. A decline of 20 lb. per head occurred between 1928-29 and 1930-31 when the average was the lowest since 1920-21. There was an increase of 4½ lb. in 1931-32 and 8½ lb. in 1932-33.

The movement in the average retail prices of meat (including bacon and ham), and in the consumption per head of population is illustrated in the following table of index numbers, the average for the year 1901 being taken as 100 in each case.

Year.	Average Retail Price of Meat.	Average Annual Con- sumption of Meat.	Year.	Average Retail Price of Meat.	Average Annual Con- sumption of Meat.
1901	100	100	1927-28	228	85
1906	101	102	1928-29	229	86
1911	101	112	1929-30	234	80
1915-16	223	75	1930-31	206	78
1920-21	248	72	1931-32	175	79
1925-26	215	85	1932-33	165	83
1926-27	204	88			

It is noticeable in regard to the consumption of meat in New South Wales that there is a preference for beef, though it is usually dearer than mutton.

In the earlier years of the period under review the consumption of beef was apparently as much as 50 per cent. greater than the consumption of mutton, though beef was the dearer. In 1925-26 and the following year the difference in prices was less than formerly, and the preference for beef was more marked. Then beef became dearer and mutton cheaper, the consumption of beef declined and the consumption of mutton began to increase steadily. In more recent years there was a downward trend in all meat prices, but mutton remained about 2d. per lb. cheaper than beef, and in 1932-33 its consumption was almost equal to the average for beef.

The following statement shows the average retail prices in Sydney of each kind of meat. The averages are based on the same data as to prices and weights as those used for the compilation of the index numbers of retail prices of food which are shown elsewhere in this chapter:—

Year.	Average Retail Prices per lb.			
	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Bacon.
	d.	d.	d.	d.
1911	4.1	3.2	8.1	9.6
1915-16	10.1	7.3	12.1	15.2
1920-21	9.9	8.3	18.3	22.6
1925-26	7.8	8.3	14.0	18.0
1926-27	7.7	7.4	13.9	17.7
1927-28	9.2	8.1	14.7	17.6
1928-29	9.1	8.2	14.7	17.7
1929-30	9.9	8.0	14.8	17.3
1930-31	9.2	6.8	12.4	14.3
1931-32	7.8	5.6	10.8	12.9
1932-33	7.5	5.2	10.3	12.5
1933-34	7.6	5.8	10.3	12.4

The slaughter of stock and the sale of meat in the county of Cumberland, which contains the metropolitan area, are under the control of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner, appointed by the Governor.

In the Newcastle district, *i.e.*, within a radius of 14 miles from the Newcastle Post Office, slaughtering and inspection are controlled by the Newcastle District Abattoir Board. Outside the county of Cumberland and the Newcastle district, slaughtering is done at private abattoirs, which are subject to inspection by officers appointed by the local authorities and by the Board of Health.

The abattoirs controlled by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner are situated at Homebush Bay in proximity to the stock saleyards. The carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof, supply the labour for slaughtering and pay abattoir fees at fixed charges per head of stock treated. Meat for the metropolitan market is killed during the day and placed in a chill room pending distribution to the retail butchers. The retailers may obtain supplies at the abattoirs or at a distributing depot in the city. The depot is situated on the Darling Harbour railway line, and it has a capacity to accommodate 6,000 carcasses of mutton and 600 carcasses of beef.

The cost of slaughtering cattle, sheep and lambs at the abattoirs at Homebush Bay and of delivering the meat to retail shops as estimated by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner is shown below; no amounts are included in respect of offal.

Particulars,	Cattle per carcass.	Sheep and Lambs per carcass.
Abattoir Costs—	s. d.	s. d.
Labour, etc.	3 6	0 7
Abattoir fee	5 3	0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Delivery to Retail Shop	5 0	0 5
Total (if delivered direct to shop)	13 9	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Additional Charges (if delivered through depot)—		
Freight	2 0	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Handling, etc.	3 0	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Depot fee	0 6	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total (if delivered through depot)	19 3	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

For frozen meat there is, in addition to abattoir costs, a charge for freezing, wrapping, storage up to twenty-eight days, and delivery to ship's side, viz., beef $\frac{7}{16}$ d. per lb.; mutton $\frac{5}{16}$ d. per lb. with a minimum of 1s. 2d. per carcase; lamb $\frac{3}{8}$ d. per lb., minimum 1s. per carcase. For storage over twenty-eight days the charge is $\frac{1}{24}$ d. per lb. per week.

An estimate of the number of livestock (cattle, sheep, and pigs) used for food in New South Wales in various years since 1901 is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Bullocks and Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
1901	297,200	18,500	2,717,400	264,900
1911	412,300	54,500	4,068,300	335,400
1915-16	331,200	30,300	3,358,500	234,600
1920-21	404,400	78,300	3,483,500	247,600
1925-26	575,000	168,800	3,320,600	485,800
1928-29	563,600	157,100	4,162,500	493,400
1929-30	476,100	154,500	5,025,000	505,500
1930-31	409,100	147,800	4,790,300	485,700
1931-32	413,400	153,600	4,630,800	492,400
1932-33	426,000	199,400	5,417,900	506,600

The figures differ from those published elsewhere in this volume showing the animals killed in slaughtering establishments, as the latter include animals slaughtered for export and those treated in boiling-down works. Moreover, the number of pigs shown in the table is larger than the number slaughtered in New South Wales in some years, when the production of bacon was not sufficient for local requirements.

Further particulars relating to meat are published in the chapter of this volume entitled "Pastoral Industry."

Fish.

The quantity of fish consumed in New South Wales in 1933 represented only 11.3 lb. per head, viz., fresh and smoked 8.9 lb. and preserved 2.4 lb. The estimated consumption of fish during each of the last eight years is shown below:—

Year.	Estimated consumption per head.		Year.	Estimated consumption per head.	
	Fresh, Smoked, etc.	Preserved.		Fresh, Smoked, etc.	Preserved.
	lb.	lb.		lb.	lb.
1925-26 ...	9.8	4.2	1929-30 ...	13.0	4.7
1926-27 ...	10.4	4.2	1930-31 ...	10.5	4.0
1927-28 ...	11.7	4.3	1931-32 ...	9.6	3.2
1928-29 ...	12.7	4.6	1932-33 ...	8.9	2.4

Owing to the climatic conditions it is difficult to distribute fresh fish to householders, and it is not probable that fish will become a popular food throughout the State until this difficulty has been overcome. Under existing conditions the bulk of the fresh fish is consumed in the metropolitan district. The greater part of the supply has been obtained in the river estuaries and coastal lakes and inlets, and the balance by deep-sea trawling. The quantity of trawled fish was 11,741,000 lb. in 1932, and 11,110,000 lb. in 1933. Preserved fish is supplied almost entirely by importation.

The Sydney Corporation (Fish Markets) Act, 1922, prescribes that in a defined area, which embraces the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan districts, fish may not be sold by auction except in public markets under the control of the council of a municipality or shire, and no person, except the original owner, may sell fish by wholesale unless it has been sold previously in a municipal market. The effect is to centralise the marketing of fish in Sydney in the Municipal Market, where the sales are conducted by licensed agents.

Regulations under the Fisheries Act require that all fish sold in the fish markets or by wholesale dealers must be sold by weight.

Bread, Flour, and Cereal Foods.

Such food commodities as bread and potatoes were of greater importance in the usual family dietary in early years than at the present time, when a variety of vegetables and other foods are obtainable readily.

The average consumption of bread in New South Wales is estimated at about 100 loaves (2 lb.) per head.

The consumption of flour is estimated at 201.3 lb. per head, including 195,000 tons, or 150 lb. per head, used for bread. In factories where biscuits are made for local consumption and for export, 10,620 tons of flour, or 8.2 lb. per head, were used during 1932-33, but the quantity used by pastrycooks is not available. Exclusive of the quantity used for bread and biscuits, it is estimated that the average household consumption of flour per family of five persons is about 4 lb. per week, or 42 lb. per head per annum. Further particulars of the consumption of wheat and flour in New South Wales are shown on pages 67 and 68 of this Year Book.

The consumption of oatmeal declined between 1911 and 1921, probably on account of an increased consumption of other breakfast foods. In recent years the average has been somewhat less than 5 lb. per head. The consumption of sago and tapioca is small, and the average fairly constant.

The average consumption of rice is about 4 lb. per head. Until 1925 the supply of rice was imported mainly from China and India, and dressed locally by a mechanical process. During recent years it has been grown on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, in New South Wales, in sufficient quantities to supply the whole of Australia.

"Official" prices of flour and of bread have been announced from time to time for many years past by associations of members of the respective trades. These prices represent those which the associations concerned recommend should be charged by their members, who comprise most of the trade. Prices of flour are usually varied at frequent intervals in relationship to variations in the price of wheat, though the prices of milling by-products (bran and pollard) are also taken into account. Prices of bread are varied from time to time in relationship to the price of flour.

Approximately 1 ton (2,000 lb.) of flour is produced from 48 bushels of wheat and 1,330 (2 lb.) loaves of bread from 1 ton of flour. One penny per bushel variation in the price of wheat is equivalent to 4s. per ton variation in cost of flour, and £1 7s. 6d. per ton variation in price of flour is equivalent to ½d. per (2 lb.) loaf in cost of bread. Other variations in costs may be due to changes in wage rates, hours of work, working conditions, taxation and costs of materials and equipment.

For the foregoing reasons changes in the price of flour are necessarily more frequent than changes in the price of bread. Moreover, the cost of flour represents a varying proportion of the cost of bread ranging from

about 35 per cent. when flour is £7 10s. per ton to about 57 per cent. if flour were £20 per ton. Comparisons of prices of bread and of flour must, therefore, be made with caution. The following table shows the "official" prices of bread in Sydney recommended to members by the Master Bakers' Association at each date of change since 1920 in comparison with the price of flour (including tax) on the date of change in prices of bread:—

Date of change in price of Bread.	Price per 2-lb. loaf.		Price of Flour per ton.	Date of change in price of Bread.	Price per 2-lb. loaf.		Price of Flour per ton.
	Cash over counter.	Cash delivered.*			Cash over counter.	Cash delivered.*	
1920.	d.	d.	£ s. d.	1928.	d.	d.	£ s. d.
1 Jan. ...	4½	4½	12 15 0	13 Feb. ...	5½	6	12 15 0
1 Feb. ...	5½	5½	16 7 6	1929.			
9 „ † ...	6	6½	19 2 6	4 Feb. ...	5½	5½	11 0 0
13 Dec. † ...	6½	6½	19 7 6	1930.			
1921.				30 June ...	5	5½	10 5 0
26 Sept. † ...	6½	6½	20 17 6	1 Sept. ...	4½	5½	9 10 0
10 Dec. † ...	4½	5	12 0 0	20 Oct. ...	4½	5	8 15 0
1924.				1931.			
21 July ...	5	5½	14 10 0	29 Mar. ...	5	5½	10 0 0†
20 Oct. ...	5½	5½	15 5 0	1932.			
1925.				1 Jan. ...	4½	5½	10 0 0†
5 Jan. ...	5½	5½	15 15 0	1933.			
1926.				4 Dec. ...	5	6	11 15 0†
10 May ...	5½	6	15 0 0	1934.			
12 July ...	6½	6½	15 15 0	1 June ...	4½	5½	7 5 0
6 Dec. ...	6	6½	13 10 0	13 Aug. ...	4½	5½	9 15 0
1927.				1935.			
31 Jan. ...	5½	6	12 10 0	25 Mar. ...	4½-5½	5½	11 2 6†
19 Sept. ...	6	6½	13 15 0				

* Cash daily or weekly. † Prices fixed by Profiteering Prevention Court. ‡ Including tax.
§ 4½d. per loaf (2 or more loaves); 5d. per single loaf. All prices at this date were those recommended by Royal Commission.

Relatively little bread is sold over the counter at bakeries, most of that trade being conducted by shopkeepers of various kinds who buy bread at wholesale rates from bakers. The prices of bread delivered by bakers to shops in the period covered by the table were ½d. per loaf less than the cash over counter price, except as from 25th March, 1935, when the wholesale price was 4s. 4½d. per dozen loaves. From 1920 to June, 1930, the cash over counter prices was ½d. per loaf less than the cash delivered price. Thereafter until the end of 1931 it was ½d. less, and from January, 1932, to 25th March, 1935, it was 1d. less.

It is reported that during the period, especially after the Day Baking Act of 1926, there was a steady increase in the proportion of bread sold in shops, that is, in the "cash over counter" trade. In 1932-33 it was ascertained by inquiry to be 34 per cent. of all bread sold, and in January, 1935, the investigations of the Royal Commission (see next page) showed the proportion to be 40 per cent.

With the onset of general depression after 1930 competition intensified in the bread trade and the average prices actually realised by bakers for delivered bread fell far below the "official" prices quoted above. In the year 1932-33 the actual price realised for delivered bread was ascertained to be 4.99d. per loaf, and in January, 1935, 5.06d. per loaf, as compared

with a nominal "official" price of 5½d. at both periods. The average price realised by bakers for bread sold at wholesale rates to shops was approximately 3.9d. per loaf and the average price realised by bakers for all bread sold (wholesale, retail, contract and food relief) was 4.53d. per loaf at both dates.

Since 1931 the price of bread delivered by bakers to recipients of food relief has been determined by agreement with the Government on the basis of 4½d. per loaf when flour was £10 per ton, with a variation of ½d. per loaf for every rise or fall of £1 7s. 6d. in price of flour. In 1932-33 12 per cent., and in January, 1935, 3 per cent. of all bread sold in the metropolitan area was covered by this agreement.

The average selling prices realised for all bread sold by one large baking company were stated in the Commission's report to be as follow (per 2 lb. loaf):—1921, 6.30d.; 1922, 4.69d.; 1923, 4.71d.; 1924, 5.16d.; 1925, 5.36d.; 1926, 5.45d.; 1927, 5.53d.; 1928, 5.49d.; 1929, 5.37d.; 1930, 5.27d.; 1931, 4.57d.; 1932, 4.67d.; 1933, 4.61d.; 1934, 4.52d. Average wages costs of this company (production, distribution and administration) increased from approximately 1½d. in 1923 and 1924 to 1¾d. per 2 lb. loaf in 1924, 1925 and 1926 following an increase in wage rates; to 1.9d. per 2 lb. loaf in the years 1927 to 1931 following the introduction of a 44 hour week, day baking and a further rise in wages in 1926. Following reductions in wage rates this wages cost per loaf fell to 1.74d. in 1932, 1.65d. in 1933, and 1.52d. in 1934.

A levy of flour at the rate of £2 15s. per ton was imposed by State legislation as from 31st March, 1931—the proceeds to be used for the relief of necessitous farmers. This tax was reduced to £1 10s. per ton as from 1st January, 1932, and discontinued on 2nd December, 1933, to be replaced by a flour tax at the rate of £4 5s. per ton, imposed by the Commonwealth to produce part of the funds required for a bounty on wheat. This tax ceased on 31st May, 1934.

On 7th January, 1935, a flour tax was levied again by the Commonwealth Government at the rate of £2 12s. 6d. per ton, making the total cost of flour to bakers at that date £9 17s. 6d. per ton. The Master Bakers' Association announced an increase of ½d. per loaf in price of bread over the counter, but a proclamation was issued by the State Government to prevent the increase, pending an investigation. By the proclamation the retail price over the counter in shops was fixed at 4½d. per 2 lb. loaf and the wholesale price to the shops at 4s. per dozen loaves. The official price for bread delivered to householders was not proclaimed, but it was not increased beyond 5½d. per 2 lb. loaf—the current price when the tax was imposed.

A Royal Commission was appointed on 18th January, 1935, to inquire and report as to maximum prices of bread. During the progress of the inquiry the price of flour increased by 25s. per ton following a substantial increase in prices of wheat. The Commission recommended a scale of maximum bread prices varying automatically with the price of flour. By agreement between the Government and the Master Bakers' Association, the proclamation of 7th January was revoked as from 25th March, 1935, on condition that the maximum prices charged for bread in Sydney recommended by the Commission should be observed by the Master Bakers' Association. The maximum prices which became operative on that date are as shown in the table on page 754.

The report of the Commission showed that in December, 1934, and January, 1935, the average prices actually realised by bakers were 5.062d. per loaf for delivered bread (57 per cent. of total bread sold); 3.911d. per loaf for bread sold wholesale to shops (40 per cent. of total bread sold); 4.250d. per loaf for bread delivered to recipients of food relief (3 per cent. of total bread sold). The average price actually being realised by bakers for all bread sold was 4.534d. per loaf, and the average cost of production, distribution and administration, with flour at £9 17s. 6d. per ton, was 4.291d. per loaf. The margin for profit at that date was 0.243d. per loaf.

Butter, Cheese, and Milk.

Butter is an article of diet in general consumption throughout New South Wales, the local product being choice in quality and more than sufficient in quantity to supply the demand.

The manufacture of butter, etc., in factories is supervised by State inspectors in terms of the Dairy Industry Act, which is described in the chapter relating to dairying. Regulations under the Act prescribe that butter must contain not less than 80 per cent. of milk fat, not more than 16 per cent. of water, nor more than 3 per cent. of salt. It must not be mixed with any foreign fat or oil nor contain any foreign substance except salt.

The consumption of cheese is small, the average being less than 4 lb. per head per annum.

The quantity of fresh milk consumed is about 19 gallons per head per annum, or less than half-a-pint per day.

The conditions under which milk and other dairy products are produced and distributed for human consumption are subject to regulation under the Dairies Supervision Act of 1901 and under the Pure Food Act of 1908, the Dairy Industry Act of 1915, and the Milk Act, 1931. All dairymen and milk vendors must be registered, and dairy premises are open to inspection at all times. The duties of registration and of inspection are vested generally in the local authorities, and the Milk Board exercises control in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts.

The standard for milk is fixed by regulation under the Pure Food Act, which prescribes that it must be clean and fresh, and taken from a healthy cow, properly fed and kept. It must contain not less than 8.5 per cent. of milk solids not fat, and 3.2 per cent. of milk fat.

Metropolitan and Newcastle Milk Supply.

About a quarter of the milk supply of Sydney is derived from dairies within the metropolitan area and the balance from country districts, viz., the South Coast district between Wollongong and Nowra, the districts traversed by the Main Southern Railway between Liverpool and Moss Vale, the Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond Districts, the districts around Singleton and Branxton on the Northern Railway line, and those in the neighbourhood of Dungog and Taree on the North Coast line.

The milk from the metropolitan dairies is distributed directly to the consumers within a few hours of milking. The milk from the country is handled for the most part by distributing companies. They take delivery from the producers on the farms in the districts near the metropolis if it

is to be transported by motor vehicle or at country railway stations if it is to be carried by rail. The time occupied by the journey from the most distant stations is about ten hours, the average time between milking and arrival by rail in Sydney being between sixteen and twenty-four hours.

The following statement shows the quantity of country milk brought into the metropolitan district during each year since 1926-27:—

Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.
1926-27	16,450,100	1930-31	19,518,700
1927-28	17,754,800	1931-32	20,014,800
1928-29	19,773,900	1932-33	18,245,300
1929-30	20,998,200	1933-34	18,038,000

The greater part of the milk consumed in and around Newcastle is supplied by dairies outside the district, and the quantity of country milk distributed in 1932-33 was 1,178,200 gallons.

The supply and distribution of country milk in both metropolitan and Newcastle districts is supervised by the Milk Board, which consists of three members appointed by the Governor, viz., a chairman, a representative of dairymen, and of the milk consumers.

The metropolitan producing and distributing districts are defined by schedule of the Milk Act, and the Newcastle districts by proclamation. Other districts may be proclaimed subject to approval by Parliament. The metropolitan distributing district embraces the City of Sydney and fifty-three other municipalites, the Shires of Sutherland and Warringah, parts of Baulkham Hills and Hornsby Shires, and the Port of Sydney.

The Newcastle distributing district consists of Newcastle and suburbs and parts of the Shires of Lake Macquarie and Tarro.

The Milk Board commenced operations in the metropolitan district in December, 1931, upon the dissolution of the Metropolitan Milk Board (which is described in the Official Year Book, 1931-32, at page 721) and in Newcastle at the end of September, 1932.

The functions and powers of the Milk Board include the fixation of prices, regulation of methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk in producing districts, and of distribution in distributing districts. The milk supplied for consumption or use in distributing districts (except milk produced and retailed directly by a dairyman on his own behalf) is vested in the Board for distribution, and its supply, except to the Board, is prohibited. By arrangement, distributing companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Board in the matter of distribution, and the Board is responsible for payments to producers.

The Board may determine the quantity of milk to be supplied to the districts by the various producing areas and may sell the milk to milk vendors or other persons. The Board is authorised to raise loans, with the Governor's approval, up to a limit of £500,000, and to acquire the business of persons engaged in the milk trade, paying the current market value for land and replacement value, plus 10 per cent. for plant, etc.

In March, 1932, the Milk Board fixed minimum prices to be paid to dairymen for milk for the metropolitan district, delivered at certain factories, on a basis by which the cost, including treatment, handling at

country factory and freight, would be about 12d. per gallon on rail Sydney. Prices for the Newcastle district were fixed as from 6th January, 1933. The prices fixed for each district were as follows:—

Particulars.	Metropolitan, March, 1932.	Newcastle, January, 1933.
Prices to dairymen—Minimum, per gal.—		
Delivered at Country factories	10d. to 11½d.	11d. to 11½d.
" Sydney	12½d.	.....
" elsewhere	12½d.	.....
Wholesale price to Vendors—Maximum, per gal.	1s. 5d.	1s. 4d.
Retail prices—Maximum, per gallon	2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.*	2s. 2d.
" " per quart	7d. to 8d.*	6½d.

* The higher price is for milk produced locally and retailed by producer.

Sugar and Jam.

The quantity of sugar consumed was about 99½ lb. per head in 1932-33. This estimate includes the quantities used in the manufacture of products such as jam and biscuits, of which a proportion is exported. The records of the manufacturing industry in 1932-33 show that 5,273 tons of sugar (4.6 lb. per head) were used for jam and canned fruit; 2,290 tons (2.6 lb. per head) for biscuits; 3,189 tons (2.8 lb. per head) in breweries; 2,049 tons (1.8 lb. per head) in aerated water factories; 7,746 tons (6.7 lb. per head) in making confectionery; 2,098 tons (1.8 lb. per head) by pastrycooks; and 1,926 tons (1.7 lb. per head) in making condiments, pickles and sauces, and 891 tons (0.8 lb. per head) in making condensed milk and ice cream.

The average household consumption of sugar is estimated at 6 lb. per week for a family of five persons, or 62 lb. per head per annum.

Sugar is produced in New South Wales and Queensland in sufficient quantity to supply Australian requirements. The output of raw sugar in both States is acquired by the Queensland Sugar Board in terms of an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth and Queensland. The Board makes arrangements for the refining and distribution of sugar for local use at prices fixed by agreement, and for the exportation of the surplus. The importation of foreign sugar into Australia is not permitted. The retail price of sugar in the metropolitan shops is from 4d. to 4½d. per lb. having been reduced by ½d. per lb. as from 1st January, 1933.

Jams and preserved fruit are manufactured in Australia in larger quantities than the local demand can absorb.

Tea and Coffee.

Tea enters largely into consumption among all classes, the average annual consumption being about 7 lb. per head. Of coffee on the other hand, the average is less than 9½ oz. per head.

The tea consumed in New South Wales is imported mainly from Netherlands East Indies and Ceylon. During the three years ended June, 1933, the Netherlands East Indies supplied 58 per cent. of the total importations: 34 per cent. was imported from Ceylon, 5 per cent. from India and 2 per cent. from China.

The great bulk of the coffee is imported from the Netherlands East Indies and India.

Vegetables and Fruit.

The potato is the chief article of diet in the vegetable group, but it is subject to great fluctuations in supplies and in prices, and the consumption varies accordingly. Local production is inadequate, and large quantities are imported from Tasmania and Victoria.

In 1911 the average retail price of potafoes in Sydney was 12½d. per 14 lb., and the consumption per head was 181 lb. Potatoes were very dear in 1929, but the price fell rapidly at the close of the year and again in the latter part of 1930. In the year 1932-33 the average price was 1s. 3½d. per 14 lb., and the consumption was estimated at 109 lb. The estimates are exclusive of production in home or market gardens, which is not recorded.

Onions are imported in large quantities from Victoria. Other vegetables are obtained chiefly from local sources, the Sydney supplies being marketed at the City Council's market, where the growers sell their produce by private treaty.

The fruit supply is derived mainly from the local orchards, and from Victoria, Tasmania, and Queensland. Prior to the war, bananas were imported in large quantities from Fiji, but the Tweed River district of New South Wales and the State of Queensland are now the chief sources of supply. The industry in Australia was protected by a duty of 1d. per lb. on all imports until the duty was modified under the Ottawa trade agreement so that 40,000 centals may be admitted annually from Fiji under a customs duty of 2s. 6d. per cental, provided they are entered at the ports of Sydney and Melbourne. The imports from Fiji to Australia have, however, fallen far short of the quota, the quantity being 12,052 centals in 1932-33, including 6,634 centals landed in Sydney, and 12,498 centals in 1933-34, of which New South Wales received 10,584 centals. Further concessions were made at the end of 1934, when bananas from Fiji were exempted from prunage duty, sales tax, etc.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

The supply of gas and electricity for cooking, heating and lighting is subject to regulation in terms of the Gas and Electricity Act, 1932. Standards are prescribed in respect of power, purity and pressure of gas, also standard prices for gas and electricity supplied to private consumers by meter. Standard rates are fixed for dividends payable by the gas and electricity companies, viz., 6 per cent. on ordinary share capital, and 5½ per cent. on preference shares. The standard rates of dividend payable by a company may be increased subject to a corresponding reduction in the price charged for gas or electricity, and the standard prices may be varied after inquiry as to whether they are sufficient or more than sufficient to enable the standard dividends to be paid.

The Act is administered by Commissioner appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years.

An index of the quantity of gas and electricity consumed in the metropolitan area (excluding electricity used for railways and tramways), with the average annual consumption during the three years 1929 to 1931 as base equal to 1000, is shown below:—

Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index Number.
1929	1,054	1932	963
1930	991	1933	984
1931	955	1934	1,018

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Information relating to wholesale prices in Sydney is published in detail in the "New South Wales Statistical Register." The average prices of the various commodities in each year from 1901 to 1920 are published

in the issue for 1919-20, and those for the decennial period 1921 to 1930 in the issue for 1929-30. The monthly averages from January, 1919, are shown in the annual issues from 1919-20.

Index numbers of the wholesale prices in Sydney have been compiled from the prices of 100 commodities, which include the majority of items of importance in the economic life of the State. The commodities have been arranged in eight groups, and each commodity has been weighted according to the average annual consumption in New South Wales during the three years 1911-1913. The index numbers indicate only the general trend of the movement in wholesale prices, and it is not claimed that they give an exact measure of the variations which have occurred. Those for recent years especially should be used with caution in view of the fact that the list of commodities and the weights applied to the various items are based on the customs and usages of a period which ended more than twenty years ago. Steps are being taken for the revision of the index numbers.

Details relating to the composition of the index numbers of wholesale prices are stated in the 1919 and 1920 issues of the Year Book, *e.g.*, the grade of the articles or commodities included, the source of information as to prices, and the weights applied. It is to be noted, however, that an important amendment was introduced in January, 1930, when local prices of wool and cotton were substituted for the English prices used up to that month.

The index numbers of each group and of all groups combined in various years since 1901 are shown below, and the numbers for each year from 1901 to 1921 are published in the 1921 issue of the Year Book. The prices in the year 1911 have been used as a base, and called 1,000. The indexes are not comparable between groups, except to illustrate the relative change in one group with the corresponding ratio in another.

Year.	I. Agricultural Produce.	II. Groceries	III. Wool, Cotton, Leather, Jute.	IV. Metals and Coal.	V. Building Materials	VI. Meat.	VII. Dairy Produce.	VIII. Chemicals.	All Commodities *
1901	834	949	737	1001	745	1222	963	977	904
1906	923	960	937	996	806	1163	953	951	955
1911	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1913	1069	1033	1043	1039	1107	1379	1093	1003	1092
1916	1163	1245	1367	1725	1241	2896	1380	1617	1489
1920	2430	1914	3079	2602	2415	3113	2236	2301	2503
1921	1750	1941	1471	2511	2259	1921	2020	1863	1956
1926	1892	1683	1652	2161	1893	1802	1760	1447	1834
1929	1707	1661	1656	2164	1953	2391	1842	1457	1863
1930	1428	1664	1384	2046	1941	2230	1571	1472	1705
1931	1061	1758	1323	2038	1959	1538	1386	1633	1551
1932	1137	1752	1235	2034	1943	1371	1295	1636	1525
1933	1122	1659	1339	1995	1854	1518	1172	1585	1507
1934	1144	1678	1393	1933	1712	1599	1245	1458	1504

* Weighted average.

The general index number of wholesale prices has been declining since 1929. It fell by 17 per cent. between 1929 and 1931, and by about 3 per cent. during the last three years. The decline affected nearly all the groups of commodities, being greatest in respect of rural products. Thus the fall between 1929 and 1934, in the prices of meat, agricultural products and dairy produce was 33 per cent. and in wool, cotton, etc., 16 per cent. The mineral group and building materials each showed a decline of 11 per cent. Groceries were slightly dearer, and chemicals were about the same in both years.

The movement, month by month, since January, 1933, may be gauged from the following table, the base being the year 1911 as in the preceding table. Particulars for the last three months of the year 1929 are shown also, to indicate the level from which prices have fallen in recent years:—

Month.	I. Agricultural Produce.	II. Groceries	III. Wool, Cotton, Leather, Jute.	IV. Metals and Coal.	V. Building Materials	VI. Meat.	VII. Dairy Produce.	VIII. Chemicals.	All Commodities.
1929.									
October ...	1968	1674	1590	2149	1972	2677	1795	1456	1936
November ...	1870	1670	1533	2149	1972	2573	1731	1441	1890
December ...	1675	1673	1492	2149	1997	2671	1723	1441	1852
1933.									
January ...	1131	1660	1237	2010	1887	1356	1170	1622	1455
February ...	1071	1660	1209	2010	1886	1299	1158	1622	1461
March ...	1046	1656	1200	2006	1884	1262	1111	1622	1444
April ...	1077	1649	1188	2008	1873	1330	1180	1622	1460
May ...	1114	1649	1236	2006	1873	1307	1209	1617	1476
June ..	1139	1658	1314	2003	1873	1435	1256	1617	1510
July...	1175	1666	1379	1995	1873	1612	1254	1606	1545
August ...	1206	1665	1384	1986	1859	1815	1219	1561	1565
September ...	1166	1666	1450	1981	1859	1732	1215	1540	1557
October ...	1071	1664	1436	1980	1837	1707	1153	1546	1523
November ...	1107	1660	1510	1974	1780	1649	1062	1528	1519
December ...	1160	1661	1528	1974	1762	1712	1080	1513	1538
1934.									
January ...	1143	1674	1657	1944	1762	1634	1096	1507	1545
February ...	1161	1686	1591	1945	1761	1696	1127	1504	1551
March ...	1112	1676	1553	1940	1737	1622	1156	1504	1525
April ...	1102	1678	1529	1940	1737	1571	1248	1468	1523
May ...	1090	1680	1441	1940	1715	1506	1338	1468	1508
June ...	994	1679	1376	1940	1695	1421	1309	1463	1464
July ..	1059	1678	1324	1926	1696	1677	1286	1463	1491
August ...	1158	1678	1275	1922	1694	1733	1264	1430	1507
September ...	1128	1678	1223	1926	1687	1756	1258	1427	1495
October ...	1153	1678	1251	1926	1692	1576	1283	1425	1490
November ...	1126	1677	1257	1926	1683	1558	1290	1415	1482
December ...	1137	1677	1238	1926	1683	1437	1284	1427	1469

In the early months of 1933 the index number was lower than at any time since 1916. About the middle of the year there was an improvement in prices in the textile groups and meat, but it was not sustained. The index number commenced to fall again in March, 1934, and after some fluctuation, was trending slowly downward at the end of the year.

In earlier issues of this Year Book comparative index numbers were shown for the Australian products and the imported goods included in the index numbers of wholesale prices. With this issue the comparison is discontinued because it is no longer practicable owing to the substitution in recent years of Australian goods for imported lines. Moreover it is considered that the index numbers were liable to be misapplied, such as by the use of the imported goods index to measure the price levels for all imports into the State. For such a purpose import values should be used instead of wholesale prices, and a wider range of commodities included with a different system of weighting.

It is interesting to trace the changes in the wholesale prices of the principal products of the rural industries in recent years, as well as in those of the non-rural items included in the index:—

Year.	Wheat.	Wool.	Butter.	Non-rural Commodities.	All Commodities.
1911	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1926	1762	1978	1868	1823	1834
1927	1545	2106	2061	1851	1840
1928	1460	2176	1868	1866	1785
1929	1395	1624	2041	1836	1863
1930	1100	1094	1725	1778	1705
1931	695	1047	1543	1804	1551
1932	876	965	1400	1774	1525
1933	821	1271	1236	1716	1507
1934	769	1471	1330	1666	1504

The price of wool to which the index numbers relate is the average at auction sales in Sydney where the great bulk of the wool is sold for export overseas. Therefore the price depends upon conditions of world markets except in so far as it is affected by premium on exchange. Oversea conditions influence the price of wheat also. The prices of both these products declined by 50 per cent. between 1926 and 1932; then there was a partial recovery in the case of wool, but a further decline in wheat. Subsidies paid to the wheat farmers by the Government in the last three years are not included in the price.

The index numbers for butter refer to the supply for local consumption, which is dearer than butter for export. The price in 1934 was 29 per cent. lower than in 1926. The index number for non-rural commodities has fallen slowly and in 1934 it was only 9 per cent. below the level of 1926. This index number is based on the prices of the 74 non-rural commodities included in the general index number, no highly manufactured commodities being taken into consideration.

The average wholesale prices of thirty commodities, which are representative of the various groups covered by the index numbers, are shown in the following statement. The quotations represent the mean of the monthly prices in Sydney and are stated in Australian currency.

Commodity.	1911.	1921.	1929.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Wheat, milling bush.	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 8 7-9	s. d. 4 10-6	s. d. 2 5-4	s. d. 3 0-9	s. d. 2 10-5	s. d. 2 8-3
Flour ton	169 9	236 7	229 11	191 3	197 0	193 4	185 7
Chaff, wheaten "	81 0	123 9	137 2	78 2	78 9	84 8	89 1
Hay, oaten "	94 5	151 11	150 4	119 0	124 6	131 1	142 9
Potatoes "	111 5	119 0	333 6	130 7	116 7	92 0	137 10
Sugar "	437 6	980 0	746 8	746 8	746 8	664 0	664 0
Tobacco, dark plug .. lb.	5 0	8 2	8 4	10 9	11 0	11 1	11 5
Tea "	1 1-5	2 1	2 2	2 4	2 1	1 11-7	2 3-2
Soap 40 lb.	13 4	28 9	24 0	22 11	22 0	21 2	21 0
Jam 13 "	6 2	13 0	11 6	10 10	11 7	9 8	0 8
Kerosene 8½ gal.	7 3	20 7-8	13 4	13 0	13 2	13 8	11 7
Leather, sole lb.	1 1-7	1 11-2	1 9	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 9
Woollpacks each	2 4	3 8-6	3 10	4 1	3 8	3 5	3 3
Iron—Plg, local ton	73 4	182 6	120 0	115 0	96 8	92 6	85 9
Plate, girder "	233 4	666 8	390 0	410 2	434 7	433 10	439 9
Corrugated, galv. .. lb.	346 8	979 2	517 6	609 7	571 7	514 2	591 8
Copper, sheet lb.	0 10-5	2 1-5	1 9	1 9-6	1 10-2	1 10-2	1 10-1
Coal ton	13 10	30 5	*	27 9	27 6	*	*
Hardwood, local (3 x 2) 100 lin. ft.	8 6	18 0	16 4	16 0	15 1	14 2	13 4
Pine—Local (4½ x 1) 100 sup. ft.	25 5	62 0	61 0	61 8	58 4	56 8	54 0
N.Z. (4½ x 1) "	22 2	62 0	41 0	42 8	43 6	42 9	37 6
Oregon (2 x 2) "	15 7	47 1	29 4	36 1	37 8	33 7	29 6
Bricks 1,000	42 0	68 0	71 7	57 0	57 0	53 7	42 6
Beef—Fore lb.	0 1-7	0 2-2	0 4-3	0 2-4	0 2-4	0 2-6	0 2-3
Hinds "	0 2-7	0 5-6	0 6-9	0 5-0	0 4-3	0 4-7	0 4-2
Mutton "	0 2	0 4-2	0 4-4	0 2-7	0 2-3	0 2-6	0 3-6
Butter "	0 10-6	1 9-6	1 10	1 4	1 3	1 1	1 2
Eggs, new laid doz	1 4	2 3-8	1 10	1 4	1 3	1 2	1 3
Cream of tartar lb	0 11-2	2 0	1 4	2 0	1 10	1 10	1 8
Wool, greasy "	0 8-51	1 0-51	1 1-7	0 8-9	0 8-2	0 10-8	1 0-5

Not available.

† Weighted average (season ended June).

In comparison with the previous year, the agricultural and dairy products represented in the wholesale price index were, on the average, cheaper in 1933, except hay, chaff and oats. Beef and mutton were dearer. In the textile group the price of cotton was about the same in both years; wool and leather were dearer; woolpacks and corn-sacks were cheaper; metals, and most of the building materials were cheaper, and coal was slightly cheaper; though tiles, turpentine and plaster of paris were dearer.

The variations in the average prices of groceries were generally small, though tea, jam and sugar and wooden matches were much cheaper. Among the chemicals, cream of tartar remained unchanged and the prices of the other items were reduced.

Comparison with Other Countries.

The following statement shows the wholesale price index numbers for various parts of the British Empire and for the United States of America, with 1913 as base:—

Year	New South Wales. (Sydney). [Bureau of Statistics.]	Victoria. (Melbourne). [Common- wealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.]	New Zealand. [Census and Statistics Office.]	Canada. [Dominion Bureau of Statistics.]	United Kingdom. [Board of Trade.]	United States of America. [Bureau of Labour.]
Number of Commodities.	100	92	180	238	150	550
1913	100	100	100	100	100	100
1920	229	228	207	243	307	221
1921	179	175	192	172	197	140
1926	168	168	153	156	148	143
1929	171	166	147	149	136	137
1930	157	147	143	135	120	124
1931	142	131	133	113	104	105
1932	140	130	128	104	102	93
1933	138	130	129	105	101	95
1934	138	135	131	112	104	107

In the United Kingdom, the index number was below pre-war level in August and September, 1931, also in the months July and August, 1932, and February to May, 1933. In the United States the pre-war level was reached in December, 1931, and there was a further decline in 1932 and the index number did not regain the level of the year 1913 until September, 1933.

RETAIL PRICES.

The average retail prices in Sydney of various commodities, as shown in this chapter, are based on the prices quoted by retail shops in the metropolitan district in returns collected by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The annual averages represent the mean of the monthly prices during each year.

Commodity.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1929.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread 2lb. loaf	0 2·5	0 3·5	0 6·2	0 5·7	0 5·4	0 5·3	0 5·2	0 5·0
Flour 25lb	1 11 0	2 9 0	3 1 6	4 5 0	3 7 7	3 9 2	3 6 9	3 5 7
Tea lb	1 3 6	1 3 5	1 19 7	2 2 1	2 3 7	2 2 4	2 0 6	2 3 5
Sugar „	0 2 3	0 2 7	0 5 7	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 5	0 4 0	0 4 0
Rice „	0 2 5	0 2 7	0 4 9	0 3 7	0 3 5	0 3 5	0 3 2	0 3 2
Sago „	0 2 5	0 2 7	0 3 6	0 3 4	0 3 3	0 3 2	0 3 1	0 3 1
Jan (Australian) „	0 4 0	0 4 4	0 10 0	0 6 9	0 6 5	0 7 5	0 6 7	0 6 5
Oatmeal 5lb.	0 11 3	1 0 5	1 8 0	1 8 6	1 3 6	1 3 5	1 1 5	1 1 2
Currants lb.	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 11 1	0 9 4	0 8 3	0 8 9	0 8 5	0 8 4
Candles „	0 5 5	0 6 5	1 1 0	0 10 4	0 10 7	0 11 4	0 11 3	0 11 2
Soap „	0 2 5	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 5 2	0 5 3	0 5 0	0 4 3	0 4 2
Potatoes 14lb.	0 11 3	1 0 2	1 4 5	3 6 2	1 6 7	1 6 8	1 4 0	1 7 3
Onions lb.	0 1 4	0 0 7	0 1 5	0 3 1	0 1 7	0 3 3	0 1 1	0 1 4
Kerosene gal.	0 10 1	0 11 1	2 10 9	1 11 3	1 9 4	1 9 3	1 9 1	1 7 1
Milk quart	0 4 0	0 4 4	0 8 1	0 9 0	0 7 1	0 7 2	0 7 1	0 7 2
Butter lb.	1 0 2	1 1 7	2 0 7	2 0 7	1 7 6	1 5 4	1 3 3	1 4 3
Cheese „	0 7 5	0 8 7	1 3 9	1 4 2	0 11 9	1 6 2	0 10 7	0 10 5
Eggs, Fresh doz	1 3 0	1 3 5	2 6 5	2 1 1	1 7 3	1 5 5	1 5 1	1 5 3
Bacon, Middle Cut lb.	0 9 0	0 10 5	1 10 9	1 7 7	1 2 2	1 1 4*	1 0 9*	1 1 4*
Ham „	0 11 0	1 1 0	2 0 9	1 11 5	1 5 7	1 4 9	1 4 9	1 5 0
Beef, Sirloin „	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 9 1	0 11 3	0 9 3	0 8 7	0 8 9	0 .
Ribbs „	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 6 7	0 8 6	0 7 2	0 6 5	0 6 4	0 6 6
Steak, Rump „	0 7 0	0 7 0	1 2 0	1 4 0	1 1 9	1 1 0	1 0 7	1 0 7
Beef, Corned Round „	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 1	0 8 6	0 7 8	0 7 3	0 7 1	0 7 2
Mutton, Leg „	0 3 2	0 3 0	0 6 9	0 8 4	0 6 2	0 5 7	0 5 6	0 6 7
Shoulder „	0 2 8	0 2 5	0 5 2	0 6 3	0 4 7	0 4 2	0 4 2	0 5 1
Loin „	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 7 6	0 9 8	0 7 6	0 6 6	0 6 3	0 7 5
Chops, Loin „	0 4 2	0 4 0	0 8 6	0 11 0	0 7 9	0 7 1	0 7 0	0 8 1
Leg „	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 8 1	0 9 8	0 7 4	0 6 6	0 6 4	0 7 3
Pork, Leg „	0 6 2	0 7 8	1 3 4	1 2 6	0 11 1	0 10 7	0 10 0	0 10 7
Chops „	0 6 8	0 8 5	1 5 8	1 3 2	0 11 2	0 10 6	0 10 0	0 10 6

* Rashers.

In 1933 the average prices of nearly all the groceries shown in the table were cheaper than in the previous year.

HOUSE RENTS.

The average rent of various types of houses in Sydney and suburbs in 1901 and later years is shown below. The figures have been compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician to represent the average predominant rent

per week for each class of houses up to the year 1925, inclusive, and actual averages in later years:—

Year.	Under Four Rooms.	Four Rooms.	Five Rooms.	Six Rooms.	Seven Rooms.	Over Seven Rooms.	Weighted Average.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901	9 0	11 1	13 7	15 4	19 1	22 2	13 5
1906	9 2	11 7	14 0	16 9	19 1	22 6	13 11
1911	11 4	14 5	17 1	20 2	23 3	26 10	17 0
1916	12 3	14 8	17 11	20 6	24 6	29 8	18 11
1921	14 2	18 5	21 7	25 2	29 7	35 9	23 0
1926	15 4	21 0	25 6	33 6	36 9	47 6	28 4
1927	15 3	20 9	25 3	32 7	37 4	49 5	28 3
1928	15 3	21 2	26 9	32 2	36 5	53 6	29 0
1929	15 10	21 4	26 11	32 8	37 0	52 10	29 3
1930	15 10	21 11	28 0	31 7	36 9	46 6	28 9
1931	15 3	19 5	23 6	27 10	33 7	43 8	25 7
1932	13 7	17 1	20 2	25 8	30 11	42 10	23 3
1933	13 3	16 7	19 8	25 1	30 11	42 10	22 10
1934	13 4	16 7	20 3	24 6	30 7	42 3	22 9

Note.—Kitchen is included as a room.

During the post-war period there was an active demand for houses, and the supply being inadequate, the average rental in Sydney increased steadily. In 1921 it was 4s. 1d. higher than in 1916, and the average for 1925 showed a further addition of 4s. per week. The rentals shown for 1926 and later periods, being actual averages, are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, which are the average predominant rents.

The general level of rents did not vary greatly from 1926 until the latter part of the year 1930. The weighted average in the two quarters January to June of that year was about 29s. 6d. Then it commenced to fall and in June quarter, 1931, it was 26s. 1d. or 3s. 5d. lower. A further decline to 23s. 8d. in December quarter, 1931, was due to some extent to

the operation of legislation for the reduction of rents. The decline continued, but at a slow rate during 1932. During the last two years there was little change.

Legislation for Reduction of Rents, etc.

At a conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers in August, 1931, a resolution was passed that, as part of a plan for the restoration of prosperity in Australia, legislative action should be taken by all the States to enable leaseholders to obtain a certain measure of relief. As an outcome of this decision the Reduction of Rents Act was passed in New South Wales in October, 1931, to prescribe a general reduction of 22½ per cent. in rents (except those payable to the Crown) except where the lessor obtained an order of a court of petty sessions permitting rent to be charged at a higher rate. If the rent of a dwelling had been reduced by the lessor or by a Fair Rents Court after 30th June, 1930, the amount of such reduction was taken into account in calculating the reduction to be effected, but a lessor was not permitted to charge a higher rent than was charged at the commencement of the Act. The law did not apply to premises which were not leased on 30th June, 1930, unless a lease was entered into prior to 9th July, 1931, i.e., three months before the Act commenced. The Act expired by effluxion of time on 31st December, 1932, and the general reduction of 22½ per cent. in respect of leases existing at 30th June, 1930, was continued until 31st December, 1935, by the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1932. Provision was made, however, that, upon application within three months of the commencement of this Act, a competent court might increase the rent in certain cases up to the amount stated in the lease (as maximum) or might order a further reduction.

In addition to measures for the regulation of rents, amendments have been made in the tenancy laws for the purpose of mitigating hardship in cases where tenants are unable to pay rent on account of unemployment. Thus distraint for rent, as provided by the Landlords and Tenants Act, 1899, was abolished as from 10th December, 1930, and in August, 1931, the right to eject tenants from dwellings leased at rents not exceeding £3 a week became subject to orders of a competent court. The court may postpone eviction if the occupiers are in impoverished circumstances owing to inability to obtain employment, and postponement may be made subject to a condition that the occupier pay to the owner such sum in such instalments and at such times as the court orders. An order for postponement may not be granted if it would cause the owner to suffer undue hardship, nor if the occupier or other person residing in the dwelling has been guilty of acts of waste depreciating its value. By the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1932, the period of postponement has been limited to four months.

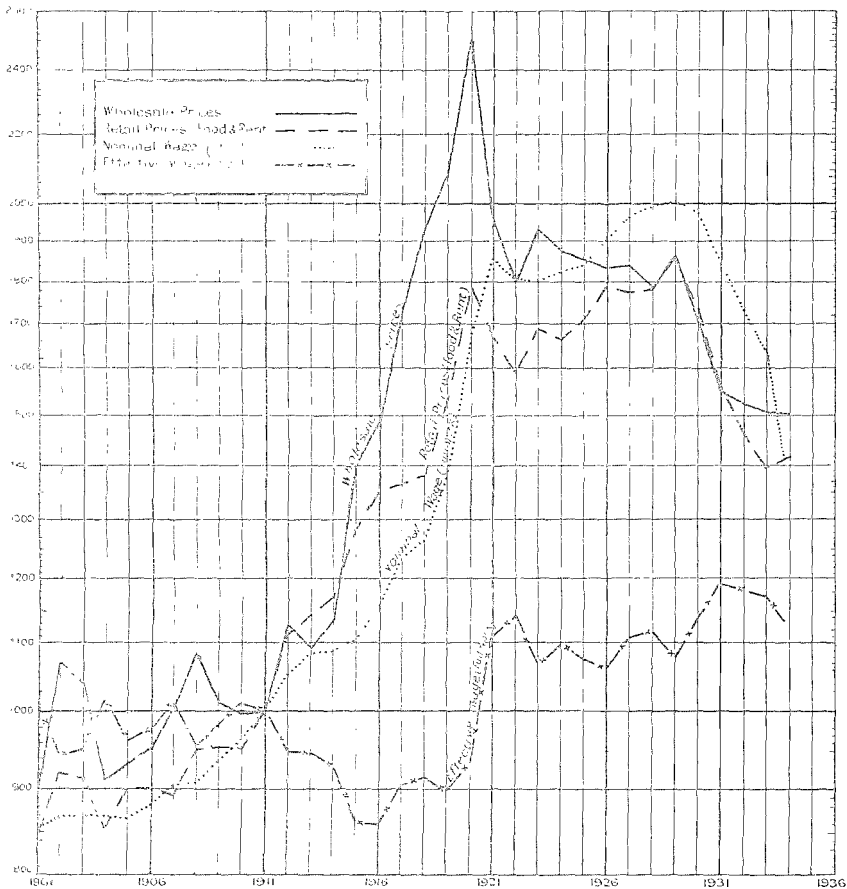
The Fair Rents Act, 1915-1928, expired on 1st July, 1933. Its provisions and the operations of the Fair Rents Court have been described in earlier issues of the Year Book.

GRAPH OF INDEX NUMBERS—PRICES AND WAGES.

The graph shown below illustrates the course of wholesale and retail prices and nominal and effective wages in Sydney since 1901. The curves relating to wages refer to those paid for full time, and no allowance is made for unemployment.

INDEX NUMBERS—PRICES AND WAGES—SYDNEY—1901 TO 1934.
YEAR 1911 = 1000.

Ratio Graph.



The numbers at the side of the graph are the index numbers with the year 1911 as base = 1,000.

The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic, and each curve rises and falls according to the percentage of increase or decrease.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—FOOD AND RENT.

The retail price index numbers for Sydney which are discussed in this chapter are uniform with similar index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician, except in so far as they are stated in relation to prices in Sydney during the base period, whereas the Commonwealth Statistician's index numbers are related to the average cost in the six capital cities of Australia.

The retail price index numbers of food and groceries for 1931 and earlier years are based upon the retail prices of over forty commodities in everyday use, the prices being weighted according to the average annual consumption in the years 1906-10. A new regimen was introduced in July, 1932. A few items were added, and the weighting was changed to represent the annual average consumption per head for household purposes in

Australia during the three years, 1927 to 1929. The commodities included in the new regimen are as follows:—Bread, flour (ordinary and self-raising), tea, sugar, rice, sago, jam, golden syrup, oatmeal, raisins, currants, dried apricots, canned peaches and canned pears, salmon (in tins), potatoes, onions, soap, candles, kerosene, milk (fresh and condensed), butter, cheese, eggs, bacon, ham and various cuts of beef, mutton and pork.

The index numbers of rent refer to the weighted average rental of all houses, as shown on page 765.

These index numbers should not be used as a complete measure of variations in the cost of living. They were compiled with the primary object of showing the general movement of the retail prices of food and of rent, and do not cover other items of family expenditure. Moreover, they are only approximations indicating the general movement and not an exact scale of price levels.

The retail price index numbers of food and rent in Sydney in each year from 1864 to 1911 were published in the 1920 issue of the Year Book. The following table shows the index numbers of food and groceries, and of rent, and of food and groceries and rent combined in various years since 1901.

Year.	Retail Prices Index Numbers (1911=1000). "All Houses."			Amount required in each period to purchase the same quantities of Food and Housing as would have cost, on the average, 20s. in 1911.
	Food and Groceries.	Rent. (All houses.)	Food and Groceries and Rent Combined.	
1901	896	789	848	s. d. 17 0
1911	1000	1000	1000	20 0
1913	1144	1145	1144	22 11
1916	1536	1111	1351	27 0
1920	2171	1297	1791	35 10
1921	1919	1351	1672	33 5
1926	1886	1664	1790	35 10
1929	1969	1715	1859	37 2
1930	1777	1687	1738	34 9
1931	1583	1501	1548	30 11
1932	1539	1363	1462	29 3
1933	1444	1336	1394	27 10
1934	1493	1340	1425	28 6

The great bulk of the food commodities is produced in the Commonwealth and prices are affected largely by seasonal conditions. The index number of Sydney prices of food was higher in 1929 than in any year since 1920. During the years 1930 to 1933 it declined by nearly 27 per cent., the average for 1933 being the lowest since 1915. There was an increase of about 3 per cent. in 1934.

Rents increased slowly after 1920, and reached the highest level in March quarter, 1930. It is probable, however, that an increase of 5 per cent. recorded in 1926 was a result of a change in the method of collecting data as to rents which was made by the Commonwealth Statistician at the beginning of that year. Agents supplying quarterly returns were asked to quote the actual average rent of the houses of each class instead of the average predominant rental as in former years. The index number declined by 11 per cent. in 1931, and by 9 per cent. in 1932. In the following year there was a further slight decline.

From 1922 to 1929 the general trend of the index number of food and rent combined was upward. In 1926 the combined index number was practically the same as in 1920, 79 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 53 per cent. higher than in 1914. In 1927 and 1928 it did not vary greatly. In 1929 there was an increase of 4 per cent., and in the last quarter the index number was almost as high as in September, 1920. Between 1929 and 1933 the index number fell by 25 per cent. and it rose slightly in 1934.

Comparison with other Countries.

The following statement shows the increases since July, 1914, in the retail prices of the principal articles of food in other countries. The figures for the oversea countries have been taken from the "London Labour Gazette" and other official sources; those relating to Sweden include fuel and lighting. The particulars for the Australian States relate to the capital cities.—

Country.	Percentage Increases in Retail Food Prices since July, 1914 ¹					
	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.
New South Wales	66	54	34	32	25	26
Victoria	62	50	24	23	15	20
Queensland	58	43	28	24	18	23
South Australia	54	34	9	10	4	7
Western Australia	45	32	9	7	1	7
Tasmania	50	42	16	16	12	16
Australia	61	48	25	23	16	20
New Zealand	46	43	18	8	4	11
South Africa	16	9	4	6*	2*	3
United States	55	41	19	1	5	10
Canada	50	49	10	8*	5*	1
United Kingdom	49	41	30	25	18	22
Germany	56†	46†	33	16	14	20
Sweden	51	40	30	28	23	25
Norway	57	51	40	34	32	33
Italy (Milan)	458	407	342	318	293	264
France (Paris) ... ..	...	506	525	449	403	391

*Percentage decrease.

†Approximate.

The price level of food commodities in New South Wales in recent years has been higher in comparison with July, 1914, than in the other Australian States. The index numbers shown above may not be used for exact comparisons between the various countries owing to differences in the scope of the data, and in methods of compilation.

Cost of Food—Changing Regimen.

The index numbers on page 768 show the movement in the retail prices of food on the basis of a *fixed* regimen. It is recognised however that variations in the actual cost of food depend also upon changes in dietary, which is adjusted to meet changes in prices and in supplies. The combined effect upon the food bill of a family of five persons of changes in prices and in the consumption of the principal food commodities is illustrated in the following

table. In estimating the cost, the average consumption per member of the family in 1933 is assumed to have been equivalent to the general average per head of population as shown on page 749 and corresponding figures have been used for the year 1914. An exception has been made in regard to flour and sugar, and allowance has been made for the quantities included in bread, jam, etc.

Fruit and vegetables, except potatoes, have been excluded on account of the impossibility of obtaining prices which would be properly comparable, principally owing to seasonal variations and to the difficulty of estimating the consumption.

Article.	Unit of Quantity.	Estimates—Year 1914.				Estimates—Year 1933.			
		Weekly Consumption.	Average Price.	Weekly Cost.		Weekly Consumption.	Average Price.	Weekly Cost.	
			d.	s. d.			d.	s. d.	
Beef	lb.	12·8	5·3	5 7·8		8·9	7·5	5 6·8	
Mutton	lb.	8·1	4·8	3 2·9		8·7	5·3	3 10·1	
Pork	lb.	·3	10·3	3 1		·5	10·1	5 1	
Bacon and Ham	lb.	·9	11·0	9 9		1 0	12·2	1 0 2	
Fish—Fresh, etc.	lb.	·8	9·5	7 6		·9	11·0	9 9	
„ Preserved	lb.	·4	10·5	4 2		·2	10 0	3 8	
Potatoes	lb.	14·4	·9	1 10 5		10·5	1 1	11 6	
Flour	lb.	4 0	1 4	5 6		4 0	1 7	6 8	
Bread	2lb. loaf	10 0	3 5	2 11 0		9 6	5 2	4 1 9	
Rice	lb.	·6	3 0	1 8		·4	3 2	1 3	
Sago and Tapioca	lb.	·2	2 7	·5		·1	3 1	·3	
Oatmeal	lb.	·5	2 6	1 3		·4	2 7	1 1	
Sugar	lb.	6 0	2 7	1 4 2		6 0	4 0	2 0 0	
Jam	lb.	1 6	5 0	8 0		1 0	6 7	6 7	
Butter	lb.	2 9	14 2	3 5 2		3 1	15 3	3 11 4	
Cheese	lb.	·3	10 6	3 2		·4	10 7	4 3	
Milk—Fresh	qt.	7 7	5 3	3 4 8		7 3	7 1	4 2 8	
Tea	lb.	·7	15 8	11 1		·7	24 6	1 5 2	
Coffee	oz.	1 3	1 1	1 4		·9	1 5	1 4	
Total — All items enumerated above		...	...	25 10 6		...	...	30 7 7	

On the basis of the foregoing estimates the relative weekly cost of the commodities enumerated was 25s. 10½d. in 1914 and 30s. 7½d. or 18·4 per cent. greater in 1933. The weekly bill for meat was 9s. 11½d. in 1914 and 10s. 10½d. for a smaller quantity in 1933. The average expenditure on milk and butter was estimated at 6s. 10d. and 8s. 3d. in the respective years, the increase being due to an increase in quantity as well as in prices.

Taking rent also, the weighted average (all houses) being 20s. in 1914 and 22s. 10d. in 1933—the weekly expenditure on food and housing, as estimated, would have been approximately 46s. in 1914, as compared with 53s. 6d. in 1933, and the increase per week during the period 7s. 6d., or 16·3 per cent.

An interesting comparison may be made between the increase in the household expenditure on food estimated on the basis of the average consumption of the various commodities in each year, and the increase in the prices of food as indicated by the index numbers which are computed on the basis of a fixed regimen, as those shown in the table on page 768. In 1920—the year in which prices reached the peak—the average consumption of the commodities enumerated above decreased and the average expenditure was only 65 per cent. greater than in 1914, though the general level of food prices was 86 per cent. higher. In 1933 the average expenditure on food, as estimated, was 18·4 per cent. over that of 1914, and the retail price index number for food and groceries was 23·5 per cent. higher than in 1914.

COST OF LIVING.

The matter of cost of living is considered mainly in relation to wages and the standard of living of persons of moderate means. In such cases the greater part of the family income is expended upon food, groceries and housing, and it is frequently assumed that the measurement of these groups alone indicates with a reasonable degree of accuracy the extent of changes in the cost of living—other items, such as clothing and miscellaneous expenses being excluded from consideration owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to cost over a period of years.

A Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, appointed by the Federal Government in 1919, conducted an investigation into the cost of living for a family consisting of man, wife and three children under 14 years of age, and having determined a standard of living, ascertained the cost in the capital cities of Australia in November of each year from 1914 to 1920. After the Commission had completed the inquiry, the Commonwealth Statistician extended the scope of his investigations regarding retail prices to cover all the main groups of household expenditure on the basis of a regimen similar to that adopted by the Royal Commission in order to compile a scale of "All Items" index numbers. In the chapter of this Year Book which relates to wages, it is noted that these "All Items" index numbers have been brought into use, for the cost of living adjustments of wages in federal awards and agreements.

The "All Items" retail price index numbers for Sydney are shown below on the same basis as the tables published by the Commonwealth Statistician. Separate particulars are stated for the various groups of expenditure. The base of each group is the weighted average for that group in the six capital cities of Australia during the quinquennium 1923-1927 taken as 1,000.

Period.		Retail Price Index Numbers—"All Items."					
		Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms).	Food, Groceries and Housing Combined.	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total Household Expenditure.
Nov.,	1914 ...	638	758	680	755	766	712
"	1921 ...	964	1,000	977	1,255	1,009	1,046
Years	1923-27...	1,012	1,111	1,047	950	1,021	1,020
Year	1928 ...	1,021	1,143	1,064	978	1,048	1,042
"	1929 ...	1,090	1,162	1,115	983	1,046	1,073
"	1930 ...	984	1,197	1,059	931	1,040	1,026
"	1931 ...	876	1,026	929	835	1,013	922
"	1932 ...	852	894	867	769	996	867
"	1933 ...	800	864	822	742	988	832
"	1934 ...	825	869	840	746	975	842

The index numbers for food and groceries, as shown in this table, differ from those on page 768 because the base for one is the cost in Sydney in the year 1911, and for the other the weighted average cost in the six capital cities of Australia in the five years 1923 to 1927. In housing there is also a difference in regimen, viz., all houses in one case and houses of 4 and 5 rooms in the other. In regard to clothing and miscellaneous items, the regimen of the Basic Wage Commission was adopted with the exception, in the latter group, of certain groceries already included with food. The index numbers of these two groups are affected unavoidably by changes in standards, and "are not such true measures of prices as the index numbers for food and groceries."

EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION

EMPLOYMENT.

At the Census taken in June, 1933, the bread-winners (including those unemployed, pensioners, and persons of independent means) numbered 1,209,805, and dependants numbered 1,391,042, being respectively 46.5 per cent. and 53.5 per cent. of the total population of New South Wales. The male bread-winners, 912,591, represented 69 per cent. of the male population, and the female bread-winners 297,214 were 23 per cent. of the females.

A classification of the bread-winners, according to industry, is shown below; the figures are preliminary and subject to alteration:—

Industry.	Number.			Proportion of Total (approximate).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying—				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Farming (including mixed and undefined)	81,999	1,740	83,739	6.2	.1	3.2
Grazing	43,049	1,153	44,202	3.3	.1	1.7
Dairy-farming	34,329	2,296	36,625	2.6	.2	1.4
Pig and poultry farming ...	3,867	365	4,232	.3	.0	.2
Other	8,517	147	8,664	.6	.0	.3
Total, Agricultural, Pastoral, etc. ...	171,761	5,701	177,462	13.0	.4	6.8
Forestry, Fishing and Trapping	12,597	56	12,653	.9	.0	.5
Mining and Quarrying ...	34,029	69	34,098	2.6	.0	1.3
Industrial—						
Manufacture	152,793	48,756	201,549	11.6	3.8	7.7
Building	46,485	169	46,654	3.5		1.8
Roads, Railways, Earthworks, etc.	86,016	166	86,182	6.5	0.1	3.3
Gas, Water, Electricity (Production and Supply) ...	11,398	343	11,741	.9		.5
Total, Industrial ...	296,692	49,434	346,126	22.5	3.9	13.3
Transport and Communication	86,702	4,010	90,712	6.6	.3	3.5
Commerce and Finance ...	129,965	42,811	172,776	9.9	3.3	6.6
Public Administration and Professional	51,249	41,702	92,951	3.9	3.3	3.6
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	8,115	1,742	9,857	.6	.1	.4
Personal and Domestic Service...	20,536	70,458	90,994	1.6	5.5	3.5
No Industry or Industry not stated*	51,918	25,002	76,920	3.9	2.0	3.0
Pensioners	49,027	56,229	105,256	3.7	4.4	4.0
Total, Breadwinners ...	912,591	297,214	1,209,805	69.2	23.2	46.5
Dependants	405,880	985,162	1,391,042	30.8	76.8	53.5
Total	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847	100.	100.	100.

* Includes unemployed persons for whom industry was not stated, also (pending further analysis) a number described as independent.

Amongst the males, nearly 31 per cent. were dependants (mostly children); 13 per cent. were engaged in rural pursuits and 3½ per cent. in other primary industries; 22½ per cent. in industrial pursuits, about half being in manufacture; 10 per cent. in commerce and finance, and 6½ per cent. in transport and communication. These proportions are only approximations and are liable to be altered when further details are available regarding 51,918 males for whom the industry has not been specified.

Of the females classified as bread winners, the domestic group was the largest. It represented 5½ per cent. of the total females; 4 per cent. were in industrial occupations, mainly manufacture; 3 per cent. in commercial pursuits; and a similar proportion were assigned to the public administration and professional group, which includes teachers and nurses. The preliminary data indicate that there has been an appreciable increase in the proportion of bread-winners amongst females since the previous census, though owing to changes in classification the exact extent of the increase cannot be gauged. The proportion as recorded in 1921 was 16.8 per cent., but it is probable that many pensioners were excluded. In 1933 the proportion, exclusive of pensioners, was 18.8 per cent.

A comparative statement showing the grades of occupation as at each census from 1901 to 1933 is shown below. Dependants and others who may not be classified under the other categories are grouped under the heading "grade not applicable."

Grade.	Number.				Per cent. of Total.			
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
Males.								
Employer	48,920	68,582	44,700	57,301	6.9	8.1	4.2	4.3
Working on own account	65,577	49,676	104,483	118,402	9.2	5.9	9.9	9.0
Unremunerated assistant	17,635	20,387	9,710	13,852	2.5	2.4	.9	1.1
Salary and wage earner	290,203	393,616	455,959	443,862	41.0	46.5	43.0	33.7
Unemployed	21,110	16,210	54,028	189,666	3.0	1.9	5.1	14.4
Grade not applicable	264,910	298,038	391,753	493,754	37.4	35.2	36.9	37.5
Not stated	1,650	11,189	10,868	1,634	...	...	...	...
Total	710,005	857,698	1,071,501	1,318,471	100	100	100	100
Females.								
Employer	4,933	5,672	3,192	5,774	.8	.7	.3	.4
Working on own account	16,780	12,827	17,280	18,811	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.5
Unremunerated assistant	6,077	4,869	1,256	1,891	.9	.6	.1	.1
Salary and wage earner	72,190	101,815	130,294	158,459	11.2	12.9	12.7	12.4
Unemployed	3,639	2,700	7,612	32,776	.6	.4	.8	2.6
Grade not applicable	540,911	660,030	866,379	1,064,160	83.9	83.8	84.4	83.0
Not stated	311	1,123	2,857	505	...	...	...	...
Total	644,841	789,036	1,028,870	1,282,376	100	100	100	100

In 1933 employers represented 4 per cent. of the male population, 9 per cent. were working on their own account and not employing labour, and 49 per cent were in the wage-earning group (including unremunerated assistants and the unemployed). The balance, 38 per cent., consists for the most part of dependants, pensioners, and persons with private means not actively engaged in business. These ratios are similar

to those prevailing at the census of 1921; at the earlier census dates there was a larger proportion of employers. The outstanding change during the period lies in the increase in the proportion unemployed, which is discussed later.

Employers and women working on their own account represent only 2 per cent. of the females and the proportion in the wage-earning group was 16 per cent. in 1933, as compared with 13½ per cent. in 1921.

Returns relating to the number of persons employed in the principal rural industries of the State are collected annually, but the information is not comparable with the census figures, because it relates only to persons engaged regularly on rural holdings of one acre or over. Occupiers and managers are included in the returns, also members of their families, who work constantly on a holding, but temporary hands and contract workers engaged for harvesting, shearing, etc., are omitted. Moreover, the census figures relate to a specific date, the workers being distributed amongst the several branches of rural industry according to the work on which they were engaged at the time. On the other hand, the annual records show the average number employed during the period, and those engaged on each of the numerous holdings where more than one class of rural production is undertaken are distributed according to the main purpose for which the holding was used.

In regard to the number of females employed in rural industries, considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining satisfactory statistics, owing to the fact that a large number of women and girls, especially on dairy farms, are employed only partly in rural production in conjunction with their domestic duties. Usually they do not receive wages, and at a census they are classified as dependants. In the annual returns there is a tendency to include them as rural workers, consequently a wide discrepancy arises between the census and the annual records, the latter being overstated.

The following statement shows the number of persons engaged in the various branches of rural industry in various years since 1911:—

Year.	Agriculture, Poultry, Pig, and Bee-farming.		Dairying.		Pastoral.		Total, Rural Industries. *		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1911	58,299	1,141	27,488	11,293	43,387	770	129,174	13,204	142,378
1920-21	50,162	1,509	26,648	13,176	43,766	1,022	120,576	15,707	136,283
1925-26	44,991	841	30,351	15,027	45,652	420	120,994	16,288	137,282
1926-27	43,268	866	29,106	12,525	47,546	854	119,920	14,245	134,165
1927-28	43,953	713	29,845	12,378	46,882	453	120,680	13,544	134,224
1928-29	40,058	606	30,997	9,765	46,808	306	117,863	10,677	128,540
1929-30	39,860	472	32,494	9,105	44,069	271	116,423	9,848	126,271
1930-31	40,163	518	33,977	8,735	40,849	290	114,989	9,543	124,532
1931-32	39,382	390	36,601	7,923	40,946	209	116,929	8,522	125,451
1932-33	42,556	400	38,196	7,788	41,043	157	121,795	8,345	130,140
1933-34	42,084	301	38,358	7,246	43,748	229	124,190	7,776	131,966

* Including working proprietors.

The number of workers engaged in cultivating, etc., declined between 1911 and 1920-21, though the area under cultivation increased, the greater use of machinery and the substitution of motor for horse-drawn vehicles having lessened the need for workers in agriculture. It is probable also that this decrease in permanent employees was offset, to some extent, by the employment of contract workers. A further decline occurred between 1921 and 1925-26, and again in 1928-29. During the last two seasons there has been an increase of about 5 per cent. Details regarding the labour engaged in relation to machinery used in cultivating are shown on page 184 in the chapter relating to agriculture.

The number of male dairy workers has been increasing since 1926-27. In the pastoral industry the number of permanent employees does not usually vary greatly from year to year, except in very dry seasons, when additional labour is required to tend the flocks and herds under severe drought conditions.

There was, however, an appreciable increase in 1933-34, when conditions were generally favourable. On the whole, the number of men engaged permanently on rural holdings, which had been fairly constant at about 120,000 for eight seasons, began to decline in 1927-28, and fell in the course of three seasons to 115,000. The number has since risen above the former level, and in 1933-34 these employees numbered nearly 124,200, or 9,200 more than in 1930-31, and only 5,000 less than in 1911.

The figures in the table indicate that there has been a marked decrease in the number of women engaged in rural work, and this may be attributed mainly to the exclusion from the returns in recent years of women whose chief occupation is domestic rather than rural. The majority of the women are relatives not receiving wages, and the number so classified in the returns decreased from 13,841 in 1925-26 to 6,359 in 1933-34, while the number of women classified as working proprietors or paid employees was reduced from 2,447 to 1,417.

The total number of rural workers in 1933-34 included 70,552 men and 901 women, who were classed as working proprietors, *i.e.*, owners, lessees, or share-farmers working on the holdings; 20,920 men and 6,359 women were classed as relatives employed constantly, but not receiving wages. There were 32,718 men and 516 women, including managers and relatives, in receipt of wages. The amount of wages paid to these employees in 1933-34 was £3,351,267 to men and £21,011 to women, excluding the value of board, etc., assessed at £1,303,158 for men and £18,161 for women. In addition, wages, amounting to £2,234,409, were paid to casual workers, excluding £290,549, the value of board, etc. Particulars regarding rural labour and wages in the preceding decennium are shown on page 185 of this Year Book.

Annual returns relating to employment are collected also in respect of mining and other primary industries and the manufacturing industries, and the figures for various years since 1911 are summarised in the following statement. In regard to the manufacturing industries, employees in establishments with fewer than four persons have not been included unless

machinery was used in the factory, and the figures shown in the table represent the average number employed in the factories during each year:—

Year.	Rural Industries.	Forests, Fisheries, and Trapping.	Mining.	Manufacturing.			Total.		
	Total.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1911	142,378	6,000	33,367	79,005	25,546	104,551	247,546	38,750	286,296
1920-21	136,283	6,700	25,612	107,700	31,511	139,211	260,588	47,218	307,806
1925-26	137,282	7,900	29,186	128,846	40,928	169,774	286,926	57,216	344,142
1926-27	134,165	8,500	29,373	135,305	44,073	179,378	293,098	58,318	351,416
1927-28	134,224	8,000	25,551	134,341	43,357	177,698	288,572	56,901	345,473
1928-29	128,540	7,700	26,562	135,773	44,983	180,756	287,898	55,660	343,558
1929-30	126,271	6,300	25,010	122,005	40,908	162,913	269,738	50,756	320,494
1930-31	124,532	5,600	18,370	93,881	33,724	127,605	232,840	43,267	276,107
1931-32	125,451	6,000	17,721*	90,667	35,688	126,355	231,317	44,210	275,527
1932-33	130,140	6,800	17,721*	99,718	38,786	138,504	246,034	47,131	293,165
1933-34	131,966	7,000†	16,933	111,599	42,400	153,999	259,722	50,176	309,898

Note.— Working Proprietors are included in all groups.

* Calendar year 1932.

† Preliminary.

Employees engaged in treating minerals at the place of production are included in the returns of the manufacturing industries, and not with the mining employees, viz., those engaged in the manufacture of coke at coke works, in the manufacture of lime, cement, etc., at limestone quarries, and in the treatment of ores at mines. The number of miners, as stated for the 1920-21 and later years, is exclusive of fossickers, who numbered 9,643 in 1932, and 10,008 in 1933. In view of the small output which they obtained, it is probable they were not employed in fossicking throughout the whole year.

In the coal and shale mines employment increased from 17,247 in 1911 to 18,534 in 1914, and a decline of about 2,000 occurred during the war period, when the export trade was restricted. Between 1921 and 1927 there was a steady increase in the number of coal-miners, 24,483 being employed in 1927. In the following year the number dropped to 21,743. Subsequent returns show an increase to 22,470 in 1929, but this figure is over-stated on account of duplication in respect of miners who moved from the northern to the southern and western coal-fields when the northern mines were closed during a protracted industrial dislocation. The number of coal-miners was 14,126 in 1932, and 12,910 in 1933.

In other mines employees increased from 4,639 in 1921 to 5,061 in 1926, then declined to 2,848 in 1931. The number in 1933 was 4,023.

The number of factory workers did not vary greatly between 1926-27 and 1928-29, then there was a decrease of 10 per cent. in 1929-30, and a further decline of nearly 22 per cent. in the following year. The fall was arrested in 1931-32 when the average number was about 99 per cent. of the corresponding figure for the previous year. In 1932-33 there was an increase of 10 per cent., the improvement being fairly general throughout the various classes of factories. In 1933-34 there was a further improvement of about 11 per cent. and the number of employees was 22 per cent. greater than in 1931-32. The majority of female factory workers are engaged in the clothing trades, and fluctuations in the number of female employees reflect generally the condition of that group of industries.

Government Employees.

In New South Wales a large number of persons are employed by the State and Commonwealth Governments. In addition to services such as education, police, justice, health, lands administration, and the construction of public works, etc., the State owns railways, tramways, and wharves, and engages in various industrial enterprises, *e.g.*, abattoirs, dockyards, quarries, brick and pipe works. The Commonwealth services include the post office, telegraphs and telephones, customs, taxation, and defence.

The following statement shows the number of Government employees, as at 30th June, 1928 to 1934. These figures include persons engaged in the various State and Federal departments and those under the jurisdiction of statutory bodies which administer the railway and tramway services, harbour works, water supply and sewerage systems, etc., and the staffs of the State Savings (Rural) Bank and of the Commonwealth Bank in New South Wales.

Services.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.		
							Males.	Females	Total.
State.									
Public Service Board— Teachers (including In- spectors) Hospitals, etc.—General Staffs Other	10,430 2,485 9,183	10,807 2,514 9,284	11,180 2,576 9,168	11,471 2,586 9,311	11,155 2,597 9,261	11,261 2,686 9,398	5,340 1,237 7,391	5,858 1,673 2,094	11,207 2,910 9,485
Total, Public Service Board.	22,098	22,605	22,924	23,368	23,013	23,345	13,977	9,625	23,602
Railways and Tramways ...	58,181	58,011	52,737	51,174	49,810	47,043	46,512	1,386	47,898
Sydney Harbour Trust ...	1,272	1,232	999	727	619	592	661	21	682
Metropolitan and Hunter Dis- trict Water and Sewerage Boards	5,103	6,257	4,242	2,164	2,137	2,647	3,587	110	3,697
Water Conservation and Irri- gation Commission ...	1,239	1,548	1,142	1,058	1,050	1,133	1,154	78	1,232
Department of Main Roads ...	3,658	3,695	2,208	1,343	1,358	2,719	1,791	63	1,854
Government Dockyard ...	2,096	1,561	730	490	523	200	20	1	21
Metropolitan Meat Industry Commission	718	674	654	704	676	621	661	22	683
Police	3,313	3,569	3,750	3,717	3,656	3,601	3,655	14	3,669
Fire Commissioners	787	828	847	833	821	822	799	28	827
Government Savings Bank ...	1,563	1,704	1,734	1,690	337	346	351	159	510
Miscellaneous	8,029	8,473	7,951	7,346	6,508	5,395	4,181	1,195	5,376
Total, State	108,057	110,157	99,918	94,614	90,508	88,464	77,349	12,702	90,051
Commonwealth.									
Public Service Commission ..	13,344	14,824	13,941	11,557	11,844	11,055	10,412	1,730	12,142
Defence, Repatriation and War Service Homes	2,017	1,992	1,966	1,512	1,712	1,501	1,705	187	1,892
Other	1,934	1,159	1,339	1,422	3,022	2,497	1,986	612	2,598
Total Commonwealth in N.S.W.	17,295	17,885	17,246	14,491	16,578	15,053	14,103	2,529	16,632
Total, Government Employees in N.S.W.	125,352	128,042	117,164	109,105	107,086	103,517	91,452	15,231	106,683

The total number of persons employed by the Government of New South Wales as at 30th June, 1934, was about 90,050. The railway and tramway employees represented 53 per cent., teachers 12 per cent., general

staffs of State hospitals, etc., the police and firemen 8 per cent., employees under jurisdiction of the Public Service Board (other than teachers and hospital staffs) 10 per cent.

The number of State Government employees was reduced by 20,100 between June, 1929, and June, 1934, the largest decreases being as follows:—Railways and tramways, 10,113; Metropolitan and Hunter Water and Sewerage staffs, 2,560; Main Roads, 1,841; Dockyard, 1,540; and Savings Bank (by transfer to the Commonwealth Bank), 1,194.

The employees of the Commonwealth in New South Wales decreased by 1,253 during this period of five years.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The number of persons in New South Wales returned as being wholly unemployed at the Census of June, 1933, was 222,442, or 26.5 per cent. of the wage-earning group, which consists of salary and wage earners, unremunerated assistants, and the unemployed combined. The males numbered 189,666, or 29.3 per cent., and the females 32,776, or 17 per cent. These numbers relate to persons without regular employment at the date of the Census, and do not include 50,614 males and 10,305 females working part-time or stated to be engaged on sustenance work.

At the Census of 1921 persons were returned as unemployed who had been out of work for more than a week at the date of collection. At that time, unemployment arising from the post-war disorganisation was greater than usual, and the number of persons unemployed was 61,640, or 9.4 per cent. of the wage-earning group. The males numbered 54,028, or 10.4 per cent., and the females 7,612, or 5.5 per cent.

Comparative figures for each Census from 1901 to 1933 are shown below:—

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
Wage earning Group—Males	328,948	430,213	519,697	647,380
Females	81,906	109,384	139,162	193,126
Total	410,854	539,597	658,859	840,506
Unemployed—Number—Males	21,110	16,210	54,028	189,666
Females	3,639	2,700	7,612	32,776
Total	24,749	18,910	61,640	222,442
Per cent. of Wage-earning				
Group—Males	6.4	3.8	10.4	29.3
Females	4.4	2.5	5.5	17.0
Total	6.0	3.5	9.4	26.5

The persons stated to be unemployed in June, 1933, included 8,971 males and 3,427 females who did not supply information as to the cause of their unemployment; 169,583 males and 25,319 females out of work on account of scarcity of employment; and 11,112 males and 4,030 females whose

unemployment was stated to be due to some other cause. If the last-mentioned group be excluded, the proportion of male wage-earners unemployed owing to business depression was 27.6 per cent., and female wage-earners 14.9 per cent.

The number of unemployed persons under 21 years of age of whom it was stated that they had not been employed prior to the Census was 12,108, viz., 7,856 boys and 4,252 girls.

The duration of unemployment was stated in respect of 174,164 males and 26,280 females, at the Census of 1933, as shown below:—

Duration.	Number.			Per cent. of Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months ...	16,245	5,316	21,561	9.3	20.2	10.8
3 months and under 6 ...	12,805	3,161	15,966	7.4	12.0	8.0
6 months and under 12...	21,059	4,461	25,520	12.1	17.0	12.7
1 year and under 2 ...	25,276	4,469	29,745	14.5	17.0	14.8
2 years and under 3 ...	37,537	4,627	42,164	21.6	17.6	21.0
3 years and under 4 ...	43,071	3,051	46,122	24.7	11.6	23.0
4 years and over ...	18,171	1,195	19,366	10.4	4.6	9.7
Not stated ...	15,502	6,496	21,998	...	...	...
Total ...	189,666	32,776	222,442	100	100	100

Of the males unemployed in June, 1933, more than 71 per cent. had been without regular employment for a year or more, and 35 per cent. for 3 years or over. The average period of unemployment was much shorter in the case of the females, though 51 per cent. of them had been unemployed for at least a year. In contrast, the records of the Census of 1921 indicate that the proportion of both males and females unemployed for more than three months was less than 29 per cent.

Information regarding the condition of employment amongst certain classes of trade unionists is collected by the Commonwealth Statistician from the union secretaries and is published at quarterly intervals. It has been stated that the figures give a good index of unemployment in normal times and even in the present abnormal times probably give a fair measure of the trend of unemployment. The returns, however, do not cover unions of persons in employment which is usually regarded as permanent such as railway and tramway employees, nor those whose employment is casual such as wharf-labourers. The data are deficient also in regard to groups of unions included in the survey because many secretaries are not able to supply accurate information owing to lack of records, and others do not send their returns regularly.

In comparison with the Census records, the quarterly returns show a higher percentage of unemployment in June, 1933. This is due in some measure to the fact that the membership of the trade unions to which the quarterly returns relate includes only a small proportion of females, whereas the Census records cover all unemployed persons.

The following statement shows, in respect of trade unions for which returns were supplied to the Commonwealth Statistician, the proportion of their members who were unemployed in each quarter of 1921, and of the last six years.

Period.	Proportion of Unemployed Members in Trade Unions for which Returns are available.						
	1921.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
March quarter ...	13·7	9·7	16·3	29·2	31·8	30·2	25·8
June quarter ...	13·5	10·0	21·0	30·7	33·2	29·6	25·0
September quarter ...	12·3	12·4	23·3	31·6	33·0	28·8	24·5
December quarter ...	11·9	13·8	26·3	31·5	31·9	27·0	23·5
Total Membership of Unions reporting	*	181,478	189,569	186,789	186,072	186,202	188,591

* Not available.

The returns as to unemployment, on which the foregoing percentages were based, represented less than one-fourth of the people who would be classified at a census as salary or wage earners.

Intermittency of Employment.

A considerable loss of working-time occurs in many industries even in normal periods on account of intermittency arising from various causes and, under adverse conditions which have been affecting business activity, the practice of "rationing" the available work amongst employees has led to intermittency in many occupations not usually affected by it.

Information regarding the extent of intermittency in respect of the principal coal mines is collected by the Department of Labour and Industry. Particulars obtained from these records show that during the period of nineteen years—1915-33—the average number of work-days was 272 per annum, after making allowances for Sundays, pay Saturdays, and regular public holidays. The days on which operations were suspended numbered, on an average, 90 per annum, or 33 per cent. of the total work-days; 25 days, or 9 per cent., were lost through industrial disputes, and 65 days, or 24 per cent., through other causes. The average loss in 1933 was 137 days out of 273 working days including 2 days through disputes and 135 on account of other causes.

The total loss of working time involved by the interruptions to work in coal mines during the five years 1929-33 is shown below. The figures have been obtained by multiplying the number of days on which the collieries

were idle by the number of employees affected, and by classifying the working-days lost according to the causes of the dislocations.

Causes.	Days Lost.						1929-1933.	
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.		Average per Annum.	Per cent. of Total.
Industrial disputes..	2,476,536	1,363,360	109,467	82,568	36,068		813,600	32.1
Truck shortage ...	20,552	106,393	154,803	47,506	75,124		80,876	3.2
Slackness of trade...	477,734	1,535,046	2,106,330	1,830,054	1,611,303		1,512,093	59.6
Mine disabilities, etc.	88,054	135,829	107,137	100,182	76,896		101,620	4.0
Deaths of employees	5,762	3,956	4,493	4,914	3,746		4,574	.2
Meetings, extra holidays ...	15,579	5,822	2,936	220	3,390		5,590	.2
Other causes ...	20,080	43,114	3,287	13,495	5,731		17,141	.7
Not stated ...	124,104	159,482	269,182	245,827	275,016		214,722	...
Total ...	3,228,401	3,353,002	2,757,635	2,324,766	2,087,274		2,750,216	100

The average number of days lost on account of dislocations in this industry during the period of five years was 2,750,216 days per annum. Nearly 60 per cent. of the loss was attributed to lack of trade or of shipping and 32 per cent. to industrial disputes.

The loss through industrial disputes, as stated in the table, represents the working days lost in each year through disputes which commenced in that year, or at an earlier date. It is calculated according to the method stated on page 799, and is a gross figure based on the assumption that the employees concerned would have been working full time if the disputes had not occurred. Further details relating to the disputes are shown on a later page.

Relief of Unemployment.

A few of the trade unions provide for the payment of out-of-work benefits to their members, but otherwise there is little insurance against unemployment. The State has not instituted any fund for the purpose, and there have not been any operations under a section of the Industrial Arbitration Act which authorises the Government to subsidise from public revenue unemployment insurance funds created by contributions of employers and employees.

Measures for the relief of unemployment undertaken by the State have been directed generally towards the organisation of the supply of labour by means of labour exchanges, and the assistance of destitute persons in need of sustenance while seeking employment. Since 1930, however, special relief measures have been taken as indicated on page 782.

State Labour Exchanges.

The State labour exchanges are situated in the main industrial centres, Sydney, Newcastle, and Broken Hill, and there are agencies in the principal country towns, the number of such agencies at 31st December, 1934,

being 393. The expenses are borne by the State, fees are not charged, and advances by way of loan may be made to enable persons to avail themselves of employment offered.

The normal functions of the exchanges are to bring together intending employers and persons seeking employment, to encourage industrial training in skilled trades, to provide suitable training for vagrant and other persons unsuited for ordinary employment, and to co-operate for these purposes with private employment agencies.

The operations of the State labour exchanges during 1920-21 and later years are shown below:—

Year ended 30th June.	Males.			Females.		
	Registered for Employment.	Sought by Employers.	Sent to Employment.	Registered for Employment.	Sought by Employers.	Sent to Employment.
1921	39,450	31,757	29,104	6,438	10,324	7,073
1926	50,694	33,690	32,204	4,534	9,310	6,204
1929	71,236	33,208	32,262	5,471	8,727	6,533
1930	106,561	52,159	52,108	7,967	6,821	5,801
1931	304,086	107,350	125,062	20,454	5,792	4,771
1932	194,903	56,636	58,580	16,221	3,812	3,476
1933	157,512	37,319	96,283	32,184	4,666	13,183
1934	127,245	83,137	84,046	27,460	35,496	33,800

Applicants for food relief provided for the unemployed are required, as a general rule, to register at the State labour exchanges.

Private Employment Agencies.

Private employment agencies are subject to supervision by the State authorities in terms of the Industrial Arbitration Act. Such agencies may be conducted by licensed persons only, and they are required to keep registers of persons applying for labour or employment, and of engagements made. The scale of fees chargeable is fixed by regulation, and if an applicant does not obtain labour or employment within fourteen days, the fee must be repaid, less out-of-pocket expenses. Licensees are prohibited from sharing fees with employers, and from keeping as lodgers persons seeking employment.

At 31st December, 1934, there were 75 private agencies on the register, including 38 in Sydney and 31 in the suburbs. Owing to the dearth of employment, a large number of private agencies ceased operations between May, 1930, when 94 licenses were in force, and December, 1932, when there were only 12.

Special Taxation for Relief of Unemployment.

Substantial grants were made from the State revenues during the year 1929 for relief works and for sustenance in many cases of unemployment, and as the volume of unemployment expanded it became necessary to devise further means for relief. For this purpose the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment Act was passed in June, 1930, establishing a council to

formulate schemes to absorb unemployed persons in public works and private enterprises, to investigate schemes for their relief and for the training of persons for whom work cannot be found in their former occupations, and to make recommendations regarding the expenditure of moneys available for the purposes of relief.

In order to provide the requisite funds, a special levy—the Unemployment Relief Tax—was imposed on incomes. The tax was brought into operation in respect of salaries, wages and other income from employment as from 1st July, 1930, and it has been levied on income from other services derived during the year ended 30th June, 1930, and subsequent years.

The tax on salaries, wages, etc., has been payable, as a general rule, by means of stamps which employers are required to affix to records of payments made to employees. Since 1st December, 1933, however, employers of ten or more taxable employees must remit the tax to the Commissioner of Taxation every regular pay day.

Exemption was provided in respect of income from employment during the six months from 1st July, 1930, to 31st December, 1930, where the rate of pay was less than 30s. per week, or the equivalent daily or hourly rate, the tax being payable on the full amount where the rate exceeded 30s. per week. As from 1st January, 1931, exemption was extended to wages, etc., at rates under 40s. per week, and on 1st October, 1932, to wages, etc., in respect of certain public works for the relief of unemployment. For the purposes of the tax the value of board and residence, where supplied by employers, is regarded as income from employment.

The changes in the Unemployment Relief Tax on income from employment since it was first levied are shown below. The name of the tax was changed to Wages Tax as from 1st December, 1933.

Rate of Wages, Salaries, etc., per week.	Unemployment Relief Tax payable on income from employment.			Wages Tax.
	1st July, 1930, to 31st Dec., 1930.	1st Jan., 1931, to 30th Sept., 1932.	1st Oct., 1932, to 30th Nov., 1933.	As from 1st Dec., 1933;
Over 30s. up to and including 40s.	} 3d. on each full £.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
" 40s. " " 50s.		} 1s. on each full £.	1s.	9d.
" 50s. " " 60s.			1s. 6d.	1s. 3d.
" 60s. " " 70s.			2s.	1s. 9d.
Over 70s.			1s. on each full £.	1s. on first £2; plus 1d. on each 2s. 6d. of next £2; plus 1d. on each 2s. of the balance.

In the case of income from sources other than employment, annual assessments for the purposes of the Unemployment Relief Tax (now known as Special Income Tax) are issued by the Commissioner of Taxation. Persons residing in Australia, whose income from all sources does not exceed £100 per annum, are not required to pay the tax. The rate of tax is similar to the rate charged on income from employment. Thus the rate on income (from sources other than employment) derived during the year 1929-30 is 7½d. in the £. The rate on such income derived in 1930-31 and 1931-32 and as to five-twelfths of such income derived in 1932-33 is 12d. in the £. The rate as to seven-twelfths of the income derived of 1932-33 and on the income of 1933-34 is 6d. in the £ on the first £60, 8d. in the £ on the second £60, and 10d. in the £ on the balance. Where the income is derived partly from wages and partly from other sources the rate is calculated in regard to total income.

The receipts and expenditure of unemployment relief moneys formed a separate account at the Treasury from 1st July, 1930, when the Unemployment Relief Tax was first imposed, to 30th June, 1932. During this period the proceeds of the tax were paid into the Unemployment Relief Fund, and the expenditures were subject to the approval of the Unemployment Relief Council. As from 1st July, 1932, the Unemployment Relief Fund was merged into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the moneys became subject to Parliamentary appropriation.

The receipts during each of the last four years are shown below:—

Year.	Tax collected.			Repayment of Advances (Principal and Interest).	Other.	Total Receipts.
	Sale of stamps and deductions from earnings.	Assessments on incomes.	Total collections.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31	2,720,887	1,654,916	4,375,803	...	502,032*	4,877,835
1931-32	4,014,399	1,785,120	5,799,519	234,735	8,002	6,042,256
1932-33	3,718,960	2,983,479	6,702,439	17,917	16,567	6,736,923
1933-34	3,165,178	2,083,108	5,248,286	17,164	9,025	5,274,475

* Includes advances by Treasury, £500,000.

Expenditure on Relief of Unemployment.

The expenditure on the relief of unemployment during 1933-34 consisted of £1,946,279 from revenue, mainly for food relief, and £5,350,942 from loan funds, including £2,446,660 on emergency relief work.

Year.	Expenditure from Revenue.					
	Food Relief.	Cash Payments.	Grants and Loans.	Administrative Expenses.	Total Expenditure from Revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31	1,837,886	101,858	2,373,030	44,310	4,357,084	...
1931-32	5,070,732	130,943	766,613	137,164	6,105,452	...
1932-33	3,510,194	63,296	276,139	145,733	3,995,362	2,358,848
1933-34	1,467,953	247,498	75,430	155,398	1,946,279	5,350,942

Unemployment Relief Works.

The public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment by the State Government and governmental bodies are usually the construction and repair of public buildings, such as hospitals and schools; water conservation, sewerage and drainage works, and roads. The councils of the local government areas also provide work for the unemployed with financial assistance by way of grants and loans from the Unemployment Relief moneys. Advances and loans have been made to prospectors seeking gold, to settlers for improvements on rural holdings which tend to promote greater production, and to owners of property for house repairs.

When works are proclaimed by notification in the Government Gazette to be works for the relief of unemployment, the labour engaged thereon is exempt from the provisions of industrial awards and agreements. Wages may then be paid on an hourly basis at the rate of the current living wage fixed by the Industrial Commission, the rate in October, 1934, being 67s. 6d. per week of forty-four hours. In practice, the living wage 68s. 6d. per week has been the standard rate since it came into operation in April, 1933, and wages calculated at the lower rates declared by the Industrial Commission in October, 1933, and April, 1934, have been supplemented by

a bonus to offset the reduction. An additional rate up to 3d. per hour is paid for certain skilled or semi-skilled labour. The labour is engaged through the State labour exchanges.

In May, 1933, a supplementary scheme of relief works—known as “emergency relief works”—was introduced with the object of providing work instead of food for persons eligible for the latter form of relief. Under this scheme the councils of municipalities and shires undertake works of a nature which would not ordinarily be carried out from their revenues, and arrangements are made that each man engaged for the jobs is given employment for a period which varies according to his family responsibilities, in the same manner as food relief. Where the family income exceeds a prescribed limit, as specified below, neither food relief nor emergency relief work is granted.* The wages are paid from relief moneys and the councils provide materials and tools, and pay incidental expenses. In some cases relief moneys are allocated to assist the councils to pay their share of the cost.

In the following statement the scales of emergency relief work and of payments therefor are compared with the scale of food relief for which emergency work is substituted. The scales of both food relief and emergency relief work date from 3rd May, 1934, when they were altered to afford a greater measure of relief and the hours allotted to the emergency relief workers were increased by two per fortnight in the case of single men and four in the case of married men:—

Family Unit.	Limit of Income per Fortnight.	Value of Food Relief per Fortnight.	Emergency Relief Work.*	
			Hours per Fortnight.	Amount of Wages per Fortnight.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Single man	1 5 0	0 13 0	14	1 1 10
Married couple	2 0 0	1 1 6	24	1 17 5
„ „ 1 child	2 10 0	1 13 6	30	2 6 9
„ „ 2 children	3 0 0	1 19 6	32	2 9 10
„ „ 3 „	3 5 0	2 5 6	36	2 16 1
„ „ 4 „	3 10 0	2 11 6	40	3 2 4
„ „ 5 „	3 15 0	2 17 6	44	3 8 6
Each additional child ...	0 10 0	0 6 0	4	0 6 3

Where there are unemployed children between the ages of 15 and 20 years in a family the parent's working time may be extended by 8 hours per fortnight for each such child.

The practical effect of the emergency relief works is that unemployed persons may work for a limited period each week and receive for that period a cash payment of wages (calculated on the basis of the minimum living wage) which exceeds by several shillings the value of the gratuitous order for food for which they would have been eligible if not engaged on the relief work.

Particulars of the system under which food relief is administered are shown in the chapter entitled “Social Condition,” of this Year Book, page 633.

* Income limit in respect of emergency relief work was removed as from 4th March, 1935, and wages were increased by nearly 2d. per hour.

TRADE UNIONS.

The Trade Union Act of 1881 provides for the registration of trade unions, the appointment of trustees, in whom the union property is vested, and for the constitution of rules. The use of union funds for political purposes is subject to the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act of 1918, and such payments must be made from a separate fund, to which contribution by members is optional.

There are two classes of trade unions, viz., unions of employers and unions of employees. The latter constitute the bulk of the registered organisations, and a brief account of their development was published in the 1921 issue of the Year Book at page 553.

The organisation of employees in trade unions increased with the development of industrial arbitration, as unions formed for the purposes of arbitration must be registered under the Trade Union Act, as well as the Industrial Arbitration Act. Moreover, a wider recognition of the principle of preference to unionists led to an increase in membership.

After the introduction of the Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration in 1904 some of the unions previously on the State registry became merged into federal associations, but unless a union elects to be regulated exclusively under federal arbitration and conciliation the branch in New South Wales retains its registration under the Trade Union Act of 1881.

Statistics relating to the trade unions of employees in the State are shown in the following statement for various years since 1911. The figures are not quite complete, as in every year some of the unions fail to supply returns to the Registrar:—

Year.	Unions of Employees	Members.			Receipts.	Expenditure	Funds at end of Year.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
1911	179	145,784	4,743	150,527	£ 157,202	£ 146,757	£ 112,494
1916	202	218,609	12,941	231,550	241,644	249,691	202,950
1921	197	234,898	23,665	258,563	363,067	345,854	194,360
1926	170	286,245	33,354	319,599	494,341	494,979	322,912
1927	170	306,380	33,689	345,069	487,723	454,190	357,588
1928	165	302,282	38,661	340,943	504,640	498,020	362,118
1929	172	287,573	40,025	327,598	633,918	631,517	372,728
1930	167	265,487	36,831	302,318	488,348	527,847	329,262
1931	175	240,605	39,223	279,828	346,840	351,548	318,856
1932	170	241,127	39,718	280,845	330,167	316,931	336,574
1933	171	239,048	40,584	279,632	293,430	286,542	334,737

At the end of the year 1933 there were 171 registered trade unions of employees. The membership, especially amongst women, increased rapidly between 1911 and 1921 as a result of organisation for the purposes of industrial arbitration and conciliation. The expansion continued until 1927, then the total membership commenced to decline owing to a diminution in employment.

The average membership per union, excluding the labour council and eight-hour committees, was approximately 1,700; but the majority of the unions are small. In 1933 there were 26 with less than 100 members; 73 with 100 to 1,000 members; 51 with 1,000 to 5,000 members; 14 with 5,000 to 10,000; and only 2 unions had more than 10,000 members.

The receipts during 1933 amounted to £293,430, including contributions, £278,218. Of the total expenditure, payments in respect of benefits amounted to £59,320, and management and other expenses, including legal charges in connection with industrial awards, etc., to £227,222. The total receipts and expenditure are liable to fluctuate under the influence of prevailing industrial conditions, the amounts being inflated in some years by the inclusion of donations for relief from one union to another. The funds include cash and freehold property and assets such as shares in Trades Halls and newspapers.

The following statement shows the receipts, expenditure, accumulated funds, and membership of trade unions of employees, according to industrial classification, in the year 1933:—

Industrial Classification.	Membership at end of year.			Receipts.	Expenditure.	Funds at end of year.	Funds per member.
	Males.	Females.	Total.				
	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	s. d.
Engineering and Metal Working	34,843	276	35,119	48,773	44,084	53,807	30 8
Food, Drink, and Narcotics ...	20,954	8,256	29,210	24,231	24,814	12,999	8 11
Clothing	5,488	14,485	19,973	8,351	8,507	13,466	13 6
Printing, Bookbinding, etc....	5,674	1,531	7,205	20,671	17,882	30,618	85 0
Manufacturing, n.e.i. ...	16,271	1,736	18,007	12,483	12,977	17,084	19 0
Building	22,860	...	22,860	7,465	9,232	14,751	12 11
Mining and Smelting ...	13,825	...	13,825	40,683	40,527	47,809	69 2
Railways and Tramways ...	39,639	619	40,258	35,522	36,615	24,433	12 2
Other Land Transport ...	7,896	1	7,897	3,236	3,967	3,947	10 0
Shipping and Sea Transport ...	9,422	10	9,432	14,500	13,837	9,928	21 1
Pastoral, etc.	7,116	430	7,546	11,055	11,755	1,158	3 1
Governmental, n.e.i. ...	24,545	4,680	29,225	31,717	29,536	58,994	40 4
Miscellaneous Industries ...	30,515	8,560	39,075	32,802	31,079	37,985	19 5
Labour Council and Eight-hour Committees ... ..	...	...	...	1,941	1,730	7,758	...
Total Unions of Employees...	239,048	40,584	279,632	293,430	286,542	334,737	23 11

A comparison of the membership of the various groups of unions in 1933 with corresponding information for the year 1927—when membership was at a maximum—indicates that the decline was greatest in the group classified as “pastoral, etc.,” in which the number of members decreased from 36,800 to 7,546. This group included, in addition to rural workers, men

employed in connection with the construction of railways, water conservation works, and other public projects, and the shrinkage in membership was due to a large extent to cessation of public expenditure on works of this nature.

There was an almost general decline in membership in the mining and engineering groups, with 20,177 and 43,798 members respectively in 1927. In the building group members numbered 31,427 in 1927, and 22,860 in 1933. The membership of unions concerned with the manufacture and distribution of food, etc., consisted of 24,360 men and 12,462 women in the earlier year, and the subsequent decrease occurred in members of unions relating to the liquor trades and catering.

There has been a marked increase in the membership of unions of clothing and textile workers, in which a large proportion of the women unionists are organised, the numbers in 1927 and 1933 being males 2,636 and 3,030; and females 7,140 and 12,735 respectively. In the boot trades, membership declined from 5,609 in 1927 to 4,208 in 1933.

In the printing industry there was an increase in male membership and a decline in the number of women. In the rubber workers union in the miscellaneous group, the membership increased from 1,612 to 3,009 between 1927 and 1933.

In the railway and tramway unions membership has declined, but in other land transport unions there has been an increase. In the shipping group there has been a decline which was greater in respect of waterside workers than in unions of seafaring employees.

In unions of governmental employees there was a falling off in regard to local government and water and sewerage boards employees and teachers and an increase in the police. In the miscellaneous groups a greater degree of organisation is apparent in hospital employment, but a decline in respect of clerical occupations.

Unions of Employers.

The records of the Registry of Trade Unions show that few unions of employers seek registration under the Trade Union Act of 1881, so that the available information concerning them is scanty and does not afford any indication of the extent of organisation amongst employers.

The unions of employers registered under the Trade Union Act in 1933 numbered 20. The membership at the end of the year was 11,411, and the funds amounted to £52,986. The receipts during 1933 amounted to £36,812, and the expenditure to £33,211. The members included 8,310 in the pastoral industry, and 1,739 in the food group.

Any employer or group of employers with at least 50 employees may register as an industrial union under the Industrial Arbitration Act.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

The term "Industrial Arbitration" is used here in a broad sense to embrace all provision made by legislation for the adjustment of industrial relations between employers and employees, by arbitration, by conciliation, or by co-operation of employers and employees.

In New South Wales there are two systems of industrial arbitration: one under State law, its operation being confined to the area of the State; and the Commonwealth system, which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of one State.

A brief account of the development of the State system was published in the Year Book for 1925-26. The federal system of industrial arbitration was inaugurated in 1904. Provision is made under both State and federal systems for collective bargaining and the registration and enforcement of industrial agreements.

The industrial conditions of employment in the public service of the Commonwealth are determined by an arbitrator appointed in terms of the Arbitration (Public Service) Act, 1920-1929.

Relation between State and Commonwealth Systems.

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems in respect of industrial awards and orders rests upon the provision of the Commonwealth Constitution Act that if a State law is inconsistent with a federal law, the latter prevails and the former becomes inoperative so far as it is inconsistent. There is, however, no organic connection between the industrial systems. The industrial authorities have adopted generally the same broad principles for the promotion of industrial peace and the maintenance of standard conditions. Nevertheless fundamental differences in legislation and in the extent of their constitutional authority have prevented them from co-ordinating their methods and practices and from blending their determinations into an industrial code for the guidance of employees and employers in all branches of industry throughout the Commonwealth. Thus differences have arisen in regard to wage determinations, disturbing the distinctions in grade, as expressed by wages, which had been recognised for many years amongst skilled workers, and the overlapping of jurisdiction has caused confusion, especially where members of a number of craft unions work in the same industry under different awards or agreements.

It is prescribed in the Commonwealth law that a federal tribunal may order a State industrial authority to cease dealing with any matter covered by a federal award, or the subject of proceedings before a federal tribunal, and State laws, awards, etc., are declared to be invalid insofar as they are inconsistent with, or deal with any matter dealt with in, a federal award, etc. Judges of the Commonwealth Court may confer with State industrial authorities in relation to any industrial matter with a view to securing co-ordination between awards and orders of the federal and State authorities.

STATE SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

Industrial Unions.

For the purpose of bringing an industry under the review of the State industrial tribunals, the employees must be organised as a trade union under the Trade Union Act of 1881, and must obtain registration as an industrial union under the Industrial Arbitration Act. Registration for the purpose has been effected by practically all classes of employees throughout the State, but employees in rural industries were removed from the operation of the State industrial system in December, 1929.

Registration as a union of employers may be granted to persons or groups of persons who have employed, on a monthly average, not less than fifty employees during the period of six months next preceding the date of application for registration. Prior registration under the Trade Union Act is not prescribed as in the case of unions of employees.

The Industrial Commission may cancel registration at its discretion, or upon the request of the union (unless an award or agreement relating to its members is in force), or if the union is accessory to an illegal lockout or strike.

At 30th April, 1934, there were 168 unions of employers and 155 unions of employees on the register.

State Industrial Tribunals.

The principal tribunal is the Industrial Commission, first constituted in 1926 in terms of the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926, to replace the Court of Industrial Arbitration. Subsidiary tribunals are the Conciliation Commissioner and conciliation committees.

The Industrial Commission is constituted as a superior court of record, by a president and two other members, all having the same status as puisne judges of the Supreme Court. It may delegate its powers in any particular matter to one member, his decision being subject to appeal to the full Commission. An additional member of the Commission may be appointed temporarily if required to expedite its work.

The Industrial Commission is authorised to determine industrial matters referred by the Minister, or arising from the operations of the conciliation committees; to determine a standard of living and to declare living wages for men and women on the basis of such standard; to hear appeals; and to summon conferences with a view to the settlement of industrial matters. The standard of living may not be determined more frequently than once in six months, and the Commission is required to adjust the living wages for men and women in the months of April and October in each year, according to variations in the cost of maintaining the standard. The Commission may exempt awards or agreements from the declared wages to such extent and subject to such conditions as it may direct. The duty of fixing standard hours for industries within its jurisdiction has become a function of the Industrial Commission in terms of the Industrial Arbitration Amendment Act of 1932.

Each conciliation committee consists of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees, with the Conciliation Commissioner as chairman. A committee may be appointed for any industry or calling upon the recommendation of the Industrial Commission. The Conciliation Commissioner is appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years, and additional Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed for a specified period up to twelve months.

When exercising the powers of a chairman of a conciliation committee the Conciliation Commissioner endeavours to bring the parties to an agreement with respect to matters brought before the Committee. He may sit with or without the members of the committee, and they sit as assessors only and without vote. If agreement is reached it is drawn up in the form of an award and upon compliance with certain requirements of the law it operates as an award. Where agreement is not arrived at the matter is referred to the Industrial Commissioner, and appeal from the decisions of the Conciliation Committee lies to the Industrial Commission. Where an industrial dispute or dislocation is threatened or has occurred, the Conciliation Commissioner may summon the parties to a compulsory conference in an endeavor to effect a settlement.

At 31st December, 1933, there were 286 Conciliation Committees.

The industrial tribunals may make awards fixing minimum rates of wages and salaries up to a maximum of £15 per week or £750 per annum, minimum prices for piece-work, overtime rates, number of apprentices, and hours and times to be worked to entitle employees to the wages fixed. Awards may prescribe that preference of employment be given to unionists, under conditions described on page 796.

An Apprenticeship Commissioner appointed in terms of the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1932, and the members of the conciliation committee for an industry constitute the apprenticeship council for the industry, with power to regulate wages, hours, and other conditions of apprenticeship.

The Industrial Registrar—a public servant appointed by the Governor—conducts inquiries at the direction of the Industrial Commission regarding cases before the Act, registers the industrial unions, grants permits to aged, infirm or slow workers to work for less than the minimum wages prescribed by award or agreement, adjusts the rates of wages in current awards or agreements when the living wages are varied by the Commission, and discharges other duties as prescribed by the Act or regulations.

Proceedings before an industrial tribunal are initiated usually upon the application of employers of not less than twenty employees in any industry or calling, or by an industrial union of employees. Matters may be referred also by the Minister for Labour and Industry, and where the public interests are likely to be affected the Crown may intervene in any proceedings before a tribunal or may appeal from an award.

Awards are binding on all persons engaged in the industries or callings, and within the locality covered, for a period not exceeding three years specified therein, and after such period until varied or rescinded.

Industrial Agreements.

Industrial unions and trade unions are empowered to make with employers written agreements, which when filed in the prescribed manner become binding between the parties and on all the members of the union concerned.

The maximum term for which an agreement may be made is five years, but it continues in force after the expiration of the specified term until varied or rescinded, or terminated, after notice by a party thereto. An industrial agreement may not provide for wages lower than the living wages declared by the Commission, and upon any variation of the living wages the rates of pay in an agreement may be adjusted accordingly by the Industrial Registrar upon application by any party to the agreement.

Number of Industrial Awards and Agreements.

The number of awards and agreements made by the State industrial tribunals during each of the last five years is shown below:—

Year.	Awards Published.		Agreements Filed.		In Force at end of Year.	
	Principal.	Subsidiary.	Principal.	Variations.	Awards.	Agreements.
1929	55	127	28	2	457	113
1930	31	510	16	3	469	117
1931	46	304	40	4	477	134
1932	38	695	25	3	490	140
1933	30	557	24	1	490	148

The subsidiary awards in 1930 and 1932 and 1933 include a large number made by the Industrial Registrar in consequence of variations in the living wages.

Complaints regarding breaches of award and industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Labour and Industry Department, who may direct prosecutions. Proceedings may be taken also by employers and by the secretaries of industrial unions, and the cases are dealt with by the Industrial Registrar or the industrial magistrates.

THE COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

The chief tribunal is the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, consisting of a Chief Judge and other judges appointed by the Governor-General, with life tenure. Each judge is charged with the duty of endeavouring to reconcile the parties in industrial disputes, and for the purpose he may convene compulsory conferences. There are also conciliation commissioners, not more than three in number, appointed by the Governor-General for a term of five years, with authority to intervene in industrial disputes and to summon conferences.

In the Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration provision is made for both conciliation and arbitration. Registration is a necessary qualification to entitle unions to submit disputes to the Court, or to be represented in proceedings relating to disputes, and industrial organisations of employers and of employees, representing at least 100 employees, may be registered on compliance with prescribed conditions.

The Court or the conciliation commissioners endeavour to induce the settlement of disputes by amicable agreement, or, failing an agreement, may determine the disputes by award. Industrial agreements, when certified by a judge of the Court or a conciliation commissioner and filed in the office of the Registrar, are binding on the parties thereto. The awards and agreements are made for a specified period up to a maximum of five years, and after the expiration of the definite period an award continues until a new award is made, unless the Court or conciliation commissioner orders otherwise. Agreements continue unless rescinded, or terminated by notice.

The powers conferred upon the Court include the power to determine rates of wages, hours, and other conditions of employment, and to grant preference to members of organisations. Similar authority may be exercised by a conciliation commissioner in so far as it may be exercised by a single judge.

Awards or interpretations or variations thereof which would result in the alteration of standard hours or of the basic wage or the principles on which it is computed are determined by the Chief Judge and not less than two other judges. In such cases the Attorney-General, by public notification, may authorise any person, union, or organisation interested in the matter to apply to the Court for liberty to be heard and to examine and cross-examine witnesses.

An amending Act in 1930 made provision for the appointment of conciliation committees consisting of members representing in equal numbers the employers and organisations of employees and a chairman. These provisions were rendered practically inoperative by a decision of the High Court in regard to the validity of certain sections of the amending Act.

The industries subject to federal awards and agreements include coal-mining, shipping, pastoral industries, shipbuilding, timber trades, clothing factories, breweries, glass works, and rubber works, and large sections of the metal and printing trades and of the railway and tramway employees.

At 31st December, 1933, there were 100 awards of the Commonwealth Court in force in New South Wales, also 37 agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Act.

CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION.

Under the State Arbitration system, employees of the State Government and of governmental agencies, with the exception of the police, have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals for the settlement of disputes and the regulation of the conditions of their employment.

The police are excluded from the jurisdiction of the industrial tribunals and are controlled by the Commissioner of Police. An appeal tribunal has been constituted to determine appeals against his decisions in regard to promotions and punishments. The tribunal is constituted by a Judge of the District Court, with or without assessors.

The rates of pay and terms and conditions of employment in the public services of the Commonwealth are regulated by a special tribunal constituted by an arbitrator appointed by the Governor-General to deal exclusively with the public service. There is no appeal against the decisions of the arbitrator, but they do not come into operation until they have been laid before both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament, and they may be disallowed by a resolution of either House.

It has been decided by the High Court of Australia that in certain cases the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration may make awards in respect of State employees, and it has been the practice of the Court to make an award in such cases unless the rates paid and the conditions of work conform with the usual rates and conditions laid down by the Court.

Since 1930 the salaries of Crown employees in the State and Federal services have been subject to special reductions prescribed by the Legislature for purposes of economy, as well as to reductions resulting from decreases in the living or basic wages. A general reduction at the rate of 8½ per cent. was made in respect of salaries in the State service during the year ended June, 1931. The reduction at this rate was continued in respect of salaries not exceeding the living wage on 1st July, 1931, when the reductions in respect of the higher salaries were graded according to a scale in which the rates ranged from 15 per cent. on the part of the salary exceeding £200 per annum to 32½ per cent. on the part over £1,500. Arrangements were made in the State service in 1933 for the restoration of from £5 to £30 of the special deductions in case of married male officers with salary not exceeding £325. As from 1st July, 1934, there was a general restoration of 20 per cent. of the special deductions and a similar proportion was restored in April, 1934. Moreover, at the latter date, the salaries of married male officers and of those with dependent children were exempted from the special deductions where the salary does not exceed £300 per annum.

In the service of the Commonwealth Government the basic wage for adult male officers at 1st July, 1930, was £216 per annum. It was reduced to £182 from 9th July, 1931, and to £174 in July, 1932. There was another reduction to £168 as from 1st July, 1934, but it was not applied where the base rate of £174 was being paid. The special reductions introduced in 1931 ranged from 3 per cent. to 24 per cent., according to salary. Part of these deductions were restored in October, 1933, and another part in July, 1934; so that salaries up to £388 (on the 1st July, 1930, standard) have been freed from the special deductions, apart from £48 per annum representing the fall in the basic rate. On the higher salaries special deductions ranging from 1 per cent. to 17½ per cent. are still in operation.

HOURS OF WORK.

Prior to the introduction of industrial arbitration, hours of work in New South Wales were restricted by legislation in order to safeguard the health of the workers, especially women and juveniles. Thus the Factories and Shops Act prohibits the employment in factories of youths under 16 and of women for more than 48 hours in any week, though overtime not exceeding 3 hours in any day is allowed on 30 days in a year, or by written permission of the Minister, on 60 days.

Hours of employment in shops are restricted by the operation of the Early Closing Acts. Except in the case of specified shops, only one late shopping night is allowed, when the closing hour must not be later than 10 o'clock. On four days a week the shops must close at 6 o'clock, and on one day at 1 o'clock. In the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and in the country shopping districts in the county of Northumberland, the shops are subject to the Saturday Half-holiday Act; the late closing night is on Friday, and the 1 o'clock closing on Saturday. In other districts the half-holiday is either on Wednesday with the late night on Saturday, or on Saturday with the late night on Friday.

With the development of the arbitration system the actual working hours in organised trades and callings became subject to awards and agreements, and special legislation has been enacted for the direction of the industrial tribunals in making awards and agreements under the State jurisdiction. Thus the Eight Hours Act of 1916 prescribed a standard working week of 48 hours. In 1920 the Act was amended and a special court was constituted in February, 1921, to consider applications for a reduction of working hours. At the preliminary sitting the judge announced that the 44-hours week would be adopted as the standard unless the necessity of working longer hours were proved, and as a result of its recommendations the 44-hours week was proclaimed in many industries.

In September, 1922, the amending Act of 1920 was repealed and the Court of Industrial Arbitration restored the 48-hour week in most of the cases in which the working time had been reduced.

The 44-hours week became the standard again (except in the rural industries) as from 4th January, 1926, in terms of the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925, and it remained in operation until 16th June, 1930.

On the last-mentioned date the law was amended to extend the standard hours to 48 per week, and authority was given for agreements between employers and employees for a week of forty-four hours at eleven-twelfths of the rates of wages fixed by award or agreement.

The 44-hours week was restored six months later, in terms of the Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Further Amendment Act, 1930, which was proclaimed on 5th January, 1931.

At the end of the following year the Industrial Commission was charged with the duty of determining, after public inquiry, the standard hours for industries within its jurisdiction. The Commission announced, after its first inquiry in June, 1933, that it had decided to declare 44 hours per week as the standard applicable to industry generally, and to apply the standard with a degree of elasticity—as under former statutes—in order to meet the varying needs of different industries. Provisional lists were announced to indicate that certain industries and classes of employees would probably be excluded from the general declaration on the ground

of public interest or the health of the workers, or of the custom to work less hours than 44 per week if established in the industry prior to 4th January, 1926.

The standard of hours determined by the Industrial Commission is in conformity with the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Further Amendment Act of 1930 (mentioned above), though it is expressly provided that in the event of any inconsistency with that Act the Commission's declarations prevail. The Act of 1930 prescribes that the ordinary hours in industries—with the exception of coal-mining and ocean shipping, and of rural industries as defined by the Industrial Arbitration Act—may not exceed 8 per day, 44 per week, 88 in fourteen consecutive days, or 176 in twenty-eight consecutive days. Allowance is made, however, for the practice of completing the full week's work in five days, and it is provided that the time worked in a day may exceed eight, if a shorter day, or less working days than six per week are adopted by award or agreement. The Industrial Commission has announced an intention to make provision for the continuance of this practice.

It is a general provision of the law that rates of wages prescribed by award or agreement are to be adjusted when standard hours are varied so that an employee working full time will receive the same amount of wages as for working full time prior to the variation. Nevertheless, after a declaration has been made and the rates of wages adjusted, the Industrial Commission may reduce the working hours in any industry and provide for a proportionate reduction in wages.

Overtime may be permitted under certain conditions or it may be prohibited or restricted for the purpose of relieving unemployment by distributing the work available.

Provision for work to be shared or rationed amongst employees was made by an Act passed in June, 1930, but it was repealed in December following. Under current legislation specific authority for rationing is conferred in respect of Crown employees only, so that the application of the system in other employment is liable to be restricted in terms of awards, agreements, etc.

The hours of work in the coal-mines are eight hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time, on Monday to Friday, and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time, on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays, the usual number of shifts being eleven per fortnight. The hours are reckoned from the time the first person working on a shift leaves the surface to the time the last man on the same shift returns to the surface.

The power of the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration and Conciliation in regard to hours is restricted by the condition that the question of varying the hours which have been adopted in an industry must be decided by the Full Bench. Until February, 1927, the general practice had been to adhere to the standard hours of 48 per week, and shorter hours were granted only in exceptional cases, *e.g.*, to miners working below ground, to builders' labourers who are required to spend much time in travelling to jobs, and to clothing factory hands, who are mostly women.

A claim by the Amalgamated Engineering Union for a 44-hours week was approved by the Full Court in February, 1927, and subsequently hours were reduced in some other industries—*e.g.*, the printing trades, and certain occupations in gas works. Nevertheless, the 44-hours week has not been generally adopted in the Commonwealth jurisdiction.

Public Holidays.

Certain days are observed as public holidays, on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other services where the employees work on holidays they receive recreation leave in lieu thereof, and in some cases extra wages.

The days which are observed generally throughout the State as public holidays are as follows:—1st January (New Year's Day), 26th January (the Anniversary of the first settlement in Australia), Good Friday, Easter Monday, 25th April (Anzac Day), Christmas Day, 26th December (Boxing Day), and the King's Birthday.

If a public holiday falls upon a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls upon a Monday, the following day is a holiday. If the King's Birthday or Anniversary Day falls upon any day of the week other than Monday the following Monday is a holiday in lieu thereof.

In addition to the days listed above, the day after Good Friday and the first Monday in August are bank holidays, observed in respect of banks and many other financial institutions and public offices. The Governor may appoint by proclamation a special day to be observed as a public holiday throughout the State or any part of the State. It is customary in certain districts to proclaim a day in each year as Eight Hour Day. In the county of Cumberland the first Monday in October is Eight Hour Day.

PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS.

The laws relating to industrial arbitration confer upon both State and Federal industrial tribunals the authority to embody the principle of preference to unionists in their awards, etc., but this may not operate to prevent the employment of returned soldiers or sailors.

The State industrial tribunals may prescribe by award that as between members of a union specified in the award and other persons offering or desiring employment at the same time preference of employment be given to members of a union, other things being equal. It is a general rule to grant preference to a union which substantially represents the trade concerned.

The Commonwealth Court is authorised to grant preference to members of registered organisations, but in the exercise of the authority the Court adheres to the general principle that only in case of strong necessity should there be any interference with the employer's discretion in choosing his employees. Consequently it has been the usual practice to refuse to order preference if the respondents undertake not to discriminate against unionists. In 1932, however, preference was awarded in respect of women and girls in clothing factories with the object of preventing the exploitation of labour of this class.

APPRENTICESHIP.

Conditions of apprenticeship in New South Wales are subject to general regulation in terms of the Apprentices Act of 1901, which prescribes that children may not be indentured until they reach the age of 14 years, the maximum term of apprenticeship being seven years. The hours of work may not exceed 48 per week, except in farming occupations and in domestic service.

The Industrial Arbitration Act of New South Wales confers upon the industrial tribunals authority to attach certain conditions to the employment of apprentices, the term being defined to include all employees under 22 years of age serving a period of training under indenture or other written contract for the purpose of rendering them fit to be qualified workers

in an industry. Under this authority the conditions in nearly all the skilled occupations in which apprenticeship is a recognised custom were determined by industrial awards and agreements, until the year 1923, when the Board of Trade, in the exercise of its powers in regard to the control of apprenticeship, issued regulations in respect of many occupations, and the relevant provisions of awards and agreements ceased to have effect.

In April, 1926, when the Board of Trade was dissolved, apprenticeship in each industry became a matter for determination by the Conciliation Committee concerned, and provision was made for the continuance of the Board's regulations until varied or rescinded by a committee. Under an amending law which commenced in December, 1932, an Apprenticeship Commissioner was appointed and he constitutes, with the members of the conciliation committee for each industry, the Apprenticeship Council for the industry. The Commissioner is chairman and the other members sit as assessors only and without a vote. The councils may determine matters in dispute in regard to apprenticeship in the respective industries and the decisions operate as awards. Appeal from the councils' decisions lies to the Industrial Commission and the members of the council concerned, other than the Apprenticeship Commissioner, sit as assessors.

Contracts of apprenticeship must be registered. The normal period of apprenticeship is usually five years in the case of boys entering the trade before reaching the age 17 years. Shorter periods are arranged for those entering at older ages, and such apprentices are required usually to attend trade or continuation schools, and, in some cases, to pass through courses of intensive training. In several occupations adult apprenticeship may be allowed under special contract. To obviate difficulties which arise from the intermittent employment of those qualified to undertake the training of apprentices, apprentices may be transferred from one master to another, and organisations of employers and of operatives, by official representatives, may be masters of apprentices. In some occupations the proportion of apprentices to journeymen is fixed. The rates of wages are prescribed for the apprentices in each trade. The hours and other conditions of employment are determined by the Apprenticeship Councils relating to the industry.

The number of indentures of apprenticeship registered during the year 1929 was 1,448. In the following year the number was 1,005 and it dwindled to 543 in 1931 and 404 in 1932. This rapid falling off was due to the unwillingness of employers to bind themselves for a period of five years under adverse economic conditions, and in September, 1933, the Apprenticeship Commissioner decided to introduce a new system of apprenticeship without indentures, as supplementary to the existing system. Under the new arrangements employers may apply to the Apprenticeship Councils for exemption from awards or regulations in so far as they prescribe a contract of apprenticeship. Employers who obtain exemption will be required to observe other conditions enjoined by the awards and agreements such as those relating to the proportion of apprentices to journeymen and to compulsory technical training, and they must pay the trainees at rates 15 per cent. above the rates for indentured apprentices. The number of trainee employees registered during the three months October to December, 1933, was 163, and 373 were registered in 1934; and the number of indentures of apprenticeship registered was 520 in 1933 and 814 in 1934.

At 31st December, 1928, there were subsisting 7,332 indentures of apprenticeship which had been lodged with the Industrial Registrar in accordance with regulations of the Board of Trade or awards under the Arbitration

Act. The number at 31st December, 1932, was 3,280. The following statement shows the distribution of the indentured apprenticeships amongst the various trades at the end of the years 1928, 1931 to 1934:—

Trades.	Dec., 1928.	Dec., 1931.	Dec., 1932.	Dec., 1933.	Dec., 1934.
Baking	118	219	217	204	219
Boilermaking	293	170	104	42	24
Bootmaking	141	183	155	109	209
Building	1,791	1,227	807	435	207
Butchering	29	23	23	19	16
Coachmaking (Rail)	37	12	5	2	1
" " (Road)	325	108	65	29	17
Electrical	952	749	566	414	350
Engineering	1,398	576	351	313	280
Farriery	50	41	32	23	19
Furniture	875	430	308	202	119
Gas meter making	25	25	21	22	17
Glass-working	25	37	31	22	15
Hairdressing	169	124	85	84	111
Jewellery, Electroplating, etc.	24	36	31	29	31
Metal Moulding	174	72	43	41	35
Pastrycooks	66	106	90	73	69
Printing	688	293	233	207	200
Sheet Metal-working and Tinsmithing... ..	38	22	17	7	5
Ship and Boat building	43	22	15	16	20
Other	71	98	81	71	82
Total	7,332	4,573	3,280	2,364	2,046

The foregoing figures do not include indentures of apprenticeship which are not required by award or regulation to be filed with the Industrial Registrar.

The number of apprenticed wage-earners at the census taken in June, 1933, was 10,371, of whom 8,393 were males and 1,978 were females.

INDUSTRIAL DISLOCATIONS CONTINGENT UPON DISPUTES.

Under the State law strikes may be recognised as lawful if fourteen days' notice of the intention to strike has been given to the Minister for Labour and Industry, except strikes by employees of the Government or of municipal and shire councils, or by workers engaged in military or naval contracts. Strikes are illegal also in industries in which conditions of employment are regulated by award or agreement, unless the award has been in operation for at least twelve months and the union has decided by a secret ballot to withdraw from its conditions.

When a strike is contemplated, or at any time during a strike, the Minister may direct that a secret ballot be taken in order to ascertain whether the majority of the unionists concerned is or is not in favour of the strike.

The Industrial Commission may cancel the registration of a union and any award or agreement relating thereto if the union is inciting or aiding any other union or its members in a lock-out or an illegal strike.

The maximum penalty for an illegal strike is £500 in the case of a union, and £50, or six months' imprisonment, in regard to an individual. Penalties may be imposed also for obstructing a ballot, for picketing in connection with an illegal strike, or for inducing persons to refrain from handling any commodity during a strike.

A penalty up to £1,000 may be imposed if any person or union of employees takes part in a lockout, unless the employees in the industry concerned are taking part in an illegal strike.

Provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act by which lockouts and strikes were prohibited under severe penalty were repealed in August, 1930. Lockouts and strikes may be prohibited, however, by the terms of an award and the insertion of a clause to this effect renders the parties liable to penalty for breach of the award if they take part in a lockout or strike. The maximum penalty is £100 in the case of an organisation, and £10 in the case of an individual.

Particulars of Dislocations.

Records relating to industrial dislocations contingent upon disputes in all classes of industry in New South Wales are kept by the Department of Labour and Industry. In the compilation of statistical tables relating thereto, it is the rule of the Department in counting the number of dislocations to consider that the cessation of work contingent upon any one dispute constitutes only one dislocation. For example, if a section of employees in an industry ceases work and the dispute extends subsequently to other employees in that industry in the same or in other localities, one dislocation is recorded. On the other hand, if employees in other industries cease work in sympathy with the militant unions, the sympathy strikes are counted as another dislocation, that is, one in addition to the original dislocation.

In the coal-mining industry, when the action of one section of the employees has caused a complete cessation of the operations of the mine, the number counted is the full complement of the mine. Where a section has ceased work and the operations of the mine have continued, only those who ceased work have been included as workers involved.

In calculating the duration, only actual working days, viz., days on which work would be performed ordinarily, have been counted, but apparently no allowance has been made for intermittency of employment, and it has been assumed that if the dispute had not occurred work would have been continuous during the period of its currency. Consequently the figures are inflated, particularly in the mining industry, where there is considerable intermittency due to causes other than disputes.

The following statement shows, so far as can be ascertained, the number of workers involved, and, subject to the remarks above with respect to intermittency, the time lost by industrial dislocations contingent upon disputes in each year since 1924. Particulars are shown separately regarding dislocations which originated during the year specified, and those which commenced at an earlier date:—

Year.	Dislocations.			Workers Involved.			Duration—Working Days.		
	An- terior.	New.	Total.	An- terior.	New.	Total.	An- terior.	New.	Total.
1924	4	520	524	484	185,268	185,752	28,634	611,135	639,769
1925	6	644	650	4,192	239,320	243,512	29,436	893,668	923,104
1926	13	379	392	2,368	211,366	213,734	127,275	1,304,246	1,431,521
1927	3	457	460	650	178,920	179,570	58,250	841,702	899,952
1928	6	276	282	904	100,937	101,841	29,236	470,546	499,782
1929	2	330	332	567	100,676	101,243	4,303	3,209,761	3,214,064
1930	6	185	191	11,136	52,045	63,181	1,210,266	339,783	1,550,049
1931	5	99	104	1,352	26,772	28,124	211,380	103,661	315,041
1932	2	122	124	622	45,183	45,805	159,522	92,743	252,265
1933	1	92	93	100	23,409	23,509	300	59,002	59,302

The loss in working days during 1933 was the smallest in any year of the period—1914 to 1933—for which complete records are available. The loss, according to departmental records, includes 158,900 days in 1931 and 159,522 days in 1932, in respect of two anterior disputes in metalliferous mines, where work was not resumed owing to adverse trade conditions.

A classification of the dislocations according to mining and non-mining industries reveals the fact that disputes leading to a suspension of work occur more frequently and are more extensive in the mining industry than in any other. Moreover, the time lost in coal-mining, as a general rule, exceeds the aggregate loss in other industries. In calculating the duration of the dislocations, however, allowance is not made for intermittency, and it is probable that the over-statement arising from this factor is far greater in coal-mining than in other occupations, especially in recent years, when the demand for coal has been below normal. For instance, in 1928 the loss of working time in coal-mines attributed to industrial disputes was 369,778 days, and the loss arising from slackness of trade and other causes was 2,337,500 days. In 1929 the principal collieries in the northern district were closed in March owing to a dispute, and were still idle at the end of the year. As a result the loss of working days attributed to industrial strife in coal-mining in 1929 increased to 2,476,536 days, while the loss due to other causes (which are inoperative during a dispute dislocation) declined to 751,865 days.

In analysing statistics of industrial disputes, especially if they are being compared with those of other countries, careful consideration should be given to the method of computation and the definition of terms, as shown on the preceding page, because the practices vary greatly in the different countries in which such data are published.

The following statement shows the particulars of the dislocations in mining and in other industries which commenced in each of the last ten years. The working days during each dislocation have been assigned to the year in which the dislocation commenced, and for this reason the figures differ from those in the previous table, which show the working days classified according to the year specified.

Year.	Dislocations.			Workers Involved.			Duration—Working Days.		
	Mining.	Non-mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non-mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non-mining.	Total.
1924	483	37	520	173,190	12,078	185,268	537,040	103,531	640,571
1925	555	89	644	218,034	21,286	239,320	741,825	280,968	1,022,793
1926	315	64	379	148,210	63,156	211,366	1,010,052	350,594	1,360,646
1927	366	91	457	153,095	25,825	178,920	710,731	160,207	870,938
1928	231	45	276	93,438	7,499	100,937	346,123	128,726	474,849
1929	300	30	330	94,692	5,984	100,676	3,689,591	745,486	4,435,077
1930	158	27	185	44,453	7,592	52,045	617,538	76,797	694,335
1931	81	18	99	25,116	1,656	26,772	95,932	7,729	103,661
1932	97	25	122	41,172	4,011	45,183	84,064	8,979	93,043
1933	72	20	92	18,133	5,276	23,409	44,157	15,565	59,722

The loss in the mining industry attributed to disputes which commenced in 1929 included 3,463,922 working days—2,300,772 in 1929 and 1,163,150 in 1930—on account of the closing of the northern collieries from 1st March, 1929, to 3rd June, 1930.

A serious dispute occurred, also, in the timber industry in 1929, following an extension of hours by award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The dislocation lasted from January to October.

It is difficult to obtain reliable information regarding the cost of industrial dislocations. An estimate of the losses in wages in each of the ten years is shown below, the method adopted being as follows:—The working days lost were classified into the fourteen industrial groups, for which average rates of wages are shown subsequently in this chapter, the days being assigned to the year in which the dislocation commenced; the days lost in respect of each group in each year were then multiplied by the rate of wages which is the mean of the average rate for adult males in that group as at the end of that year and at the end of the previous year.

Year.	Duration—Working Days.			Estimated Loss of Wages.		
	Mining.	Non-mining.	All Industries.	Mining.	Non-mining.	All Industries.
	Days	Days.	Days.	£	£	
1924	537,040	103,531	640,571	469,900	82,800	552,700
1925	741,825	280,968	1,022,793	663,000	232,000	895,000
1926	1,010,052	350,594	1,360,646	928,000	295,800	1,223,800
1927	710,731	160,207	870,938	660,400	136,900	797,300
1928	346,123	128,726	474,849	323,000	109,700	432,700
1929	3,689,891	746,486	4,436,377	3,451,500	668,500	4,120,000
1930	617,538	76,797	694,335	569,900	63,600	633,500
1931	95,932	7,729	103,661	86,100	6,000	92,100
1932	84,064	8,979	93,043	73,400	6,700	80,100
1933	44,157	15,565	59,722	37,900	4,000	41,900

Apart from the matter of intermittency which is discussed on the previous page, these quotations of estimated loss of wages are open to question in so far as the records are deficient in regard to the sex and age of the workers involved, therefore allowance has not been made for the proportion of women and juveniles. The proportion is small, however, as dislocations have been relatively unimportant in industries in which the majority of the women and juvenile workers are employed. Another factor for which allowance has not been made is the extent to which losses in wages during a dislocation may have been compensated by higher rates of pay after resumption of work.

Information is given in the following table regarding the duration of the dislocations which originated during the year 1933:—

Duration in Working Days.				Dislocations.	Workers Involved.	Duration—Work Days.
Under 1 day	...	...	...	8	3,203	1,238
One day	...	...	...	46	10,434	10,434
Over 1 and not exceeding 7	...	...	...	14	3,853	7,431
„ 7	„	„	14	16	3,391	13,457
„ 14	„	„	21	7	2,378	23,862
„ 21	„	„	28	1	150	3,300
Total				92	23,409	59,722

A very large proportion of the dislocations are of brief duration. The number of workers affected by dislocations lasting one day or less during 1933 was 13,637, and the loss of working days, 11,672.

The causes of the disputes which led to dislocations in the mining industries and in the non-mining group during 1933 are classified in the following statement. Dislocations arising from the employment of non-union labour

are included in the category, "employment of persons, etc." Those pertaining to the recognition of a union and the enforcement of union rules are classified under the head of "trade unionism."

Cause.	Mining.			Non-Mining.			All Industries.		
	Disloca- tions.	Workers in- volved.	Dura- tion— Working days.	Disloca- tions.	Workers in- volved.	Dura- tion— Working days.	Disloca- tions.	Workers in- volved.	Dura- tion— Working days.
Wages	16	3,860	13,943	7	3,334	11,714	23	7,194	25,657
Hours .. .. .	...	..	...	2	255	1,580	2	255	1,580
Working conditions ..	24	7,077	17,244	3	249	361	27	7,326	17,605
Employment of persons or classes of persons ..	21	4,913	9,367	7	1,338	1,110	28	6,251	10,477
Trade unionism .. ..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Sympathy .. .. .	...	...	...	1	100	800	1	100	800
Miscellaneous	8	1,454	1,784	..	..	..	8	1,454	1,784
Not state	3	829	1,819	..	..	..	3	829	1,819
Total	72	18,133	44,157	20	5,276	15,565	92	23,409	59,722

In the mining industries disagreements about working conditions and wages were the cause of 70 per cent of the loss of working time during 1933.

By extending the analysis of the causes of disputes over a period of five years from 1929 to 1933 it is found that in the mining industries 90 per cent. of the time lost was due to disagreements regarding wages and 5 per cent. to those relating to employment of persons or classes of persons.

In non-mining industries disputes relating to hours showed a proportion of 86 per cent., the employment of persons 9 per cent., and wages 4 per cent. during the quinquennium.

Taking all classes of industries together, the experience of the quinquennium showed that the loss of working time incurred in disputes about wages was about 76 per cent. in disputes relating to hours 14 per cent., employment of persons or classes of persons 5 per cent., and working conditions 2 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.

The trend of legislation, the organisation of public services for research and propaganda, and the development of private schemes for the promotion of industrial welfare show that widespread attention is being directed towards the reduction of the waste occasioned by preventable diseases and accidents arising in the course of industrial employment.

In both State and federal departments of public health a section has been created to deal with industrial hygiene. The work of these units embraces the investigation of occupational diseases, the supervision of health conditions in industry, and the dissemination of advice regarding measures which safeguard the health of the workers.

Legislation in regard to industrial hygiene is contained in a number of Acts which apply to various classes of industry. The Factories and Shops Act, 1912, and its amendments, impose upon occupiers of factories the obligation of providing suitable buildings and of keeping the premises

clean, or securing adequate protection against fire, and of safeguarding dangerous machinery. The employment of women and juveniles and of out workers is subject to limitations, and the employment of workers without remuneration is prohibited. Factories must be registered annually, and inspection, with the object of securing compliance with the law, is conducted by a staff of inspectors attached to the Department of Labour and Industry. In match factories the use of white phosphorus is prohibited by the White Phosphorus Prohibition Act, 1915.

In terms of the Scaffolding and Lifts Act, 1912, the use of scaffolding, lifts, cranes, hoists, and derricks is subject to supervision in order to minimise the risk of accident. In the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts where the Act is operative regulations have been promulgated regarding the construction of scaffolding, lifts, etc., and lift attendants and crane-drivers must obtain certificates of competency, which are issued by the Department of Labour and Industry.

Under the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1926, employers are required to provide proper accommodation for rural workers who reside on the premises. The Act applies in proclaimed districts in respect of workers employed for a period exceeding twenty-four hours in agricultural, dairying, or pastoral occupations.

The conditions under which mining is conducted are subject to regulation in terms of Acts which are described in the chapter relating to the mining industry. The Navigation Acts—State and federal—prescribe conditions to be observed for safeguarding the health of seamen.

Industrial Accidents.

Under various enactments relating to industrial hygiene, employers are required to give notice to the statutory authority of accidents which cause injury to workers, but the available data do not supply a comprehensive record of such occurrences. In factories, employers are required to report accidents causing loss of life; accidents due to machinery or to hot liquid or other hot substance, or to explosion, escape of gas or steam, or to electricity, if an employee is disabled as to prevent him from returning to his work in the factory within forty-eight hours; and other accidents if an employee is disabled for seven days or more.

In the year 1933 there were 20 fatal accidents in factories and 5,230 non-fatal, including 89 which caused permanent injury. There were also 5 fatal and 17 non-fatal accidents in connection with lifts, scaffolding and cranes, in 1933. Particulars of accidents in mines and of railway and tramway and traffic accidents are shown in other chapters of this Year Book.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

Under State legislation provision has been made for the payment of compensation to workers who suffer injury in the course of their employment. The principal enactment is the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-29, which commenced on 1st July, 1926.

Special provision for workers who are disabled by the effects of silica dust is made under the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Act, 1920, as amended in 1926, and for certain cases of disablement by pneumoconiosis, tuberculosis, and lead poisoning in the Broken Hill mines under the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act, 1920-1929, and the Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Acts, 1922 and 1924.

Compensation to members of the police force, killed or disabled by injury in the execution of duty, is payable in terms of the Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, which is described in the section of this Year Book relating to the police. The amount of compensation is determined by the Governor.

The laws of the Commonwealth provide for compensation to men in a particular class of work, such as that of seamen, which is subject to special risks, and to workers in the service of the Commonwealth Government.

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-29, compensation is payable to workers whose remuneration does not exceed £550 per annum.

A worker and, in the case of his death, his dependants are entitled to compensation if he receives personal injury or contracts a disease, arising out of and in the course of his employment, except a disease caused by silica dust, in respect of which special legislation has been enacted. The Act does not impose the obligation of compensation in respect of an injury unless it disables a worker for at least seven days.

The Act provided for compensation in respect of injuries on the periodic journey between the place of abode and the place of employment until November, 1929, when this provision was repealed.

Where death results from an injury persons wholly dependent on the worker's earnings are entitled to a sum equal to four years' earnings or £400, whichever is the larger, but not exceeding £800. The amount of any weekly payments or lump sum received by the worker is to be deducted from the amount payable, but may not reduce it below £200. In addition a sum of £25 is payable in respect of each child and step-child under 16 years who was wholly dependent on the worker's earnings.

Where there are no persons totally dependent, compensation, as determined by agreement or by the Workers' Compensation Commission, may be paid to persons partially dependent. Where there are no dependants reasonable burial expenses up to £30 are payable.

In cases of total or partial incapacity the compensation payable includes: (a) weekly payments, and (b) the cost of medical and hospital treatment and ambulance service.

The maximum weekly payment in respect of the worker is two-thirds of the average weekly earnings up to £3 a week. Where the weekly earnings of an adult worker are less than £3 he may be paid 100 per cent. up to £2 per week and a minor earning less than 45s. a week may receive as compensation 100 per cent. of his earnings up to 30s. a week. In addition, a worker is entitled to £1 a week in respect of his wife and 8s. 6d. per week in respect of each child and step child under 14 years totally or mainly dependent upon his earnings. Where no compensation is payable in respect of a wife, a worker may receive £1 a week in respect of one female dependant, who is an adult and is caring for a child of the worker under 14 years, or is a member of his family over 14 years. Where no compensation is payable in respect of children, a worker may receive 8s. 6d. a week in respect of each dependent brother and sister under 14 years. The total weekly payments to the worker and his dependants may not exceed his average weekly earnings, or £5 whichever is the smaller amount, and the total liability of the employer in respect of weekly payments may not exceed £1,000.

The employer's liability for ambulance service rendered to a worker is limited to two guineas unless the Commission allows a further sum on account of distance travelled. For medical treatment the maximum is £25 in respect of the same injury. For hospital treatment the maximum is £25, treatment as an out-patient being calculated at a rate of 3s. per treatment up to one guinea per week, and as an in-patient at a rate not exceeding three guineas per week.

With the consent of a worker, the liability for a weekly payment may be redeemed wholly or in part by the payment of a lump sum determined by the Commission, having regard to the worker's injury, age, occupation, and diminished ability to compete in an open labour market. By agreement or order of the Commission the lump sum may be invested or applied for the benefit of the person entitled thereto. The Act contains a list of amounts which, if the worker so elects, may be paid for specific injuries.

The Act prescribes that every employer must insure with a licensed insurer against his liability to pay compensation, unless he is authorised by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake the liability on his own account. Insurers transacting workers' compensation business must obtain a license from the Commission, and must deposit with the State Treasurer a sum of £6,000 or £10,000 according to premium income as a guarantee that compensation payments will be met when due. Self-insurers must deposit an amount determined by the Commission.

The Workers' Compensation Commission consists of a chairman, who must be a barrister-at-law of five years' standing and who has the same status as a District Court judge, and two other members appointed by the Governor. An additional member may be appointed as deputy-chairman. The Commission exercises judicial functions in regard to the determination of compensation claims, and its decisions are final. The Commission is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Act, and to make reasonable efforts to conciliate the parties to any dispute which may arise. The Commission may appoint medical practitioners as referees, and may summon a medical referee to sit as an assessor, or may submit any matter to a medical referee or a board of medical referees for report.

Salaries and other expenses incurred by the Commission are payable from a fund constituted for the purpose by contributions from insurers, who are required to pay thereto a percentage, fixed by the Commission, of their total premiums in respect of workers' compensation insurance.

Facilities to enable employers to insure have been provided by the State Insurance Office as well as by private insurers.

Returns supplied to the workers' compensation by insurers indicate that 49,842 claims for compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act of 1926-29 were admitted during the year ended 30th June, 1930, and that the approximate number of workers entitled to compensation in the subsequent years was 37,765, 27,064, 43,829 and 45,989 respectively. These numbers fall short of the actual number of injuries sustained by workers in the course of their employment. In the first place certain groups of employees are outside the scope of the Workers' Compensation Act, such as casual workers (unless employed for purposes of the employer's trade or business) outworkers, employees whose remuneration exceeds £550 per annum, and the police and others for whom special provision is made under other Acts. There are also groups of employees who are paid full wages in case of illness or accident, and, as a general rule, claims for compensation are not made in respect thereof unless they result in death or serious disability.

The number of claims for compensation declined steeply in 1930-31 as a result of a diminution in the volume of employment, and in a smaller degree to a reduction in benefits under an amending law which came into force in November, 1929.

From particulars recorded by the Commission the following summary has been prepared. Owing to incomplete data, a large number of cases in each year are omitted, and as the proportion of such cases is variable, e.g., 22 per cent. in 1931-32 and 42 per cent. in 1932-33, the details are not satisfactory for purposes of comparison, one year with another:—

Year.		Accidents.			Industrial Diseases.			Total Cases Reported.	Compensation Paid during Year.
		Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Total.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Total.		
Males.									
1929-30	...	138	39,457	39,595	10	271	281	39,876	£ 945,846
1930-31	...	86	27,094	27,180	8	157	165	27,345	718,333
1931-32	...	74	22,304	22,378	7	138	145	22,523	492,101
1932-33	...	84	23,767	23,851	4	175	179	24,030	483,487
1933-34	...	104	31,570	31,674	12	192	204	31,878	605,842
Females.									
1929-30	...	...	2,094	2,094	...	121	121	2,215	24,378
1930-31	...	...	1,516	1,516	...	77	77	1,593	22,587
1931-32	...	1	1,374	1,375	...	81	81	1,456	18,759
1932-33	...	...	1,426	1,426	...	144	144	1,570	17,984
1933-34	...	1	2,028	2,029	1	215	216	2,245	26,523

The compensation paid in each year includes payments in respect of cases continued from earlier years.

Of the compensation paid in 1933-34 in respect of male workers, £85,112 were paid for medical treatment and £74,313 in weekly payments to dependants. The corresponding figures for 1932-33 were £64,434 and £57,897. Compensation in respect of female workers included medical treatment £7,650 and dependants £51 in 1933-34. The payments for medical treatment, as stated above, relate only to cases compensated by weekly payments.

The average compensation paid to male workers is shown below for each of the four years, 1930-31 to 1933-34, which have elapsed since the benefits payable under the Act were varied:—

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£	£	£	£
Total Cases ...	671.1	666.5	645.3	588.5
Disability Cases—				
Lump Sum ...	203.6	194.0	183.7	180.1
Weekly Payments—				
Worker ...	11.6	9.4	8.3	8.2
Dependants ...	4.2	3.1	2.5	2.4
Medical Treatment ...	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Total Weekly Payments ...	18.6	15.2	13.5	13.3
All Cases (males) ...	26.3	21.9	20.1	19.0

The decline in the average amount of compensation is due to a diminution in earnings resulting from a fall in rates of wages and contraction in the volume of employment. The average cost of medical treatment, as stated in the table, is based on the total number of cases compensated by weekly payments. The average payment per case in which the cost of treatment was actually paid was £4 12s. in 1933-34, as compared with £5 3s. in 1930-31.

The average payment for medical treatment of females in 1933-34 was £3 9s. per case compensated by weekly payments, or £5 2s. per case in which the cost was paid.

It has been estimated by the Workers' Compensation Commission that the cost of workers' compensation insurance under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-29, and the Workmen's Compensation Acts described below was £1,190,680 during the year 1932-33, or less than 1 per cent. of the wages in respect of which insurance premium was payable.

The Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Acts, 1922 and 1924, provide for the payment of compensation in respect of lead poisoning amongst men who had been employed by Broken Hill mine owners prior to 31st May, 1919, when mining operations were interrupted as a result of an industrial dispute. The duties of certifying surgeon or medical referee are entrusted to a board consisting of three medical practitioners appointed by the Governor, including one nominated by the mine owners and one by the workmen.

In terms of the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts, 1920 to 1929, which will remain in force until Parliament otherwise provides, compensation is payable in respect of persons who contracted pneumoconiosis or tuberculosis by reason of employment in the Broken Hill mines. Compensation in respect of those who were employed in the mines after the commencement of the Act of 1920 is paid by the mine-owners, and at 30th June, 1933, payments were being made in respect of 53 cases, including 46 employees who were living.

Payments to other persons eligible under Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts are made from a fund which is maintained by contributions—one-half by the Government of New South Wales and one-half by the mine-owners. At 30th June, 1933, compensation was payable from the fund in respect of 665 workers, viz., 383 who were living and the dependants of 282 who had died. The amount paid as compensation during 1932-33 was £116,543, funeral and medical expenses amounted to £507, and fees and administrative expenses to £3,004. The total disbursements from the fund from 1st January, 1921, to 30th June, 1933, amounted to £1,141,938.

The Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Act, 1920, as amended by the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, empowers the Government to establish a scheme for the payment of compensation with respect to workmen who suffer death or disablement owing to fibroid phthisis or silicosis of the lung, or other diseases of the pulmonary or respiratory organs caused by exposure to silica dust. Provision may be made by the scheme for the establishment of a general compensation fund to which employers in any specified industry involving exposure to silica dust may be required to contribute. In this manner liability in respect of a disease contracted by a gradual process may be distributed amongst the employers concerned.

A scheme of compensation for stonemasons, quarrymen, rock-choppers, and sewer miners employed in the county of Cumberland, entitled the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Scheme No. 1, 1927, was gazetted in September, 1927, and amendments in 1929, 1930, and 1933.

The maximum amount of compensation payable in cases of death is £500; and in the cases of incapacity a weekly payment up to 66½ per cent. of the workman's average weekly earnings during the twelve months preceding the date of his injury, but not exceeding £3; the maximum liability in each case being £750. The compensation fund into which the employers pay contributions at the rate of 3 per cent. on wages is administered by a joint committee appointed by the Minister for Labour and Industry. Up to 30th June, 1933, compensation had been awarded in respect of 129 workmen, and at that date compensation was being paid in respect of 92 workmen, viz., 78 who were incapacitated and 14 deceased whose dependants were beneficiaries. The amount of compensation paid in 1932-33 was £12,198.

WAGES.

Wages paid to industrial workers in New South Wales are regulated for the most part by the industrial arbitration tribunals, and as the scope of the arbitration systems—described in the foregoing chapter—has extended to cover many groups of clerical and professional employees the tribunals by their awards determine, directly or indirectly, the standard rates for nearly all organised workers. With the development of economic depression in recent years the influence of the industrial determinations in the direction of standardisation has been weakened to some extent by the exclusion of rural industries from the jurisdiction of the wage-fixing tribunals under State jurisdiction, and by the exemption of persons engaged on unemployment relief works from awards as to wages, and probably by evasion or non-observance of awards under the stress of economic adversity. On the other hand a lack of uniformity in wages arising from the existence of two systems of arbitration—State and Federal—has been almost remedied by reason of the fact that the basic or living wages in force in both systems, as described below, have been brought close to uniformity.

The Living Wage.

Early legislation empowering industrial tribunals to fix minimum wages, as incidental to the preservation of industrial peace, did not give any direction regarding the principles to be observed in the exercise of the function. In practice, the tribunals adopted the principle of basing their determinations on the living wage, which must be sufficient to secure to the unskilled worker a reasonable standard of living, as distinct from the secondary wage, which is remuneration for skill or other special qualifications.

Details regarding the development of the living wage principle since it was defined by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, in the well-known *Harvester* case in 1907, are published in earlier issues of the "Year Book," with particulars relating to the standard of living and the living wage determinations. In this issue only a brief description of the existing practice is inserted.

In the State jurisdiction, the Industrial Commission is authorised to determine a standard of living not more frequently than once in every six months, after public inquiry, and to declare living wages, based upon the determined standard, for adult men and women. The Commission is required also in terms of an Act passed in December, 1932, to adjust the living wages in April and October in each year, to accord with the increased or decreased cost of maintaining the determined standard. The living wages, as declared or adjusted by the Commission, have statutory force as the basis of industrial awards and agreements, and when they are varied the rates of pay in current awards and agreements are deemed to be varied by the same amount of increase or decrease as the living wages. By a recent amendment of the law, the automatic effect of variations on any award or agreement is limited to 60 days unless application is made to the Registrar for a corresponding variation of the award or agreement.

The family unit prescribed in the case of the living wage for men is a man and wife and one child under 14 years of age, and where there is more than one dependent child in the family, wages which do not exceed the living wage standard may be supplemented by family allowances, described on page 661 of this Year Book. Since December, 1929, the living wage for women has been fixed as a percentage of the living wage for men.

The variations in the living wages, as determined by the industrial authority constituted under State legislation, are shown below. The determinations were made by the Court of Industrial Arbitration in the years 1914 to 1916, by the Board of Trade from 1918 to 1925, and later by the Industrial Commission:—

Year.	Men.			Women.	
	Date of Declaration.	Living Wage.	Number of Children included in Family Unit.	Date of Declaration.	Living Wage.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1914	16th February ...	2 8 0	Two	...	...
1915	17th December ...	2 12 6	"	...	...
1916	18th August	2 15 6	"	...	...
1918	5th September ...	3 0 0	"	17th December...	1 10 0
1919	8th October	3 17 0	"	23rd December...	1 19 0
1920	8th October	4 5 0	"	23rd December...	2 3 0
1921	8th October ...	4 2 0	"	22nd December...	2 1 0
1922	12th May	3 18 0	"	9th October ...	1 19 6
1923	10th April	3 19 0	"	10th April	2 0 0
1923	7th September ...	4 2 0	"	7th September...	2 1 6
1925	24th August	4 4 0	"	24th August.....	2 2 6
1927	27th June	4 5 0	None	27th June	2 6 0
1929	20th December ...	4 2 6	One	20th December...	2 4 6
1932	26th August	3 10 0	"	26th August.....	1 18 0
1933	11th April	3 8 6	"	11th April ...	1 17 0
1933	20th October	3 6 6	"	20th October ...	1 16 0
1934	26th April	3 7 6	"	26th April	1 16 6

The family unit covered by the living wage for men consisted of a man, wife, and two children from 1914 to 1925, inclusive; a man and wife only in 1927, with family allowances for dependent children; and a man, wife, and one child in 1929, one child being excluded from family endowment. Since 1st July, 1930, employers have been required to deduct unemployment relief tax when paying wages, details are shown on page 782.

The living wages shown in the foregoing table did not apply to employees in rural industries, for whom a declaration fixing the living wage of £2 6s. per week was in force for twelve months from October, 1921, and at the rate of £4 4s. per week from June, 1927, to December, 1929. At the last-mentioned date the power of the State industrial tribunals to fix wages for rural workers was rescinded.

The Living Wage in Federal Awards.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act does not define the basic wage nor the principles to be adopted for its determination, though it prescribes that cases relating to alterations in the basic wage or the principles on which it is computed are to be decided by the Chief Judge and at least two other Judges.

In 1908 the Court adopted as a standard the Harvester wage, 7s. per day in Melbourne in 1907, which was based apparently on the needs of a man and wife and three children. Later there developed gradually a custom of inserting in awards and agreements provision for the periodical adjustment of the prescribed rates of wages, according to changes in the cost of living. The adjustments are computed by the use of the retail price index numbers compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, and may be made at intervals of three or six months or, as in the case of pastoral awards, once a year.

In 1921 the President of the Court (Mr. Justice Powers) decided to add to the Harvester equivalent (ascertained by applying the retail price index numbers to the Harvester wage), the sum of 3s. to cover possible increases in the cost of living during the interval between adjustments.

In February, 1931, the Court directed that, in view of prevailing economic conditions, a reduction of 10 per cent. should be made in the rates of wages prescribed by federal awards—except those exempted for special reasons. The reduction was applied not only to the basic wage element but also to the “Powers 3s.” and margins above basic rates, which hitherto had remained constant during the currency of awards. This deduction of 10 per cent. operated until May, 1934, though its effect was modified to some extent twelve months earlier by a change in the method of computing the periodical adjustments. The effect of the change (which is explained in the 1931-32 issue of the Year Book, page 766) was that (a) variations in the cost of living between 1907 (the date of the Harvester judgment) and 1929 were measured, as formerly, by the index numbers of the cost of food and groceries and the average rent of all houses (see page 768); (b) then the Harvester equivalent calculated in this way and the Powers 3s. were adjusted for subsequent changes in the cost of living by the use of the “All Items” index numbers covering clothing and miscellaneous household expenses as well as food and groceries, and the rent of four and five roomed houses (see page 771); (c) then 10 per cent. was deducted from the result and from margins over the basic rates.

In a judgment delivered in April, 1934, the Court announced its decision to discontinue the 10 per cent. reduction, to give the basic wage itself a new starting point, and to simplify the method of assessment and adjustment, for which it directed that the “All Items” index numbers be used. The “Powers 3s.” was discontinued, and a measure of stability was given by an order that, after 1st June, 1934 (when the basic rates had been adjusted by the index numbers for the quarter January-March, 1934), no change was to be made unless it amounted to at least 2s. per week.

The new basic rates for the capital cities came into force on the 1st May, 1934, or at the end of the last pay period in the previous month, viz., Sydney, 67s. per week; Melbourne, 64s.; Brisbane, 61s.; Adelaide, 64s. (subject to special deduction of 3s.); Perth, 66s., and Hobart 67s. (subject to special deduction of 2s.). The corresponding rate for the six capital cities combined was 65s. In arriving at these amounts the Court gave consideration to investigations already made by Federal and State tribunals, and, by its judgment, did not entirely abandon the Harvester standard because the amount fixed for the six capitals—65s.—is the Harvester equivalent, and the rates for the several capitals are those which give equal purchasing power according to the “All Items” index numbers for December quarter, 1933. In the case of Adelaide and Hobart the Court decided that the increase resulting from the judgment should be made in stages, and for this reason ordered a special deduction equal to 3s. per week in Adelaide until 1st December, 1934, and 2s. for the next three months, then 1s. to 1st June, 1935. The deduction in Hobart was 2s. until 1st December, 1934, then 1s. until 1st June, 1935.

Basic rates were determined for a number of provincial towns specified in the judgment—including Newcastle 67s. and Broken Hill 65s.—and the rates for other localities outside the Metropolitan areas are, as a general rule, 3s. less than the rate for the capital city in the same State.

In respect of the living or basic wages, the federal tribunals are not bound to uniformity in the same way as the State industrial tribunals in New South Wales are bound by the declarations of the Industrial Commission and in making awards, while normally following the general

principles outlined above, the Court may take into consideration any special circumstances affecting a particular industry, and the cost of living in localities to which an award relates. For this reason the basic rates in various federal awards sometimes differ in a substantial degree.

The following statement shows the different series of basic rates generally used in awards of the federal industrial tribunals in respect of each capital city since 1st February, 1930, when the Harvester equivalent for Sydney was at the peak. Four series are shown, viz.:—

- (a) The Harvester wage adjusted by the Commonwealth Statistician's "All Houses" index numbers, plus the "Powers 3s."
- (b) The Harvester wage adjusted as in series (a), plus the Powers 3s., with the deduction of 10 per cent. ordered by the Full Court to be applied to the wages prescribed by the majority of federal awards as from 1st February, 1931.
- (c) The Harvester wage adjusted according to the revised method adopted by the Full Court in May, 1933, in respect of awards subject to the 10 per cent. deduction, the change from 1907 to 1929 being measured by the "All Houses" index numbers, and the subsequent change by the "All Items" index numbers; plus the Powers 3s. adjusted as from 1929; less a deduction of 10 per cent.
- (d) Rates on new basis according to judgement delivered by the Court in April, 1934.

Date.	Sydney.*	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Average Six Capital Cities.
(a) Harvester Equivalent (All Houses Index Numbers) plus Powers 3s.							
1930.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 February ...	75 6	80 0	81 0	87 0	83 6	86 6	80 6
1 May ...	92 0	86 0	77 6	84 0	82 6	84 0	87 0
1 August ...	91 0	85 6	73 0	82 6	82 0	84 0	86 0
1 November ...	88 0	83 0	70 6	78 0	79 0	82 0	83 0
(b) Harvester Equivalent (All Houses Index Numbers) plus Powers 3s.—less 10 %.							
1931.							
1 February ...	76 6	70 2	60 9	66 2	66 2	70 2	71 1
1 May ...	73 3	63 5	60 9	64 4	66 7	68 10	69 4
1 August ...	72 11	65 8	60 4	62 1	65 8	67 1	67 6
1 November ...	70 8	63 5	58 6	58 1	62 1	64 4	65 3
1932.							
1 February ...	68 10	63 5	58 6	58 1	60 9	64 10	64 4
1 May ...	68 10	63 11	58 6	58 11	61 8	65 3	64 10
1 August ...	68 5	63 0	57 7	58 6	61 8	65 8	63 11
1 November ...	67 6	61 8	56 8	57 2	59 5	64 4	63 9
1933.							
1 February ...	66 7	60 4	55 10	55 4	58 1	63 5	61 8
(c) Harvester Equivalent and Powers 3s.—adjusted by revised method (10% deducted).							
1933.							
1 May ...	67 10	63 4	59 4	59 2	59 9	64 10	64 3
1 August ...	66 11	62 5	58 10	59 2	58 10	63 10	63 4
1 November ...	66 11	62 10	59 4	59 7	60 3	63 11	63 4
1934.							
1 February ...	66 11	63 4	59 4	60 2	59 3	64 10	63 9
(d) Rates according to Judgement delivered by Court in April, 1934.							
1934.							
1 May ...	67 0	64 0	61 0	61 0*	66 0	65 0*	65 0
1 June ...	68 0	64 0	62 0	62 0*	66 0	65 0*	66 0
1 September ...	68 0	64 0	62 0	62 0*	68 0	65 0*	66 0
1 December ...	68 0	64 0	62 0	63 0*	68 0	66 0*	66 0
1935.							
1 March ...	68 0	66 0	62 0	64 0*	68 0	68 0*	66 0

* Net, after special deductions have been made, see page 811. † Plus family endowment, see page 800.

The Commonwealth Court does not declare a basic wage for women. When necessary for an award a minimum rate is assessed with regard to the needs of the employees in the industry concerned, and in periodical adjustments the ratio between the minimum wage for the women and the minimum for the men is preserved during the currency of the award. The majority of women working under federal awards are employed in the clothing and printing industries.

Living Wage Determinations in the Various States.

In Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia a standard living wage is fixed by industrial tribunals established under State jurisdiction. In Victoria and Tasmania the rates of wages in the various industries are fixed by wages boards by a process of collective bargaining between the employers and the employees in the industry concerned. In Victoria it has become the usual practice to assess a basic rate according to the method used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and since October, 1934, the wages boards have been required to adopt federal award rates where applicable. In Tasmania the standard of the Commonwealth Court is observed to some extent.

In Western Australia the State Arbitration Court determines a basic wage in June of each year, and may review the wage during its currency, if data supplied at quarterly intervals by the State Government Statistician indicate that a change of one shilling or more per week has occurred in the cost of living.

The family unit upon which the basic wage is determined by the State tribunal in Queensland consists of a man, wife, and three children. In South Australia and Western Australia the unit is not defined by legislation, but the respective tribunals have adopted a family unit which includes three children in South Australia and two children in Western Australia. In New South Wales the unit is a man, his wife and one child and the wage may be supplemented by family allowances at the maximum rate of 5s. per week for each additional child.

The following statement shows the basic wages for adult males which were current in 1928 and subsequent variations as determined by the State industrial tribunals:—

Basic Wage Declared by State Industrial Tribunals.

Year.	Sydney.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.	
	Date of Declaration.	Rate.*	Date of Declaration.	Rate.	Date of Declaration.	Rate.	Date of Declaration.	Rate.
		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1928 ...	...	85 0	...	85 0	...	85 6	...	85 0
1929 ...	Dec. ...	82 6	...	85 0	...	85 6	July ...	87 0
1930 ...	...	82 6	{ Aug. ... Dec. ...	{ 80 0 77 0 }	Oct. ...	75 0	July ...	83 0
1931 ...	...	82 6	May ...	74 0	Aug. ...	63 0	{ Mar. ... Nov. ...	{ 78 0 73 0 }
1932 ...	Aug. ...	70 0	...	74 0	...	63 0	{ Mar. ... Nov. ...	{ 72 0 70 0 }
1933 ...	{ Apr. ... Nov. ...	{ 68 6 66 6 }	...	74 0	...	63 0	{ Feb. ... July ...	{ 69 0 68 0 }
1934 ...	Apr. ...	67 6	...	74 0	...	63 0	{ Aug. ... Aug. ...	{ 69 6 71 0 }

* Plus Family Endowment, from which one child was excluded, as from December, 1929.

SECONDARY WAGE.

Having ascertained the basic rates of wages for unskilled labour, the assessment of the secondary wages is a matter to be considered separately in connection with each occupation. It is the usual practice, under the State system in New South Wales, when varying wages on account of an increase or decrease in the cost of living, to preserve unaltered the recognised margin between the skilled and the unskilled workmen in an industry, and to vary all rates of wages by the amount by which the basic wage has been increased or reduced.

The Commonwealth Court determines in each case an amount which it considers to be the fair value, as at the date of the award, of the skill required. The 10 per cent. reduction ordered by the Court which operated from 1st February, 1931, to 1st May, 1934, was applied to the secondary as well as the basic wage.

RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages for various occupations at intervals since 1901 are shown in the following statement. Except where specified, the figures indicate the minimum amounts payable for a full week's work on the basis of the weekly, daily, or hourly rates fixed by industrial awards and agreements, and for occupations not subject to industrial determinations, the ruling or predominant rates are stated. The table contains particulars of a few occupations only, but similar information relating to a large number of callings is published annually in the "Statistical Register of New South Wales." In the Register for the year 1920-21 the rates are stated for each year from 1901 to 1913, inclusive, and for 1921; and the following issue contains the rates for each year from 1914 to 1922:—

Occupation.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Manufacturing—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cabinetmaker	52 0	56 0	101 9	108 6	108 6	98 0	96 0	92 6
Bodermaker	60 0	66 0	107 6	123 6	112 0	92 3	89 1	88 6
Coppersmith	60 0	68 0	109 6	118 6	113 0	93 2	90 0	89 5
Fitter	60 0	64 0	107 6	118 6	112 6	92 3	89 1	88 6
.. electrical	60 0	66 0	108 6	118 6	113 6	118 6	106 0	102 6
Baker	52 6	56 0	100 6	123 6	123 6	128 6	113 6	113 6
Footlicker	45 0	54 0	98 6	102 6	98 6	88 0	84 9	80 11
Tailor (ready-made) ..	50 0	55 0	102 6	108 0	108 0	87 4	81 0	81 7
Compositor (jobbing) ..	52 0	60 0	105 0	116 0	112 0	90 11	86 5	85 10
Building—								
Bricklayer	60 0	69 0	108 0	126 6	126 6	126 6	101 0	97 6
Carpenter	60 0	63 0	110 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	112 6	107 4
Painter	54 0	60 0	104 0	116 0	116 0	116 0	103 4	99 10
Plumber	60 0	66 0	110 0	127 0	127 0	127 0	114 4	110 10
Mining—								
Coalminer, per ton (best coal)	4 2	4 2	6 11½	6 11½	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1
Coalwheeler	42 0	42 0	103 6	109 6	106 6	106 6	95 0	95 0
Silverminer	54 0	66 0	106 6	112 6	109 6	109 6	109 6	109 6
Transport—								
Railway loco-driver ..	60 0	66 0	106 0	114 0	109 0	106 6	94 0	90 6
Wharf-labourer per hour	1 0	1 6	2 9	2 11	2 9½	2 2	2 3½	2 4
Rural industries—								
Shearer .. per 100 sheep	20 0	24 0	40 0	41 0†	32 6§	32 6(a)	29 3(b)	27 3
Station-hand, with keep ..	20 0	25 0	48 0	54 8	56 8	42 6	38 2(c)	36 0
Farm-labourer, with keep ..	15 0	20 0	42 0	55 0	55 0	20 0	25 0	20 0
Miscellaneous—								
Pick and shovel man ..	42 0	48 0	94 6	95 0	95 0	95 0	81 0	77 0
Standard minimum wage ..	* 0	45 0	82 0	82 6†	82 6†	82 6†	70 0†	66 6†

* Standard not fixed. † Plus family endowment. ‡ Less 2s. 3d. per week. § Plus 3s. 4d. per week.
 (a) Less 7s. 6d. per week. (b) 27s. 3d. per 100 as from 1st January, 1933.
 (c) 36s. as from 1st January, 1933.

Prior to the determination of the Harvester rate in 1907 a standard wage was not fixed, and an inspection of the predominant rates in 1901 shows that wages as low as 30s. per week were paid for unskilled labour in some factories, but the average was probably about 35s. per week.

The wages of coalminers are based on contract rates, which vary according to the condition of the seams or places where the coal is mined. The rates had been fixed by awards of a special tribunal under federal legislation between 1920 and 1929. A dispute occurred in some of the northern mines in March, 1929, and these mines were closed. They remained idle till June, 1930, when an agreement was made and registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the contract rates being reduced by 12½ per cent. and the daily rates by 6d. per day.

The wages of railway engine-drivers are increased on the completion of each of the first four years of service, the highest rates being paid to drivers of mail and passenger trains. An hourly rate is prescribed for wharf-labouring, as intermittency is a constant factor owing to irregularity in the daily volume of shipping trade. Extra rates are paid for handling special cargoes such as wheat, explosives, and frozen meat.

In the rural industries, rates for shearers and other pastoral employees are fixed by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The contract rate for shearing ordinary flock sheep from September, 1927, to July, 1932, was subject to annual adjustments for cost of living variations. The rate fixed at 30s. per 100 in May, 1934, is subject also to adjustment in March in each year if the variation in the "All Items" index numbers compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician during the preceding calendar year would represent a charge of 1s. in the rate per 100 sheep. The movement in the index numbers in 1934 was too small to affect the rate during 1935-36.

Period.	Rate per 100 Sheep (Flock).	Cost of Living Adjustment (per week).
	s. d.	s. d.
September, 1927, to March, 1928	41 0	.....
March, 1928, to March, 1930	41 0	Deduct ... 2 3
March, 1930, to July, 1930	41 0	Add ... 3 4
July, 1930, to March, 1931	32 6	Add ... 3 4
March, 1931, to March, 1932	32 6	Deduct ... 7 6
March, 1932, to July, 1932	32 6	Deduct ... 21 0
July, 1932, to December, 1932	29 3	.....
January, 1933, to May, 1934	27 3	.....
May, 1934, to March, 1936	30 0	.....

A State award for pastoral employees prescribing a shearing rate of 45s. per 100 flock sheep and a weekly rate of 56s. and keep for station hands was in operation from August, 1926, to December, 1929, when it was rescinded by Act of Parliament. Persons not bound by the federal award were bound to observe the conditions of the State award.

Wages of farm labourers were not fixed by award or agreement until October, 1921, when a living wage for rural workers was declared at the rate of 66s. per week without board or residence, or 42s. per week for those who were provided with board and lodging. The declaration lapsed after a period of twelve months. In October, 1926, an award covering agricultural workers was issued by the Conciliation Committee relating to the industry, and in July, 1927, the living wage for rural employees at the rate

of 84s. per week was declared by the Industrial Commission. In December, 1929, rural workers were excluded from the jurisdiction of the State industrial arbitration system, and State awards and agreements applying to such employees were rescinded.

The rates shown in the table for pick and shovel men relate to those engaged in the work of railway construction.

The following table of average rates shows the extent to which changes in the rates for individual occupations have affected wages in various groups of industries, and in all industries combined. The figures represent the average weekly rates of wages payable to adult males in each group of industries, and the weighted average for all groups combined.

For the computations particulars were obtained in respect of 874 occupations. The industrial awards and agreements were the main sources of information, and for occupations not subject to the industrial determinations, the ruling or predominant rates were ascertained from employers and from secretaries of trade unions. The occupations were classified into fourteen industrial groups, and the averages were calculated on the basis of the weekly rates payable to adult male employees in the metropolitan district, except in regard to the mining, shipping, and rural industries, which are conducted for the most part outside the metropolitan area.

In determining the average wage in each group an arithmetic mean was taken; that is, the sum of the rates was divided by the number of occupations, no detailed system of weights being applied owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons employed in each occupation. In computing the average for all the industries combined, the average for each industrial group was weighted in accordance with the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group.

The rates shown in the table for 1921 and later years are those determined for New South Wales by the Commonwealth Statistician.

In the shipping, pastoral, and domestic industries, where food and lodging are supplied, the value of such has been added to the rates of wages:—

Group of Industries.	Average Weekly Rates of Wages at end of Year.						
	1911.	1921.	1929.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934. (Sept.)
1. Wood Furniture, Sawmill. Timber Works, etc. ...	s. d. 55 6	s. d. 101 0	s. d. 107 9	s. d. 91 6	s. d. 88 5	s. d. 86 1	s. d. 87 8
2. Engineering, Shipbuilding. Smelting, Metal Works, etc. ...	s. d. 55 1	s. d. 98 7	s. d. 103 10	s. d. 95 11	s. d. 85 5	s. d. 83 11	s. d. 85 4
3. Food, Drink, and Tobacco Manufacture and Distri- bution ...	s. d. 51 4	s. d. 95 2	s. d. 101 2	s. d. 95 8	s. d. 86 5	s. d. 84 10	s. d. 85 1
4. Clothing, Hats, Boots. Tex- tiles, Rope, Cordage, etc.	s. d. 51 7	s. d. 91 10	s. d. 96 10	s. d. 85 5	s. d. 76 7	s. d. 75 3	s. d. 76 9
5. Books, Printing, Bookbind- ing, etc. ...	s. d. 64 4	s. d. 106 3	s. d. 123 6	s. d. 107 8	s. d. 101 3	s. d. 100 0	s. d. 102 0
6. Other Manufacturing ...	s. d. 51 7	s. d. 97 7	s. d. 103 7	s. d. 91 9	s. d. 84 3	s. d. 81 10	s. d. 83 6
7. Building ...	s. d. 63 4	s. d. 104 7	s. d. 111 7	s. d. 109 4	s. d. 100 7	s. d. 96 6	s. d. 97 7
8. Mining, Quarries, etc.	s. d. 60 0	s. d. 105 4	s. d. 112 9	s. d. 106 7	s. d. 103 1	s. d. 102 1	s. d. 103 1
9. Railway and Tramway Ser- vices ...	s. d. 55 2	s. d. 95 5	s. d. 107 8	s. d. 97 2	s. d. 83 9	s. d. 81 5	s. d. 82
10. Other Land Transport ...	s. d. 41 1	s. d. 92 0	s. d. 97 1	s. d. 96 10	s. d. 84 1	s. d. 80 9	s. d. 81 9
11. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	s. d. 46 6	s. d. 100 5	s. d. 106 2	s. d. 82 11	s. d. 80 2	s. d. 81 0	s. d. 86 5
12. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, etc. ...	s. d. 43 5	s. d. 92 0	s. d. 100 9	s. d. 84 0	s. d. 75 11	s. d. 69 2	s. d. 70 7
13. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	s. d. 44 3	s. d. 89 0	s. d. 92 7	s. d. 92 1	s. d. 79 7	s. d. 76 5	s. d. 77 6
14. Miscellaneous ...	s. d. 49 0	s. d. 91 5	s. d. 96 5	s. d. 91 4	s. d. 81 4	s. d. 78 6	s. d. 79 6
All Industries ...	s. d. 51 5	s. d. 95 10	s. d. 102 11	s. d. 93 5	s. d. 84 11	s. d. 81 11	s. d. 83 2

At the end of 1921 the average rate of wages for all industries was 86.4 per cent. above the average of 1911. In the following years the average rose and fell alternately, and in 1925 it was at a point slightly above the average in 1921. There was an increase in each succeeding year until June, 1929, when the average, 103s. 6d. per week, was double the average of the year 1911.

At the end of the year 1929 the living wage declared by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales was reduced by an amount equal to 2s. 6d. per week, and State rural awards were rescinded. During 1930 the "Harvester equivalent" for Sydney declined by 7s. per week, and the wages of coal-miners and of pastoral workers under federal jurisdiction were reduced. Consequently the average wage in December, 1930, was lower by 3s. 10d. than at the end of the previous year.

During 1931 the living wage in State jurisdiction remained constant at 82s. 6d., while there was a reduction of 9s. 6d. per week in the "Harvester equivalent" for Sydney, and the majority of rates determined under federal jurisdiction were reduced by 10 per cent. by order of the court. Under these influences the average nominal wage declined from 99s. 1d. in December, 1930, to 93s. 5d. twelve months later. During 1932 the basic rates under State and federal jurisdiction were lowered by 12s. 6d. and 3s. 2d. respectively and the average nominal wage by 8s. 6d.

The State tribunal reduced the living wage for men by 3s. 6d. in 1933. and there was a slight decline in the federal wage for Sydney. In 1934 the basic rates, State and federal, were increased by 1s., and the 10 per cent. deduction was restored to margins in federal award rates. Between 1929 and 1933 there were reductions in the various groups, ranging from 26s. 3d. to 9s. 8d. per week. The classes with largest reductions were rural 31s. 7d., railway and tramway services 26s. 3d., shipping 25s. 2d., printing 23s. 6d., and woodworking, clothing, and miscellaneous manufacturing about 21s. 9d.

Between 1933 and September, 1934, there were increases ranging from 5s. 5d. in shipping to 3d. in food manufacturing, and the rates in mining remained unchanged.

Index Numbers—Nominal and Effective Wages.

The foregoing tables relate to the nominal rates of wages, that is the actual amounts of money payable in return for labour, and in order to show the effective value of these amounts it is necessary to consider them in relation to the purchasing power of money. Food and rent are the only elements of expenditure of which records as to variations in the purchasing power of money are available as early as 1901 and in the following statement the relation between the cost of these items and the average rates of wages is illustrated. For this purpose the average rates of wages have been reduced to index numbers, which have been divided by the index numbers of food and rent. The results indicate the variations in the effective wage.

The index numbers of the nominal wage for 1916 and subsequent years, as shown below, represent the mean of the average rates at the end of the four quarters of each year. Quarterly data are not available for 1901 and 1911 and the average nominal rate at the end of the year has been used;

it is not likely, however, that this would have an appreciable effect on the comparison as wages were fairly stable in these years.

Year.	Average Nominal Wage for a Full Week's Work.		Index Number of Food and Rent (All Houses) Combined.	Index Number of Effective Wage. (Full Work.)
	Amount.	Index Number.		
	s. d.			
1901	43 11*	854	848	1007
1911	51 5*	1000	1000	1000
1916	59 7	1160	1351	859
1921	95 5	1855	1672	1109
1922	93 2	1812	1586	1142
1923	92 7	1801	1685	1069
1924	93 10	1826	1662	1069
1925	94 7	1840	1709	1077
1926	97 9	1901	1790	1062
1927	101 2	1968	1776	1108
1928	102 7	1995	1783	1119
1929	103 1	2005	1859	1079
1930	101 8	1977	1738	1138
1931	94 10	1844	1548	1191
1932	88 10	1728	1462	1182
1933	84 0	1634	1394	1172
1934†	82 9	1609	1419	1134

* At end of year. † Jan. to Sept.

In 1901 the effective wage was slightly higher than in 1911. It declined steadily after 1911 as living became dearer, until in 1916 it was 14 per cent. lower than in 1911. Subsequently wages increased at a faster rate than the cost of food and rent, and when prices declined in 1922 the effective wage index number rose to a point 14 per cent. above the level of 1911. In later years this index number fluctuated at lower levels, and in 1929 it was about 8 per cent. higher than in 1911. Between 1929 and 1932 the decline in prices was greater than the fall in nominal rates of wages so that the effective wage for full time work rose to 19 per cent. above the 1911 rate. There was a slight decline in 1932 and 1933, and a reduction of 3 per cent. in the nine months January to September, 1934.

The rates of wages, nominal and effective, as stated in the foregoing tables, are based on the rates payable to employees under awards or agreements or on predominant rates for work without intermittency or overtime, and not on actual earnings, which are liable to fluctuate on account of the rise and fall in the volume of employment. Thus the census records show that there was a much larger proportion of unemployment in 1921 than in 1911, and there has been an exceptional degree of unemployment since 1930, as well as part-time employment in many industries. Moreover, employers have been required since 1st July, 1930, to deduct from the earnings of their employees unemployment relief or wages tax, of which particulars are given on page 782.

PRODUCTION.

The value of production, as shown in this section, relates to the primary industries—pastoral, agricultural, dairying and farmyard, mining, forestry, fisheries, and trapping—and to the manufacturing industries.

The values in regard to the rural industries (except the net values in the table on page 823) are stated as at the point or place of production, on the basis of the prices to the producers, which are somewhat less than the wholesale prices in the metropolitan market. No deduction has been made on account of the cost of items such as seed, fertilisers, containers, fodder for animals, machinery, etc.

Some of the quotations are known to be understated. For instance, the values as estimated for agricultural and farmyard produce are deficient, because records are not available as to production (which in the aggregate must be large) on areas less than one acre in extent. The production from fisheries includes only the catches of licensed fishermen.

The figures showing the estimated value of mining production in each year from 1911 to 1919-20 inclusive are based on the records of the Department of Mines, of which details are stated in the chapter of this volume relating to the mining industry. The values as recorded by the Department have been reduced by the exclusion of certain values which are included here in the production of the manufacturing industries, *e.g.*, coke produced at coke works, also the value added to minerals in the manufacture of lime and cement at limestone quarries, and in the treatment of ores at mines. The values shown for 1921 and subsequent years are those supplied by the mine-owners in returns collected under the Census Act, and they indicate the estimated value at the mines of the minerals raised during each year. The figures do not represent exact values, but may be considered to be the best estimates which may be made from the data available. The values do not include the production from quarries except in 1925-26 and earlier years when the output from quarries held under mining title was included.

The value of the manufacturing production is taken as the value at the factory of the manufactured goods less the cost of raw materials, water, fuel, and electricity, and containers used, and of tools replaced. With a few exceptions returns are not collected as to the production in small establishments employing less than four hands where manual labour only is used, nor from butchers' smallgoods factories.

For the foregoing reasons the aggregate value of production as stated is not complete, and should not be assumed to be the total fund available as the wages fund of the State nor as remuneration for the agents of production in the form of wages, rent for land, and interest on capital invested. The values quoted for the specified industries do not include the value added by reason of transportation to market and distribution to the consumer, nor, in the case of exports, carriage to the point of shipment. Moreover, the earnings of many important activities, such as the building industry, of which records are not available, or from railway construction or commercial and other pursuits are not included.

Thus it will be seen that the amounts quoted have several shortcomings, nevertheless they are valuable as indicating the increase or decrease in the annual production of the industries specified and as important data for measuring variations in the national income.

The following statement shows the estimated value of production of the specified industries, at the place of production, at intervals since 1871. The values relate to the calendar year up to 1915-16 when the year ended

June was substituted. The values for mining are an exception, as those stated for the years 1915-16 to 1931-32 relate to the calendar years 1916 to 1932, and those for 1932-33 and 1933-34 to the calendar years 1932 and 1933, respectively:—

Year.	Primary Industries.							Manufacturing Industries	Total, Primary and Manufacturing Industries.
	Rural Industries.				Forests, Fisheries, and Trapping.	Mining.	Total, Primary Industries.		
	Pastoral.	Agri-cultural.	Dairying and Farmyard.	Total, Rural Industries.					
	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000
1871	7,609	2,220	1,110	10,939	324	1,626	12,889	2,490	15,379
1881	10,866	4,216	2,285	17,367	492	2,138	19,997	5,183	25,180
1891	14,725	3,615	2,735	21,075	758	6,434	28,267	7,799	36,066
1901	12,447	7,060	3,188	22,695	986	5,681	29,362	10,011	39,373
1911	20,586	9,749	6,554	36,869	2,213	7,392	46,474	19,432	65,906
1912	19,431	11,817	7,192	38,440	2,347	8,177	48,964	22,681	71,645
1913	21,555	12,378	7,063	40,996	2,644	8,712	52,352	23,764	76,116
1915-16	23,494	20,362	7,649	51,505	2,603	7,478	61,586	25,235	86,821
1920-21	20,336	32,373	16,447	69,156	4,089	10,192	83,437	43,128	126,565
1921-22	25,020	20,261	12,914	58,195	3,628	9,666	71,489	46,746	118,235
1922-23	36,783	17,631	13,445	67,859	4,810	10,419	83,088	51,596	134,684
1923-24	39,775	17,683	12,327	69,785	4,204	11,845	85,834	53,661	141,495
1924-25	46,028	27,242	14,336	87,606	5,039	11,785	104,430	59,044	163,474
1925-26	32,941	19,655	14,574	67,170	5,778	12,346	85,294	64,838	150,132
1926-27	43,119	21,816	14,581	79,516	6,305	12,352	98,173	69,849	168,022
1927-28	41,831	15,444	15,132	72,407	5,396	10,436	88,239	71,805	160,044
1928-29	40,939	19,356	14,539	74,834	5,298	8,833	88,985	73,627	162,612
1929-30	26,559	15,269	14,539	56,367	4,316	7,499	68,182	66,848	135,030
1930-31	17,987	12,328	12,039	42,354	2,699	5,706	50,759	49,524	100,253
1931-32	19,482	14,547†	11,525	45,554	2,578	5,664*	53,796	46,653	100,449
1932-33	21,513	17,474†	11,462	50,449	2,706	5,664*	58,819	49,569	108,388
1933-34	34,825	14,302†	11,713	60,840	3,381	5,849	70,070	54,042	124,112

† Including Government assistance to wheat growers, viz., £992,500 in 1931-32, £1,012,903 in 1932-33, and £911,094 in 1933-34. * Calendar year 1932, see context above.

The total value of production increased in each decade between 1871 and 1891. During the early nineties there was a decline from which the recovery was slow. In 1901, however, the value of production was considerably higher than in 1891. During the succeeding decennium the State entered

upon a period of industrial expansion, and the value of production rose rapidly. The increase during the decade 1911 to 1921 was due mainly to enhanced prices.

In 1926-27 the value, £168,000,000, was the highest yet recorded, and the value in the two following years was about 5 per cent. lower owing to a decline in respect of primary production. In 1929-30 there was a further decline of 17 per cent., dairying being the only important industry which did not show a marked diminution. In 1930-31 there was a further general decline and the total value decreased by 26 per cent. In 1931-32 there was an improvement in regard to primary production, but this was almost offset by a further decline in the manufacturing industries. In 1932-33 primary production increased in value by 10 per cent., and manufacturing by 6 per cent. The total was 8 per cent. above the value in the previous year but lower than in any year between 1919-20 and 1929-30.

There was an increase of over 14 per cent. in 1933-34 as a result of an improvement in the prices of wool and in the value of manufacturing production.

Apart from seasonal influences, fluctuations in the value of pastoral production are mainly the result of variations in the prices of wool. In the year ended June, 1925, its value, £34,073,000 was the highest yet recorded and with a larger volume of production it was nearly as high in 1926-27 and the following year. Prices were very low in the three seasons 1930-31 to 1932-33, and the average annual value of the clip was only £15,000,000. In the following season it was double this amount.

In agriculture wheat is the outstanding product, and seasonal conditions which affect the extent of cultivation and the size of the harvests are the cause of frequent fluctuations in the annual values of production, apart from the variations in the price of this cereal which depends upon the state of overseas markets, rather than upon local supply and demand. When the influence of both factors—season and price bears in the same direction, up or down—the fluctuations are considerable. The highest value of agricultural production was recorded in 1920-21, when the wheat harvest was bountiful and the price unusually high, the value of the grain being £20,000,000. Another large wheat harvest was reaped in 1924-25, and its value was £16,000,000. Harvests in recent years have exceeded the crop of 1920-21, but the value has been comparatively small.

The annual value of dairying and farmyard production was remarkably constant from 1924-25 to 1929-30 then it declined by 21 per cent. in the course of two seasons. During the last three seasons production has expanded sufficiently to offset a heavy decline in prices.

In the mining industry coal is the principal product, and the value of the output of the collieries decreased from £9,600,000 in 1927 to £4,100,000 in 1932. The condition of the overseas market usually exerts the most powerful influence on the production of metals, which fluctuates accordingly. The output from metalliferous mines declined from £3,000,000 in 1926 to £2,000,000 in 1930, then fell below £1,300,000 in 1931. The value has since risen to £1,740,000. The value of mining production as quoted does not include the output from quarries estimated at £563,400 in 1932 and £836,600 in 1933.

The figures relating to the manufacturing industries disclose a steady advance from the beginning of the period under review, when it was less than £2,500,000, until 1928-29, when the value was £73,627,000. In the next three years there were successive decreases of 9 per cent., 26 per cent., and 6 per cent., the value in 1931-32 being lower by £27,000,000 than in 1928-29. In 1932-33 and 1933-34 there was steady improvement.

In the following table the estimated value of production, as at place of production, is shown in relation to the population in each year. The per capita amounts for 1920-21 and later years have been revised since last issue to accord with the results of the Census taken in June, 1933.

Year.	Primary Industries.							Manufacturing Industries.	Total Primary and Manufacturing Industries.
	Rural Industries.				Forests, Fisheries, and Trapping	Mining.	Total, Primary Industries.		
	Pastoral.	Agricultural.	Dairying and Farm-yard.	Total, Rural Industries.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	14 19 5	4 7 5	2 3 8	21 10 6	0 12 9	3 4 0	25 7 3	4 18 0	30 5 3
1881	14 4 0	5 10 2	2 19 9	22 13 11	0 12 11	2 15 11	26 2 9	6 15 6	32 18 3
1891	12 17 10	3 3 4	2 7 11	18 9 1	0 13 3	5 12 8	24 15 0	6 16 7	31 11 7
1901	9 2 1	5 3 4	2 6 8	16 12 1	0 14 5	4 3 1	21 9 7	7 6 6	28 16 1
1911	12 7 3	5 17 1	3 18 6	22 2 10	1 6 7	4 8 9	27 18 2	11 13 5	39 11 7
1922	11 2 10	6 15 6	4 2 6	22 0 10	1 6 11	4 13 9	23 1 6	13 0 2	41 1 8
1923	11 16 11	6 16 0	3 17 7	22 10 6	1 9 1	4 15 8	23 15 3	13 1 2	47 16 5
1915-16	12 8 1	10 14 11	4 0 9	27 3 9	1 7 6	3 18 11	32 10 2	13 6 5	45 16 7
1920-21	9 14 8	15 9 11	7 17 5	33 2 0	1 19 1	4 17 7	39 18 8	20 12 10	60 11 6
1921-22	11 14 11	9 10 2	6 1 3	27 6 4	1 14 1	4 9 9	33 11 2	21 18 10	55 10 0
1922-23	16 17 5	8 1 9	6 3 4	31 2 6	2 4 1	4 15 7	38 2 2	23 13 3	61 15 5
1923-24	17 18 0	7 19 2	5 11 0	31 8 2	1 17 10	5 6 8	38 12 8	25 1 0	63 13 8
1924-25	20 5 6	12 0 0	6 6 4	38 11 10	2 4 5	5 3 10	46 0 1	26 0 2	72 0 3
1925-26	14 3 11	8 9 5	6 5 8	28 19 0	2 9 9	5 6 5	36 15 2	27 18 11	64 14 1
1926-27	18 2 1	9 3 8	6 2 9	33 9 6	2 13 1	5 4 0	41 6 7	29 8 2	70 14 9
1927-28	17 3 10	6 7 0	6 4 5	29 15 3	2 4 4	4 5 10	36 5 5	29 10 3	65 15 8
1928-29	16 9 7	7 15 10	5 17 3	30 2 8	2 2 8	3 11 1	35 16 5	29 12 9	65 9 2
1929-30	10 19 10	6 1 5	5 15 4	22 7 7	1 14 4	2 19 6	27 1 8	26 10 9	53 12 2
1930-31	7 1 4	4 16 11	4 14 7	16 12 10	1 1 9	2 4 10	19 18 8	19 9 2	39 7 10
1931-32	7 11 9	5 13 3	4 9 10	17 14 10	1 0 1	2 4 1	20 19 0	18 3 4	39 2 4
1932-33	8 6 1	6 14 10	4 8 6	19 9 5	1 0 10	2 3 9	22 14 0	19 2 7	41 16 7
1933-34	13 6 6	5 9 5	4 9 8	23 5 7	1 5 11	2 4 9	26 16 3	20 13 7	47 9 10

The value of production per head from the pastoral industry was considerably greater in 1871 and 1881—when sheep-raising was the staple industry of the colony and pastoral output represented nearly half the total value of production—than in subsequent years when the population had entered into other activities and the export trade in wheat, butter, etc., was developed.

The development in the manufacturing industries in 1871 and in 1881, as measured by the value of output per head of population, was not so great as the figures appear to indicate. The production included the output from several classes of machines used in connection with the agricultural industry and not, strictly speaking, factories; and most of the industries were subsidiary to agricultural and pastoral activities, viz., boiling-down works, fellmongering, woolwashing, grain mills, chaffcutting, soap and candle works.

ESTIMATED NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION—RURAL INDUSTRIES.

The foregoing estimates of the value of rural production represent gross values (at the place of production), including such costs as fodder consumed by farm stock, seed, fertilisers, spraying, power and water used in irrigating, etc. By deducting the estimated cost of these items from the gross values, the net values of rural production have been estimated for the

years 1925-26 to 1933-34 as follows. No deduction has been made for depreciation of capital, machinery or plant:—

Year.	Pastoral.	Agricultural.	Dairying and Farmyard.	Total Rural Industries.
	£000	£000	£000	£000
1925-26	32,602	16,178	12,409	61,189
1926-27	42,909	17,743	12,003	72,655
1927-28	41,333	12,137	12,844	66,314
1928-29	40,616	15,631	12,092	68,339
1929-30	26,156	11,373	11,719	49,248
1930-31	17,744	9,776	10,383	37,903
1931-32	19,175	12,969	9,624	41,768
1932-33	21,133	15,124	9,291	45,548
1933-34	34,422	11,724	9,843	55,989

Details regarding the deductions from the gross values are published in the chapters of this Year Book relating to the rural industries.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

The following statement shows, in regard to the principal commodities, the average annual production, absolute and per head of population, during four periods of three years each, viz., (1) the pre-war years 1911 to 1913, which were years of high production, (2 and 3) the years at the beginning and end of the period of post-war expansion, and (4) the three years ended June, 1934:—

Product.		Average Annual Production (000 omitted).				Average Production Per Head of Population.			
		1911-13.	1921-23.	1927-29.	1932-34.	1911-13.	1921-23.	1927-29.	1932-34.
Wool (as in the grease) ...	lb.	370,221	315,341	475,367	506,039	212.4	147.8	195.6	195.3
Meat, Frozen (Exported)—									
Beef ... ..	..	11,120	10,271	6,895	8,541	6.4	4.8	2.8	3.3
Mutton ... ..	..	63,828	41,525	28,767	67,627	36.6	19.5	11.8	20.1
Butter ... ..	..	79,108	86,222	98,130	132,882	45.4	40.5	40.4	51.7
Cheese ... ..	..	5,845	6,234	6,787	7,619	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.9
Bacon and Ham ... ..	..	15,940	18,642	24,390	20,679	9.1	8.8	10.0	8.0
Wheat	bush.	31,865	42,353	41,280	63,631	18.3	19.9	17.0	24.6
Maize ... ..	..	4,691	3,813	3,345	2,913	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.1
Potatoes ... ..	..	1,824	1,046	847	798	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3
Hay ... ..	..	18,612	23,100	16,168	17,724	10.7	10.8	6.7	6.8
Coal	ton	9,664	10,485	9,397	6,778	5.5	4.9	3.8	2.6
Coke ... ..	..	461	813	1,035	742	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Gold	oz.	200	32	13	26	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Silver* ... ..	..	14,183	8,741	9,009	6,978	8.1	4.1	3.7	2.7
Lead* ... ..	..	4,204	2,244	3,457	3,018	2.4	1.1	1.4	1.2
Zinc* ... ..	..	3,553	2,447	2,798	1,991	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.8
Timber, Sawn	sup. ft.	69,078	157,899	152,542	82,898	97.0	74.0	62.8	32.0
Fish, Fresh	lb.	15,499	20,588	27,498	23,132	8.9	9.7	11.2	9.0
Rabbit Skins (Exported)...	..	5,305	6,747	9,800	5,933	3.0	3.2	4.0	2.3
Iron, Pig	cwt.	771	5,373	9,056	6,758	0.4	2.5	3.7	2.6
Steel Ingots ... ..	..	..	3,989	8,327	7,550	..	1.9	3.4	2.9
Portland Cement ... ..	..	2,374	3,778	8,418	3,659	1.4	1.7	3.5	1.2
Beer and Stout	gal.	22,253	24,845	28,308	18,255	12.8	11.7	11.6	7.1
Tobacco	lb.	6,370	12,211	14,914	12,277	3.7	5.7	6.1	4.7
Biscuits ... ..	..	24,175	39,244	43,744	32,205	13.9	18.4	18.0	12.5
Boots and Shoes	pairs	3,752	4,174	5,007	5,591	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2
Bricks	No.	366,985	339,721	435,631	91,403	210.5	159.2	179.2	35.3
Candles ... ..	..	5,511	4,596	3,240	1,723	3.2	2.2	1.3	0.7
Electricity	units	165,249	386,742	892,365	1,152,679	94.8	181.3	367.1	444.9
Gas	1,000 cub. ft.	4,878	8,465	10,555	9,367	2.8	4.0	4.3	3.6
Jam and Preserved Fruit	lb.	27,767	30,396	31,498	29,761	15.9	14.3	13.0	11.5
Soap ... ..	..	31,670	37,085	52,341	42,185	18.2	17.4	21.5	16.3
Sugar, Refined	cwt.	1,834	2,373	3,038	2,535	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0
Meat, Preserved	lb.	25,501	4,320	4,948	6,082	14.6	2.0	2.0	2.3

* Estimated contents of ore raised.

The statement shows that the annual production of most of the commodities in the list has increased considerably since 1911-13, the principal exceptions being frozen beef and preserved meat, coal, metals, maize, hay, potatoes, and timber. In some cases, however, the increase has not been

proportionate to the growth of population. *e.g.*, wool, cheese, bacon, boots and shoes, jam and preserved fruits.

The annual production of wheat, butter, and some other rural products was greater, absolutely and relatively to the population, during the three years ended June, 1934, than in the corresponding period ended June, 1929. On the other hand there were marked decreases in the production of manufactured and partly manufactured products, especially those used in building and construction, such as bricks, timber, cement, iron and steel.

Annual variations in the quantity and value of the chief rural products—wool, wheat, and butter—are shown below. A comparison of average values per unit is shown also, *viz.*, (a) the average price per lb. of greasy wool at Sydney auctions where the bulk of the clip is sold; (b) the average price per bushel paid to the farmers for wheat delivered at country railway stations—less the cost of bags, but exclusive of bounties and subsidies from State or Federal Governments which amounted to 4½d. per bushel in 1931-32; about 3d. in 1932-33 and nearly 4d. in 1933-34; (c) in regard to milk used for butter, the average price paid at the butter factories to suppliers of milk and cream, is stated as per lb. of butter made therefrom:—

Year.	Wool.			Wheat—(cereal).			Butter.*		
	Quantity (as in grease).	Value to Grower.	Average Price per lb. (greasy) Sydney Sales.	Quantity.	Value to Farmer.	Average price per bushel at Country Railway (less cost of bags).	Quantity.	Value of milk used	Per lb. of butter.
	000 lb.	£000	d.	000 bush.	£000	s. d.	000 lb.	£000	d.
1911	404.655	11.035	8½	25,088	4.113	3 3	83.265	3.631	10½
1912	326.557	12.484	8½	22,487	5.220	3 3	76.610	3.895	12½
1913	379.450	14.437	9½	38,020	5.988	3 2	77.779	3.450	10½
1920-21	275.269	13.023	12½	55,625	20.164	7 3	84.268	3.411	24
1921-22	333.356	15.557	12½	42,767	9.978	4 8	160.673	5.300	13½
1922-23	336.809	23,048	17½	28,668	6.689	4 8	73.721	5.805	19
1923-24	303,032	28,209	23½	33,176	7.603	4 7	72.684	5.027	16½
1924-25	369,113	34,073	24½	59,767	16,685	5 7	117,211	6,542	13
1925-26	402,490	26,223	10½	33,806	8,596	5 1	166,968	7,045	15½
1926-27	499,322	33,234	17	47,541	10,697	4 6	95,853*	6,478	16½
1927-28	413,360	33,874	19½	27,042	6,117	4 7	100,795*	6,722	16
1928-29	482,920	30,879	16½	49,257	9,851	4 0	95,337*	6,779	17
1929-30	459,970	18,099	10½	34,407	5,448	3 2	104,173*	6,842	15½
1930-31	427,220	13,765	8½	65,877	5,215	1 7	113,237*	5,931	12½
1931-32	591,648	15,233	8½	54,966	8,130½	2 7½	123,253*	6,750	11½
1932-33	532,980	16,659	8½	78,389	9,809½	2 3½	128,230*	5,918	9½
1933-34	484,390	29,951	15½	57,957	7,013½	2 2½	147,963*	5,167	8½

* Made in New South Wales from cream produced in the State, butter made from cream imported or exported interstate being excluded.

† Excluding Government bounty, etc.

‡ Includes Government bounties and subsidies.

The average price of greasy wool during the three years 1911 to 1913 was 8½d. per lb. and it reached an extraordinary level, 25½d., in 1924-25. Increased production offset to a large extent the fall in prices in later seasons until 1929-30 when the average price declined to 10½d. per lb. Then a further decline occurred, the average for greasy wool being 8.7d. per lb. in 1930-31, and 8.3d. per lb. in 1931-32. The average price of the wool produced in 1932-33 was slightly higher, and towards the close of the sales there was a definite rise in prices, leading to an average of 15.8d. for the season 1933-34.

In 1920-21 and 1924-25 the wheat harvests were large and the prices were high. Variations in the value of the crop in other seasons under review were due to changes in the volume of production rather than in prices until 1931 when the return was lower than in any year since 1911, though the crop exceeded previous records. The price was much higher in

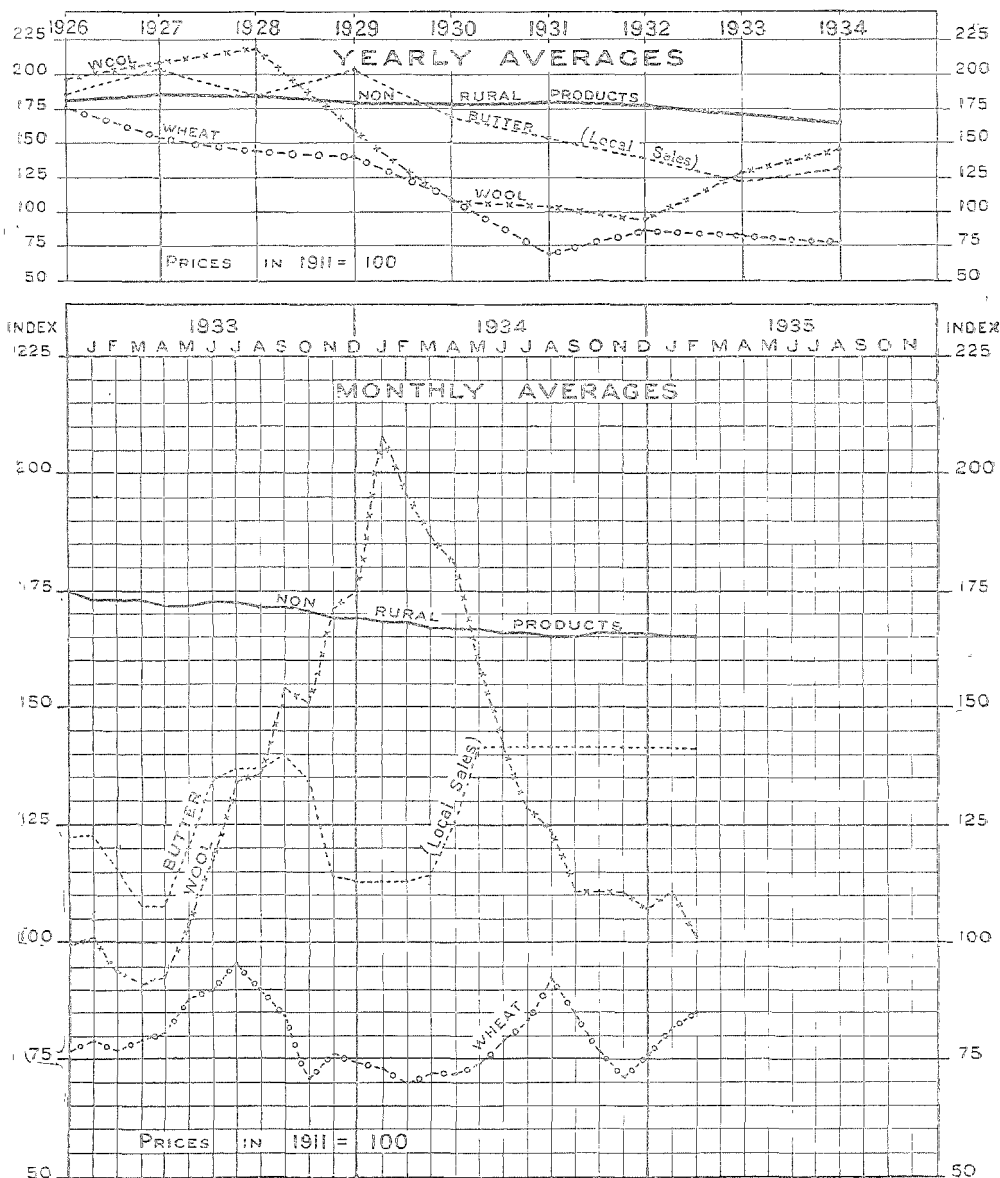
1931-32, but did not improve in later seasons, and the farmers have been assisted by Government subsidy as shown on page 824.

Dairy farmers are paid for cream supplied to butter factories according to the amount of butter made therefrom, and since 1st January, 1926, the prices of butter have been subject to arrangements for stabilising markets, as described in the chapter Dairying Industry of this volume.

The movements in prices of wheat, wool, butter (local sales), and non-rural products since 1926 are illustrated in the following graph:—

WHOLESALE PRICES, SYDNEY, 1926-1935.

WOOL, BUTTER, WHEAT AND NON-RURAL PRODUCTS.



The quotations for the various commodities, as illustrated in the graph, are as follows:—

Wheat.—The average of shippers' and millers' quotations for bagged wheat ex trucks, Sydney.

Wool.—Average prices for greasy wool based on the actual prices realised at Sydney auctions during each month for typical grades of merino wool.

Butter.—The average wholesale price in Sydney of choicest quality for local consumption as fixed by the committee organised for supervising the marketing of the butter.

The index numbers of non-rural products relate only to seventy-four items included in the general index of wholesale prices (see page 760), and no highly manufactured commodities have been taken into consideration.

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

An account of the Industrial History of the State up to 1899 appears in the "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1897-8," and is continued on a broader basis in the "Official Year Book, 1921." A resumé of developments from 1921 to 1926 appears in the Year Book of 1923-29 and is here continued in outline for later years to the middle of 1934.

1926-27.

The course of industrial history in this year may be considered in two parts, the first terminating and the second commencing with the advent of a period of dry weather early in 1927. With this change of weather conditions was associated a deterioration of business conditions, partly as a consequence, but partly of independent origin, and the year did not close quite so propitiously as it opened.

In the latter half of 1926 activity on the Stock Exchange increased, and the steady rise in quotations that had set in early in 1925 was strongly maintained. All classes of stocks except Government bonds advanced in price, and the contrast served to illustrate the great buoyancy of shares in financial and other business enterprises. This development was accompanied by a continued rise in the rates of net profit earned and of dividends declared by public companies, but the movement in prices was such that the yield to investors from many classes of stock diminished. This rise on the Stock Exchange was due to the weight of money seeking investment, and further evidence of the accumulation of loanable funds was present in the rapid growth of fixed deposits at credit of private customers in trading banks.

Although adverse seasonal factors had appeared in October and November, 1926, all parts of the State except the southern and far western districts received bountiful rains in December. As the growing periods of the season's wool and wheat had practically finished before the dry conditions set in, the effects were felt only in a small diminution in butter production and in the yield of wheat. However, dry conditions again appeared in the summer and autumn of 1927 over a considerable part of the hinterland and over the whole State from April until the end of September, 1927, becoming severe in July. The effect of this marked change in the seasonal factors made itself felt in the outlook for production in 1927-28 and prevented the moulding of financial and business policies on the assumption of continued expansion. The autumn and winter lambing proved small, a reduced clip of wool was anticipated for 1927-28, and the sowing and germination of wheat was retarded.

As the financial position was sustained by the proceeds of realisation of the record wool-clip and of the large wheat harvest of 1926-27, the reaction was at first only slight. Until after the middle of 1927 the growth of bank deposits and of advances was maintained with no abnormal movement, and there was only a slight fall in the high prices that had ruled on the Stock Exchange. However, as money was diverted to meet the exigencies of the pastoral season, the expansion in the volume of business became less regular. These developments, however, were probably not unconnected with a slight decline in the net earnings of companies which

declared their profits in the first half of 1927, though it is probable that the reduction was mainly due to factors external to New South Wales, such as the severe drought in Queensland.

But, in general, the proceeds of the year's activities were eminently satisfactory, and despite some shrinkage in the various sources of prosperity, conditions were outwardly very prosperous.

The national income, which had increased rapidly since 1920-21, continued to expand, the increase for the year 1926-27 being approximately 4 per cent., making a total of 30 per cent. in the aggregate and 20 per cent. in the average amount per head in six years. The volume of primary production far exceeded that of any previous year and provided abundant employment. This, coupled with the favourable prices realised, made it inevitable that business activity should intensify. Bank clearings, which had reflected an increase of over 30 per cent. in interbank cheque transactions from 1921 to 1926 showed a further growth of 5 per cent. in 1926-27. The value of merchandise exported rose by nearly £2,000,000, and the value of imports increased by over £5,000,000, one-fourth of this latter increase being on account of machinery and implements. In addition, building activity continued to increase, a healthy feature being a marked expansion in the country districts.

Returns of unemployment, so far as available, showed considerable diminution, and stoppages to industrial processes through industrial disputes also decreased. Although the State basic wage was not varied between August, 1925, and June, 1927, and then only slightly, there was a considerable increase in the minimum rate used in Federal awards, and the average rate of wages paid to male adults increased steadily until, at the close of 1926, it exceeded £5 per week for the first time on record. Concurrently, there was a marked increase in the number of savings bank accounts and in the amount of deposits. Though the cost of living had risen in 1926, there was an appreciable reduction in 1927, contributed to by a slight fall in rents. This latter development was due to the improved supply of houses consequent on the steady expansion of building operations and was doubtless partly due to the fact that favourable conditions had placed an increasing proportion of home-seekers in possession of the amount of deposit necessary for the acquisition of a home by instalment purchase. This development in turn exercised an important effect in increasing the number of small property owners and stimulated the saving of capital in small amounts from many incomes which otherwise would have provided little or no permanent accumulation.

The principle of the 44-hour working week was extended to a number of industries operating under Federal awards, and a further important social and economic development was the introduction in 1927 of a form of child endowment in conjunction with the State basic wage. The rate which formerly had been intended to provide the needs of life on a minimum scale for man, wife and two children—and as such was the minimum rate payable to adult males employed under State awards—was declared at £4 5s. in June, 1927, without any children in the family unit, and was supplemented by the provision of endowment where required to raise the family income to a maximum of the basic wage plus 5s. per child per week. This provision applied to wage-earners and non-wage-earners alike.

While action was continued by the Federal Government in promoting the marketing of primary products abroad, more especially of dried fruits and wine, the State, as a result of opinions expressed at the producers' conference in 1926, enacted a law to provide for the more effective marketing of

any primary product, except wool, in respect of which producers desired the benefit of the new law. This action, together with the growing spirit of co-operative endeavour, is gradually increasing the economic organisation of the primary industries of the State.

The maintenance of favourable business conditions throughout the year was facilitated by the stability of the general level of prices and by the effectiveness of the steps taken to maintain foreign exchanges in a steady and satisfactory position.

The continuance of bountiful seasons had, not unnaturally, been accompanied by "boom" tendencies in certain directions, and the effect of these, though never very apparent, became more noticeable in 1926-27. There had been a pronounced increase of building activity in the city since 1923-24, but notwithstanding the stimulus given by extensive demolitions for city improvements, the demand for new premises did not always keep pace with the supply. Again, city land values rose at a rapid rate, the average increase over all land in the city proper being approximately 40 per cent. in the three years ended 1927. There was, in addition, a very large and increasing volume of sales of individual properties at greatly enhanced prices, accompanied by considerable speculation. On the Stock Exchange values had risen to high levels, which it was apparent could be maintained only if a large amount of funds continued to be available for this class of investment, and if earnings and dividends of companies were maintained at the abnormally high rates that had been reached.

A measure of artificial stimulus was given by a large increase in the annual loan expenditure on account of the various Governments. Furthermore, a system of instalment purchase (based largely on cash orders) introduced from abroad and applied to the acquisition of both necessities and luxuries had been extensively used, and the volume of business had thereby received temporary stimulus, placing a measure of encumbrance on future income and causing a feeling of uneasiness as to the possible outcome of the system should a dry season or a depression of trade occur. In one or two instances the financial methods adopted were comparable with those of the speculative land companies which grew up before the financial crisis of 1893, the system being to offer high rates of interest for fixed deposits and to utilise these deposits in extending credit at very remunerative rates of interest through instalment purchase of goods.

Though the year had been a period of great prosperity and progress, signs of retardation were apparent at its close.

1927-28.

Into a situation, already fraught with a small element of danger, there were intruded the effects of a severe though short period of dry weather over nearly the whole of the State from April to September, 1927. When the seasonal position became acute in July and the ratio of advances to deposits was decreased, there was a noticeable reaction on the Stock Exchange, business conditions generally became less buoyant, and unemployment increased.

But the financial situation, though depressed, did not become strained, and though, doubtless, the drought was the proximate cause of the unemployment and the short business depression which followed, it was evident that factors other than these were operating to produce the phenomenon of extensive unemployment at the culmination of a period of marked industrial activity.

For, although the advent of widespread rains during October and November brought an assurance of favourable seasonal conditions, the money market continued tight, and a measure of business depression set in accompanied by a growth of acute unemployment.

Except for the temporary modification produced by the opening of relief works over the Christmas period, this unemployment increased steadily until towards the middle of 1928, when it assumed larger proportions than at any time since 1921. On the other hand, there were favourable trends in several important respects, and the year 1927-28 was one of peculiar contrasts.

Despite the continued strong growth of deposits in trading banks, the margin of deposits over advances was maintained at a much higher level during 1927-28 than for three years previously, and as the capital of the banks had been heavily increased by large issues of shares in the first half of 1927, it was apparent that the banking situation was relatively strong, and that the financial stringency of 1927-28 was due rather to the imposition of restrictions on unhealthy activities and the husbanding of reserves against possible contingencies than to depletion of resources. It is possible also that the banks, having underwritten the issue of a large Federal conversion loan maturing in December, 1927, found it necessary to conserve their funds to meet requirements.

Though general business activity, as reflected in the inter-bank clearings, failed to increase in the high ratio that had been maintained in the five preceding years, there was nevertheless a slight increase in 1928 over the records that had been reached in 1927. Company profits taken on the whole showed some diminution, but, towards the middle of 1928, share prices and the volume of business on the Stock Exchange improved. In point of fact, after the middle of 1928 shares of banks and of well-established trading and manufacturing companies rose to a higher level than had been attained prior to the decline of 1927. The yield from investments declined mainly because of the rise in prices of securities, and rates of interest tended to fall. For instance, the price of Government 5½ per cent. stocks sold over the Treasury counter was raised from £98 10s. to £100, and current reports from the Stock Exchange indicated that there was a large volume of money available for investment.

The growth in trading bank deposits continued unabated, although there was an appreciable slackening in the rate of addition to savings bank balances. Company flotations and building activity also continued on the large scale of previous years.

The production of wool, though 10 per cent. less than in the preceding year, was still 10 per cent. greater than had been attained in any other previous year; the production of wheat was 20 per cent. below the average by reason of the drought, but slaughtering activities and the output of butter remained at high levels.

Generally speaking, while there was no noteworthy expansion of business or industrial activity during the year, neither was there any marked degree of recession from the high standard attained in preceding bountiful years, except in the mining industry.

A close survey of material conditions does not reveal any factor likely to be sufficiently potent in its operation to cause the increase of unemployment and the depression which occurred. There seems little doubt, however, but that the adverse seasonal factor in 1927 operated to cause a degree of uncertainty in the outlook—even apprehension of a protracted drought—

and that this uncertainty (though removed by the early advent of abundant rains) produced some pessimism, which reacted adversely on business enterprise and strengthened the influence of latent factors which, otherwise, might have had less effect than they really had. Although the value of production and the total of wages paid in the manufacturing industry showed continued expansion in 1927-28, there was not the same degree of robust growth as in the three preceding years and, in point of fact, there was a decline in the total number of employees engaged in the industry.

It seems certain that (as had happened at an earlier date in other parts of the world) the end had come to the artificial stimulus given to business by the rapid extension of instalment purchase through such devices as the "cash order," and there had ensued a period of some slackness due to the temporarily diminished purchasing power of the community. Simultaneously the accumulation of loanable funds indicated that business confidence had waned probably in consequence of the continued decline of world prices coupled with uncertain seasonal and industrial conditions.

In addition, the anticipation of increases in the tariff, which had been under consideration for nearly a year, had led to a large increase in the volume of imports of certain goods—notably iron, steel, and knitted goods—and certain industries temporarily suspended part of their operations. This gave rise to some further uncertainty of outlook, which was again increased by the difficulties experienced by certain companies in the motor trades and by a suspicion—justified by later events—that certain companies were over-trading in luxury goods on insecure credit.

All these occurrences had an undoubted influence on the events which followed. There had been also a succession of changes in the conditions of employment during 1926 and 1927, the last, introduced in July, 1927, being a modification of the principle of the basic wage through the introduction of family endowment financed by a tax on wages.

The growth of unemployment set in definitely in August or September, 1927, and rose to a peak about the middle of 1928, but declined in the next six months. Except as regards the mining industry—which was affected as to both coal and metals by world-wide causes—there does not appear to have been sufficient decline in industrial production nor depression in business to account for any appreciable part of the pronounced growth in unemployment. The causes of this increase seem to have been psychological rather than material, and the downward trend seems to be explainable rather by the intrusion of factors unrelated to the volume of business and industrial activity than to any inherent weakness in the general economic condition of the State, except, of course, the mining industry.

The immediate causes of the unemployment appear to have been a possible measure of shortening of staff in face of the uncertain seasonal outlook in the latter part of 1927, dislocation in certain industries consequent on the sudden increase in volume of imports, and the rapid decline of the coal-mining industry. These occurrences alone could scarcely have been sufficient to produce the depression, but their effects were apparently intensified by the continued operation of causes which had tended to reduce the volume of employment in relation to production. These factors were the long-continued decrease in the volume of rural employment notwithstanding the expansion of output—a trend related to a general movement, viz., the continued changes in the processes of trade and industry due to the rapidly increasing use of machinery, particularly in rural industries, the rapid substitution of the more efficient motor for horse transport, and changes in industrial processes such as the partial substitution of concrete for bricks in building.

Added to these were the facts that conditions governing employment were rapidly changing, and that immigration from overseas had increased. It would appear that, at the same time, there had been a considerable accession of unemployed from neighbouring States which had been visited by depression during the period that employment in New South Wales had remained plentiful.

Once started to operate, the influence of these forces could not be suddenly arrested, and their adverse effects were increased by the steady extension of the depression in the coal trade, which alone produced unemployment or intermittent employment for a large proportion of the employees in the industry. Related in some measure to this was the continued depression in the iron and steel industry, which was affected during the year by competition from accumulated imports.

It was evident from the facts that up to this time the causes of the business depression in New South Wales were mainly adventitious. Production had been maintained at a high level and, given continuance of average seasonal conditions and normal stability in oversea markets, there was little likelihood that a severe crisis would develop or that recovery would be long delayed.

1928-29.

The prospects of a quick recovery in industrial conditions in 1928-29 were diminished by a number of internal factors and were finally extinguished towards the close of the year by the course of price movements oversea.

There was early anxiety regarding the wheat crops and pastures, occasioned by the absence of rain in August and September and the prevalence of warm, drying winds in pastoral districts during the latter month. Timely falls over the wheat belt in October, however, assured a large harvest, and as the wool production was the second highest on record, the high value of production from rural industries helped materially to sustain the position. In the closing months of 1928 and at the beginning of 1929 signs of some improvement were evident, notably in the slight diminution in unemployment. But, unfortunately, the continuance of dry weather until February, 1929, and again from May to August, retarded ploughing and sowing and seriously discounted agricultural and pastoral prospects for the ensuing season throughout the southern half of the hinterland.

The supply of money upon the loan markets of the world became depleted and the development of adverse conditions both at home and abroad rendered Australia unable either to borrow new money or to fund her existing floating debts. In January, 1929, the completion of a number of Government works threw a considerable number of men out of employment, and in the same month, following an award which increased their working week from forty-four to forty-eight hours, about 4,000 timber employees ceased work, and the dispute continued until October, 1929, when work was resumed in terms of the award. Although the industry was carried on meanwhile by voluntary labour, its operations were necessarily restricted, with consequential effects on the building industry, activity in which was also reduced by the general economic decline.

The depression in the coal industry continued and, recognising its increasingly ill effect on industry, the Government put forward a scheme designed to regain lost trade overseas, to retain interstate trade, and stimulate Australian consumption by a reduction in the price of coal. The scheme was rejected by the employees as involving a reduction of wages, and on 1st March, 1929, all except two of the associated northern mines were closed by the proprietors and remained closed for fifteen months. This action left

12,000 men without employment and was the final factor in raising the number of unemployed beyond the level of any previous year of which records are available.

It was not surprising in the circumstances that trading operations, as indicated by banks' exchange settlements, were only equal in volume to those of the previous year, showing no expansion. Business of all kinds suffered from the uncertainty of the seasonal outlook in the spring of 1928, by the dislocation in the coal-mining and timber industries and the resultant increase in unemployment in 1929, and finally by the sudden and severe break in the wool market in June, 1929, coupled with an intensification of the depression that was settling on the rest of the world. This produced a sudden transformation in the Australian outlook.

The banking position remained strong during the year. Deposits in private accounts in private banks increased by £4,200,000, and though advances were expanded by £12,400,000 in order to meet the depression, there still remained a reserve of loanable funds.

The prices of stock were maintained generally, and during the greater part of the year money was readily available for investment, with a decided preference in the final quarter for Government stocks and gilt-edged securities.

1929-30.

The general economic situation in New South Wales became increasingly merged into that of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Australian situation into that of the world under the influence of an acute world-wide depression which developed with increasing severity through the latter part of 1929 and the whole of 1930. The steady decline which had been in evidence in world prices since 1925 began to accelerate rapidly about the middle of 1929, and during 1930 prices reached disastrously low levels. Practically every staple commodity and every country in the world was affected by this movement and nearly the whole of the goods exported from Australia for sale overseas suffered under the decline in prices, which was especially severe in respect of our staple exports—wheat and wool. There resulted a fall of approximately £13,000,000 in the value of merchandise exported overseas from New South Wales in 1929-30 as compared with the preceding year. This amount was equivalent to nearly 35 per cent. of the income normally earned by the exporting industries, and its loss caused a disturbance of the balance of distribution of real income. This disturbance was increased by the cessation of the flow of loan moneys from abroad as from January, 1929, resulting in curtailment of industries and enterprises which had for many years been dependent on the regular introduction of new capital into the State.

An acute industrial depression ensued, which was reflected in a diminished volume of business, widespread unemployment coupled with "rationing" of employment, falling prices, lower profits, a severe decline in the values of real property and of most securities and investments, and a heavy diminution in deposits in trading and savings banks, accompanied by a large increase in the ratio of advances. The activities of the manufacturing industries (which had expanded almost continuously over a long period of years) showed an average diminution of nearly 10 per cent., and building operations declined rapidly to only 20 per cent. of the volume of preceding years. The principal rural industries (except wheat-growing, which was affected in some degree by an adverse season) maintained the large volume of output of previous years, but were affected by the heavy fall in values. The coal and metalliferous mining industries suffered heavy declines. At

the same time, the earnings of governmental enterprises, such as railways and tramways, diminished and the yield of taxation decreased. There resulted in this, as in practically every State of Australia, adverse budget balances. Bank advances were heavily increased and exceeded deposits for the first time in many years.

In the early part of 1930 the Government of New South Wales passed legislation re-introducing the 48-hour week, reducing the salaries of members of Parliament and of Government employees, and imposing a tax on all incomes in order to raise funds for the relief of unemployment. The Federal Government took action to correct the adverse trade balance by restricting the volume of imports by prohibition, rationing and the imposition of increased import duties. Rates of federal income tax were increased, and a sales tax was imposed.

In February, 1930, the first of a series of Premiers' Conferences was called to devise means of meeting the position.

1930-31.

The economic depression intensified throughout the world during 1930-31, and there was a continued diminution in business and industrial activity in New South Wales.

During the year the volume of activity in secondary industries (as shown by factory returns) and in general business (as measured by bank clearings) continued to contract sharply to a point between 30 per cent. and 40 per cent. below the level existing immediately before the access of depression. The decline was in consonance with the decline in value of rural production, which had fallen from £74,900,000 in 1928-29 to £56,400,000 in 1929-30 and £42,400,000 in 1930-31.

In particular, the index of bank clearings, which in June, 1930, was 90 per cent. of pre-depression level, was in the vicinity of 65 per cent. in June, 1931. Factory employment, which had fallen by 10 per cent. in 1929-30, declined by a further 20 per cent. in 1930-31, and the general volume of employment fell to about 63 per cent.

During January, 1931, the exchange premium on transmission of funds to London rose from 8 per cent. to 30 per cent., where it remained until reduced to 25 per cent. in December, 1931.

Since the discontinuance of Government loan flotations both locally and abroad in 1929, construction of capital works on Government account had been progressively reduced and the unfavourable business outlook caused a suspension of practically all new investments on private account. Thus the value of new building permits in 1931 was less than one-tenth of the pre-depression total, and new company registrations in 1930 and 1931 were only a fraction of the totals for previous years. Sales of real estate decreased from £54,600,000 in 1929 to £26,100,000 in 1930 and to £13,700,000 in 1931. The value of shares on the Stock Exchange fell by approximately 50 per cent. between July, 1929, and August, 1931.

In certain other directions, however, the depression was not so marked. Deposits in trading banks declined by about 10 per cent., and, though during 1930 advances exceeded deposits, a more healthy relationship was established in 1931. Records of wholesale trade which became available in the latter half of 1930 indicated a fairly stable volume of turnover from that time to the close of 1931.

Fortunately, the output of primary production continued to approach record levels in 1930-31 and, though world values continued to decline, the large volume of exports, coupled with the exchange premium, prevented a further decrease in rural producers' returns from the export trade.

In June, 1931, a conference of Premiers in Canberra resolved to adopt the following measures for rehabilitation:—

- (a) A reduction of 20 per cent. in all adjustable Government expenditure, as compared with the year ending 30th June, 1930, including all emoluments, wages, salaries and pensions paid by the Governments, whether fixed by statute or otherwise, such reduction to be equitably effected.
- (b) Conversion of the internal debts of the Governments on the basis of a 22½ per cent. reduction of interest.
- (c) The securing of additional revenue by taxation, both Commonwealth and State.
- (d) A reduction of bank and Savings Bank rates of interest on deposits and advances.
- (e) Relief in respect of private mortgages.

Further measures taken to cope with the depression included (in the State sphere) a Moratorium Act, a Landlord and Tenant (Distress Abolition) Act, an increase in the scale of taxation for unemployment relief, and an Ejectments Postponement Act. As from 1st January, 1931, the forty-four-hour week was re-established as the standard working week within State jurisdiction. In the federal sphere there was an increase in rates of sales tax and primage duties, and a wheat bounty was provided. As from 1st February, 1931, the Federal Arbitration Court reduced the basic wage applicable under most federal awards by 10 per cent. over and above the cost of living adjustments. During the year the living wage under State jurisdiction remained at £4 2s. 6d. per week, while the federal basic rate (Sydney) fell from £1 12s. to £4 2s. 6d. per week, the latter being subject to 10 per cent. reduction in most federal awards.

1931-32.

Two events of outstanding importance affected the trends of the year. By reason of the suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain in September, 1931, Australian exchanges depreciated further in terms of gold, and the continued fall in gold values of exports was nullified. Following upon the adoption of the Premiers' Plan in June, 1931, reductions were made in rates of public expenditure, all internal Government loans were converted into Commonwealth Consolidated Stock at a reduction of 22½ per cent. in interest rates, an Act was passed reducing rates of interest on private loans (other than overdrafts) and rents by 22½ per cent. Rates of interest allowed on savings bank deposits, fixed deposits in trading banks and on bank overdrafts, were progressively reduced by the authorities concerned.

Export prices and export income (Australian currency) continued at the low levels (about 40 per cent. below the average for 1925-29) to which they had fallen in 1930-31, and commercial and industrial activity remained stagnant, despite the existence of favourable seasonal conditions and a record volume of primary production. During the year the volume of unemployment and the number of recipients of food relief further increased to a maximum, but, though the average number of factory employees for the full year remained practically constant, monthly returns of employment

in a representative group of the principal factories showed substantial increases between September, 1931, and March, 1932, especially in the iron and steel trades and textiles.

The general volume of business (as measured by bank clearings) continued to decline steadily, and investment (as measured by building operations, property sales, and loans on mortgage) was lifeless. In the nine months following the suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain in September, 1931, the value of shares on the Stock Exchange rose on the average by about 35 per cent.

The financial position of the State became extremely difficult. Revenue from all sources declined despite increased taxation, while heavy additional expenditure was required to sustain the unemployed. Although substantial reductions were made in certain adjustable expenditure, an increasing deficiency developed in the public accounts. The issue of Treasury Bills as a means of supplementing cash resources was regulated by decisions of the Australian Loan Council, and the cash deficiency constantly tended to exceed the allotment.

Eventually the position became so acute that external interest charges due by the State were not met. The amounts were, however, paid by the Commonwealth Government and made recoverable by Commonwealth legislation, the enforcement of which was resisted by the State Government and ultimately led the Governor to change his advisers in May, 1932. Expenditure of the Commonwealth and State Governments both on revenue and loan accounts to amounts approved by the Australian Loan Council were financed by the issue of Treasury Bills, which were taken up by the Commonwealth Bank and the trading banks. The accommodation so provided for the State increased by £14,809,000 during the year ended 30th June, 1932.

During the year the basic rate for adjustment of Federal award wages in Sydney fell from £4 2s. 6d. per week to £3 16s. 6d. (less 10 per cent. in both cases), but the State living wage remained at £4 2s. 6d. The average rate of wages for adult males fell from £4 15s. 1d. to £4 12s. 6d.

In the State sphere there were amendments extending the scope of the moratorium, while several far-reaching bills passed by the Legislative Assembly failed to pass the Legislative Council.

The rate of oversea exchange remained on the basis of £130 Australian for £100 sterling between January and December, 1931, when a tendency to weakness developed, and the Commonwealth Bank, in exercise of its functions as a central bank, took control of the oversea exchanges by publicly announcing its willingness to buy sterling exchange at a premium of 25 per cent. This rate was maintained through the remainder of the year.

1932-33.

The average level of export prices improved only slightly during 1932-33, but there was an increase in the volume of exports, resulting in a total increase of 7 per cent., in value of exports of merchandise. As the export season progressed this stimulated some improvement in the economic position. Concurrently, reductions were made in some Governmental charges, in rates of interest on overdrafts, and certain other debts. The basic wage rate used in varying federal awards showed little variation, and the living wage determined as a basis of State awards was reduced to £3 10s. in August, in accordance with the fall in "cost of living," and thereafter

they were at approximately the same level. The cumulative effect of these adjustments was to accelerate the fall in internal price levels. All factors combined to diminish in some degree the disparity between export prices and internal costs, the sudden advent of which had been the chief characteristic in the decline which had begun in the latter half of 1929 and continued with increasing severity until 1932. To this fact may be attributed a considerable part of the renewed confidence which manifested itself in some measure of business revival during the year, though certain other local factors and some improvement in the world position contributed.

The most general indicator of business activity—the index of bank clearings—increased from 62 per cent. of the 1926-1930 average in the early part of 1932 to 67 per cent. in June, 1933. As this index is based on money turnover, and it may be presumed that the average level of prices fell, the volume of business increased in rather greater degree. Industrial recovery also occurred, though unevenly—coal haulings increased by about 8 per cent., the number of factory employees (98 large factories) by 10 per cent., while the value of permits issued for the erection of new buildings doubled, representing an increase from about 12½ per cent. to about 25 per cent. of the pre-depression values and rather higher proportions of volume of building activity in both cases.

Trade expanded during the year, though again unevenly. The value of imports rose from £(stg.)15,800,000 in 1931-32 to £(stg.)23,800,000 in 1932-33, while the amount of sales from a sample of large factories increased by about 5 per cent. The recorded value of goods sold at wholesale during the year increased by £8,400,000, or 7 per cent. On the other hand, the turnover of the principal city retail shops showed little or no increase, though it is probable that, allowing for a fall in prices, the volume of trade increased slightly. The number of employees in such shops increased by an average of 5 per cent. on the basis of the periods April to June in each year.

Railway passenger traffic increased during the year by 3 per cent. and goods traffic by 10 per cent. (largely on account of the increased volume of primary production). There was some recovery in motor transport: the total number of motor cars registered for use increased from 144,000 in June, 1932, to 148,100 in June, 1933 (as compared with 169,500 in June, 1930), and the number of motor lorries and vans registered for use from 38,600 to 43,400 over the same period (as compared with 45,300 in June, 1930). The average weekly number of new cars put into use increased from 53 in June, 1932, to 90 in June, 1933.

Savings bank deposits rose during the year by £660,000, substantially less than the amount of interest added to depositors' accounts. Private deposits in private trading banks increased by £3,570,000, while advances remained practically unchanged. In consequence the ratio of private advances to private deposits decreased from the abnormal ratio of 101 per cent. in June quarter 1932, to 97 per cent. in June quarter, 1933.

Building activity revived, and the value of new building permits recorded increased from £1,782,000 in 1931-32 to £3,565,000 in 1932-33, the latter figure being about 25 per cent. of the pre-depression average. The value of real estate transferred increased from £12,300,000 in 1931-32 to £14,100,000 in 1932-33, but the amount of mortgages registered decreased from £11,300,000 in 1931-32 to £8,400,000 in 1932-33. The average prices of shares on the Stock Exchange increased by approximately 25 per cent., and the average redemption yield of interest on Government stocks decreased from 4½ per cent. to 4½ per cent. between June, 1932, and June, 1933. The rate

of interest chargeable on Treasury Bills was reduced from 4 per cent. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and interest on fixed deposits in banks by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., so that rates ruling for three months' deposits became 2 per cent. and on deposits for two years 3 per cent., as from February, 1933.

The volume of primary production, which had expanded with the onset of low prices, attained record dimensions during 1932-33, the output of the principal rural products, wool, wheat, and butter each exceeding by far the output of any previous year. Though seasonal conditions were favourable, this result was due in very large part to efforts of primary producers to regain by increased production part of the income which they had lost through decreased prices. The price of wool, however, remained at about the same level as during the two preceding seasons (8.5d. per lb., or approximately pre-war parity), while the prices of wheat and butter were both lower than 1931-32. At the close of the export season, prices of all three commodities had fallen almost to the lowest points recorded in the depression, but a marked improvement occurred in prices of wool in the middle of 1933. Some recovery in prices of wheat occurred a little later, but there was only a temporary recovery in butter markets.

On the whole, the year was one in which the many adjustments commenced in the preceding year were carried on and made more general. While there was little actual improvement in the external position, there was an appreciable measure of internal recovery due to adjustments. Due to the rise in export prices in the middle of 1933, the financial year closed with more favourable indications for further recovery in 1933-34.

1933-34.

Wool prices continued to move upward until January, 1934, at which time approximately four-fifths of the clip had been sold, and although values fell subsequently to their former low level the sales realised £22,000,000—an increase of £7,600,000, or 50 per cent. more than in the preceding year. The prices of wheat and butter fluctuated considerably, but on the whole moved unfavourably, although local prices for the latter commodity were increased following upon an agreement under Federal and State statutory authority vesting export control beyond the territory of a State and local price fixation in duly constituted authorities. Wheat growers were again assisted from State and Commonwealth Treasuries pending receipt of a report from a Royal Commission appointed by the Federal Government to inquire into the position of wheat farmers throughout Australia and to recommend a scheme for rehabilitation of the industry.

There was a remarkable increase in business activity during the year. The improvement was general throughout all branches of business, but perhaps the most notable and gratifying feature was the progressive increase in building activity. In the last six months of 1933, permits were granted for the erection of buildings valued at £2,425,000, while in the first six months of 1934 the corresponding value was £3,746,000, the total being £2,600,000 in excess of the value for the preceding twelve months.

Trade, both overseas and internal, showed great expansion. Despite some lag in the export of wheat owing to the reluctance of farmers to accept the prevailing low prices, the increased value of wool caused exports to rise by £A6,650,000 to £A39,620,000 (excluding gold), while imports in sterling were £1,900,000 higher in value at £24,880,000. Notwithstanding further exemptions from sales tax, the value of taxable commodities sold at wholesale increased by £2,280,000, while retail sales in large city stores were 3 per cent. above last year's figures, indicating (in view of the lower prices) a much greater volume of business.

Bank clearings (excluding Treasury bill transactions) amounted to £700,000,000 as against £616,500,000 in the previous year, while private deposits in trading banks rose from £94,747,000 in June, 1933, to £105,142,000 a year later. Advances decreased during the same period from £92,144,000 to £91,414,000, the ratio of private advances to private deposits being 87 per cent. Deposits in savings banks, £75,790,000 at 30th June, 1934, were greater by £3,400,000.

Real estate, particularly sites favourably situated for business purposes, recovered somewhat in value, and transactions were more numerous and greater in amount. Sales to the value of nearly £18,000,000 were recorded during the year.

The average number of hands employed in all factories increased from 138,500 to 154,000, and the value of the output from £124,450,000 to £136,610,000; in ninety-eight of the larger factories the employees at 30th June, 1934, numbered 45,100, being 5,800 more than in June preceding.

Following the general revival of business and the repeal of the law which obliged employers to pay contributions in respect of family endowment, a number of companies were enabled to increase the rate of dividend payable or to resume payment of dividends. The stock exchange quotations reflected the prevailing optimism and moved uninterruptedly upward. Share values as measured by the quotations concerning seventy-five miscellaneous companies increased by 20 per cent. during the twelve months, and represented 42 per cent. above par value as against 26 per cent. below par in September, 1931.

A further satisfactory feature was the revival of investment in mortgage loans on both urban and rural properties. The return on 4 per cent. Government loans, including redemption, had fallen from 3.75 per cent. to 3.45 per cent. during the year; while bankers' rates for fixed deposits at two years fell to 2½ per cent. Under such conditions, a fall in mortgage rates was inevitable; large amounts became available at 4½ per cent., and 80 per cent. of the total amount advanced on first mortgage in June, 1934, was at rates not exceeding 5½ per cent. Bank overdraft rates were from 4½ per cent. to 5½ per cent. in June, 1934, and the upper limit was reduced to 5 per cent. in the following month.

The discount rates on Treasury Bills was reduced from 2½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. in June, 1933, and in April, 1934, to 2¼ per cent. As the short term local loans of New South Wales had increased to £29,190,000 during the twelve months ending June, 1934, the relief thus afforded to the State Treasury, combined with that arising from the favourable conversion of overseas loans, was helpful in reducing the State deficit for the year to £3,208,000 as compared with £3,759,000 in the preceding year. This reduction must be considered satisfactory in view of the reductions that were made in taxation, *e.g.*, the discontinuance of contributions by employers in respect of family endowment without alteration of the benefits; the reduction in rates of income tax on companies by 3d. in the £ (in the case of mutual life assurance companies by 6d. in the £1); and the reductions in rates of the special income tax and wages tax and in certain stamp duties.

Land transport services were improved considerably during the year. The inducements offered by faster and more comfortable travelling on trains, with the extension of excursion rates, particularly to country

residents, led to nearly 10,000,000 more passengers being carried during the year. The excess of earnings over working expenses in the railways was £3,687,000—the highest since 1929, and in the tramway service £764,000—the highest return yet attained. Omnibuses (including those operated by the Government) carried 25 per cent. more passengers than in the preceding year. There was a notable revival in the motor trade and the number of new motor cars and lorries registered during the first six months of 1934 was double the number in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Unemployment as recorded by trade union returns was reduced by 16 per cent. during the year, and its stress was further relieved by the extension of the system under which part time employment was provided on useful public works. In the sphere of industrial arbitration a potent source of discontent and inconvenience was removed in 1934 when living wages determined by State and Federal tribunals were brought close to uniformity. Moreover, wages have remained fairly stable following a decision of the Federal Court not to alter standard rates unless there has been an appreciable change in the cost of living.

The final act in connection with a most important change in the constitution was consummated in April, 1934, when a new Legislative Council was constituted by proclamation. The history of the matter is given on pages 21 and 22 of this Year Book.

INDEX.

A

Abattoirs, 124, 751
 Aborigines, 451, 474, 654
 Absentee Incomes, 387, 408
 Taxation, 310, 321
 Accidents, Deaths, 500, 526
 Ferries, 567
 Industrial, 803
 Mines, 308
 Railway, 613
 Traffic, 621, 623
 Tramway, 613
 Admiralty Jurisdiction, 730
 Adoption of Children, 645
 Advances by Banks, 363-365, 376, 380
 for Homes, 379, 380, 670
 to Settlers, 186-191, 332, 375, 379
 Afforestation by Prisoners, 742
 Agents, Farm Produce, 95, 748
 Ages at Death, 489
 at Marriage, 479
 of Factory Workers, 261
 of School Children, 689
 Agriculture, 39
 College, Hawkesbury, 686, 694, 708
 Education, 686, 694, 697
 Employment, 51, 772, 774
 Holdings, 41, 171
 Land, Area, 39, 172
 Machinery, 50
 Prices, 48, 49, 760, 762
 Production, 42-47
 Value of Production, 45-49, 819, 820, 822
 Air Defence, 35
 Alcohol, Consumption, 679
 (Power) Bounty, 238
 Alienation of Crown Lands, 198-205
 Aliens, 459
 Altitude of Towns, 12, 13, 14, 15
 Alunite, 291, 305
 Ambulances, 653
 Amusements, 675
 Anchorages, 563
 Animals, 102-106, 122
 Noxious, 130
 Antimony, 269, 291, 298
 Anzac Memorial Bursary Fund, 708
 Apiculture, 158
 Appeals, Law, 738
 Appendicitis, 500, 520
 Apprenticeship, 647, 731, 796, 798
 Technical Education, 700
 Arbitration, Industrial, 789
 Architects, 667, 704
 Area Australian States, 2
 New South Wales, 2, 195-197
 Arrivals and Departures, 456-458
 Art Gallery, National, 715
 Artesian Bores, 99
 Assurance, Life, 391
 Asylums, State, 652
 Attorney-General, 718

Auctioneers, 683
 Auditor-General, 26
 Australian Coinage, 354
 Loan Council, 310, 344, 352
 Note Issue, 356-359
 Aviation, 35, 623
 Awards, Industrial, 791, 793

B

Baby Health Centres, 493, 644
 Bacon, 143, 151
 Consumption, 749, 750
 Exports, 153
 Prices, 160, 751, 764
 Production, 152
 Bananas, 88
 Bankruptcy, 402, 727, 733
 Banks, 360
 Advances, 363-365, 376, 380
 Assets and Liabilities, 362, 364
 Capital and Profits, 361
 Clearances, 367
 Commonwealth, 356, 361, 373-376, 378
 Deposits, 362-365, 377, 381
 Exchange Rates, 373
 Settlement, 367-368
 Interest Rates, 368-372
 Notes, 356, 362
 Reserves, 361
 Rural Bank, 189, 190, 360, 379
 Savings, 376, 380
 Advances for Homes, 670
 School, 691
 Barley, 83
 Barnardo Homes, 462
 Barristers, 704, 723
 Basic Wages, 809, 811, 813
 B.A.W.R.A., 116
 Bee-farming, 158
 Beef, 124
 Consumption, 749, 750, 770
 Export Trade, 125-128
 Preserving, 271
 Prices, 125-127, 751, 762, 764, 770
 Beer, 273, 677
 Consumption, 679
 Betting Taxes, 310, 317, 318, 674
 Bills of Exchange, 371
 of Sale, 405
 Treasury, 339, 370
 Birthplaces of Population, 474
 Prisoners, 745
 Births, 482
 Notification, 476, 643
 Plural, 485
 Rates, 484
 Biscuit Factories, 263, 271
 Bismuth, 291, 298
 Blindness, 642, 654, 698

- Board of Trade—Commonwealth, 529
 State, 797, 810
 Boards and Trusts, 25
 Farmers' Relief, 191
 Fire Commissioners, 441
 Health, 629, 747
 Land, 732
 Main Roads, 578
 Rural Industries, 187
 Tariff, 529
 Transport Co-ordination, 577
 Bookmakers' Taxes, 317, 318
 Boot and Shoe Factories, 263, 276
 Border Railways, 602
 Bores, Artesian, 99
 Botanic Gardens, 672
 Boundaries of New South Wales, 1
 Bounties, 238
 Cotton, 238
 Flax, 238
 Gold, 292
 Iron and Steel Products, 238
 Linseed, 238
 Power Alcohol, 238
 Sulphur, 238
 Wheat, 77
 Wine, 238
 Brands, Stock, 133
 Bread, Consumption, 749, 753, 770
 Prices, 753, 764, 770
 Weight of Loaf, 743
 Breadwinners, 772
 Breweries, 237, 263, 273
 Licences, 679
 Brickworks, 263, 266
 Bridges, 450, 578, 584
 Sydney Harbour, 564, 585
 Bright's Disease, 500, 521
 British Settlers' Welfare Committee, 462
 Broken Hill Mines, 293
 Bronchitis, 500, 517
 Bronze Currency, 354
 Bubonic Plague, 637
 Building Societies, 384, 387-388
 Stone, 305
 Buildings, New 667-669
 Bulk Handling of Grain, 70-72
 Bullion—Imports and Exports, 535
 Bursaries, 707, 708
 Bush Nursing Association, 634, 653
 Business Licences (Mining Areas), 279
 Butter, 146-150
 Consumption, 749, 756, 770
 Equalisation Scheme, 139
 Exports, 147, 148-153, 545, 547
 Factories, 142, 236, 263, 269
 Grading, 137, 138
 Interstate Trade, 147
 Prices, 149, 150, 762, 764, 770, 824
 Production, 146, 176, 823, 824
 Production per Cow, 144
- C
- Cabinet, 19, 29
 Cable Services, 625
 Cadets, Military, 33
 Cadmium, 295
- Camels, 122
 Canadian Tariff Treaty, 552
 Cancer, 500, 509
 Candle Factories, 236, 263, 265
 Capital Cities, Australian, Population, 471
 Capital Punishment, 743
 Capital Value of Buildings and Plant—
 Factories, 239, 246, 249
 Mines, 287
 Rural Industries, 184
 Cargoes—Interstate and Oversea, 559, 561
 Cattle, 117
 Dairy, 141
 Interstate Movement, 119
 Prices, 123
 Slaughtering, 124, 751
 Cement, 263
 Censorship of Films, 673
 Census Enumerations, Population, 451
 Apprenticeship, 798
 Employment, 772
 Occupations, 772
 Unemployment, 773, 778
 Charitable Relief—Government, 630
 Charities, 629, 652
 Cheese, 150
 Consumption, 749, 756, 770
 Exports, 153
 Prices, 160, 764, 770
 Production, 143, 150
 Childbirth, Deaths in, 500, 523
 Children, Adoption, 645
 Ages in Schools, 689
 Courts, 646, 649, 734
 Deaf, Dumb, Blind, 642, 698
 Deaths, 492
 Defective, 643, 650
 Delinquent, 643, 649
 Deserted, 643, 645, 648
 Employment, 261, 262, 643, 650, 794, 796
 Family Allowances, 631, 643, 661
 Feeble-minded, 650
 Homes, 648, 698
 Neglected, 643
 Receiving Education, 688
 Reformatories, 649
 Schools, 687, 696
 State Wards, 643, 646, 647
 Truants, 649
 Vocational Guidance, 651
 Welfare, 643
 Child Welfare—Inquiry, 646
 Chromite, 291, 297
 Chronological Table, 36
 Church Adherents, 684
 Schools, 690, 691, 697
 Cigarettes and Cigars, Consumption, 682
 Manufacture, 236, 263, 274
 Cirrhosis of the Liver, 500, 520
 Cities, 412, 471
 Citrus Crops, 90
 City Railway, 590
 Civil Jurisdiction, 724
 Classification of Factories, 242
 Climate, 5
 Clinics, Baby, 493, 644
 University, 705
 Venereal Diseases, 639

Closer Settlement, 185, 226-231
 Fund, 327, 334
 Cloth Factories, 263, 274
 Clothing, Cost, 771
 Coal, 290, 291, 298
 Commission, 303
 Consumption, 301
 Exports, 301, 545, 547
 Intermittency in Mining, 780
 Miners, 776
 Miners' Wages, 315
 Mining, 284, 288, 300
 Prices, 283, 762
 Production, 288, 290, 291, 300, 823
 State Minc, 300
 Used in Factories, 253, 302
 Used on Railways, 302, 613
 Coastal Division, 178
 Coffee Consumption, 749, 758, 770
 Prices, 764, 770
 Coin held by Banks, 354, 363
 Coinage, 354
 Coke, 253, 263, 302
 Cold Storage Works, 271, 747
 Commerce, 529
 Commercial Education, 685, 694, 697
 Commissions (Public), 25
 Common Law, 725
 Commons, 203, 672
 Commonwealth, 17, 31
 Commonwealth Bank, 356, 360, 361, 373
 Industrial Arbitration, 792
 Savings Bank, 375, 376, 378
 Taxes, 320-325
 Community Advancement, Societies, 666,
 Settlement, 384
 Companies, Incorporated, 381
 Banking, 360
 Income, 313, 321
 Income Taxation, 310, 311, 324
 Insurance, 398
 Life Assurance, 391
 Prices of Shares, 383
 Compensation, Accident—
 Railways and Tramways, 614
 Worker, 803
 Seamen, 574
 Compulsory, Defence Training, 33
 Conciliation, Industrial, 731, 789, 791
 Conjugal Condition of Population, 477
 Conservatorium of Music, 713
 Consolidated Revenue Fund, 327
 Constitution, Federal, 17, 31
 State, 17
 Consumption of Food, 748, 770
 Continuation Schools, 694
 Conversion Loan—National Debt, 344
 Convulsions of Children, 500, 513
 Coomealla Irrigation Area, 97, 232
 Co-operative Societies, 384
 Taxation, 314, 322
 Copper, 269, 291, 295
 Prices, 282
 Copyright, 720
 Coroners' Courts, 735
 Correspondence Teaching, 689, 693
 Cost of Living, 771
 Cotton, Bounty, 238
 County Councils, 413, 439, 440

Courts of Law—
 Appeals, 738
 Children's, 646, 649, 734
 Coroners', 735
 Criminal, 736
 Appeal, 739
 District, 717, 724
 Fair Rents, 730, 766
 Federal, 733
 High Court of Australia, 717, 733,
 738
 Industrial Arbitration, 731, 790, 792
 Land and Valuation, 196, 732
 Licensing, 677, 730
 Magistrates, 733, 734
 Marine Inquiry, 575, 730
 Mining Wardens, 279, 730
 Petty Sessions, 724, 733
 Quarter Sessions, 736, 739
 Small Debts, 724
 Supreme, 717, 725, 737, 738
 Taxation Review, 731
 Transport Appeal, 718
 Cows, Dairy, 141
 Creches, 644
 Credit, Rural, 375, 379
 Crime, 738
 Criminal Courts, 736
 Crops, 40-42
 Liens, 405
 Times of Planting and Harvesting,
 55
 Crown Lands—Alienations, 172, 175, 200
 Holdings, 173
 Cultivation—Area under, 30-42
 Cullwaa Irrigation Area, 97, 232
 Currency, 354, 372
 Customs Revenue, 553
 Tariff, 549
 Taxation, 309, 324

D

Daceyville Garden Suburb, 669
 Dairying, 136-153
 Cattle, 141
 Employment, 772, 774
 Export Board, 138
 Exports, 153
 Factories, 142, 236, 263, 269
 Farms, 142
 Machinery, 184
 Organisations, 139
 Production, 143, 159, 820, 823
 Supervision, 502, 756
 Wheat-growing and Dairying, 66
 Dairy Produce Export Board, 138
 Day Nurseries, 644
 Deaf Mutism, 642
 Deaths, 488, 500
 Accidental, 500, 524, 803
 Children, 492
 In Gaols, 744
 Index of Mortality, 489
 Rates, 489
 Debt, Public, 346-350
 Debts Courts, 724

Defence, 3
 Dental Clinics, School, 651
 Hospital, 706
 Dentists, 633, 704
 Deposits, Banks, 362-365, 377, 381
 Metropolitan Water Board, 446
 Savings Banks, 376, 380
 Diabetes, 500, 512
 Diamonds, 291, 304
 Diarrhoea and Enteritis, 500, 519
 Diatomaceous Earth, 305
 Diphtheria and Croup, 500, 505, 637
 Discount, Banks, 370, 371
 Diseases, Communicable, 502, 637
 Diseases, Deaths from, 501
 Seasonal Prevalence, 502, 527
 Dislocations, Industrial, 798
 Divorces, 478, 728
 Docks and Slips, 572
 Doctors of Medicine, 633, 704
 Domestic Training Schools, 695, 697
 Drainage Services, 443
 Trusts, 445
 Dreadnought Fund, 462
 Dredging for Minerals, 292, 296
 Drink Bill, 680
 Drug Licences, 634, 682
 Drunkenness, 680, 735
 Dumping Foreign Goods, 552
 Dwellings, 667
 Advances for Homes, 379, 380, 670
 Fair Rents Courts, 730
 Rents, 764, 768

E

Early Closing Shops, 794
 Education, 685
 Agricultural, 686, 694, 697
 Broadcasting, 686
 Census Records, 687
 Children Receiving, 687, 688
 Council of, 685, 686
 Expenditure by State, 710
 Societies, 712
 Egg Marketing Board, 157
 Eggs, 153-157
 Prices, 155, 762, 764
 Elections—
 Municipal and Shire, 411, 412
 Parliamentary, Federal, 32
 State, 26
 Electoral System, 26
 Electricity—
 Consumption, 759
 Power of Machinery, 248
 Production, 823
 Works, 263, 277
 Electric Light and Power Works, 277
 Municipal and Shire, 439
 Railway, 612
 Electric Railways, 590
 Tramways, 606
 Elevators, Grain, 70-72
 Emigration, 456-462
 Employees' Unions, 786
 Employers' Unions, 786, 788
 Employment, 772
 Agencies, 781, 782
 Agricultural, 51, 772, 774
 Children, 261, 262, 643, 650, 794, 796
 Factories, 236, 239, 244-248, 254-263,
 772, 776
 Mines, 284, 287, 288, 772, 776
 Monthly in Factories, 258
 Rural Industries, 185, 772, 774
 Seasonal Trends, 256, 258
 Women, 185, 239, 257, 258, 261
 Encephalitis, 637
 Endowments—Shires, 433
 Engineering Standards, 237
 Works, 267
 Ensilage, 94
 Entertainments Taxes, 310, 318, 325, 675,
 676.
 Equity, Jurisdiction, 726
 Estates of Deceased Persons, 406
 Stamp Duties, 310, 315, 324
 Evaporation, 9
 Examinations (School), 697, 699, 702
 Exchange Rates, Bank, 373
 Settlement, 367-368
 Stock, 383
 Excise Tariff, 549
 Taxation, 309
 Executive Government, 19
 Ex-nuptial Children, 486
 Expectation of Life, 491
 Expenditure—Local Government, 309,
 423, 427
 State, 309, 326, 333
 Agriculture, 333
 Child Welfare, 333, 646
 Education, 333, 710
 Hospital and Charities, 333, 631,
 653
 Justice, 333, 746
 Loan, 340-343
 Mining, 281, 333
 Roads and Bridges, 582, 586
 Water Conservation, 333
 Exports, Interstate, 531, 554
 Overseas, 531
 Agricultural Products, 66-69, 81,
 83, 85, 545, 547
 Australian Produce, 532, 536,
 545
 Bullion and Specie, 535
 Butter, 147, 148
 Dairy Produce, 147, 148, 153,
 545, 547
 Destination, 537, 540
 Eggs, 156
 Flour, 67-69
 Guarantee Act, 530
 Inspection and Grading, 529
 Pastoral Products, 127-129, 545,
 547
 Ships' Stores, 549
 Volume, 547
 Wheat, 66-68, 545, 547
 Wool, 117, 545, 547
 Extradition, 718

F

- Factories, 235
 Definitions, 239
 Employment, 236, 239, 244-248, 254-263
 Inspection, 802
 Organisation, 236
 Production, 239, 244, 246, 251, 263, 819, 820
 Wages, 239, 244, 246, 250-251, 816
 Fair Rents Courts, 730, 766
 Fallowing, Wheat, 60
 Family Allowances 631, 643, 661, 809
 Family Endowment Tax, 310, 319
 Fares, Railway, 598
 Tramway, 611
 Farmers' Relief Act, 191
 Farming (*see also* Agriculture)—
 Dairy, 136
 Share, 54
 Farm Produce Agents, 95, 748
 Farms, Number, 171
 Farmyard Production, 159, 819, 820
 Federal Aid for Roads, 450, 579, 581
 Capital Territory, 2, 32
 Government, 17, 31
 Health Council, 630
 Parliament, 31
 Taxes, 311, 320-325
 Feeble-minded Persons, 640, 650
 Fellmongering, 265
 Ferries, 450, 584
 Services, Harbour, 564, 567
 Fertilisers, 52
 Film Censorship, 673
 Finance, 309-409
 Australian Loan Council, 309, 310, 352
 Financial Agreement, 310, 352
 Financial Relief Act, 1933, 320
 Loans, State, 339
 Local Government, 423-433
 Moratorium Act, 405
 Private, 354
 Public, 309
 Public Debts, 346-353
 Relations between State and Commonwealth, 310, 352
 Rural, 186-194
 Taxation (Federal), 311, 320
 (State), 310-320
 Fire—
 Board of Commissioners, 441
 Brigades, 441
 Insurance, 398, 400
 Prevention Services, 441
 Fireclays, 305, 306
 First Offenders, 745
 Fisheries, 166-169
 Consumption of Fish, 749, 752, 770
 Employees, 772, 776
 Markets, 747, 753
 Oversea Trade, 168
 Production, 167-169, 823
 Flour, 69
 Acquisition Act, 48
 Consumption, 749, 753, 770
 Mills, 236, 263, 272
 Prices, 753, 762, 764, 770
 Food and Prices, 747, 770
 Food—
 Bill, Weekly, 770
 Consumption, 748, 770
 Index Numbers, 768, 771
 Laws, 747
 Prices, 760, 764, 770
 Relief for Unemployed, 633, 783
 Standards, 747
 Foreign Companies, 313, 324, 382
 Forestry, 162-165
 Employees, 772, 776
 Forty-four Hours Week, 794
 Franchise—
 Local Government, 411, 412
 Parliamentary, 26
 Freights, Ocean, 72, 73, 139, 567
 Railway, 600
 Friendly Societies, 388, 663
 Fruit, 89-92, 759
 Canning, 263
 Markets, 747, 759
 Fuel—
 Coal Used, 253, 302, 613
 Used in Factories, 239, 246, 252, 253, 302
 Used in Mines, 289
 Fugitive Offenders, 718
 Fur Farming, 160

G

- Gaols, 742
 Gas, Power of Machinery, 248
 Consumption, 759
 Production, 278, 823
 Standard, 759
 Works, 263, 278
 Municipal, 438
 Gauges of Australian Railways, 604
 Geography of New South Wales, 1
 Geophysical Prospecting, 282
 Goats, 122
 Gold, 291
 Bounty, 292
 Currency, 354, 372
 Coin held by Banks, 354, 363
 Imports and Exports, 535
 Prices, 355
 Reserve against Note Issue, 357
 Government, Constitutional, 17
 Coal Mine, 300
 Cost of, 30
 Early Forms, 17
 Employees, 777
 Arbitration, 793
 Pensions, 659
 Enterprises, 335
 Factories and Workshops, 241, 266
 Finance, 309
 Grants to Municipalities and Shires, 433
 Health Services, 629
 Housing Schemes, 670
 Insurance Office, 401

Government—*continued*.

- Local, 410
- Railways, 587
- Savings Bank, 378
- Tramways, 606
- Governor, State, 18
- Grafton Water Board, 444
- Grapes, 86-88, 92, 97
- Grasses, sown, 39
- Green Fodder, 42, 45, 46
- Groceries, Prices (*see also* Food), 760, 762, 764, 770
- Gun Licences, 683

H

- Habitual Criminals, 743
- Hæmorrhage of the Brain, 500, 512
- Halls, Public, 673
- Harbour and Wharfage Rates, 571
- Harbour Bridge, Sydney, 450, 564, 585
- Rates, 423
- Harbour Trust, Sydney, 563
- Harbours, 563
- "Harvester" Wage, 809, 810, 812
- Hat and Cap Factories, 263, 276
- Hawkesbury Agricultural College, 686, 694, 708
- Hay Crops, 85
- Hay Irrigation Area, 97, 232
- Health Council—Federal, 630
- Director-General, 629
- Health, Public, 629
- Heart Diseases, 500, 514
- Herd Testing, 140
- Hides, 129
- High Court of Australia, 717, 733, 738
- Historical Table, 36
- Industrial, 827
- Holdings, Land—
 - Agricultural, 41, 171
 - Alienated, 175, 200
 - Purposes for which used, 171
 - Rural, 170
 - Size, 172
 - Tenure, 173
 - Value, 174, 175
- Holidays, Public, 796
- Homes, Advances for, 379, 670
- Honey, 158
- Horses, 120, 121
- Racing Taxes, 317, 318
- Hosiery Factories, 263, 275
- Hospitals, 629, 634
- Commission, 635
- Mental, 640
- Private, 634
- Public, 635
- State Expenditure, 631
- Hotels, 677
- Hours of Work, 794
- Housing, 667
- Fair Rents Courts, 730, 766
- Government Assistance, 670
- Of Unemployed Trust, 671
- Rents, 764, 768

Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage, 335, 443, 449

I

- Illegitimacy, 485, 486, 498
- Illiteracy, 687
- Immigrants, 459-462
- Immigration, Assisted, 459-462
- Restriction, 459, 461
- Imports—Interstate, 531, 554
- Oversea, 531
- Bullion and Specie, 535
- Classification, 541
- Country of Origin, 537, 539
- Imprisonment, 742
- Incomes, 408
- Companies, 313-314
- National, 408, 409
- Taxation, 310, 312, 319, 321
- Federal, 321
- State, 310, 312, 319
- Special, 319, 631, 783
- Increase, Natural, 460, 482, 487
- Index Numbers—
 - Retail Prices, 767, 771
 - Wages, 767, 817
 - Wholesale Prices, 759, 767
- Index of Mortality, 489
- Industrial Arbitration, 789
- Awards and Agreements, 791, 793
- Commission, 790, 809
- Commonwealth System, 792
- Conciliation, 789, 791
- Crown Employees, 793
- State System, 789
- Tribunals, 731, 733
- Industrial Assurance, 392
- Diseases, 802
- Dislocations, 798
- Loss of Wages, 801
- History, 827
- Hygiene, 802
- Research and Standards, 237
- Training, 686
- Of Prisoners, 744
- Undertakings, Government, 335-337
- Unions, 789, 792
- Inebriates, 681
- Infantile Mortality, 492
- Infantile Paralysis, 500, 637
- Infants Protection, 643
- Infectious Diseases, 637
- Influenza, 500, 506
- Inquests, 736
- Insanity (*see also* Lunacy and Mental Hospitals), 514, 639, 726
- Insurance, 390, 398
- National, 390
- Interest Rates—
 - Banks, 370
 - Savings, 371
 - Government Bonds, 369
 - Public Debt, 345, 346, 348
 - Reduction Act, 372
 - Treasury Bills, 370

Interstate Railways, 604
 Shipping, 557, 559
 Trade, 531, 554
 Intoxicants, Consumption, 679
 Expenditure, 680
 Invalid Pensions, 654
 Investment Societies, Co-operative, 386
 Iron and Steel, 269, 291, 297
 Bounties, 238
 Oxide, 291, 297
 Prices, 762
 Production, 268
 Works, 263, 268, 297
 Irrigation, 96, 231-234
 Schemes, 98

J

Jam and Fruit Canning, 263
 Jam, Consumption, 749, 758, 770
 Prices, 762, 764, 770
 Jervis Bay, 563
 Judges, 719
 Jury System, 722
 Justice, Cost of Administration, 746
 Law Courts, 715
 Minister, 719
 Police, 740
 Prisons, 742
 Justices of Peace, 720, 724, 733
 Juveniles—
 Employment of, 643, 650, 794, 796
 Offenders, 643, 646, 734

K

Kerosene Shale, 291, 303
 Kindergarten, 685, 698
 Kuring-gai Chase, 673

L

Labour (*see also* Employment)—
 Agencies, 781, 782
 Factories, 236, 239, 244-248, 254-263, 772, 776
 Mines, 284, 287, 772, 776
 Rural, 51, 185, 772, 774
 Lachlan River, Irrigation, 98
 Lambs, 109
 Land—
 Acquisition, 205
 Administration, 195
 Agricultural, 39, 172
 Alienation, 197-202
 Available for Settlement, 204
 Boards and Courts, 195, 196, 732
 Closer Settlement, 226
 Conditional Purchases, 207
 Exchange, 211
 Leases, 201, 211-221
 Legislation, 195
 Mining, 202, 220, 280
 Mortgages, 405

Land—*continued*.

Ratable, 415
 Real Estate Transactions, 403
 Reserves, 203, 672
 Resumptions by Crown, 233
 Revenue, 234, 330
 Sales, 210, 211
 Settlement, 195
 Taxes, 310, 312, 320
 Tenures, 205
 Conversion, 221
 Transfers, 403-404
 Transport Services, 576
 Co-ordination, 577
 Valuations, 174, 175, 414
 Court, 196, 732
 Value, 417
 Lard, 152
 Law, 717
 Administration, 718
 Courts, 717
 Lead, 263, 823
 Prices, 291, 293
 Leases, Land, 201, 211-221
 Alienable, 211
 Inalienable, 219
 Leather, 129, 263, 264
 Legal Aid, Poor Persons, 723
 Profession, 723
 System, 717
 Legislative Assembly, 20, 23
 Council, 20, 21
 Reconstitution, 21, 28
 Legitimation Act, 486
 Leprosy, 638
 Letters, 624
 Libraries, 714, 715
 Licences—
 Employment Agencies, 782
 Ferry Steamers, 564, 567
 Fishing, 166, 682
 Forestry, 165
 Liquor, 677
 Mining, 279
 Motor Vehicles, 616
 Private Hospitals, 634
 Public Halls, 673
 Racecourses, 673
 Traffic, 615
 Licensing Courts, 677, 730
 Liens, 405
 Life Assurance, 391
 Lighthouses, 574
 Limestone, 291, 305
 Linnæan Society, 712
 Linseed (Bounty), 238
 Liquor—
 Consumption, 679
 Expenditure, 680
 Licences, 677
 Lithgow Iron and Steel Works, 268, 297
 Live Stock, 102
 Cattle, 102-106, 117-120, 141
 Horses, 102-105, 120-122
 Mortgages, 405
 Pigs, 102-104
 Prices, 123
 Sheep, 102-110
 Slaughtering, 123-125, 751

Living—

- Cost of, 771
- Wage, 809, 810
- Other States, 811, 813

Loans—

- Authority to raise, 309, 339, 434, 442, 446
- Council, 310
- Dates of Maturity, 343
- Local Government, 310, 434
- Metropolitan Water Supply Board, 310, 446
- National Debt—Conversion, 344
- State, 309, 339
 - Cost of Raising, 344
 - Expenditure, 340, 343

Local Government, 410

- Government Grants, 429, 433
- Housing Schemes, 670
- Loans, 434–438
- Municipalities, 410
- Population of Areas, 413
- Shires, 410
- Taxation, 419–423
- Valuations, 414–418, 732

Lock Hospitals, 639

Lockouts, 798

Lord Howe Island, 3

Lotteries, State, 636, 674

Lunacy, 514, 639, 726

Jurisdiction, 726

M

Machinery, Coal-cutting, 285, 286

Factories, 239, 246, 248, 249

Mining, 285, 286

Rural Industries, 50, 184

Works, 267

Macquarie River, Proposed Irrigation, 98

Magistrates, 720, 724, 735

Magnesite, 305

Mail Services, 624

Main Roads, 579

Board, 579

Department, 579

Expenditure, 338, 582, 586

Rates, 423

Maize, 80

Consumption, 81

Prices, 49

Manganese, 291, 298

Manufacturing Industry, 235–278

Value of Production, 176, 239–241, 819, 820

Manures, 52

Marble, 306

Margarine, 263

Marine Inquiry Courts, 575, 730

Marine Insurance, 398, 401

Mark Signatures, 481

Marketing of Exports, 530

Primary Products, 530, 748

Markets, Municipal, 424, 747

Marriages, 478–482

Masculinity of Births, 485

Masculinity of Population, 474

Materials used in Factories, 239, 244, 246, 251

Mines, 286, 287

Maternity Allowances, 643

Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction, 728

Measles, 500, 503

Meat Consumption, 749, 750, 770

Industry, 123–128

Industry Commissioner, Metropolitan, 125, 751

Prices, 125–128, 750, 762, 764, 770

Supply, 751

Works, 128, 263, 271

Medical Inspection of School Children, 650

Officers, Government, 630

Practitioners, 633, 704

Meningitis, 512, 637

Mental Diseases, 514, 639, 650

Mercantile Marine Offices, 573

Mercury, 298

Metal Works, 267

Meteorology, 5

Metropolis, Population, 468

Boundaries, 468

Metropolitan Hospitals Contribution Fund, 653

Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage, 310, 335, 443, 445

Transport Trust, 577

Migration, 456–462

Migration, Internal, 466

Military College, 34

Military Forces, 33

Milk, 144, 756

Act, 756

Board, 756

Consumption, 749, 756, 770

Prices, 160, 757, 764, 770

Production, 143

Supervision of Supply, 756

Uses, 146

Yield per Cow, 144

Minerals, Prices, 282

Production, 290, 291, 819, 820, 823

Miners, 284

Rights, 279

Wages, 287, 288

Mines, Valuation, 415

Inspection of, 397

Mining Industry, 279

Accidents, 308

Companies (No Liability), 381

Employees, 772, 776

Industrial Dislocations, 798

Leases and Licences, 279

Population, 473

Wardens' Courts, 78, 730

Ministers of the Crown, 19, 719

Ministries, State, 19, 29

Minting, 354

Mitchell Library, 714

Molybdenum, 291, 298

Money, 354, 372

Orders, 359

Moneylenders, Registration, 404

Moratorium Act, 405

Mortality, Causes, 500
 Gaols, 744
 Index, 489
 Infantile, 492
 Mortgages, 405, 720
 Motor Vehicles, 576, 615
 Bodies Made, 263
 Imports, 543
 Insurance, 398, 401
 Omnibus Services, 620
 Registrations, 615
 Taxation, 310, 317, 619
 Mules, 122
 Municipal Library, Sydney, 715
 Markets, 747
 Municipalities, 410
 Elections, 411
 Finances, 423, 427
 Loans, 434
 Population, 413, 465
 Rates, 419-423
 Taxation, 310, 419
 Murray River, 3, 4
 Irrigation, 98
 Murrumbidgee River, 3, 4
 Irrigation Area, 96, 231
 Museums, 713
 Music, Conservatorium, 713
 Mutton Consumption, 749, 750, 770
 Export, 127, 128
 Prices, 125-127, 751, 762, 770
 Production, 124, 130

N

Namoi River, Proposed Irrigation, 98
 National Debt Conversion Loan, 344, 350
 National Debt Sinking Fund, 353
 National Income, 408, 409
 National Insurance, 390
 National Park, 673
 Nationality of Population, 474
 Nationality of Shipping, 559
 Naturalisation, 475
 Naval Defence, 35
 Navigation Department, 556
 Laws, 556
 Navigation of Rivers, 567
 Nephritis, 500, 521
 Newcastle Abattoirs, 751
 Harbour, 561, 566
 Iron and Steel Works, 268, 297
 Omnibus Services, 621
 Tramways, 608
 Transport Trust, 577
 Water and Sewerage Works, 310, 315, 443, 449
 New Settlers' League, 462
 New Zealand Trade, 537
 Notes, Australian, 356
 Bank, 362
 Postal, 359
 Notifiable Diseases, 637
 Noxious Animals, 130
 Nurseries, Forest, 162
 Nurses, 634
 Nursing Associations, 634, 653

O

Oatmeal, Consumption, 749, 770
 Prices, 764, 770
 Oats, 82
 Observatory Hill, Resumed Area, 669
 Observatory, Sydney, 15
 Occupations of the Population, 772
 Factory Workers, 256, 772
 Rural, 185, 772
 Offenders Convicted, 680, 734, 735, 737
 Oil, Bounty, 281, 282
 Machinery, Power of, 249
 Shale, 291, 303
 Old-age Pensions, 654
 Omnibus Services, 610
 Onions, 93
 Prices, 764
 Opal, 291, 304
 Optometrists, 633, 704
 Orchards, 89
 Orphanages, 648
 Ostriches, 122
 Oversea Shipping, 557, 559
 Trade, 531
 Transport Association, 568
 Oysters, 168

P

Packing Houses, Fruit, 92
 Paper Currency, 356, 362
 Parcels, Post, 624
 Parks, 672
 Parliament—
 Commonwealth, 31
 State, 20, 29
 Cost of, 30
 Parliamentary Committees, 24
 Parliamentary Government, Cost of, 30
 Passports, 458
 Pastoral Industry, 102
 Employment, 185, 772, 774
 Exports, 129, 545, 547
 Value of Production, 130, 819, 820, 822
 Wages, 814
 Pastures Protection, 132
 Patents, 720
 Pawnbrokers, 683
 Pensions, 654
 Commonwealth Public Service, 661
 Invalid, 654
 Old Age, 654
 Police, 660
 Railway, 661
 State Public Service, 659
 War, 658
 Widows, 631, 643, 657
 Petroleum, 281, 282
 Pharmacists, 633, 704
 Picture Shows, 673, 675, 676
 Pigs, 102-104
 Slaughtered, 123-125, 752
 Pilotage, 570, 575
 Pistol Licences, 683

- Plague, Bubonic, 637
 Plant Diseases, 94
 Platinum, 291, 297
 Pneumonia, 500, 517
 Police, 740
 Cadets, 740
 Pensions, 660
 Poor Persons, Legal Expenses, 723
 Population, 451-475
 Aboriginals, 451, 474
 Alien, 459
 Australian States, 453
 Birthplaces, 474
 Capital Cities of Australia, 471
 Cities, 471
 Conjugal Condition, 477
 Country Towns, 472
 Distribution, 463
 Increase, 454, 460
 Intercensal Years, 453, 455
 Metropolis, 468-471
 Municipalities and Shires, 413, 465
 Nationality, 474
 Race, 474
 Sexes, 473
 Sources of Increase, 452, 454, 455
 Urban and Rural, 464
 Pork, Consumption, 749, 770
 Prices, 751, 764, 770
 Port Charges, 569
 Port Kembla Iron and Steel Works, 268, 297
 Smelting Works, 269
 Ports, 561, 563
 Newcastle, 561, 566
 Port Jackson (Sydney), 561, 563
 Postage, 624
 Postal Notes, 359
 Posts and Telegraphs, 624
 Potatoes, Consumption, 749, 758, 770
 Prices, 759, 762, 764, 770
 Production, 93
 Poultry Farming, 153
 Power Alcohol—Bounty, 238
 Power of Machinery, 239, 249
 Works, 263, 277, 278
 Preference to Unionists, 796
 Preferential Tariffs, 549
 Prices—
 Agricultural Produce, 48, 49
 Bread, 753, 764, 770
 Butter, 149, 150, 762, 764, 770
 Coal, 283
 Company Shares, 383
 Dairy Products, 160
 Eggs, 155
 Farmyard Produce, 160
 Flour, 49, 753, 762, 764, 770
 Gold, 355
 Live Stock, 123
 Meat, 125-128, 750, 761, 762, 764, 770
 Metals, 282
 Milk, 160, 757, 764, 770
 Pastoral Produce, 115, 116, 123, 125-127
 Retail, 763, 770
 Silver, 355
 Wheat, 49, 74-76, 762, 824
 Wholesale, 759, 824
 Wool, 115, 116, 762, 824
 Prickly Pear Lands, 225
 Primage Duty, 325, 550, 553
 Prisons, 742
 Private Finance, 354
 Incomes, 408
 Wealth, 406
 Privy Council Appeals, 739
 Probate, 406-408, 728
 Duties, 310, 315, 324
 Produce (Farm) Agents, 95
 Production, 819, 823
 Agricultural, 42-48, 819, 820, 822
 Dairying, 143, 159, 820, 823
 Factories, 176, 819, 820
 Principal Items, 263
 Value, 239, 244, 246, 251
 Farmyard, 159, 819, 820
 Fisheries, 168, 819, 820
 Forestry, 164, 820
 Manufacturing, 176, 819, 820
 Mining, 176, 285, 287, 289, 819, 820
 Pastoral, 130, 819, 820, 822
 Poultry Farming, 154
 Value, 820, 823
 Volume, 823, 824
 Wheat, 42, 45, 56-63, 176
 Wool, 111, 112, 176
 Property, Value of, 416
 Proportional Representation, 27
 Prospecting for Minerals, 281
 Prothonotary, 719
 Psychiatry, 640, 641
 Public Debt, 346-350
 Entertainments, 673
 Finance, 309
 Health, 629
 Hospitals, 635, 640
 Instruction, 685
 Library, 714
 School System, 685
 Service Employees, 777, 793
 Service Pensions, 659
 Trust Office, 721
 Works Fund, 326
 Committee, 24
 Puerperal Diseases, 500, 523, 637
 Pure Food Act, 747
- Q
- Quarantine, 557
 Quarries, 303
- R
- Rabbits, 131
 Fur Farming, 160
 Racecourses, 673
 Admission Tax, 310, 311, 318
 Racing Taxes, 310, 317, 318

- Railway Institute, 702
- Railways, 587
 - Accidents, 613
 - Capital Expended, 588, 591
 - City, 590
 - Coal Supplies, 613
 - Commissioners, 587
 - Cost of Construction, 588, 591
 - Earnings, 336, 591, 592, 594
 - Electric, 590
 - Electricity Works, 611
 - Employees, 612
 - Fares and Freight Charges, 598
 - Finances, 326, 335, 587, 591
 - Gauges, 604
 - Gradients, 600
 - Interest on Capital, 591
 - Non-paying Lines, 593
 - Passengers, 594
 - Private, 603
 - Revenue, 336, 592, 594
 - Rolling Stock, 602
 - Safety Appliances, 601
 - Superannuation Fund, 661
 - Traffic, 594
 - Uniform Gauge, 604
 - Victorian Border, 602
 - Wages, 612
 - Working Expenses, 336, 592, 594
 - Workshops, 241, 611
- Rainfall, 6, 11, 12, 176
 - Dairying Districts, 145
 - Sheep Districts, 117
 - Wheat Districts, 57
- Ratable Property, 481
- Rates (Local Government) 310, 419-423
- Real Estate, Transactions, 403
- Real Property Act, 403
- Reception Houses for Insane, 641
- Recreation Reserves, 672
- Re-exports, 548
- Referenda, Federal 32
 - State, 22, 28
- Reformatories, 649
- Refrigerating Works, 271
- Registrar-General, 720
- Registration—
 - Births, Deaths, Marriages, 476
 - Companies, 381
 - Land Titles, Mortgages, 403, 720
 - Money Lenders, 404
 - Mortgages, 405
 - Motor Vehicles, 615
 - Shipping, 571
- Religions of—
 - Population, 684
 - Prisoners, 745
 - School Children, 690
- Rents, House, 764
 - Courts, 730, 766
 - Index Numbers, 768, 771
 - Reduction Act, 766
- Representative Government, 17
- Representatives, House of, 31
- Research, Industrial, 237
- Reserves, 203
- Reserves, Gold—
 - Banks, 354, 365
 - Note Issue, 357
- Reservoirs (Water), 447, 449
- Retail Prices, 763, 770
- Returned Soldiers' Settlement, 230
 - Homes, 671
 - Pensions, 658
- Revenue—
 - Customs and Excise, 553
 - Land, 234
 - Local Government, 414, 424, 429
 - Postal Services, 628
 - Railways, 336, 592, 594
 - State, 326-332
 - Sydney Harbour Trust, 566
 - Tramways, 336, 607
- Rice, 84
 - Consumption, 749, 770
 - Prices, 764, 770
- Rifle Clubs, 34
- Riverina, 181
- Rivers, 3
 - Irrigation Schemes, 98
 - Traffic, 567
- Roads, 450, 578
 - Board, 338, 450, 579
 - Department, 579
 - Federal Aid, 450, 579, 581
 - Government Expenditure, 340-342, 450, 582, 586
 - Transport, 576
 - Transport and Tramway Institute, 702
- Royal Society, 712
- Royal Society for Welfare of Mothers and Babies, 493, 644
- Royalties, Mining, 280
- Rural Bank, 189, 360, 379
 - Advance for Homes, 670
 - Co-operatives Societies, 384
 - Credit, 186, 375, 379
 - Finance, 186
 - Industries Board, 187
 - Industries, Capital Invested, 184
 - Employees, 185, 772, 774
 - Labour, 185
 - Lands, 170
 - Value, 174
 - Machinery used, 184
 - Population, 464
 - Production, 819, 823
 - Settlement, 170
 - Training, 652, 686, 694
- Rye, 93

S

- Salaries and Wages—
 - Factories, 239, 244, 246, 250, 251
 - Mines, 287
- Sales Tax, 325, 552
- Savings Banks, 376-378, 380
 - Advances for Homes, 379, 670
 - School, 691
- Sawmills, 163, 263, 267
- Scarlet Fever, 500, 503, 637

Schools—

- Dental Clinics, 651
- Examinations, 697, 699, 702
- Medical Inspection, 650
- Private, 685, 696
- Pupils, 687, 699
- Savings Banks, 691
- Scholarships, 706
- State, 685, 691, 711
 - Primary, 692
 - Religious Instruction, 685, 690
 - Secondary, 693
 - Technical, 686, 695, 700
- Teachers, 687, 708, 709

Scientific Societies, 712

Sea Carriage of Goods, 557

Seamen, 573

- Compensation, 574, 804
- Mercantile Marine Officers, 573
- Wages, 574

Seasons, 5

Secondary Wage, 814

Senate, 31

Sentences—Remission of, 745

Settlement, Land, 195

Character of, 176

Sewerage Services, 335, 340, 443

Finances, 336

Sexes of Children, 485

Sexes of Population, 473

Shale Oil, 291, 303

Share Farming, 54

Sheep, 102-113

- Breeds, 110
- Interstate Movement, 108
- Prices, 123
- Required for Food, 752
- Slaughtering, 124, 751
- Wheat-growing and Sheep Grazing, 65

Sheriff, 719

Shipbuilding, 572

Shipping, 556

- Control Legislation, 556
- Insurance, 398, 401
- Marine Inquiry Courts, 575, 730
- Port Charges, 569
- Registers, 571

Ships' Stores Exported, 549

Shires, 410

- Elections, 411
- Finances, 423, 427
- Loans, 434
- Population, 413
- Rates, 422
- Taxation, 310, 419

Sickness, 633

In Gaols, 744

Silage, 94

Silos, Wheat, 71

Silver Agreement, 283

- Coinage, 354
- Mines, 293
- Prices, 282, 355
- Production, 269, 291, 293, 823

Sinking Funds, Local Government, 435, 436

National Debt, 351

State, 351, 352

Size of Factories, 246

Skins and Hides, 129

Slaughtering, 124, 751

Smallpox, 503, 637

Smelting Works, 269

Soap Factories, 236, 263, 265

Social Condition, 629

Societies, Building, 384, 387-388

Charitable, 648, 652

Community Advancement and Settlement, 666

Co-operative, 384

Friendly, 388, 663

Soldiers' Children—Bursaries, 708

Pensions, 658

Solicitors, 704, 723

Special Deposits Account, 327

Special Income Tax, 319, 631, 783

Special Purposes (Revenue) Fund, 327, 333

Specie, Imports and Exports, 535

Spirits, Consumption, 679

Expenditure, 680

St. George County Council, 413, 439, 440

Stamp Duties, 310, 316

Standards, Engineering, 237

Starr-Bowkett Societies, 387

State—

Advances for Homes, 379, 380, 670

Advances to Settlers, 186-194

Asylums, 652

Charitable Relief, 630

Children, 643

Coal Mine, 300

Debt, 346

Education, 685

Employees, 777, 793

Enterprises, 335

Expenditure on Education, 710

Factories, 241, 266

Finances, 309, 326

Forests, 162

Government, 17

Hospitals, 635, 640

Housing Schemes, 669

Insurance Office, 401

Labour Exchanges, 781

Lotteries, 636, 674

Marketing Bureau, 748

Railways, 587

Savings Bank, 378, 670

Tramways, 606

Wards, 643, 646, 647

Workshops and Factories, 241, 266

Steel Production, 263, 268

Stillbirths, 476

Stock Exchange Index, 383

Stock, Live, 102

Slaughtered, 123-125, 752

Street-trading (Children), 650

Strikes, 798

Sugar Cane, 93

Sugar, Consumption, 749, 758, 770

Mills, 263, 273

Prices, 758, 762, 770

Refinery, 273

Suicide, 500, 525

Sulphur, Bounty, 238

Superannuation, 659, 661

Supreme Court, 717, 725, 737, 738

Sydney—
 City Commission, 411
 Corporation Act, 410
 Electricity Undertaking, 439, 440
 Finances, 423
 Harbour, 561, 563
 Bridge, 450, 564, 585
 Rates, 423
 Trust, 336, 563
 Loans, 434
 Meteorology, 13
 Milk Supply, 756
 Observatory, 15
 Population, 413, 468-471
 Trade, 562

T

Tallow, 129
 Tanneries, 237, 263, 264
 Tariff Board, 529
 Customs and Excise, 549
 Taxation, 310
 Betting, 674
 Commonwealth, 310, 320
 Courts of Review, 731
 Entertainments, 318, 675
 Family Endowment, 319, 662
 Income, 312, 321
 Local Government, 310, 419
 Motor Vehicles, 619
 Special Income, 319, 631, 783
 State, 310, 312
 Unemployment Relief, 319, 631, 783
 Wages, 319, 631, 783
 Tea, Consumption, 749, 758, 770
 Prices, 762, 764, 770
 Teachers, 687, 708, 709
 Colleges, 708
 Technical Education, 686, 700
 Telegraphs, 625
 Wireless, 626
 Telephones, 627
 Temperature, 5, 11, 12
 Theatres, 673, 675, 676
 Employment of Children, 650
 Thrift, 663, 691
 Tick, Cattle, 134
 Tides, 16
 Tile Works, 266
 Timber (*see also* Forestry), 163
 Imports and Exports, 164
 Prices, 762
 Works, 263, 267
 Time, Standard, 15
 Tin, 269, 291, 296
 Prices, 282
 Tobacco—
 Consumption, 682
 Expenditure, 682
 Factories, 237, 263, 274
 Licences, 682
 Prices, 762
 Production, 93
 "Torrens" (Land) Title, 403
 Totalisators, 674

Totalisator Tax, 310, 318
 Tourist Resorts, Accounts, 337
 Town Planning, 667
 Towns, Population, 472
 Trade and Commerce, 529
 Trade Marks, 720
 Trade, Interstate, 531, 554
 Bacon and Ham, 152
 Bananas, 88
 Butter, 147
 Cheese, 150
 Eggs, 156
 Maize, 81
 Oats, 83
 Wheat, 68
 Trade, Oversea, 531
 Trade Unions, 786
 Traffic—
 Accidents, 621
 Licences, 618
 Regulation, 615, 740
 Tramways, 606
 Accidents, 613
 Capital Cost, 607
 Employees, 612
 Fares, 611
 Management Board, 577
 Revenue and Expenditure, 336, 607
 Transport Trusts, 577
 Wages, 612
 Transport Acts, 576
 Co-ordination, 577
 Transport and Communication, 529
 Transport (Oversea) Association, 568
 Transport Trusts, 577
 Trawling Industry, 167
 Treasury Bills, 345, 348, 370
 Truancy, 649
 Trust Funds—State, 327, 338
 Trustee, Public, 721
 Tuberculosis, 500, 506, 638, 639
 Tungsten, 291, 298
 Tutorial Classes, 706
 Tweed Mills, 263, 274
 Typhoid Fever, 500, 502, 637

U

Unemployment, 773, 778
 Unemployment Relief, 631, 633, 783
 Relief Tax, 319, 631, 783
 Relief Workers, 784
 Unions, Industrial, 789, 792
 Preference to Members, 796
 Trade, 786
 United Charities Fund, 653
 University of Sydney, 686, 702
 Finances, 703
 Lectures, 704, 706
 Staff and Students, 704

V

Vaccination, 503
 Valuation (Land) Court, 196, 732
 Of Property, 414
 Valuer-General, 414, 418

Vegetables, Markets, 747, 758
 Supply, 89, 93, 747, 758
 Vehicles, Motor, 615
 Venereal Diseases, 639
 Veterinary Surgeons, 135, 704
 Victorian Border Railways, 602
 Vineyards, 86
 Violence, Deaths, 500, 524
 Vital Statistics, 476-528
 Vocational Guidance, 651, 696
 Voters (Parliamentary), 26, 28, 32

W

Wages, 809, 814
 Factory, 239, 244, 246, 250-251, 816
 Living, 809, 810
 Lost through Disputes, 891
 Mines, 237
 Railways, 612
 Rural Workers, 185, 810, 814
 Seamen, 574
 Tax, 319, 631, 783
 Tramways, 612
 War Pensions, 658
 Returned Soldiers' Settlement, 230
 Service Homes, 671
 Warragamba Irrigation Scheme, 98
 Water and Sewerage Rates, 448, 449
 Waterworks, 98
 Conservation, 96, 335, 443
 Finances, 336, 340, 342, 443
 Rates, 374
 Reservoirs, 447
 Supplies, 443
 Wealth, Private, 406
 Weather, 5
 Weights and Measures, 748
 Western Division, 182, 223
 Land Board, 223, 732
 Wharfage, Sydney, 563
 Rates, 374
 Wheat, 55-80
 Australia and World Agreement, 79
 Bounty, 77
 Bulk Handling, 70
 Consumption, 67
 Districts, 58
 Exports, 66-68, 545, 547
 Freights, 72
 Governmental assistance, 77
 Grading, 69
 Marketing, 67
 Pools, 73
 Prices, 74-76, 762, 824

Wheat— *continued.*

Production, 42, 45, 56-63, 176, 824
 Shipping Facilities, 564
 Used for Flour, 69, 272
 Varieties Grown, 64
 Wheat-growing and Dairying, 66
 Wheat-growing and Sheep Grazing, 65
 World's Production, 77, 78
 Wholesale Prices, 759, 763
 Whooping-cough, 500, 504
 Widows, Pensions, 631, 643, 657
 State Aid, 648
 Wife and Child Desertion, 643, 645, 648.
 744
 Winds, 5
 Wine, 86
 Bounty, 238
 Consumption, 680
 Licences, 678
 Wireless Telegraphy, 626
 Telephony, 627
 Wire Netting Advances, 131
 Women—
 Employed, 772, 774, 776, 777
 Factories, 239, 257, 259, 261
 Rural, 185
 Franchise, 683
 Prisoners, 742, 743, 745
 Status, 683
 Wages, 809, 813
 Rural, 185
 Wool, 110-117
 Exports, 117, 545, 547
 Liens on, 405
 Prices, 115, 116, 762, 824
 Production, 111, 112, 176, 824
 Sales, 114
 Scouring, 275
 World's Production, 113
 Woollen Mills, 263, 274
 Workers (*see* Employment).
 Workers' Compensation Insurance, 398,
 400, 732, 803
 Educational Association, 706, 713
 Wrecks, Ship, 575, 730

Y

Youthful Offenders, 643, 649, 734
 Young Citizens' Associations, 652

Z

Zinc, 291, 293
 Prices, 282
 Zoological Gardens, 672